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30 to 40

NAZIS REPORT RUSSIANS [redacted] MILES FROM BERLIN; AMERICANS FIND WESTWALL FRINGE WEAKENED; LANDING FLANKS MANILA; LUZON CAPTIVES FREED

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BERLIN REPORTS PLACE RED ARMY AT ODER 30 TO 40 MILES FROM CAPITAL

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Stiffening Resistance Believed Met On Approaches To Kustrin And Frankfurt—Soviet Troops In Reich On 320-Mile Line

HERCHER NIGHT

London, *Friday*, Feb. 2 (AP)—Russian troops encircled e German Pomeranian stronghold of Schneidemuhl and ptured the northern Polish stronghold of Torun yesterday the German high command reported that other Soviet its had reached the frozen Oder River 30 to 40 miles rtheast of the capital.

Moscow officially placed the nearest Red Army units miles northeast of Berlin with the capture of Duringshof 18 miles from Kustrin, one of the last strongholds barring the road to the capital.

The German communiqué, however, declared that "north of the Warthe (Warta) River enemy forces advanced as far as the Oder northwest of Kustrin, where they met our newly brought up reserves."

Exact Point Unnamed

Kustrin is 40 miles northeast of Berlin, and the Oder in its winding course northwest of the city flows to within 30 miles of Berlin. The Germans did not name the exact point where the Russians broke through to the last natural defense line before the capital.

German broadcasts said that the Russians had crashed into the eastern side of Kustrin and then were thrown out by strong reinforcements which have been hurried to the Eastern front from central Germany, from the Western front and from the Baltic port of Stettin.

A Moscow radio broadcast early today, on the second anniversary of Stalingrad, said that the diplomatic corps in Berlin had been instructed to leave for Munich, in the south. German broadcasts said that "frantic preparations" were under way to fortify Berlin, which is choked with thousands of refugees.

Heavier Resistance

Although Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army apparently was meeting increasingly heavy German resistance on the approaches to both Kustrin and Frankfurt, another Oder River stronghold 16 miles to the south, the Soviet communiqué announced that Zhukov's troops had gained from 4 to 14 miles during the day and captured 150 German localities.

More than 5,000 Germans were killed and 4,417 captured during the day in the drive on Berlin, the Moscow communiqué supplement said, and several regiments of specially trained German fortress troops were killed in the capture of Torun, 90 miles south of Danzig, after nearly a week's siege. The Russians said that Nazi SS Elite troops immediately shot regular German troops who attempted to surrender in Torun.

320-Mile Line

A new crossing into Germany from Poland southeast of Berlin and Russian advances in Pomerania far to the northeast gave the Russians a continuous 320-mile line in eastern Germany two years after the turning point of the war at Stalingrad, now 1,320 miles behind Zhukov's troops.

North of the Warthe River the Russians captured Duringshof in an 8-mile advance along the highway from Landsberg, taken Wednesday. They also took Liebenow, 14 miles south of Soldin, where Berlin said the Russians also had penetrated to within 37 miles of the Baltic port of Stettin.

Konigswalde Captured

South of the Warthe the Russians captured Hammer, 8 miles below Landsberg and 22 miles east of Kustrin, and also Konigswalde, 25 miles southeast of Kustrin. Schwerin, an eight-way junction 35 miles east of Kustrin, also was overrun.

With the Seizure of Gleissen, 3 miles south of Konigswalde, Red Army troops penetrated to within 29 miles of Frankfurt. Berlin broadcasts said the Russians also had reached the area of Zielenzig, 6 miles southwest of Gleissen.

At the southern end of the loop formed by the Warthe and Oder rivers, other units captured Lettersdorf, 10 miles east of the Oder River crossing town of Crosson, which is 68 miles southeast of Berlin.

Pincers Movement Seen

The Russians appeared to be engaged in a great pincers movement on Berlin as well as a direct frontal assault, and in the new crossing into Germany they penetrated to within 6 miles of Glogau, a stronghold on the middle Oder 117 miles southeast of Berlin.

Fifty localities were taken in the new drive into Germany on a 20-mile front west of Leszno, Polish frontier town. Fraustadt, 11 miles west of Leszno, fell, as did Schussenze, 15 miles northwest of Fraustadt, and Schlichtingsheim, 7 miles southeast.

The Germans said Russian units crossed the Oder in this area, broke into Steinau and hit farther to the west, but Moscow has kept silent about the development.

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River Bombed Shelled

"It becomes clearer every hour and minute that the Russians now are massing forces to form a focal point in order effectively to support the drive on Berlin by guarding the flanks," said the Nazi commentator, Col. Ernst von Hammer, in telling of the penetration beyond Steinau.

The Germans wer reported shelling the Oder River directly east of Berlin and also dynamiting it in an attempt to break up the ice packs which might aid a Russian crossing. The [illegible] is radio quoted reports that the Red Army already had crossed the stream in the Kustrin area, but this appeared to be premature.

Berlin's danger was so great that Nazi broadcasts said the "battle of Berlin" had begun; Soviet planes were raking German troop movements east of the capital and the light of their flares could be seen by Berliners at night.

50 Miles Beyond Poznan

Schneidemuhl, on the Berlin-Danzig trunk railway which has been cut at many points by the Russians, is 50 miles northwest of Poznan, western Polish stronghold whose German garrison is still holding out.

The Russians encircled the city by taking Springberg, 4 miles to the northeast, as they attacked on a 30-mile front north and northwest of Schneidemuhl. Ratzebuhr, 26 miles north of the big communications junction and 58 miles from the Baltic, was among the Pomeranian localities captured as the Russians drove steadily ahead in an effort to seal off German forces in the Danzig area, 90 miles to the northeast.

Pocket Reduced

Fifty localities were taken in East Prussia where the German pocket south of Konigsberg was reduced to 1,250 square miles. Among these were Seeburg, 47 miles south of Konigsberg, and Schuditten, 10½ miles northwest of the East Prussian capital.

With the capture of Schuditten the Russians were only 8 miles from Fischhausen, gateway to the northern end of the Frisches Nehrung, a low alluvial land strip which forms the breakwater for adjoining Baltic lagoon that reaches southwestward to Danzig territory.

Several more blocks were captured in the western part of Budapest, the Soviet communiqué said.

GERMANS SEND CHILDREN TO DIG TRENCH SYSTEM

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Russians Massing Tanks on Oder for All-out Dash to Capital.

VAST BATTLE IS SHAPING UP

Nazis Tell of Frantic Efforts to Build Up Defenses Against Steamroller From East.

J. KING

London, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Marshal Gregory Zhukov's powerful smashes have driven to a point on the Oder thirty-nine miles or less from Berlin, the German High Command announced today, and one of the great battles of the war apparently was build-

ing up along that river.

The Berlin radio told of men, women and children being rushed eastward to dig a vast system of trenches and said that more and more Berliners were being thrown into the "forefield of the city's defenses."

One commentator said that Zhukov had penetrated into Kustrin, one of the chief strong points of Berlin's defenses at the confluence of the Oder and the Warthe, but had then been thrown out again. Kustrin is forty-one miles east of Berlin.

The drive to the Oder was told in these terse words of the German communique: "North of the Warthe, enemy forces advanced as far as the Oder, northwest of Kustrin, where they met our newly brought up reserves."

Massing Tanks for Blow.

Marshal Zhukov rolled up fresh numbers of infantry and tanks to increase the impetus of his drive. Along a seventy-mile front he had massed waves of tanks and infantry for a quick smash at Berlin's greatest defenses.

But at the center of his spearhead in the forty-mile-wide Frankfurt salient between the Oder and the Warthe, the German High Command said it had hurled in its reserves to halt the invading columns which already had broken through a defense shield twenty-three miles east of Frankfurt.

Russian planes raked the Berlin-Frankfurt highways, and Moscow dispatches said Nazi prisoners reported panic in the German capital because German civilians believed the airmen's red flares were artillery flashes.

At a point 170 miles to the rear, the Russians liquidated one of the German knots of resistance in Poland. Marshal Stalin in an order of the day announced the capture of Torun (Thorn), a stronghold of 54,000 on the banks of the Vistula, after a week-long siege.

Frankfort Zone Fortified.

Officially, Moscow placed the closest Soviet approach to Berlin at sixty-three miles, but an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow virtually confirmed the German reports of a much deeper advance.

Kustrin, a sixteenth century fortified town of 16,000, is on the east bank of the Oder and on the north bank of the Warthe at the confluence of the two rivers.

DNB said this key town, one of the chief defenses of Berlin, was approached by Marshal Zhukov's forces on the north side of the Warthe which captured Landsberg and then moved on to Beyersdorf, sixty-three miles northeast of Berlin.

It was around Frankfurt, a city of 75,000 on the west side of the Oder, seventeen miles south of Kustrin, that the Germans had grouped their strongest fortifications along the line of the Oder to protect communications between Berlin and Breslau in Silesia.

Great Battle Looms.

With his wings spread out on a seventy-mile front, Marshal Zhukov was preparing for a mighty battle along the Oder which might break German resistance and let the Red Army flood into Berlin.

The Germans were reported dynamiting, shelling and bombing the Oder in a frantic effort to break up natural ice bridges.

The Russians quoted German prisoners as saying large elements of the German air force had been stripped from the Cologne and Aachen sector of the western front as the Nazi High Command threw in everything to stop the Russians.

Toughness of the Oder defenses was suggested by the fact that several days have now elapsed since the Russians have reported any appreciable progress from their Oder bridgeheads on both sides of Breslau in Silesia. The Germans continue to declare that Soviet spearheads there had been stopped.

On his southern wing, Marshal Zhukov units had linked up with Marshal Ivan Konev's First Ukrainian Army in the Silesian sector.

Clear weather was favoring Russian planes as Zhukov threw his main punch as far as the area of Sternberg-Zielenzig, twenty-three miles east of Frankfurt, where the Germans said they were throwing in reserves of regular army units, storm troopers and the hastily mobilized Volkssturm.

Moscow dispatches said Soviet forces to the northeast had reached points only fifty-five miles from the Baltic in a drive to slash final land communications of Danzig and eastern Pomerania with the rest of Germany.

In the northeastern battle areas terrible scenes were reported being enacted at Konigsberg, encircled capital of East Prussia. Moscow dispatches said panic seized the city of 370,000, over-crowded with 150,000 refugees.

Street Battles Probable.

Although Konigsberg was tottering, the Russians apparently were faced with the task of bayoneting and mortaring their way from house to house. Storm groups moved up for that purpose.

Below Konigsberg the Germans were carrying out a wholesale evacuation of Elbing, on the Gulf of Danzig, where Russian forces had cut off the remainder of East Prussia.

There was no official Russian news on the attack toward Danzig, but Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army was believed chiefly concerned with blocking German forces trying to break out of the East Prussian pocket into the Polish Corridor.

The German communiqué reported hard fighting in the very center of the East Prussian pocket at Wormditt. The Russians had advanced 17 miles to within 25 miles of the Baltic at Wormditt.

Silesians Reported Fleeing

Soviet correspondents said virtually all the German population of Silesia was on the move toward inner Germany.

"The roads behind the front are covered with them," said one correspondent. "Panic is reigning in hundreds of cities and towns and thousand of villages."

Exultation swept the Soviet Union.

"Many obstacles are on the way to the Oder and the Spree," another river southeast of Berlin, said *Izvestia*. "But there is no power in the world which is able to make a stand on the holy route of the Red Army. The detonation of approaching guns reaches Berlin. The Fascist lair is in panic."

GERMANS STRIP

BERLIN DEFENSES TO BOLSTER EAST

KASISCHKE

LONDON, Feb. 1 — (AP) The low, ominous rumble of heavy guns could be heard in Berlin tonight as workers stripped the capital of its once terrifying concentration of anti-aircraft guns to bolster the faltering Nazi army in the east, dispatches to neutral capitals said.

The German military radio issued an order for a death stand because "there's no way back."

Radio reports from surrounding capitals—Stockholm, Moscow, Bern and Luxembourg—all gave a picture of deep anxiety in Berlin.

Nazi Soldiers Warned

The German military radio heightened the picture with its warning to German soldiers not to place their lives "above the life of Germany." Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels added his dramatic touch with an article in Das Reich declaring "it's just before zero hour."

"Let no coward think that in this hour of peril he can get away with placing his life above the life of Germany or that he has the right to accuse our leaders," the military radio said, hinting that the stolid Germans at last were beginning to grumble openly of their leadership.

"There are still too many among us who think they can weather the sixth year of war safely as they did the second, third, and fourth. Too many lack the fanaticism the hour demands."

A dispatch to the Stockholm Aftonbladet said railway artillery was being removed from the Gleisdreieck, Anhalter, Schlesische and other railway stations and that anti-aircraft artillery was disappearing, with even the tremendous anti-aircraft towers in the Tiergarten and at other strategic points bereft of guns.

"One can see anti-aircraft guns, partly manned by women, rolling through Berlin streets all day long," the dispatch said. "Beside the girls, who are sometimes singing, sit prisoners of war and foreign workers, who obviously hope to be liberated more quickly if they travel toward the front."

Svenska Morgonbladet of Stockholm said streetcar service in Berlin was being suspended and the subway reduced to a minimum, leaving a reduced bus service to carry the major burden of transportation. Coal was reported short and the gas service completely out. Electricity, the dispatch said, was provided one hour a day.

War workers were said to be sleeping at their plants and the transportation breakdown was reported to have set off a "mass removal of the population."

(The Swiss newspaper Gazette de Lausanne, quoted by OWI, said that Potsdamer Platz, the very heart of the downtown section and the transportation lines, was to be the inner core of last resistance when the Russians reach the capital. Under Den Linden, with its once smart shops and palaces and the famous Bristol and Adlon hotels, also was named as a part of this last-ditch defense.

(The outer zone of defense, the Swiss newspaper said, will be along the auto-strada built by Hitler as a military highway around the capital. The second line will include the outskirts of the city, with destroyed houses used for defensive positions.

(In such a defense the Russians would come up against the workers' sections of Berlin first. They are on the north and east sides of the capital. The swanky homes are on the western outskirts.)

Build Trench System

A Transocean broadcast said a huge trench system was being erected around Berlin "in greatest haste" and Volkssturm men were hurriedly learning to handle the German version of the American bazooka and machine-guns.

Deputy Press Chief Helmut Suendermann shouted over the Berlin radio that "Berlin will become the bloodiest disappointment for the Russians if they think the war will be over once they have reached the capital."

The Luxembourg radio claimed the death rate in the refugee-packed city had rocketed and "at present 1,300 people are dying every day, many collapsing in the streets, and there are no ambulances to carry them away."

The Moscow radio said there were frequent disorders with "bread having disappeared as the refugees ransack foodstores." A Stockholm correspondent estimated the total refugees from the east at 4,500,000 Germans.

(A Berlin wireless dispatch sent to German army papers and recorded by FCC attempted to reassure soldiers concerning their relatives by saying "everything humanly possible" would be done for refugees and that news of individuals would come "as quickly as possible."

("In Berlin alone," the German dispatch said, "in one of the big assembly centers, tens of thousands pass daily through the transit camps. If they are unable to find accommodations with relatives and have no definite destination points of their own, they leave from here in collective transports for areas in the rear.")

A Pravda correspondent reported that virtually all Silesia's thousands of civilians were on the move toward inner Germany.

"The roads behind the front are covered with them," he said. The correspondent said he had seen few Germans, but one stood in front of his house with a white flag on the fence shouting to the Russians "Hitler Kaputt" (Hitler's finished).

(As confusion mounted in the refugee-packed towns and cities of the Reich the Soviet-sponsored free Germany national committee in a German-language broadcast recorded by FCC renewed its plea to the Germans to "prevent the impending catastrophe," asserting that "against united resistance, the SS and the gualeiter are powerless.")

As the peril mounted with the Russians only a little over 40 miles away, Ludwig Sertorius, German military commentator, said in a broadcast that preparations for the Allied offensive in the west had "almost reached their conclusion."

"It's not quite clear yet whether Eisenhower's impending offensive will be launched from Holland as well," he added.

REPORT HIMMLER ARRESTS OFFICERS

London, Feb. 1.—The Morocco radio quoted Ankara reports today that Gestapo Chief Heihrich Himmler had arrested or sent to the rear one marshal, six generals and 240 other officers from the eastern front command who were suspected of sympathizing with the Free Germany Committee in Moscow.

Radio Moscow, in a broadcast heard here by NBC, said today that Red Army forces have liquidated a Junkers officers school near Koenigsberg and that Capt. Richter admitted with bitterness that Germany has been defeated.

NO PRISONERS FREED

LONDON, Feb. 1—(AP) The War office said today it had received no notification on the liberation of any British prisoners by the Russian advance, and it appeared the Germans had moved Allied prisoners westward.

London, Feb. 1 (AP)—A Stockholm report, unsubstantiated elsewhere, quoted travelers arriving in Sweden tonight as saying that a Russian patrol had penetrated to the outskirts of Berlin today and withdrew after reconnoitering.

Germans Evacuate By Bus

London, Feb. 1 (AP)—Double-decker omnibuses from Berlin are helping evacuate refugees from Danzig and West Prussia, the German radio said tonight.

Terms For Germany Ready For Big 3

New York, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Cairo radio said "the Big Three conference anticipated by the whole world started today." The broadcast was in Arabic and gave no authority or indication of the site of the reported meeting.

London, Feb. 1 (AP)—Disclosure that a fully fashioned "instrument of surrender" awaits only final Big Three approval was interpreted in London tonight as heralding a major psychological as well as military drive to bring about Germany's capitulation.

An authoritative source announced that the specific terms to be handed the Germans after their surrender had been initialed by representatives of the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia, respectively United States Ambassador John G. Winant, Sir William Strang, British Under Secretary of State, and Soviet Ambassador Fyodor Gusev.

For Separate Rhine State

Simultaneously came word that Prime Minister Churchill was tak-

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ing to the conference with President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin —a meeting perhaps now under way—a concrete British plan for four-power rule over the Rhineland and the Ruhr believed to imply creation of a separate political and economic entity. France would share in this measure with Britain, Russia and the United States.

There was no specific assurance that the "instrument of surrender" would be the basis for a new call to the Germans to overthrow Hitler, but it appeared an obvious possibility.

The terms, formulated by leaders of the European Advisory Commission, are so secret it is understood that only a few of the highest Allied officials know the contents.

It seemed certain that the three chiefs of state would give the instrument a high spot on the conference agenda.

British and American planes have been showering Germans several days with leaflets explaining "unconditional surrender."

This activity followed Churchill's "surrender now" appeal in Commons last week, which explained that the Germans would not be annihilated if they overthrew Hitler. British radios beamed excerpts of the Prime Minister's speech to the continent in German.

In this respect there was a growing possibility that the Allies might tell the Germans more of what to expect in order to offset Paul Joseph Goebbels' declaration that "unconditional surrender" means annihilation or slavery. Critics on both sides of the Atlantic long have contended that the term was too broad.

Zones Of Occupation Up

Allied zones of occupation also are on the Big Three agenda. President Roosevelt is understood to propose that American troops, in addition to occupying northwest Germany, should share with British and Russian forces in the occupation of Austria.

France also is understood to have asked permission to share in the Austrian occupation. The informant said it was believed Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill agreed to this.

France is understood further to have requested that the Rhineland be exclusively a French zone of occupatior prior to the assumption of control by a four-power consortium.

Enemy radios continued to fill the air with reports that the Big Three conference was in session, but none hazarded a guess as to the meeting site.

Another Wilsonian Approach Seen

New York, Feb. 1 (AP)—The German radio transmitted today the following dispatch which was recorded by the Associated Press listening post:

"Information is on hand in the German Foreign Office that at the meeting of Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill political action is to be carried through similar to the one started by former United States President Wilson with his fourteen points in 1918.

"This time it is intended to achieve the same aim by modifying the demand for unconditional surrender. This has been agreed upon after it had been ascertained that the German command and the German people are determined to offer extreme resistance and after it has been recognized that Germany cannot be conquered either from the west or from the east.

Calls It "Wilson Farce"

"Well-informed circles of the Wilhelmstrasse today called this plan of Government partaking in the three-power conference a 'Wilson farce' and pointed out that such action was already planned at the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting in Cairo.

"In a political respect such action is parallel to the action in the first World War when the Allies tried to make the German war command surrender by speaking only of the removal of the Kaiser and militarism, whereas it is now intended to hoodwink the German' nation into believing that it is only a case of removing the Führer and national socialism.

"The German nation, however, Wilhelmstrasse circles continue, is, as the Führer stressed in his speech, immune against enticing arts of this kind, due to the spirit of the National Socialist movement. For this reason no one in Germany will fall for this planned maneuver."

ment of surrender" to be presented to the Germans when they capitulate. This was signed by United States Ambassador John G. Winant, Sir William Strang, British Under Secretary of State, and Fyodor Gusev, Soviet Ambassador to Britain.

Secret Document

The document, formulated by leaders of the European Advisory Commission, is so secret only a few high officials know its contents. It lays down specific terms to which Germany must conform.

The source said the Big Three also would discuss zones of occupation. President Roosevelt was understood to have proposed last August that American troops occupy northwest Germany and maintain only a token force in Austria. But now it is reported that the President favors having an equal share with Russia and Britain in occupying Austria.

Agreement Understood

The French were understood to have asked the Big Three powers for permission to share in the Austrian occupation and this source believed Roosevelt, Churchill and Premier Stalin would agree to this.

There were increasing indications that the Big Three meeting may already have begun.

Yanks Wipe Out Last Vestige Of Bulge

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Rhineland And Ruhr Control Plan Reported

London, Feb. 1 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill is taking to the Big Three conference a plan for a four-power government for postwar control of the German Rhineland and Ruhr, an unimpeachable source said today. The plan is understood to call for the separation of the Rhineland and Ruhr from Germany and placing them under economic and political control of Great Britain, Russia, the United States and France.

The same source also said British, Russian and United States representatives have signed an "instru-

Paris, Feb. 1 (AP)—Shock troops of the 1st and 9th divisions penetrated deeply into the central Siegfried Line today and erased the last vestige of the bulge driven into the American 1st Army front before Christmas.

Patrols of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's 1st Army stormed the Siegfried Line ramparts in three sectors, encountering opposition ranging from scant to heavy.

The 9th Division advanced more than 2 miles through Hitler's West Wall and ran into heavy machine gun and rifle fire in an attack on the main enemy supply crossroads 9 miles southeast of Monschau. Fighting was in a dark fir forest.

East Of Malmedy

The fighting 1st Division penetrated the Siegfried Line at a point 16 miles east of Malmedy, meeting only negligible opposition.

The 2d Division likewise drove ahead. The 82d Airborne Division entered the outskirts of Losheim, which is inside the lightly manned Siegfried Line—drained by exigencies of the Russian front.

The airborne troops captured twelve 88-millimeter guns intact with complete firing data, sights and ample supplies of ammunition.

The scarcity of opposition from some of the outer works of the Siegfried Line indicated the Germans had withdrawn their main forces to positions in the Eifel Mountain.

For the most part, there was only small-arms fire and little heavy artillery fire from behind the main West Wall works.

Associated Press Correspondent E. D. Ball said the Americans trudged rapidly through thawing snow through lanes of destroyed German equipment. Dead Germans and horses littered the battle scene. The wreckage was grimly remindful of the retreat from the Ardennes.

Villages passed were dead, too. They had been under terrific pounding by American artillery, and late today the weather broke, allowing planes to take to the air.

The big American guns still were thundering today at unpenetrated Siegfried belts.

The 1st Army troops crossed the first row of dragon-teeth tank barriers in a section of the Siegfried Line never before breached.

Farther north, 37 miles of the line have been conquered by the Americans in the Aachen-Roer River sector.

Big Guns Silent

Along a front of 40 miles, the 1st and 3d armies struck with a vengeance into pillboxes fringing the line, which battlefront dispatches described as strangely quiet—its artillery silent and its resistance mainly from small arms.

To the south, American and French troops fought into a suburb of Colmar and cut the last road from that big Alsatian city to the Breisach Bridge over the Rhine. They thrust across the Rhine-Rhone Canal, further outflanking Colmar, captured seven villages and advanced within 4 miles of Neufbreisch on the French side of the river.

The whole Colmar pocket seemed to be dissolving; the threat to Strasbourg from the north was eased by the capture of Gambsheim.

Moder River Crossed

A famous 7th Army regiment crossed the Moder River in force during the night and fought into Oberhoffen, hinge o fthe salient along the Rhine north of Strasbourg and the old Maginot Line sector. Oberhoffen is 14 miles north of Strasbourg and 4 southeast of Haguenau.

The 3d Army below St. Vith drove three and a half miles into the Reich and within nine of the strong cluster of fortresses around Prum. Its Our River bridgehead was widened to seven miles. The main works of the Siegfried Line were barely two miles away.

Supreme headquarters announced a new crossing of the Our River five miles due east of St. Vith and said 3d Army troops captured Schonberg, 1,000 yards from the German border.

[The Germans spoke of an impending general offensive and asserted that General Eisenhower had added six new tank and four infantry divisions to the 60 already in the Aachen sector opposite Cologne and the industries of the Ruhr.]

Nazis Weakened

The apparent apathy of the German army, so prone to counterattack and so dogged in rearguard fighting in the Eifel foothills, heavily underscored the question of whether drastic German need in the East had left the enemy strong enough to hold out west of the Rhine.

Overnight advances generally reached 4 miles deeper into Germany. Village after village fell.

An eerie silence covered the big Nazi guns in the lines, but the artillery of both the First and Third American armies laid a barrage on the fortifications along their forty-mile sector opposite Belgium and Luxembourg. The heaviest enemy resistance, however, was limited strictly to small-arms and accurate mortar screening.

General Collapse Seen.

The Third Army pushed two and one-half miles into Germany in the edges of the Siegfried Line east of the Our. Ingelscheid, Irren, Winterspelt and Heckhalenfeld—all in Germany and southeast of St. Vith—were captured in advances averaging two miles, and the assault carried to within nine miles of Prum, one of the strongest bastions of the Siegfried Line.

Many Prisoners Taken

The 1st Army alone captured 1,332 prisoners in the 24 hours to midnight, its largest haul since January 3. That was a commentary on German morale.

The German cross-Rhine holdings north and south of Strasbourg had begun to collapse, reflecting a weakening of the enemy along the whole Western front.

Allied planes spotted heavy German rail movements eastward from Karlsruhe and Mannheim and through Heilbronn, indicating a further thinning of German defenses. Roads north of Wissembourg, above the United States 7th Army front, were jammed.

It was estimated that in the Colmar area Allied troops have killed at least 5,000 German troops and taken 2,500 prisoners in two days.

[A dispatch last night to the London *Daily Express* said remnants of the 19th German Army, totaling 30,000 men, were in full retreat south of Strasbourg. It said the battle in the Colmar area had developed into a race between German and French troops for the Rhine bridge at Breisach.]

General Attack

At Field Marshal Montgomery's headquarters in the north, a spokesman for the 21st Army Group said the battle has developed into a general attack all along the Western front toward the Siegfried Line. He expressed doubt, however, that the Germans would yield the fortifications without a hard fight. A 35-mile section of the line had been captured by American arms along the Roer River north of the Monschau area.

The opinion was also expressed that Rundstedt might be saving manpower for protection of the Siegfried Line. In many sections the fixed forts are ringed by deep and wide ditches.

Anti-Tank Ditches

"The enemy has further strengthened these positions by community digging and the defenses now are surrounded by a maze of anti-tank ditches and crisscrossed trench lines," the spokesman said.

The heavy concrete pillboxes of the Siegfried Line were built in 1938 and now are outmoded by improved assault weapons. Where natural obstacles are plentiful, the Siegfried Line works are sparse. Where terrain is level, as many as 500 or 600 pillboxes dot a square mile.

Little activity was reported from the United States 9th Army front before Duren, but in the extreme north Canadian and British troops completed a mopup of German units among the numerous dikes on the Maas Island bridgehead north of Tilburg, Holland.

AMERICAN FORCES SMASH HOLES IN NAZI WESTWALL

BEALMEAR

Germans Withdraw Forces to Help Bolster Eastern Defenses.

YANKS DRIVE ON PRUM

Allied Attack to Push Nazis from Alsace Gathers Momentum.

PARIS, Feb. 1—(AP) U. S. troops drove as deep as two and a half miles today through hitherto unbreached ramparts of the Westwall south of Aachen against resistance so light the belief grew that the Germans had weakened the Reich's great western fortifications to bolster the Eastern front.

The full weight of the assault by the U. S. First and Third armies was crunching through dragon teeth tank traps and pillboxes on a 40-mile front, widening the breaches in the Siegfried Line against an astounding lack of resistance.

Nazis Abandon Pillboxes

Some First army forces in the forefront of the assault found the Germans had fled from roadblocks and pillboxes, abandoning main positions with guns and ammunition.

The Third army, closing to within seven and a half miles of Prum after seizing Winterscheid, swept three and a half miles into Germany without sighting a tank. Prum is the big road and railway

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center which supplies the Siegfried network facing southern Belgium and northern Luxembourg.

Ahead of them, hundreds of Allied heavy bombers battered rail yards and bridges in the Ruhr and Rhineland, attempting to paralyze German troop movement from the Western to the Eastern front.

Far to the south, the battle to drive the Germans from Alsace gathered momentum. French and American forces virtually wiped out the Rhine bank salient south of Strasbourg and tightened the ring around Colmar — last big French town in German hands—by severing its main railway line to the Rhine.

Heavy rail and road traffic moving east from Karlsruhe on the Rhine and north from Wissembourg at the northern border of Alsace indicated that here too the Germans were pulling out and sending the best of their forces east for the battle of Berlin.

Allied Offensive Near

(The German news agency DNB declared that Gen. Eisenhower had virtually completed preparations for a big offensive east of Aachen and speculated that it might coincide with a renewed drive from Holland farther north.)

An Associated Press dispatch from the presently-quiet U. S. Ninth army front on the Roer north of Aachen said that there was something "screwy" on the Western front—that whole sections had been abandoned by the Germans and not yet occupied by the Allies.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army, storming the Siegfried Line in at least three sectors, met little resistance at some points and heavy at others as it developed its assault along a line from the area of Monschau, 15 miles southeast of Aachen, southward for 20 miles to the front near St. Vith.

Gains of as much as four miles were registered as these Doughboys plowed eastward through the snow and slush toward the Eifel mountains where lie the main Siegfried fortifications.

The Ninth Infantry division moved two and a half miles through the Siegfried line before it ran into heavy machinegun and rifle fire at a crossroads nine miles southeast of Monschau.

Farther south the veteran First division, first to resume the drive on the Westwall, moved more than a mile east through the woods and on through dragon teeth and lightly manned outer Siegfried pillboxes without drawing a challenge from the main forts' guns beyond.

Patrols said they found only a flicker of life in the fortifications 16 miles east of Malmedy, which is roughly mid-way between Monschau and St. Vith.

The 82nd Airborne division sent patrols into the edge of the German town of Losheim, inside the Siegfried line 13 miles northeast of St. Vith, after capturing a dozen 88-mm German guns complete with firing data, sights and ammunition.

Even the German border towns, many of them leveled by fierce artillery fire, were dead. The civilians had fled east, where American artillery tonight was pouring its fire into the main defenses.

NAZI GUNS SILENT ON WESTERN FRONT

Many Germans Surrendering; Many Forts Found Deserted.

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By WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, Feb. 1—(AP) There is something screwy on the Western front.

There are large sections of the front where the Germans have suddenly fled. Allied patrols have failed to contact the enemy, which means there is considerable territory unoccupied by the Allies or Germans in a situation that parallels the "sitdown" war of 1939.

For the past three days there has been no German artillery fire on U.S. troops attacking eastward along a line from St. Vith to Monschau forest, something virtually without precedent since the Allies first reached the Westwall.

In comparatively small and not too violent local actions, considerable numbers of Germans are giving up.

In the Ardennes area, U.S. troops of the 82nd airborne division moved right up to the Siegfried line, finding road blocks and temporary defenses unmanned.

In the last 10 days the 102nd division at Brachelen, northeast of Aachen, captured 97 pillboxes intact without a fight. The 78th division took 50 more near Monschau along with 500 prisoners in 48 hours. Six weeks ago it might have taken weeks to do this.

Latest Nazi Weapon Little Brother To V-2

With the U. S. 9th Army in Germany, Dec. 22 [*AP—Delayed by Censorship*]—Hitler's latest V-weapon with which the Western front and rear areas have been bombarded is a little brother to the 14-ton V-2.

It is a five-foot long rocket, carrying about the same explosive charge as that of a 170-mm. shell and having the same penetration power.

Fragments have been picked up on this front.

Its range and the manner of its launching still are secret.

This rocket has been used on a larger scale than the V-1 or the V-2, but the bombardments have been spasmodic. Its use against a single area has not been continuous. Thus far it has been used as a sort of diversionary weapon, but if it were manufactured in sufficient quantity, it might be employed for barrages.

Reports on V-4 Doubted

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 1 (AP).—Reports, given by a German fugitive who originally was described as a scientist acquainted with Hitler's V-4, now "seem to be more or less fantastic," the Swedish Foreign Office announced today. The German actually was a military deserter, a communique said.

HIS BARRICADE HIGHLY UNSAFE

With the American Ninth Army, Jan. 28 (Delayed) (A. P.).—When 88s came whamming into his area, Pfc. Merrill Shelton, Greenville, Tenn., dived behind some strong-looking wooden boxes.

As soon as the barrage lifted he stood up and casually inspected his barricade. Painted in big black letters across the boxes were three initials: "T. N. T."

868,982 Nazi Prisoners

United States 9th Army, Germany, Feb. 1 (AP)—Lieut. William H. (Texas Bill) Simpson's United States 9th Army has captured 61,708 prisoners, 1,376 since the German offensive opened December 16, his headquarters announced today.

This brought to 868,982 the number of prisoners reported taken since D-day and to 64,886 the number captured since December 16. Announced figures by armies:

	Since D-Day	*Since Dec. 16*
U.S. 1st.....	241,217	27,176
U.S. 3rd.....	162,811	23,626
U.S. 9th.....	61,708	1,376
U.S. 7th.....	85,968	5,101
French 1st...	77,742	5,093
British 2d....	100,625	2,113
Canadian 1st.	118,911	401
French with 21st Army Group	20,000	...
Totals...	868,982	64,886

FORTS AND RAF HIT THE REELING ENEMY

Big Bombers From Britain, France and Italy Swarm for Knockout—Berlin a Target

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—More than 1,000 Royal Air Force bombers poured tons of explosives tonight on German railway centers supplying the crumbling Eastern Front and blasted refugee-jammed Berlin. The night raids by the British heavies followed daylight attacks by American and British bombers on Rhine supply points for the Western Front.

Concerning tonight's raids, the RAF announced:

"Tonight the RAF Bomber Command dispatched well over 1,000 aircraft to Germany to prevent the Germans from sending large bodies of troops and equipment to the Eastern Front.

"Three main railway centers were heavily attacked—Mainz, Ludwigshafen and Siegen. Berlin also was bombed."

Ludwigshafen Battered

Ludwigshafen also was hit during the day by four waves of more than 700 United States Flying Fortresses, which also blasted other marshaling yards at Mannheim and rail and highway bridges at Wesel. American losses were one bomber and one fighter.

RAF Lancasters during the day bombed the rail junction at Muenchen-Gladbach in an attempt to block German troop movements.

The first of four waves of Fortresses attacked the marshaling yards of Mannheim shortly before noon. An hour later a second wave unloaded bombs on the Ludwigshafen yards across the Rhine.

Bridges at Wesel, under attack for the first time by Eighth Air Force bombers, were struck by two waves of heavies in the afternoon. Located in the northwest corner of the Ruhr Valley, Wesel's highway and double-track rail bridges form a supply bottleneck for enemy forces facing Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British and Canadian Armies in the Netherlands. The Fortresses were escorted by more than 300 Mustang fighters.

During the day Liberators and Fortresses of the Fifteenth Air Force thundered up from Italian bases and attacked Austrian military installations for the second straight day.

Maj. Douglas L. Winter of Toledo, Ohio, who commanded the first group of Fortresses from British bases, reported the lightest flak ever encountered over Germany, and he said there was no anti-aircraft fire at Wesel.

BOMB RHINE CITIES

London, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Four separate waves of Fortresses from Britain totaling 700 planes attacked the twin Rhine industrial cities of Mannerheim and Ludwigshafen opposite the Saar battlefront and two bridges spanning the Rhine at Wesel in the northwest Ruhr today.

In a companion stroke, Fifteenth Air Force Liberators and Fortresses from Italy slashed at Austria for the second straight day. Tactical Air Force Thunderbolts from Italy also ranged into Austria and Yugoslavia.

Liberals Ask Low Tariffs

London, Feb. 1 (AP)—Britain's Liberal party adopted today a resolution described as the "British equivalent of the Monroe Doctrine," and Dingle M. Foot, its supporter, asserted the best way of preventing a third war with Germany was "to create a Germany which lives by trading freely with the rest of the world."

The resolution urged the joint use of sea and air bases by maritime countries of northern and western Europe and the eastern Mediterranean after the war as a means of preventing aggression.

Disclaims Hostility To Russia

Foot said it was "the height of absurdity to suggest that this proposal could be interpreted as being hostile to Russia."

Foot, a Liberal member of Commons, advocated an international security organization backed by the armed forces to keep peace, and warned that "we cannot ensure peace merely by imposing disabilities on a defeated enemy."

"We Liberals," he said, "do not believe that you can divorce foreign policy from commercial policy, and we have no doubt that the reduction of tariff barriers and the expansion of international trade is one of the greatest contributions that can possibly be made to lasting peace."

Soviet Taking Steps, He Says

Foot asserted Russia was "taking steps to secure her strategic frontiers" and asked, "why then should we alone be debarred from making any arrangements with our neighbors for common defense?"

An amendment later was tacked on to the resolution urging that the British Government make representations to the United Nations, especially the United States, "to secure agreement for the retention and adaptation of the principles underlying mutual aid."

British Monroe Doctrine

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP).—Great Britain's Liberal party adopted today a resolution urging joint use of sea and air bases by maritime nations of northern and western Europe and the eastern Mediterranean after the war as a means of preventing aggression. Dingle M. Foot, a Liberal member of Commons and parliamentary secretary for the Ministry of Economic Warfare, who introduced the resolution, called it the "British equivalent of the Monroe Doctrine."

LONDON POLES SEVER RELATIONS WITH CZECHS

LONDON, Feb. 1—(AP) The Polish government in exile broke relations with the Czechoslovakian government in London tonight and charged the Czech regime headed by President Eduard Benes was "not independent in making its decisions"—a reference which was interpreted as suggesting Russian pressure.

The break followed Czech recognition of the Moscow-backed Lublin government as Poland's provisional government.

An official Polish communique said the severance of diplomatic relations "does not in any way change our attitude toward the Czech and Slovak peoples and we will not give up efforts made so far to establish close collaboration and lasting union between the Polish nation and the Czech and Slovak nations."

9 SENTENCED TO DIE BY ARMY IN JANUARY

PARIS, Feb. 1 (AP)—Nine American soldiers were sentenced to death during January by the Seine section of the general courts martial in cases involving diversion of army gasoline into black market channels, it was disclosed today. Three others tried in similar cases were acquitted. Names of the nine condemned men were not disclosed.

Those convicted were charged with desertion as well as theft and sale of Government property.

Eleven other enlisted men were sentenced today to from five to twenty-five years by courts martial trying the United States Army Railway Battalion black market cases.

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Seven enlisted men in the railway battalion black market cases were sentenced in Army court today to terms ranging from five to twenty-five years.

Earlier four others were sentenced to from eight to twenty-five years.

The seven sentenced this afternoon were T/5 Townsend Cobb Jr., of Kilgore, Tex., 25 years; T/5 Wil-

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liam C. Estes, of Springfield, Mo., 25 years; T/4 William R. Puckett, Butler St., Ludlow, Ky., 25 years; Pvt. Robert D. Vawter, of Indianapolis, Ind., 25 years; Sgt. John P. Cranford, of Memphis, Tenn., 15 years; Pvt. John C. Murray, 160 Rockne Road, Yonkers, N. Y., 5 years, and Sgt. Donald S. Starr of Buffton, Ind., 5 years.

Pvt. Clifton C. Young, of Sacramento, Calif., was sentenced to 8 years; T/5 Fred N. Busby, of Abilene, Tex., and T/4 Nick S. Anthes of Akron, Ohio, to 15 years; and Sgt. Howard D. Fesler, of Walhonding, Ohio, to 25 years.

The second trial involving an officer in these cases, in which the defendants are accused of diverting cigarets and other U. S. Army supplies into the black market, is scheduled to start Saturday, dependent upon completion of the trials of another group of enlisted men tomorrow.

PATROL WAR RAGES IN ITALY

Both Sides Prod Ceaselessly At Each Other's Lines

Rome, Feb. 1 (AP)—Allied patrols, moving through some of the most difficult fighting country in Europe, again carried the burden of war in Italy today as both sides prodded ceaselessly at long dormant lines all along the front.

Despite adverse weather, the Tactical Air Force roamed over the Po Valley and the Brenner Pass areas, concentrating on German lines of communications and supply bases. Ammunition dumps southeast of Modena and at Crevalcore were hit, rail yards were damaged and bridges blocked. A number of railroad cars and motor vehicles were destroyed.

500 Planes In Raid

Yesterday the United States 15th Air Force dropped 1,357 tons of bombs on oil installations at Moosbierbaun, 22 miles northwest of Vienna. Between 500 and 750 Liberators and Fortresses took part in the attack—their first mission in ten days—and first reports indicated results were excellent although the bombs were dropped by instrument.

Liberators also dropped bombs on the rail yards at Graz, Austria. Eight heavy bombers were lost during the day.

At one point east of Monte Rondinaio, a 6,200-foot peak 9 miles east of Castelnuovo, an American patrol was engaged, but returned with six German prisoners after inflicting a number of casualties. Not an American was lost.

Artillery Cleans Up

Another 5th Army patrol north of Canovetta in the mountain line before Bologna fought for an hour with the Germans, who were using heavy machine-gun, rifle and mortar fire as well as hand grenades.

The patrol came back with information about German dispositions and artillerymen later reported hits on enemy-occupied houses and four German gun batteries in that area.

The Germans were extremely sensitive to these probing expeditions and all along the front they stepped up their mortar and machine-gun fire.

Thirteen miles southeast of Bologna, one 5th Army party ran into a field of German "shoe" mines—small wooden boxes loaded with explosive—and suffered casualties.

Along the Senio River on the Eighth Army front a British patrol found the Germans had demolished a number of houses on the east bank of the stream about 3½ miles north of Faenza.

ALLIED PATROLS PROD ENEMY LINES IN ITALY

ROME, Feb. 1 (AP)—Daring Allied patrols, moving through some of the most difficult fighting country in Europe, again carried the burden of war in Italy today as both sides prodded ceaselessly at long dormant lines all along the front.

At one point east of Mont Rondinaio, a 6,200-foot peak nine miles east of Castelnuovo, an American patrol was engaged in a bitter fight, but returned with six German prisoners after inflicting a number of casualties. Not an American was lost.

Another Fifth Army patrol north of Canovetta in the mountain line before Bologna fought for an hour with the Germans, who were using heavy machine-gun, rifle and mortar fire as well as hand grenades.

The patrol came back with information about German dispositions and artillery men later reported hits on enemy-occupied houses and four German gun batteries in that area.

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Thirteen miles southeast of Bologna, one Fifth Army party ran into a field of German "shoe" mines—small wooden boxes loaded with explosive—and suffered casualties.

Along the Senio River on the Eighth Army front a British patrol found the Germans had demolished a number of houses on the east bank of the stream about three and a half miles north of Faenza.

Despite adverse weather, the Tactical Air Force roamed over the Po Valley and the Brenner Pass areas, concentrating on German lines of communications and supply bases. Ammunition dumps southeast of Modena and at Crevalcore were hit, railyards were damaged and bridges blocked. A number of railroad cars and motor vehicles were destroyed.

U.S. Planes Strike Heaviest Blow Yet On Single Target

Rome, Feb. 1 (AP)—Italy-based bombers of the United States 15th Air Force struck their heaviest blow yet on a single target in dropping 1,357 tons of bombs yesterday on Nazi oil installations in an area 22 miles northwest of Vienna, Allied headquarters announced today.

Ground action along the entire 5th and 8th Army fronts again was confined to patrol engagements.

One 5th Army patrol stabbed deep into German lines east of the Serchio River and engaged in a five-hour fight before withdrawing.

Six Prisoners Taken

The fight occurred east of Monte Rondinaio, 6,200-foot peak 9 miles east of Castel Nuovo. The American patrol returned with six prisoners without losing a man.

Across the entire front the Germans were extremely sensitive to Allied probes and they stepped up mortar and small-arms fire to check patrols.

Surpassing the rain of bombs poured on Cassino and Bologna in previous all-out attacks, from 500 to 750 Liberators and Fortresses hit the Moosbierbaum refinery, northwest of Vienna. Although all bombs were aimed by instrument through clouds, it was officially announced that "excellent results" were indicated.

In addition to the refinery, Liberators also smashed at railyards at Graz, Germany, and Maribor, Yugoslavia, destroying rolling stock. Fighters wiped out seven locomotives. Initial reports said only four enemy aircraft were encountered.

Altogether, the 15th Air Force flew almost 1,200 sorties. Eight heavy bombers, hit in moderate flak, are missing.

Cannot Cover Albania Election

Rome, Feb. 1 (AP)—American and British newsmen have been denied permission by Premier Gen. Enver Hoxha's regime to cover the national elections which are to decide the permanent form of government in Albania, it was learned today.

Nazi Protests To Vatican On German Prisoners

Vatican City, Feb. 1 (AP)—The German Ambassador to the Holy See was reported today to have lodged a formal protest with the State Secretariat on the alleged rejection by Swiss guards of two escaped German prisoners of war who sought refuge in Vatican City.

The Vatican neither confirmed nor denied the report. It issued a statement asserting "it is to be recalled that Vatican authorities recently renewed a severe warning not to give hospitality in Vatican City and in extra-territorial buildings to persons who have no right to dwell therein."

The Rome newspaper *Corriere del Mattino* said Allied military police arrested the two Germans after Swiss guards forced them to re-enter Italian territory.

It said the German Ambassador contended the fugitives should have been given the same right of asylum granted Allied prisoners during the German occupation of Rome.

16,000 NURSES 'INSUFFICIENT'

Fully 1,600 More Reported Needed In Europe

Paris, Feb. 1 (AP)—More than 16,000 nurses now are serving in the European war theater but a minimum increase of 1,600 is needed, Lieut. Col. Ida Danielson, chief nurse in the theater, said today.

Colonel Danielson said soldiers were getting adequate care, but the increase was essential to lighten the burden of nurses now working twelve to eighteen hours daily.

The high recovery rate among American wounded, she said, is a tribute "to the willing spirit and almost superhuman efforts" of the Army Nurse Corps. Hospital units are arriving on the Continent without any nurses, with the result that present staffs had to be thinned out. Colonel Danielson said the number of nurses in 1,000-bed general hospitals has been cut from 120 in 1940 to 83 at present, with a further reduction to 74 in sight.

For General Draft

Colonel Danielson said that in her opinion a general draft of women would be better than the drafting of nurses, adding that many nursing jobs could be filled by nonprofessional women.

Lieut. Margaret Hurl, Port Clinton, Ohio, told of nurses working eighteen-hour schedules because of lack of help.

Second Lieutenant Clio Shirley, of Winfield, Kan., said the nurses not only were overworked but, as in her unit, some underwent enemy bombing, shelling and strafing.

Lieut. M. M. Petint, of Huntington, Ind., said the lack of nurses in her unit precluded some comforts which ordinarily would be offorded the patients.

Only One Taken Ill

Capt. Martha Williams, of Endicott, N.Y., declared that despite hardships and heavy work, only one nurse in her unit was taken ill.

"There's a lot of nursing to be done over here," said Lieut. Helen Lawrence, of St. Petersburg, Fla.

Other nurses who testified to the need for help were Capt. Faye Pannell, Lancaster, Texas; Lieut. Mary Poirier, Detroit, who has made twenty trans-Atlantic flights evacuating wounded; and Lieut. Margaret Hornback, of Shelbyville, Ky.

8 To 25 Years For 4 GI's

Paris, Feb. 1 (AP)—Four more enlisted men of a railway operating battalion were convicted today of wrongfully disposing of United States Government property in French black-market deals and were sentenced to from 8 to 25 years.

Private Clifton C. Young, of Sacramento, Cal., was sentenced to eight years; Tech. 5/g Fred N. Busby, of Abilene, Texas, and Tech. 4/g Nick S. Anthes, of Akron, Ohio, to fifteen years, and Sergt. Howard D. Fesler, of Walhonding, Ohio, to 25 years.

Anthes asserted he had been subjected to physical violence and had suffered bodily injury during the interrogation at which the alleged statement was obtained.

Another's Statement

Fesler told the court:

"I just signed it so I would be turned loose."

Seven other enlisted men are on trial in another courtroom on charges of wrongfully disposing of Government property. They are: Tech. 5/g Townsend Cobb, Jr., of Kilgore, Texas; Tech. 4/g William C. Estes, of Springfield, Mo.; Private John C. Murray, of Yonkers, N.Y.; Sergt. Donald S. Starr, of Bluffton, Ind.; Sergt. John P. Cranford, of Memphis; Private Robert D. Vawter, of Indianapolis, and Tech. 4/g William R. Puckett, of Ludlow, Ky.

British Submarine Overdue

London, Feb. 1 (AP)—The British submarine Stratagem, is overdue and presumed to be lost, the Admiralty announced tonight.

B-29'S SINK BIG DRY DOCK

India-Based Group Hits Singapore Facilities

Twentieth Bomber Command Headquarters, India, Feb. 1 (AP)—Superfortresses of the 20th Bomber Command dealt the Japanese Navy a devastating blow in an attack today upon Singapore, destroying the huge floating dry dock which could have handled the largest warship in the world.

Reconnaissance photos proved the dock was sunk. A 460-foot merchant ship which had been in the dock was seen to be burning.

One Of Greatest Attacks

It was one of the greatest air attacks in strength ever flown by B-29's.

Numerous returning crews reported seeing bomb explosions solidly aboard the 855-foot dry dock which is capable of servicing the largest war craft afloat. Its 172-foot width gives it capacity to handle 50,000-ton vessels.

Installations bordering Georgetown harbor on Penang Island also were hit and set ablaze by a sizable diversionary force. Pilots returning from Singapore who flew over Penang said flames covered the Georgetown water-front area. Penang is one of the most important Japanese submarine bases and supply ports in the Asiatic theater.

None Lost To Enemy Action

[A communiqué from 20th Air Force headquarters in Washington said none of the Superfortresses was lost to enemy action. Gunners reported two enemy interceptors definitely downed, six probables and eight more damaged.

[The Washington report called opposition in the air weak and anti-aircraft fire moderate. Possibly upward of 150 of the giant bombers took part in the strike.]

The B-29's hit Singapore for the third time. The first mission on November 6 smashed the gates of another naval dry dock. The round trip to Singapore is roughly 3,800 miles from the Superfortresses' India base.

1,000-Pounders On Target

Col. J. V. Edmundson, a group commander, flew the mission as copilot in the lead ship piloted by Major Harold R. Brown, of Ardmore, Tenn. Colonel Edmundson, who lives in Santa Monica, Cal., said the dry dock belched great clouds of smoke as his group went in. A previous squadron had laid 1,000-pound high explosives on the target.

Edmundson reported the bombs from his group, dropped in salvo on the signal of Lieut. Ed (Moose) Zaidlicz, of Chicago, formed a perfect pattern tightly around the dry dock, which indicates bombs fell aboard the craft. The smoke from the previous hits prevented accurate estimate of damage done by the second wave.

Staff Sergeant Joseph Barto, of Hazleton, Pa., radio operator aboard Brown's ship, said the fighter opposition was up in force but evidenced no desire to close with the heavily gunned Superfortresses.

Went Through Motions

Major C. C. McPherson, of Oakmont, Pa., piloting another plane in the same group, told intelligence officers that the Japanese fighter pilots flew "like they had a date lined up for tonight and didn't want to miss it; they just went through the motions and didn't mean it much; we only saw one that came in close."

The Japanese resorted to their usual tactics of dropping plane-to-plane bombs which were ineffective. Barton said he observed no

explosions of the phosphorus bombs dropped by enemy fighters closer than 800 yards to his B-29.

Anti-aircraft fire from ground installations and warships in the harbor was fairly heavy, but returning crews said it was inaccurate.

The Singapore naval yards, which were among the largest in the world when the Japanese captured the seaport, were also in the target area. The naval base extends four miles east of the Johore causeway on the north side of the island.

Among the military objectives within the hard-hit naval base area are oil storage tanks and munitions dumps, warehouses, great naval work shops and an extensive wharf area.

The Singapore base is of the greatest strategic importance to the Japanese since the imperial fleet was so severely punished in actions around the Philippine Islands. The loss of repair facilities under B-29 bombardment would considerably delay the return of damaged fleet units to active service.

JAPANESE STIFFEN ON 3 BURMA FRONTS

Allies, However, Seize Kangaw and Besiege Sagaing, Key Bastion of Mandalay

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CALCUTTA, India, Feb. 1 (AP)—Japanese troops, after yielding hundreds of square miles to the Allies, appeared today to be stiffening their rearguard forces and violent close-quarter fighting broke out on three battlefronts in Burma.

Sagaing, directly across the Irrawaddy River from the key city of Mandalay, was being steadily reduced by Allied air and ground forces.

The fall of Sagaing, last enemy stronghold on the north bank of the river where it cuts westward from Mandalay, would menace the escape of the enemy from Mandalay itself.

Headquarters announced the capture yesterday of Kangaw, an important town dominating the Taungup road, but said the Japanese were counter - attacking fiercely.

The fast United States Mars Task Force far to the northeast of Mandalay was raking and breaking up concentrations of Japanese attempting to stem the rush of American and Chinese troops southward along the Burma Road toward the enemy base at Lashio.

The Japanese were throwing more and more troops into the struggle, which is developing south of the point at which the Ledo Road has been joined to the old Burma Road in the reopening of a land route to China.

The heavily gunned American task force turned its fire on Japanese, who, with pack howitzers, had taken to the hills above the highway. The Thirty-eighth Division of the Chinese First Army was in support.

Bayonet fighting broke out near Kantha, in Arakan, western Burma, and British and Indian troops killed seventy Japanese in a battle that still is raging.

Headquarters announced the capture yesterday of Kangaw, an important town dominating the Taungup road, but said the Japanese were counter-attacking fiercely.

Farther north, west African troops neared Monywa, forty miles northwest of Mandalay.

Heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command attacked a Japanese headquarters area near Mandalay yesterday, starting many fires, while other planes bombed a railway bridge south of the city.

Supply depots in the northern combat area were bombed and Japanese positions in Arakan were attacked by fighter-bombers.

LOSS OF U. S. BASES OFFSET

Wedemeyer Discounts Setbacks to Air Operations in China

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 1 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer said tonight that loss of some United States Fourteenth Air Force bases east of the China-Indo-China corridor was imminent, but despite these setbacks the United States China theatre commander declared himself "enthusiastic and confident about operations in our theatre."

General Wedemeyer said enemy dispositions and operations indicated that the Japanese expected American landings somewhere on the China coast, "and I assure you we won't disappoint him in his expectations."

He said loss of some bases had been expected, but that he was happy the fields were not lost earlier, when their use had "helped operations in the Philippines Archipelago a great deal."

The Japanese continued heavy pressure against the American air bases, and pressed their efforts to gain control of all the Canton-Hankow railway for through rail communications from Hong Kong and Canton to Manchuria and Korea.

The Chinese High Command said fighting in western Kiangsi Province, where the enemy had struck against the bases, had swept to the suburbs of Suichwan, site of one of the American bases and first major objective of the Japanese push.

Another possible objective was Kanshien (Kanchow), about fifty miles south of Suichwan and seat of a model district administered by the elder son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Japanese forces at Kukong, recently occupied provisional capital of Kwangtung, 125 miles north of Canton, have thrust eastward along the Chen River and fighting has developed at points nine to twelve miles northeast of the city, the High Command said.

JAPANESE RESISTANCE STIFFENS IN BURMA

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1—(AP) Japanese troops, after yielding hundreds of square miles to the Allies, appeared to be stiffening their rearguard forces and violent close-quarter fighting broke out on three battlefronts in Burma.

Sagaing, directly across the Irrawaddy river from the key city of Mandalay, was being steadily reduced by Allied air and ground forces.

The fast U. S. Mars Task force far to the northeast of Mandalay was breaking up concentrations of Japanese attempting to hold along the Burma road to Lashio.

Farther north, West African troops neared Monywa, 40 miles northwest of Mandalay.

513 Men of Bataan, Corregidor and Singapore Are Freed From Jap Prison Camp on Luzon

Rangers Deliver Captives From Stockade in Daring Raid—G. I. Invaders Line Road Back in Tribute to Heroes of '42.

C YALES N CURRIER

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Luzon, Jan. 31 (Delayed) (AP)—Men of Bataan, Corregidor and Singapore—513 of them—were snatched from under the flaming muzzles of Jap guns last night in an exploit of unmatched daring.

Some 400 picked men of the Sixth Ranger Battalion and Filipino guerrillas made a commando raid twenty-five miles behind Jap lines to empty a prison camp and partially fulfill one of the Philippine objectives closest to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's heart.

They took Jap guards by surprise and rescued 486 Americans, twenty-three British, three Netherlanders and one Norwegian—all that were left in the prison camp in Nueva Ecija province of eastern Luzon.

Many more hundreds of more able-bodied war prisoners had been sent to work camps in Japan. Hundreds of others had died.

All but two of the men were brought out alive by the 121 Rangers who stormed into the prison stockade under command of Lieut.-Col. Henry Mucci of Bridgeport, Conn. The enfeebled hearts of the two who died flickered out when they were in sight of American lines.

27 of Raiders Were Killed.

The Rangers attacked with such merciless precision that not one of the Jap stockade guards was left alive or able to resist, and they attacked with such care that not one of the prisoners was scratched.

Within a matter of minutes all had been released and were on their twenty-five-mile journey to freedom, walking, carried on backs of husky Rangers or riding in Carabao carts. Nearly 100 were so weak from malnutrition, disease and three-year-old wounds that they could not walk.

The rescue cost the lives of twenty-seven Rangers and Filipinos in a guerrilla unit led by Major Robert Lapham of Davenport, Iowa, who fought off a savage tank-led Jap attack along the escape corridor.

The raiders killed 523 Japanese—more than one for every prisoner released—and knocked out twelve enemy tanks.

This first mass liberation of Allied prisoners of war in the Western Pacific was accomplished by an all-night forced march east of the American lines to Cabu.

The Commando force, made up of the 121 Rangers and 286 Filipinos in the guerrilla unit, left American lines under protection of air cover and reached the prison camp without detection.

Homage to the Heroes.

Their swift, fierce attack caught the guards completely by surprise. The Japs struck back violently and persistently as the rescue column headed back toward the Ranger camp.

The heavy, disproportionate Japanese losses were inflicted when these tank-led attacks were battered down.

The raid, ordered on short notice when intelligence reports disclosed the whereabouts of the camp, was such a success that Gen. MacArthur decorated every man in the force.

The lean and ragged captives received the homage of thousands of American soldiers. The youthful G. I.'s formed an impromptu honor guard, flanking a military highway down which the rescue party passed after it returned to American lines. It was the last of many marches for the rescued men—marches which began with the brutal "Death March of Bataan."

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The freed men showed their happiness, despite their sores and ulcers, wasted bodies and ragged clothes.

Some looked helplessly up from litters. Others were proudly erect. There were old men with gray hair and dazed, sunken eyes. Some were surprisingly young and almost at their normal weight. Others were limp from beriberi.

Their shirts were tattered. Shorts were patched and repatched. Several officers still proudly wore their emblems of rank. There were battered campaign hats, overseas caps and one pre-war-type helmet.

Their sentiment was expressed by Capt. James B. Prippe, Los Angeles, former Provost Marshal on Corregidor: He said:

"The thrill of seeing those green-clad Rangers storm into the prison camp last night will never quite leave me."

Rescue Came Suddenly.

The prisoners had heard the pre-invasion bombardment of Luzon and news of the landing, but the rescue came as a complete surpise. It erupted suddenly with the rattle of automatic weapons just as the ship's bell, which was the camp timepiece, tolled 1900 (7 P. M.).

Most of the prisoners dived for the ground or the floor, thinking the gunfire meant the Japs were liquidating them—a fate many had long expected. Then they saw the Rangers.

One said, "take it easy fellows, the Yanks are here."

Another lifted a prisoner from the floor saying, "we got this place, pal."

It all happened so quickly most of them couldn't believe it was true. But their feelings were echoed by an officer who said, "Boy, these Rangers sure showed us American power."

Breakfast Was No Dream.

Even when the column of ambulances and trucks met them at mid-morning today their eyes were still fogged with doubt.

Food was the first stout convincer. The Rangers had moved kitchens far beyond their lines to greet the released men with a breakfast of eggs, meat, grapefruit, white biscuits, butter, jam, coffee and milk.

Private Alfred Jolly of San Francisco, who lost an arm at Bataan, ate six eggs, a big heap of meat, a large size can of grapefruit, drank five cups of coffee and consumed seven biscuits with jam.

"This probably will make me sick as hell," he said, "but I don't give a damn."

British Army Signalman Thomas Potter, of Harrow, Middlesex, captured in Singapore, muttered after his seventh biscuit "white bread! Blimey, this is better than I got in peacetime."

A March Across the Years.

The convoy of ambulances and

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trucks transported the rescued captives back to absolute safety and freedom—except for the two who died en route.

The first meeting of these soldiers and the trim officers of the present campaign was a tense, brave effort to span the dead years. The freed men tried proudly to be soldiers, carrying themselves as erect as possible. Many saluted promptly and stayed at attention when talking to officers. One man who did this crept into a truck and sank back exhausted a minute later.

Most of them found it difficult and confusing to return to this world. Perpetually wearing a broad grin, some would start a conversation with "Hello, Yank; glad to see you." And then there was nothing more they could say. They talked pleasantly when they could but many spoke hesitantly.

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Things They Remember.

Even the most robust young man had been enfeebled somewhat from malnutrition because of their diet of three handfuls of rice daily with a few sweet potatoes for those who worked. Some lost as much as 100 pounds. They remembered buddies whose bodies had been heaped into massed graves. Finally, last year they were allowed to make a tidy cemetery.

Truck after truck passed, the occupants showing some uncertainty, some hesitancy. They glanced eagerly at the new weapons and helmets of soldiers who lined the road. They peered far ahead at the plain stretching interminably—with no barbed wire, no guard to bar their free passage.

Little by little they talked—of food, chiefly. They had collected 6,000 recipies during internment. Then they talked of wives, children, sweethearts, and parents from whom the majority have heard nothing for more than three years.

Among the few possessions carried out in their quick departure were twenty-five-word messages from loved ones and a few pictures of wives, children and grandchildren.

They talked in low tones of Jap brutality and the Death March of Bataan, of the final terrifying week of bombing and bombardment which hit Corregidor, of men dying like flies, of disease, of ten hours daily in prison camp under the hot sun in fields, or waist high in water of rice paddies under hard eyes, of frequent beatings and shootings.

Back at the Ninety-second Evacuation Hospital they were given medical care, toilet articles and showers. The captives gradually relaxed as they realized they were not dreaming, but were actually free men again.

End of a Perfect Day.

They lined up for supper of boned chicken, peas, beans, fruit salad, jam and cocoa—a veritable banquet after the starvation fare of the Jap prison camp. They recalled when 10,000 men at the Cabanatuan prison camp near Cabu used to spend all day strung out in line for a canteen full of water from one of the camp's four spiggots.

Invited to ask for more and eat all they want, one of the men commented:

"Where we come from they put you in the guard house if you ask for more."

Several of the men in line carefully snuffed out their cigarettes and placed the butts behind their ears.

By nightfall their conversation became more animated and was not particularly distinguishable from that of other hospital patients. Quiet soon settled over the tense ward as real rest came to the exhausted, scarred army which came back to the American lines—proudly.

Yanks Take 513 From Jap Luzon Prisoner Camp

MacArthur's Headquarters, Luzon, Feb. 1 (AP)—Green-clad United States Rangers and Filipino guerrillas rescued 513 gaunt and ragged men, mostly American survivors of the Bataan "death march" and Corregidor, in a raid Tuesday night, 25 miles behind Japanese lines.

It was the first mass rescue of prisoners in the Pacific war, carried out by 407 picked fighters of the 6th Ranger Battalion and guerrillas.

Piercing the Nuevo Ecija province hills, the commando force led by Lieut. Col. Henry Mucci, of Bridgeport, Conn., with the Filipino guerrilla unit under Major Robert Lapham, of Davenport, Iowa, hit the Cabantuan prison camp near Cabu at 7 P.M., their guns blazing.

Feared Liquidation

The prisoners feared the firing meant their liquidation by the Japanese had started.

The gaunt and hungry men dodged to the floor, waiting. Then Rangers burst into the barbed-wire-inclosed barracks with the reassuring words:

"Take it easy fellows, the Yanks are here. We got this place, pals."

Those freed were 486 Americans, 23 British, some of whom defended Singapore; three Netherlanders and one Norwegian. Two of the men died on the way to safety, their failing hearts unable to withstand the ordeal at the climax of their three years' imprisonment.

Camp Once Held 10,000

They were all that were left at the Cabantuan Camp, which once held 10,000 captives. Hundreds had died from disease, malnutrition or mistreatment. Others had been removed to work camps in Japan.

Cleanup of the Japanese guards proceeded briskly, the 121 Rangers and 286 Filipinos moving with precision.

With no time to lose, the rescuers and rescued started their night forced march back to American lines. Some of the prisoners walked, despite tropical ulcers, wounds and bodily weakness. Others were carried on the backs of Rangers. Some rode in carabao carts.

Tanks Attack Column

The Japanese struck the column in persistent, tank-led attacks, but the Americans and Filipinos were not to be denied their prizes.

Fighting on the way back took 523 Japanese lives, better than one for every rescued man, and cost the enemy twelve tanks.

The operation cost the lives of 27 Americans and Filipinos. Two more were wounded.

"No incident of the campaign has given me such personal satisfaction," Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in his communiqué announcing the rescue.

To emphasize his satisfaction, he awarded decorations to every member of the commando party.

Cheering American troops lined the roadway as the prisoners were driven in trucks and ambulances to an evacuation hospital for food and new clothing.

Some of the prisoners appeared dazed, unable to realize their good fortune.

Most of them plainly showed their elation. A few of the officers still wore their insignia of rank. Some had managed to retain their battered army campaign hats; others wore overseas caps at jaunty angles.

Breakfast Proof Of Freedom

Tears filled the eyes of many of the men when they once again saw the American flag and the equipment, and might of the new United States Army.

The dream of liberation became a stanch reality when the men were given their first breakfast under freedom.

Eggs, meat, grapefruit, coffee, biscuits and jam were the convincers. They tackled the food with enthusiasm bred on a prison diet made up mostly of rice.

Removed farther back, to the 92d Evacuation Hospital, there was more food for them and full facilities for treatment of wounds and diseases.

MacArthur Visits Hospital

General MacArthur visited the hospital to chat with officers he had known on Bataan and Corregidor. Those of the men who could stand, came to attention as their commanding officer entered. Some already had obtained new clothing and insignia which they proudly wore.

The three years in prison had not completely dimmed the energy of some of the men, and they expressed one great wish — to get back into the fight and help MacArthur recover Manila and Corregidor.

Prisoners Freed From Jap Camp

MacArthur Headquarters, Luzon, Feb. 1 (AP)—Prisoners of war rescued from a Japanese prison camp by American Rangers and Filipino guerrillas include:

ASH, URIAH S., private, Fairmont, West Virginia.

EMBREE, JOSEPH, 8109 Grove street, Silver Spring, Md.

HALL, FARLEY B., private, Huntington, W.Va.

JEFFREIS, IRA T., Marlington, W.Va.

KAIN, WALTER N., chief boatswain's mate, 2602 or 2702 Rockrose avenue, Baltimore.

KREIGER, THOMAS JOSEPH, USN, Spring City, Pa.

LUCAS, JOHN L., captain, 220 Sixteenth street N.W., Washington.

MILLER, EDWARD Z., staff sergeant, 1033 Concord street, Hagerstown.

NOVAK, CHARLES C., sergeant, Philadelphia.

OLIVER, ALFRED C., colonel, 1220 Florial street N.W., Washington.

RAWLINSON, FRANK J., private, Philadelphia.

RYAN, JOHN E., master sergeant, 2223 Essex street, Baltimore.

SEHIMEL, JAMES B., Philadelphia.

SLATER, THOMAS A., gunner's mate (first class), Philadelphia.

UNGER, ROBERT S., private (first class), Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Rescued Men Express Delight

Stamford Lieutenant Rigged Up Radio—Yonkers Officer 'Floating on Clouds.'

By DEAN SCHEDLER.

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Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Luzon, Jan. 31 (A. P.) (Delayed).—Capt. James B. Prippe of Los Angeles, whom I last saw when he was Tunnel Provost-Marshal on Corregidor, said the "thrill of seeing green-clad Rangers storm into our prison camp last night will never quite leave me."

Lieut. George W. Green, Auburn, Ala., former Manila broker and reserve Naval Intelligence officer, said, "I was captured when the last organized American resistance ceased in 1942. They wanted to take me to Japan, but I was saved by illness."

Lieut. Green got up and not only walked, but ran last night, for the first time in years, when he forgot his arthritis upon hearing American Rangers yell for all prisoners to make for the camp entrance.

Warrant Officer James Shimel, Philadelphia, Pa., didn't have much to say but his eyes blinked with pride as he explained that he was the senior officer of nineteen men of the Fourth Marine Regiment, veterans of service in the Far East.

Pvt. Walter Laverne, Sioux City, Iowa, formerly with the Twentieth Air Base at Nichols Field, said:

"My heart almost broke with the first burst of fire last night because I thought the Japanese had reached the end of their patience and decided to wipe us out."

A Tooth Paste Tube Radio.

Lieut. W. D. Gibson of Leonard ave., Stamford, Conn., technical engineer with the original Voice of Freedom station on Corregidor with the aid of Lieut. Frank Burgess of San Diego, Cal., built a one-tube radio out of old scrap such as a tooth paste tube packed with acids for batteries.

"On that set," he said, "we picked up news from the outside world, typed it out on Japanese stationery and circulated the news sheet about the camp. "The Japanese fumed over the news, but they finally gave up the search for its source. Burgess and I were actually listening when the Rangers stormed the camp."

"I am floating on clouds," said Lieut. Earl Baumgardner, U. S. N. R., of 34 Cowles avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., former manager for R. C. A. Communications, Inc., in Manila. "If you don't think these are the happiest 500 men on earth you are crazy. They want to go to Manila with the liberating forces before returning to the United States."

When the original Japanese garrison left Cabanatuan after removal of some 1,600 American prisoners they left Col. James W. Duckworth, San Francisco, senior American war prisoner on Luzon, in charge of the camp.

Col. Duckworth has been caring for American prisoners since Bataan, where he commanded Hospital No. 1 at "Little Bagulo."

"After the surrender of Bataan," Col. Duckworth said, "Japanese came to my hospital and asked to see wounded Japanese soldiers. When they saw we were treating the enemy the same as our own men they posted a sign giving us immunity from molestation."

Not only were they untroubled in the hospital camp, said Col. Duckworth, but his medical corpsmen and doctors were permitted to search Bataan for food supplies unaccompanied by guards.

When the death rate at Camp O'Donnell reached an astounding rate, Col. Duckworth said, "they sent for me and my staff and allowed us to take sixty-eight truckloads of supplies to the O'Donnell Camp hospital."

Col. Duckworth said he found 150 Americans at O'Donnell whose conditions seemed hopeless but "We saved fifty." Before Duckworth's staff and supplies reached O'Donnell the daily death rate there was alarming. A few months later the rate dropped to two or three monthly.

Col. Duckworth paid tribute to the tireless devotion of his eighteen doctors and forty Medical Corpsmen, many of whom he said should have been hospitalized themselves.

He recalled the work of Capt. Ralph Hibbs, Oskaloose, Iowa, battalion surgeon of the Thirty-first Infantry. Another doctor who was ill himself then, and "even on our rescue work last night worked tirelessly over the sick," was Major Ralph Hubbard of Oklahoma City.

Major Hubbard carried on the traditions of his family—his father and brothers are doctors—from the time he was in the 6,000-patient hospital on Bataan until today.

Duckworth broke his left arm at the start of the war. He is ending his immediate duty the same way, as he slipped last night during the dash for safety and broke the other arm.

lippines. So how do I go about finding out if she is out here." The Red Cross assured Yates it would check the whereabouts of his wife.

Frank Ellsworth of Long Beach, Cal., another civilian engineer, said: "I will certainly believe in lucky numbers. My boy's birthday was yesterday. I landed in the Philippines on my other boy's birthday and my own is May 6—the day Corregidor fell."

Among the rescued men was Capt. R. E. Roseveare, former manager of the Manila office of the Goodrich Rubber Company, who was commissioned at the outbreak of the war.

Pvt. Walter Laverne, Sioux City, Ia., formerly with the Twentieth air base at Nichols Field, said:

"We went through the bombing to Corregidor to sweat it out. My heart almost broke with the first burst of fire last night because I thought the Japanese had reached the end of their patience and decided to wipe us out."

Too Happy To Talk

"I am too happy to talk," said Pvt. Thomas Flowers, Scranton, N. C. He couldn't talk much anyway as he was tearing into his third hamburger. Flowers was a member of the 803rd engineers.

"I have been in the Philippines 43 years," said Edward Normandy, Marlboro, Mass., a civilian employe

with the Army engineers on Bataan, "but the last three years were certainly the hardest."

Sgt. Donald Smith, of Boulder, Colo., said he had been "living on rice and cojan grass soup so long that I can't get over the new-fangled package rations."

Lt. Cecil H. Hay, Houston, Tex., who was with the 31st infantry on Bataan, said: "I never forgot Texas and I didn't let any of the other boys forget it." Hays was too interested in food at the moment to explain how he kept Texas to the fore.

Lt. Com. H. A. Erickson, Los Angeles, Still proudly wearing his battered, anchored naval cap, was at the Cavite naval yard when Japanese bombers came over Dec. 12 1941. "We took a direct hit on the station which killed 25 persons," he said. "I was taken to Bilibid prison where I worked with 50 sick and wounded officers before being transferred to Cabanatuan."

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With Immunity

"After the surrender of Bataan," Col. Duckworth said, "Japanese came to my hospital and asked to see wounded Japanese soldiers. When they saw we were treating the enemy the same as our own men they posted a sign giving us immunity from molestation.

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Duckworth broke his left arm at the start of the war. He is ending his immediate duty the same way, as he slipped last night during the dash for safety and broke the other arm.

Among the rescued prisoners was Capt. Ted Amos, of Humboldt, Kas. "I was taken from Corregidor in a small boat and forced to swim the last several hundred yards," he related. "From Biblibid prison I was moved to the Davao, penal colony and then to Cabanatuan last June."

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Happiest Men on Earth

"I am floating on clouds," said Lt. Earl Baumgardner, Yonkers, N. Y., former manaber for Radio Corporation of America in Manila. "If you don't think these are the happiest 500 men on earth you are crazy. They want to go to Manila with the liberating forces before returning to the United States."

Capt. David Yates, of Hammonton, N. D., said: "My wife is a WAC and the Rangers told me there are some WACS in the Philippines. So how do I go about finding out if she is out here." The Red Cross assured Yates it would check the whereabouts of his wife.

Leonard Menger, Pueblo, Colo., a civilian engineer of Corregidor, said: "I worked as a coolie in the hot sun day in and day out on a diet of rice and water. I worked on Nielson airfield. I had no trouble with the Japanese and they didn't bother any of our men too much. But how I would love to see the field after the Liberators knocked it over."

Frank Ellsworth, of Long Beach, Calif., another civilian engineer said: "I will certainly believe in lucky numbers. My boy's birthday was yesterday. I landed in the Philippines on my other boy's birthday and my own is May 6—the day Corregidor fell."

Lt. Seaton Foley, San Francisco, an engineer who joined the army in the Philippines, said that when the Japanese "came to take us from Manila bay most of us were too weary from bombing and shelling to think much of the future. I lost a lot of weight from sickness but I am ready for anything now."

Among the rescued men was Capt. R. E. Roseveare, former manager of the Manila office of the Goodrich Rubber company, who was commissioned at the outbreak of the war.

Another of the rescued men was Pfc. Cecil A. Carlsson of 444 East 149th Street, Bronx, N. Y. He was with a party that carried out last-minute demolitions on Bataan. He was first taken to old Bilibid Penitentiary in Manila and then to Cabanatuan.

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M'ARTHUR VISITS RESCUED VETERANS

General Greets Old Friends of Bataan Days in Luzon Evacuation Hospital

NINETY-SECOND UNITED STATES EVACUATION HOSPITAL, Luzon, Philippines, Feb. 1 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur soberly greeted ninety friends of Bataan and Corregidor during a visit today to American prisoners of war rescued from a Japanese prison camp.

The general strolled through the hospital wards among the officers who still remained here for treatment and rest. The able-bodied prisoners had left a short time previously for a transient camp.

Those able to do so came to attention as the five-starred general entered the room. He slowly circled the lines of cots, searching for familiar faces.

The hallway was lined with the former captives, now looking neat in newly issued uniforms, on which they proudly wore shiny new insignas of rank.

General MacArthur chatted several minutes with Col. James Duckworth, Medical Corps ranking officer in the group.

Colonel Duckworth suffered a broken arm in a fall during his escape from the prison camp with the rescuing Rangers and Filipino guerrillas. But he assured the general he "felt fine."

General MacArthur and Colonel Duckworth last met during the general's inspection of a hospital on Bataan, in January, 1942.

As General MacArthur left the room, Capt. Denie King of Austin, Tex., saluted and asked permission to lead a patrol to Corregidor.

The general assured Captain King he would get a chance to land again on the fortress island.

King was captured at Fort Drum, a small fortified island near Corregidor in Manila Bay. He was an officer with the Fifty-ninth Coast Artillery.

Sixth Ranger Battalion Camp, Luzon, Jan. 31 [AP—Delayed]—You could see new life flowing into the 511 prisoners of war rescued by American Rangers and Filipino guerrillas from the Japanese prison camp in Nueva Ecija province.

As the caravan of ambulances, trucks and carts bearing the men neared the American lines, the occupants showed some uncertainty, some hesitancy, as if they didn't quite believe it all.

Knew Yanks Had Returned

They had known that the Yanks had returned to Luzon—three years late. But they had fostered no hopes of sudden liberation. Their first introduction to the liberating power of American arms came about twilight with the crack of automatic-rifle fire over the camp.

Instinctively they hit the dirt, thinking the Japanese at last were liquidating them. Then they saw the Rangers.

It was too much to believe in an instant. It was only after they had seen the Yanks in force that they again took on the appearance of free men.

Curious About Weapons

They looked with undisguised curiosity at the new weapons of the Yanks who lined either side of the road to greet them; they looked at the open plain ahead, their view for the first time in three years unobstructed by Japanese sentries and barbed-wire fence.

There were men prematurely old, with gray hair, sunken eyes; men who limped from beri-beri, brought on by the lack of proper food; men whose bodies were scored by tropical ulcers and other diseases contracted during nearly three years of living death; men who looked up helplessly from litters, and a few who were young-looking, clean shaven and still alert.

It was natural that there were few spontaneous outbursts of joy. Their long ordeal had taken the bounce out of them, and they kept an iron grip on their emotions.

There were few words. Occasionally someone would say, "Hello, Yank. Glad to see you." And then nothing more. There wasn't anything more to say. The minds of these men were busy, bridging the three-year blank in their lives.

After a while they would smile. Officers who had retained their tarnished badges of rank wore them proudly on tattered uniforms.

Medical attention, showers and toilet articles added loads of realty to their freedom.

At the 92nd U. S. Evacuation hospital where 90 of the rescued men were taken, Gen. Douglas MacArthur called and greeted them. Those who could do so snapped to attention. They wore new clothes, new stripes, new insignia of rank.

MacArthur talked several minutes with Col. James Duckworth, San Francisco, ranking medical corps officer among the prisoners. Duckworth broke an arm while making his way out of the prison camp with the Rangers but said he felt fine.

As MacArthur left the room, Capt. Ben E. King, of Austin, Texas, one of the rescued prisoners, saluted the general and asked permission to lead a Yank patrol back to Corregidor. MacArthur assured him he would get a chance to land again on the island.

FATHER OF ACTRESS SAVED ON LUZON

Ninety-second Evacuation Hospital, Luzon, Friday, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—Major Paul R. Wing, 54, father of Toby Wing, movie actress, said he was "quite well" when rescued from a Japanese prison camp.

Happy and tanned, Major Wing declared he felt as if he had already regained half of the forty pounds he lost while imprisoned. He told of his pleasure in receiving a picture of his grandson. The child is with his mother at 705 Delido Drive, Delido Isle, Miami, Fla.

Major Wing, an Army signal officer, was captured at Corregidor. He said he was looking forward to the trip home.

FLAG THRILLS RESCUED MEN

Some Give Way To Emotions On Reaching U.S. Lines

By FRED HAMPSON

Luzon, Philippines, Jan. 31 [AP—Delayed]—The sight of the American flag—freedom after almost three years in a Japanese prison camp hell—and food and more food—these were the things that stirred the hearts, revived the cloudy memories and put new life into 511 American and other Allied prisoners who were rescued last night.

Some were hysterical with happiness at the time of rescue and others gave way to long pent-up emotions later—one when he saw the flag on passing through the American lines.

"Cut Right Through Me"

"It cut right through me—the flag," cried Staff Sergeant Clinton Goodbla, of Longview, Wash. "Being free cut through me. And the cigarettes and chow"——

One gaunt young prisoner, his

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, on Luzon, Feb. 1 (AP)—The text of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's special release today on the rescue of interned prisoners:

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Recent intelligence reports indicated the Japanese were maintaining a prisoner of war camp near Cabu in Nueva Ecija Province in eastern Luzon.

A commando raid was immediately organized for the purpose of rescuing the prisoners. One hundred twenty-one picked men of the Sixth Ranger Battalion and 286 guerrillas were entrusted with the mission, commanded by Lieut. Col. Henry A. Mucci.

Moving from our lines with air cover, they penetrated twenty-five miles into enemy-held territory and struck under cover of darkness. The mission was successful. The Japanese guards were completely surprised and were annihilated.

As the rescue columns with the liberated prisoners withdrew, they were continuously attacked by Japanese columns supported by tanks. In the bitter fight which resulted a total of 523 enemies were killed and twelve tanks destroyed. Our own losses were twenty-seven killed and three wounded.

The entire group of prisoners, numbering approximately 510, were rescued with practically no harm. The great majority are American officers and soldiers with a sprinkling of British, Dutch and other nationalities. The condition of the rescued men is fair. They are receiving every care and attention and their rehabilitation will be rapid.

An almost complete list of names with the addresses is appended hereto, and I hope the press will give it full publicity so that the families of the survivors may be thus immediately informed.

I have awarded the commanding officer of the rescue mission the Distinguished Service Cross, all other officers the Silver Star and all enlisted men the Bronze Star for this heroic enterprise. No incident of the campaign has given me such personal satisfaction.

Shot First Sign To Rescued Men

By RUSSELL BRINES

Dignified Reception Greets Airborne Unit

MacArthur Headquarters, Luzon, Friday, Feb. 2 (AP)—You'd think the Filipinos had been planning a celebration for weeks by the well-organized, dignified reception they gave the American invaders of Batangas province.

Although the 11th Airborne Division entered the town of Nasugbu only an hour after it hit the beaches from landing ships Wednesday, it found most Filipino homes holding "open house."

For instance, Senora Adela Alberto had plenty of hot coffee ready for the Americans. Other families offered the Yanks wine or "a spot of rum."

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eyes shining, flung his arms around Pfc. Thomas Grace, Jr., of New Orleans, of the rescuing Rangers, embraced and kissed him.

"I got so damn flustered," said Grace, "that I almost forgot to do my job."

The happiness of the released prisoners was infectious. Rescuing Rangers and Filipino guerrillas were in a celebrating mood when the column arrived at the American lines.

Surprised Jap Guards

They told how they surprised the Japanese guards at the Cabanatuan prison camp at Cabu last night and shot them down while the prisoners rushed out.

Three Ranger sergeants, Creatus Norton, of Hendersonville, N. C.; Richard Moore, of Los Angeles, and Melvin Gilbert, of Portland, Ore., sprayed the Japanese barracks with bullets. They killed 30 or 40 of the enemy before they could get out of the building.

Most of the 511 prisoners brought out—two were so ill their hearts failed in the hour of rescue—were eager for American food.

Willing To Be Sick

"This probably will make me as sick as hell," said Private Alfred Jolly, of San Francisco, "but I don't give a damn."

The haggard, one-armed young soldier (he lost an arm at Bataan) ate six eggs, a large helping of meat, seven biscuits with jam, and a can of grapefruit. He washed it down with five cups of coffee.

"White bread!" exclaimed a British soldier, Signalman Thomas Potter, of Harrow, Middlesex, England. "Blimey, this is better than I got in peacetime!" He was captured at Singapore.

Expressing regret over the two prisoner deaths, one Ranger said they "weren't in very good shape."

His understatement also could be applied to many who came out alive. But food, freedom and happy anticipation of trips home were expected to serve as speedy recovery incentives.

As the caravan of ambulances, trucks and carts bearing the men neared the American lines, the occupants showed some uncertainty, some hesitancy, as if they didn't quite believe it all.

It was too much to believe in an instant. It was only after they had seen the Americans in force that they again took on the appearance of free men.

They looked with undisguised curiosity at the new weapons of the Americans who lined either side of the road to greet them; they looked at the open plain ahead, their view for the first time in three years unobstructed by Japanese sentries and barbed-wire fence.

Young Men Prematurely Old

There were men prematurely old, with gray hair, sunken eyes; men who limped from beri-beri, brought on by the lack of proper food; men whose bodies were scored by tropical ulsers and other diseases contracted during nearly three years of living death; men who looked up helplessly from litters, and a few who were young-looking, clean shaven and still alert.

There were few words. Occasionally some one would say, "Hello, Yank. Glad to see you." And then nothing more.

After a while they would smile. Officers who had retained their tarnished badges of rank wore them proudly on tattered uniforms.

Medical attention, showers and toilet articles added loads of reality to their freedom.

No men ever received more sincere homage than these lean, ragged soldiers who had come back from death.

For four miles they followed a lane outside the American lines, riding in vehicles and grass-lined Filipino carts. Thousands of soldiers from the reinvasion army formed an impromptu parade in their honor, flanking both sides of the return route.

No men ever tried more valiantly to regain the pride that the Japanese had smashed and to control their emotions as these captives whose first glimpse of the almost-forgotten outside world came this evening.

Behind them was the awful hopelessness of Bataan and Corregidor, and nearly three years of unbelievably brutal imprisonment. Finally, stunningly swift rescue and an all-night forced march of twenty-five miles, the last of several marches for them. The first meeting of these soldiers and the trim officers of the present campaign was a tense, brave effort to span the dead years.

Tarnished Insignia Retained

Several of the prisoner officers had retained their tarnished badges of rank, worn proudly on ragged shirts above shorts which had been patched and repatched. Some wore old campaign hats, some overseas caps with company insignia, and one had retained his old pre-war type helmet.

These men were so happy you could see new life flowing into them, yet most of them found it difficult and confusing to return to this world.

They talked pleasantly when they could, but many spoke hesitantly. Even the most robust young man had been enfeebled somewhat from malnutrition because of their diet of three handfuls of rice daily, with a few sweet potatoes for those who worked.

THIRD INVASION FORGES HUGE TRAP AROUND MANILA

Weak Opposition Met by Jap Forces in Surprise Attack.

DRIVE 5 MILES INLAND

Americans Push South Within 20 Miles of Philippine Capital.

FEB 2 1945

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Friday, Feb. 2—(AP) A new landing southwest of Manila—the third invasion of Luzon island—forged the jaws of a trap north and south of the Philippines capital, with some Yank columns reported today a bare 20 air miles away.

Virtually sealing off the possibility of Nipponese troops south of Manila joining those to the north, 11th Division troops of the Eighth army landed at Nasugbu on the west coast of Batangas province 32 miles southwest of Cavite naval base.

Smash Toward Manila

They opened a drive north while Yanks of the Sixth army pressed south from Calumpit down Bulacan province to the Angat river, the closest approach to Manila. These Yanks have covered approximately 100 miles since their Jan. 9 landing at Lingayen gulf.

Eighth army elements which landed Monday northwest of Manila and quickly secured Subic bay as a base for the Seventh fleet were reported today to be moving east against light enemy resistance across the base of Bataan peninsula toward a juncture with Sixth army columns driving southwest from Lubao.

MacArthur reported the enemy was "caught off balance and we landed without loss" at Nasugbu.

A fine road leads from Nasugbu to Manila by way of Tagaytay ridge through Cavite province.

The first wave of the 11th Airborne Division under Maj. Gen. J. M. Swing hit five miles of Batangas beach from Rear Adm. William M. Fechtler's landing ships Wednesday morning without firing a shot and speared quickly inland through the town of Nasugbu without serious opposition.

Jap Opposition Weak

It wasn't a totally bloodless landing as was the invasion of the Zambales coastline to the north last Monday. After the Yanks had been pouring ashore for a half hour, Japanese in caves off the northern flank brought machineguns and 77 MM fire to bear on the landing beach. Mobile artillery and naval gunfire quickly silenced the enemy.

Lt. Gen. Robert Eichelberger originally planned the foray as a reconnaissance in force, with the provision the Yanks pull out if the opposition proved too tough. But three hours after the 8:30 a. m. landing he changed it to a full-scale invasion.

Nasugbu is 21 road miles west of Tagaytay ridge, a 2,000-foot crest from which artillery can control the entire Batangas peninsula and roads leading to Manila from the south.

The two new west coast landings within 48 hours, plus the rapid drive down the central Luzon plain toward Manila from the Lingayen gulf beachhead established Jan. 9, catch the Japanese around the capital in a giant noose.

General MacArthur said:

"This operation places the Eighth army on the south side of Manila, which is now the center of converging columns of the Sixth and Eighth armies. It largely seals off the possibility of the enemy troops south of Manila joining those in the north, and definitely outflanks the enemy's defense lines in southern Luzon."

Meanwhile Sixth army Yanks moving south upon Manila from captured Calumpit reached a point only 22 miles from Manila as they reached the Angat river in Bulacan province.

Eighth army troops who landed on the west coast of Zambales province just north of Subic bay on Monday were advancing eastward against only light Japanese resistance in their drive to seal off the Bataan peninsula.

MacArthur announced the hard-hitting First Cavalry division which distinguished itself on Leyte was committed to the Luzon campaign.

In the northern sector First Corps forces seized San Nicholas, six miles east of San Manuel on a road, vital to the Japanese, leading into the Cagayan valley of northern Luzon.

Four miles to the south, other units made a four-mile gain toward the eastern foothills.

MacArthur reported that a Japanese column caught between two Yank forces on the Balungao-Umingan road in this sector was "completely destroyed with heavy losses."

Takao and Kagi airfields on Formosa were bombed by long-range patrol planes which caused large fires.

Six Japanese planes were destroyed and two others probably shot down on Formosa. Another enemy aircraft was shot down in the Sakishima Island area to the east.

Enemy shipping south of Formosa was attacked. Direct hits were scored on a 10,000-ton tanker, which blazed for a half hour. A small freighter also was damaged.

ALL SUBIC BAY IS BACK AGAIN IN U. S. HANDS

American Warships Said by Japs to Be Moving In on Corregidor.

OLONGAPO BASE IS TAKEN

Yank Troops Driving Toward Junction That Will Cut Off Bataan Peninsula.

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Luzon, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Subic Bay and its naval repair base of Olongapo, dotted with pillboxes but inexplicably abandoned by the Japs, were back in American hands today as unblunted American spearheads to the east rolled clear of a dangerous bottleneck passage only twenty-eight road miles from Manila.

Well-fortified Grande Island, the "Little Corregidor" guarding the entrance to Subic Bay, was taken without opposition Tuesday by Eighth Army troops. Units of the American Seventh Fleet then steamed into Subic Bay.

Other elements of Lieut.-Gen. Robert Eichelberger's Eighth Army moved by road along the inner rim of Subic Bay to capture the Olongapo naval base which, before the war, was an American depot.

[Meanwhile today the Tokyo radio declared in a broadcast picked up by FCC and distributed by the Associated Press, that American warships are approaching Corregidor, at the entrance to Manila Bay, while others in Subic Bay are shelling northwestern Bataan. "The enemy is sending warships to the vicinity of Corregidor. . . . From Corregidor cruising of American shipping in the adjacent waters is reported," Tokyo said.]

Sixth Army at Calumpit.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in his communique today that "we are now using this excellent anchorage, and development of a naval base is already under way."

Olongapo was well outfitted with Jap dugouts and pillboxes—all empty. Similarly, Grande Island was abandoned by the enemy, its American guns "pointing disconsolately out to sea," in the words of Associated Press Correspondent James Hutcheson.

Sixth Army troops thirty-five miles to the east, meanwhile, reached the town of Calumpit, twenty-eight road miles from Manila, in a drive down an easily defensible stretch of highway flanked by huge swamplands.

Failure of the Japs to put up a fight in this natural defense zone was as puzzling as the enemy's lack of opposition at Subic Bay.

The Americans crossed the Pampanga River just north of Calumpit to swing free of the swampy corridor and aim down the straight Manila highway. They were approaching Malolos, twenty-two road miles from Manila.

One column of Sixth Army troops, which has been moving southward from Lingayen, turned westward on the Bataan Peninsula road from San Fernando and captured Lubao. This represented a ten-mile advance to within twenty-five road miles of a juncture with the Eighth Army pressing eastward from the Zambales coast beachhead, established without bloodshed Monday.

Last Road Severed.

Such a juncture will seal off the historic Bataan Peninsula, which forms the western shore of Manila Bay. Jap troops have fled into Bataan from San Fernando and other sectors to the northeast, and some are reported to have sought refuge there by boat from Manila.

Gen. MacArthur announced the severing of the Cagayan Valley road, only highway of the central Luzon plains left in Japanese control, with the capture of Munoz and Talavera. Americans of the First Corps seized the road town of Tayug, at the northern end of a Manila highway skirting the eastern side of the central Luzon valley. They also were closing in on Umingan and Lupao, to the south, on the same highway.

Farther north, near Rosario, Americans captured the Udiao road junction which sends an artery into mountainous Raguio, summer capital of the Philippines and likely Jap headquarters, fourteen miles to the north.

Jap pockets in the Fort Stotsenburg area north of San Fernando have been cleared out after days of bitter fighting, Gen. MacArthur announced.

Formosa Airfields Bombed

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS on Luzon, Friday, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Takao and Kagi airfields on Formosa were bombed yesterday by long-range patrol planes. Large fires were set.

Six Japanese planes were destroyed and two others probably shot down in daylight raids on Formosa. Another enemy aircraft was shot down in the Sakishima Island to the east.

Enemy shipping south of Formosa was attacked. Direct hits were scored on a 10,000-ton tanker, which blazed for a half hour. A small freighter also was damaged.

Iwo Island Get[illegible]ily Blast

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, Pacific Ocean Areas, Feb. 1 (AP)—Iwo Island, daily bombed Japanese air base in the Volcano Islands, and Wolei, enemy air base in the Carolines, 525 statute miles west of Truk, were pounded Tuesday by American planes, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported in a communique today.

Three planes intercepted over Iwo and one was damaged.

Torpedo planes destroyed a building the next day in an attack on Yap in the western Carolines and Corsairs sank two barges near Babelthuap in the Palau Islands.

List of Rescued Americans

The list of American prisoners released in Wednesday night's attack on Cantanbuan, as compiled from lists of The Associated Press and The United Press, include:

ADAMS, Pfc. DON H., Artesia, N. M.
ADDINGTON, M/Sgt. ERMOND R., Harrison, Idaho.
AHLSCHWEDE, Pfc. WILLIAM C., Thayer, Neb.
ANCELET, Pvt. HERMAN, Basco, Ill.
ALBEE, DEAN W., civilian, Eureka, Mont.
ALBIN, M/Sgt. LOUIS B., San Antonio, Tex.
ALFORD, Pvt. JOHN S., Pensacola, Fla.
AMOS, Capt. FREDERICK C., Humboldt, Kan.
AMOS, M/Sgt. HAROLD, Afton, Iowa.
ARNOLD, M/Gunner Sgt. HARRY, Liberty, Mo.
ASH, Pvt. URISH S., Fairmont, W. Va.
BAKER, Sgt. ROBERT J., Valdosta, Ga.
BARKER, Pfc. WILLIAM H., Oakland, Calif.
BARNEMAN, Maj. JOHN R., Niagara Falls.
BARNHARDT, S/Sgt. FLOYD, Chicago.
BARY, ROBERT L., civilian, Orlando, Fla.
BECK, Pfc. RICHARD P., Atlanta, Ga.
BENNETT, Pvt. LEE, Mound City, Mo.
BILLS, OTIS R., Phoenix, Ariz.
BLAIR, MASON, Onawa, Iowa.
BLISS, 2d Lieut RAYMOND W. jr. (son of Brig. Gen. Raymond W. Bliss, Army Assistant Surgeon General).
BOWER, Pfc. CLARENCE W., Mount Sterling, Ohio.
BODY, Pvt. ROBERT J., Detroit.
BOYLE, Pvt. JAMES A., Joshua, Tex.
BRYNE, Cpl. PATRICK R. M., Chicago.
BOATWRIGHT, Pvt. RUSSELL B., Colorado Springs, Col.
BRAUN, 1st Lt. HARRY M., Brownsburg, Ind.
BAILEY, Pvt. JOHN H., Chicago.
BANK, Capt. BERTRAM, AC, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
BARNES, Pvt. LELLON, Carrizozo, N. M.
BARNES, Pfc. RICHARD H., San Antonio, Tex.
BARRY, Pfc. LOUIS O., Louisville, Ky.
BASINGER, Cpl. MILLARD L., Pomona, Calif.
BATCHELER, S/Sgt. JOHN F., Ashland, Ore.
BEASLEY, T/Sgt. HAROLD F., Timpson, Tex.
BOWER, Pfc. CLARENCE W., Mount Sterling, Ohio.
BELLAIR, Pvt. ERCHIE D., Port Neches, Tex.
BERRY, Cpl. EDWARD L., Topango, Calif.
BLANCHARD, Cpl. PAUL LLOYD, Port Arthur, Tex.
BOAZ, Cmm., FERN G., USN, Glencoe, Ky.
BOOTH, VERNON, Osgood, Ind.
BOWER, Pfc. CLARENCE W., Mt. Sterling, Ohio.
BRANCH, Cpl. HUGH E., Cut Bank, Mont.
BRIDGES, Sgt. DONALD W., Emeryville, Calif.
BROTHERSON, LYNN W., (address missing).
BURGRESS, 2d lt. FRANK H., San Diego, Calif.
BRAUNBERGER, Pvt. JOHN, Portland, Ore.
BRONK, Sgt. STANLEY E., Seattle, Wash.
BROWN, Sgt. CHESTER J., Trenton, Mo.
BROWN, S/Sgt. JULIAN B., Manison, Fla.
BROWNING, Pfc. PAUL M., Princeton, N. J.
BRYANT, Pfc. PRESTON L., Blue Spring, Neb.
BUCHANAN, Pvt. CHARLES E., Vicksburg, Miss.
BAUMGARDNER, Lt. EARL G., Navy, Yonkers, N. Y.
BURKE, 1st Lt. ROBERT GORDON, Quebec, Canada.
BURKS, Pvt. JOE C., Dumas, Tex.
BURNES, Sct. EDWARD A., Bowman, N. D.
BURSON, Capt. CURTIS, Denver, Col.
BURTZ, John K., Farrel, Pa.
CABREIRA, Pfc. BENJAMIN, Hilo, Hawaii.
CAMPBELL, S/Sgt. ROBERT B. (town missing), N. M.
CARLSSON, Pfc., CARL A., 444 E. 149th St., Bronx, New York.
CHAMBERLAIN, Lt. CLIFTON H., Marlin, Tex.
CHAPMAN, Corp. RICHARD S., Guilford, Conn.
CHAVEZ, Pvt. BEN T., Senoyero, N. ...
CHAVEZ, Pvt. JOE D., Belen, N. M.
CHOATE, Pvt. BRUCE M., Little Rock, Ark.
CLARK, WORDEN S., civilian, Wisconsin.
CLAXTON, T/Sgt. WILLIAM C., Los Angeles, Calif.
CLOW, 1st Sgt. GEORGE, Omaha, Ill.
COBB, Pfc. JULIUS W., Colorado Springs Col.
COLMAN, Capt. HOMER J., Grand Junction, Col.
COMMANDER, M/Sgt. EUGENE C., San Diego, Calif.
COOK, JOHN M., San Marco, Tex.
COONEY, S/Sgt. FLOYD W., New Castle, Ind.
COY, Pfc. SIDNEY, Louisville, Ky.
CULP, Sgt. JOHN, State Line, Miss.
CUNLIFFE, Pvt. JOHN, England.
CONNACHER, Pvt. PETER, Portland, Ore.
COWN, Pfc. JAMES H. Fullerton, Calif.
CRAYCROFT, Sgt. RICHARD C., Grove, Ky.
CROCKER, Sgt. FREDERICK W., Spartanburg, S. C.
CHAVEZ, Sgt. DAVID A., Albuquerque, N. M.
CRENOWETH, Pvt. MERWIN D., Grass Valley, Calif.
CLARK, Pfc. EUGENE C., Lincoln, Neb.
CLEAVES, NATHAN H., Portland, Me.
CLAMENTS, Sgt. EARNEST E., Wrens, Ga.
COPELAND, Sgt. CLIFTON E., Indianola, Miss.
DANIEL, 1st Lt. CLAUDE P., Bagalus, Ala.
DECKER, Pfc. ROBERT L., Omaha, Neb.
DROWN, J. J., San Diego, Calif.
DRUMMON, Sgt. ORVILLE, Clovis, N. M.
DUCKWORTH, Col. JAMES W., San Francisco, Calif.
DEVORE, Col. QUENTIN P., Wray, Col.
DIESTE, GEORGE, Washington, D. C.
DARLING, Sgt. GEORGE, Deming, N. Mex.
DELBERT, L., Louisville.
DAVIS, Col. WILLIAM E., Medford, Ore.
DISORWAY, M/sgt. WILBUR, Hampton, Va.
DOMINIC, Capt. MAT, Taylor Springs, Ill.
DUGAN, Pfc. JOHN, Springfield, Ohio.
DUGAN, Capt. JOHN J., Milton, Mass.
DUNCAN, 2d Lt. WILLIAM J., Pelahatchia, Miss.
DUNCAN, Pvt. WILLIAM W., Trountville, Va.
DUSICH, S/Sgt. JACOB, San Francisco, Calif.
EASLEY, Pfc. CECIL, Houston, Tex.
EASTERWOOD, Pvt. ELBERT A., Weatherford, Tex.
EASTON, Pfc. CHESTER J., Englewood, Calif.
ELKINA, Pvt. CARUO R., Tuskaloosa, Okla.
EMBREE, JOSEPH, Silver Spring, Mo.
ERICKSON, Lt. Cmdr. HOALMAR, Los Angeles.
FANDERSON, Pfc. LLOYD, Everett, Wash.
EVERS, Pvt. Eugene H., Dversville, Iowa.
EASTON, Cpl. TED D., Venice, Calif.
EASTON, Cpl. TED D., Venice, Calif.
ELLIS, RALPH E. San Antonio, Tex.
ELLSWORTH, FRANK C., Long Beach, Calif.
ELMS, Pvt. JOHN T., Shafter, Calif.
ENGERSET, Navy Lt. KNUTE, San Pedro, Calif.
ENGLIN, Sgt. MILTON A., Seattle, Wash.
FARRELL, Pvt. ALFRED, East Rockaway, L. I.
FAY, Pvt. BURNISE L., Albuquerque, N. M.
FLOYD, Capt. FLOYD T., Interprise, Ore.
FONSECA, Pvt. NELSON, San Jose, Calif.
FRALDS, ALBERT, Coffeyville, Kan.
FULTZ, Pvt. GORDON C., Cresson, Pa.
FARRELL, Sgt. JULIUS D., San Diego, Calif.
FARSOTH, MARTIN JOHN, Honolulu, T. H.
FIELDS, Y.t. Col. ALBERT, Coffeyville, Kan.
FLOWERS, Pvt. TRAVIS W., Scranton, N. C.
FOGERSON, S/Sgt. JACK, Clovis, N. Mex.
FORD, Sct. VIRGIL, Memphis, Tex.
FORREST, Pfc. HALE F., Richmond, Calif.
FRANCHINI, Pfc. FRANK H., Albuquerque, N. Mex.
FRENCH, Sgt. WALTER O., Hardy, Ark.
GASTON, M/sgt. FRED C., San Francisco.
GEORGENTON, J. W., Los Angeles.
GIBSON, Lt. WILLIAM D., Leonard st., Stamford, Conn.
GATES, WAC Capt. JULES D., Scranton, Pa.
GORDON, Pfc. JOHN J., 6115 S. Penna st., Chicago, Ill.
GORMAN, Pvt. THOMAS F., 741 Loma Vista st., El Segundo, Calif.
GREIGO, Pfc. SIPRIANO, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
GUTRIDGE, Pfc. ALLEN J., Baker, Ore.
GATEWOOD, S/Sgt. ROY A., Elijah, Mo.
GENTRY, 1st Lt. WILLIAM, Harrodsburg, Ky.
GERMANDT, Cpt. PAUL, Davenport, Iowa.
GIBBON, 1st Lt. BUERLY, Marshall, Mich.
GIBBONS, Pfc. CLAUDE, Tracy, Calif.
GIBBS, LEONARD A., Willis, Tex.
GILBERTS, DALE A., Ashton, Ill.
GIRARD, WILLIAM P., Ashland, Ky.
GLASS, T/Sgt. HAROLD J., Long Beach, Calif.
GOODBLA, S/Sgt. CLINTON S., Westwind, Iowa.
GORDON, KENNETH R., Merrifield, Minn.
GREEN, Lt. GEORGE W., Navy, Auburn, Ala.
GREENWAY, Pvt. VIRGIL H., Old Hickory, Tenn.
GUICE, Sgt. ROBERT L., Heflin, La.
GUTH, T/Sgt. FREDERICK W., Whitmore, Calif.
GWIN, T/Sgt. GEORGE J., Dubuque, Iowa.
HAINES, 2d Lt. WILLIAM, Wanesburg, Pa.
GALL, Gunners Mate 1/c CLARENCE G., Grand Crossing, Fla.
HALL, Pvt. FARLEY B., Huntington, W. Va.
HOWELL, S/Sgt. ELMER, Army Relief Society.
HUNTLEY, JOHN P., 216 North Hamilton St., Hope, Ark.
HANNAH, T/Sgt. ELMER F., Liberty, Mo.
HARRISON, M/Sgt. ARTHUR J., Fresno, Calif.
HAYES, ALBERT, Lawrenceburg, N. M.
HERZOG, Pfc. HERBERT, Akron, Ohio.
HIBES, Capt. RALPH, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
HOBLIT, ROY D., Gainesville, Tex.
HOLT, Pvt. TROY, Fayetteville, Ark.
HOOVER, M/Sgt. OLIVER E., Huntington Park, Calif.
HOWE, Sgt. ROBERT J., Batavia, N. Y.
HUTCHINS, HALE, civilian, Salt Lake City, Utah.
HALL, Pvt. HOWARD G., Haleyville, Ala.
HALL, Pvt. LAWRENCE, Jellico, Tenn.
HARRISON, Pvt. WILLIAM E., Bozeman, Mont.
HAY, Cpl. CECIL H., Marlin, Tex.
HEFLIN, S/Sgt. CECIL E. D., Lake, Miss.
HENDERSON, Pvt. DEAN V., Gooding, Idaho.
HENRY, Pfc. JOSEPH R., Kelso, Wash.
HICKEY, Pvt. CHARLES J., Portland, Ore.
HILDEBRAND, Pvt. JAMES M., Chicago.
HILSHORST, Pvt. ARTHUR L., Route 13, Mt. Washington, Ohio.
HOLLAND, Pfc. RAYMOND L., Deland, Fla.
HOWARD, 1st Sgt. DAMON, Norway, Minn.
HEELEY, Pvt. GEORGE W., 8 Victoria rd., Birmingham.
JACKSON, Pvt. LLOYD, Holcoma, Mo.
JACKSON, PAUL, pay clerk, Long Beach, Calif.
JEFFRIES, IRA T., Marlington, W. Va.
JENKINS, CLYDE S., Bell Flower, Calif.
JOHNSTON, Lt. Col. ROBERT D., 891 Benning Blvd., Columbus, Ga.
JONES, Pvt. VERNON G., 892 Laurel St., Alameda, Calif.
JONES, Pfc. ROY C. Jr., 200 North Highland Av., Visalia, Calif.
JORNOGIN, Pvt. WILLIE C., 426 East Market St., Peoria, Ill.
JENNINGS, 1st Lt. JACK H., Sausalito, Calif.
JENSON, Pfc. CHARLES C., Chicago.
JOHNSON, Pvt. EDWARD, Chicago.
JOHNSON, T/Sgt. MELVIN M., Giggs, Calif.
JOHNSON, OLIN W., Clovis, N. M.
JOHNSTON, 1st Lt. MELVIN T., Long Beach, Calif.
JOLLY, ALFRED C., San Francisco, Calif.
KATZ, Capt. CHARLES JOSEPH, Oak Park, Ill.
KAUFFMAN, Pfc. VERNICE, Fayetteville, Pa.
KEAYS, HUGH, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
KEITHLEY, T/Sgt. MARCUS L., Oakford, Ill.
KELLER, Pvt. HERMAN J., Pineolan, N. C.
KELLOGG, Pvt. RICHARD C., Salinas, Calif.
KALLUS, Lt. Col. EDWARD, Caldwell, Tex.
KEYES, Sgt. EVERETT L., 3 Merriwork St., Concord, N. H.
KIRKPATRICK, Pvt. WILLIAM H., 1497½ Franklin Blvd., Eugene, Ore.
KNAPP, Sgt. JOSEPH T., 503 Third St., Fairport Harbor, Ohio.
KORROCKS, Pfc. SAMUEL M., 682 Aileen St., Oakland, Calif.
KELLY, Sgt. Maj. JOHN B., San Diego, Calif.
KELSEY, B2c PAUL V., U. S. N. (no address).
KING, S/Sgt. ARNOLD H., Hutchinson, Kan.
KING, Capt. BEN, Austin, Tex.
KIMMISON, Sgt. LOGAR V., Lincoln, Neb.
KIPPEN, Sgt. WILLIAM, Cleveland, Ohio.
KNAPP, Capt. RAYMOND H., San Antonio, Tex.
KREIGER, THOMAS, Spring City, Pa.
KYLLO, S/Sgt. CHARLES B., Salt Lake City, Utah.
KING, Capt. BEN, Austin, Tex.
LA VICTAIRE, Lieut. ISAAC NEWTON, Navy, Huron County, Mich.
LASH, Pvt. WILLIAM J., Silloughbly, Ohio.
LAWTON, 1st Sgt. DALE E., Mineral Point, Wis.
LAYCOCK, MARVIN R., Liberty Bell, Ill.
LEASUM, Capt. CHARLES, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.
LEEK, Pvt. G. B., Marshall, Calif.
LEMELY, Pvt. VINCENT A., Livingston, Mont.
LEV, Pfc. NORMAN, Chicago.
LEWIS, 1st Lieut. CHARLES F., Jr., Oakland, Calif.
LILLARD, Pvt. J., Caddo, Okla.
LIMBAUGH, Pvt. JOSEPH, Oswego, Mich.
LIMPERT, 2d Lieut. DANIEL D., Albuquerque, N. M.
LOCKE, Pfc. SANFORD L., Suffolk, Va.
LUCAS, Capt. JOHN L., Washington, D. C.
LUNDBLAND, ERIC N., San Francisco, Calif.
MALOR, Sgt. STANISLAUS, Salem, Mass.
MANSON, Navy Lt. EMMET, Worthington, Minn.
McCARTHY, JAMES B., 925 West End Ave., New York.
McGLOSSON, Pvt. CHESTER, Latonia, Ky.
M'KINLEY, Sgt. PAUL S., Portland, Ore.
McSHALE, Pfc. GEORGE, East St. Louis, Ill.
McKEWEN, Sgt. CHARLES C., Portland, Ore.
McPHERSON, Sgt. ELDREID S., Fortuna, Calif.
MEMELER, Pvt. HAROLD W., Chicago.
MILLER, S/Sgt. EDWARD Z., Hagerstown, Md.
MILLER, WALTER A., Los Angeles, Calif.
MOEN, Pvt. NORMAN E., West Kalispell, Mont.
MORIN, Petty Officer 1/c J. E. A., Danvers, Mass.
MOORE, Pfc. JOHN A., Woodbine, Iowa.
MORRIS, Pvt. ROY, Covington, Ky.
OSTROM, Pfc. JACK C., 1603 Pearl st., Miles City, Mont.
OWEN, M/Sgt. ALMA, Salt Lake City.
OLIVER, ALFRED C., New Washington, D. C.
OSBORNE, RAYMOND, Dayton, Tex.
PARKER, Cpl. ALBERT T., Deming, N. M.
PATRICK, T/Sgt. DARVIN O., Hummelstown, Pa.
PEONTEK, Pvt. HENRY W., Springfield, Ill.
PHARR, Sgt. ALFRED O., Jasper, Tex.
PHILLIPS, Pvt. BREED S., Tangipaha, Ala.
PACC, Pfc. ROBERT, Greenville, S. C.
PARROTT, Pfc. GEORGE V., Bryan, Ohio.
PARKER, Pfc. Pat L., Box 97, Calvin, Okla.
PEAK, Pvt. JACK D., Box 341, Leonard, Tex.
PETEREK, Pvt. FELIX P., Yume, Ariz.
PETERS, Pvt. EDGAR, New Ulm, Tex.
PETERSON, Cpl. WILLIAM L., Lake Park, Iowa.
PICKATELE, Capt. CARYL L., Oakland, Calif.
PIERCE, Pvt. LOREN G., Princeton, Minn.
PINKHAM, Pfc. WINTHROP C., Dover, N. H.
PIRNAT, Pvt. PETER PAUL, Cleveland, Ohio.
PITCHFORD, ROBERT W., Long Beach, Calif.
PITTS, Pvt. IRA M., Shawnee, Kans.
POTYRAJ, Cpl. FRANK C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
QUAY, Pvt. EARLE E., Springfield, Mo.
QUINN, Sgt. CHARLES R., Dayton, Ohio.
RABIN, S/Sgt. FREDERICK, Long Beach, Calif.
RAINES, S/Sgt. D. C., Bonifay, Fla.
RAMME, 1st Lt. WILLIAM C., Terre Haute, Ind.
RAWLINSON, Pvt. FRANK J., Philadelphia.
REED, Major EMIL P., Dallas, Tex.
REEF, Cpl. JOHN T., Glen Ullin, N. D.
REES, Capt. DENTAN J., Milwaukee, Ore.
REYES, Sgt. EVERETT L., Wolfe City, Tex.
ROBERTSON, Pfc. DON E., New Ardmore, Okla.
RICKETT, EARNEST E., Shanghai, China.
RIECK, Pfc. WILLIAM C., Utica, Mich.
RITCHIE, Sgt. LAVERNE A., Trenton, Ill.
ROBINS, Capt. DONALD S., Detroit, Mich.
ROBINSON, Pvt. LAWRENCE, Wayland, Ky.
ROSENBERG, THEODORE, Easton, Pa.
ROSS, Pvt. MARVEL, Syracuse, N. Y.
RYAN, JOHN E., Baltimore.
SALM, Navy Lt. ALMA E., Oakland, Calif.
SANCHEZ, Pvt. ALFREDO F., Clayton, N. M.
SCHNEIDER, Pvt. JOSEPH, Los Angeles, Calif.
SCHUMM, Cpl. FRED F., Vanderville and Hamilton Streets, Staten Island, N. Y.
SEAMAN, Cpl. EDWARD E., Middleport, N. Y.
SECKINGER, Pfc. WILLIAM C., Lily, Pa.
SERRANO, Pfc. ERNEST O., Coyotte, N. M.
SMITH, Sgt. WILLIAMS P., San Diego, Calif.
SNYDER, Pfc. DONALD N., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STAPLES, S/Sgt, HARRY J., Binghamton, N. Y.
STAUS, ALREIN A., Pampa, Tex.
STOUTENBURGH, Pfc. MARSHALL B., Kelly Corners, N. Y.
STUART, Corp. CARL E., Walthill, Neb.
SEHIMEL, JAMES B., Philadelphia.
SILK, Pfc. HERMAN J., Isabel, S. D.
SILVERMAN, CARL, U. S. N., Wareham, Mass
SLATER, G/Mlc THOMAS A., Philadelphia.
SLYN, Capt. ROBERT E., Eugene, Ore.
SMITH, Sgt. N., Boulder, Col.
SMITH, Pfc. JEFF, McCrory, Ark.
SEATON, Lt. FOLEY, San Rafael, Calif.
SANTOS, Pvt. JESUS, Hebronville, Tex.
SARTIN, Cmdr. LEA BENNETT, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy, Houma, Terrebone Parish, La.
SAWTELLE, Lt. Col. DONALD W., Corpus Christi, Tex.
SCOTT, Cpl. RICHARD, Helena, Mont.
SPARKS, Master Mechanic, first class.
SEARKEY, Pvt. EDWARD E., Lynn, Mass.
SELIGA, MARTIN EDWARD, chief quartermaster, U. S. Navy, 61 Brighton st., Fitchburg, Mass.
SHERMAN, Pfc. CARROLL C., Baton Rouge, La.
SHORT, Staff Sgt. HASSELL M., Whitesboro, Tex.
STONE, Lt. WALTER E., Chicago.
SHRAPSHIRE, Pvt. GEORGE W., Boscottsville, Ky.
SHULTS, Pfc. WILLIAM E., Corsicana, Tex.
SMITH, Pvt. CARL, Oakland City, Ind.
SMITH, Sgt. ROY B., Pelley, Tex.
SMITH, Sgt. WILLIAM P., San Diego, Calif.
SNYDER, Pfc. DONALD N., Pittsburgh.
SPINELLI, Pvt. RALPH, (city not given), Pa.
STANDORD, Pvt. JOSEPH R., Pittsburgh.
STEFL, Cbm. HARRY JAMES, St. Louis.
STEINER, Pvt. GEORGE R., Loomis, Calif.
STRONG, Lt. Comdr. ROBERT C., Arlington, Mass.
TAUBE, Cpl. ALFRED C., Omaha, Neb.
THOMAS, Pfc. TED T., 215 E. Franklin st., Mangum, Okla.
TARKANISH, Gm. 3/c GEORGE, Youngstown, Ohio.
TAYLOR, Sgt. LEWIS V., Phoenix, Ariz.
TAYLOR, Fireman 1/c RALPH, Mangum, Okla.
TAYLOR, Pfc. IRA W. Lexington, Tex.
YATES, Capt. JULES D., Scranton, Pa.
ZELIS, Pfc. LOUIS C., 3137 W. 32d pl., Chicago.
ZUCCA, Cpl. PENO, Pocahontas, Ill.

Both The Associated Press and The United Press said that radio communications between the United States mainland and the Philippines were disrupted during transmission of the lists. Efforts were being made to clear up discrepancies.

Kin of Captives Freed on Luzon Weep With Joy

Relatives Here Call News

Best Since War Began, Had Never Given Up Hope

The 510 veterans of Bataan, Corregidor and Singapore who were rescued Tuesday night when American Rangers and Filipino guerrillas raided a Japanese prison camp near Manila included men from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. The Associated Press listed them as:

New York

Barneman, Major John R., 422 Third Street, Niagara Falls.
Baumgardner, Lieutenant Earl G., U. S. N., 34 Camles Avenue, Yonkers.
Carlsson, Private First Class Carl A., 444 East Fourteenth Street, the Bronx.
Farrell, Private Alfred, 16 Smith Street, East Rockaway.
Howe, Sergeant Robert J., 129 Summit Street, Batavia.
McCarthy, James P., U. S. N., 925 West End Avenue, New York.
Macholl, Private First Class Louis G., Pleasant Valley, Marcellus.
McKewen, Sergeant Charles C., 118 Hudson Street, Ithaca.
Ross, Private Marvel, 131 Mather Street, Syracuse.
Stoutenburgh, Private First Class Marshall B., Kelley Corners.
Seaman, Corporal Edward E., 59 Main Street, Middleport.
Vroman, Private First Class Grandison, Route 2, Ithaca.
Staples, Staff Sergeant Harry J., 61 Burr Avenue, Binghamton.
Schumm, Corporal Fred C., Vanderville and Hamilton Streets, Concord, S. I.
Preiffer, Chief Warrant Office James A., 42 Newman Place, Buffalo.
York, Private James H., 453 West Castle Street, Syracuse.

New Jersey

Browning, Private First Class Paul M., 54 Maple Street, Princeton.
Coull, Private First Class David A., 412 Main Avenue, Atlantic City.
Goldy, Samuel E., 453 North Broadway, Gloucester City.
Machovic, Technical Sergeant Burney, 40 Paulison Avenue, Ridgefield Park.
McNeilly, Elmer A., 23 Kingsley Street, West Orange.
O'Keefe, Lieutenant Eugene J., 224 Walton Road, South Orange.

Connecticut

Chapman, Corporal Richard S., The Maples, Guilford.
Gibson, Lieutenant W. D., Leonard Avenue, Stamford.

LUZON RESCUE HERO SILENT ON EXPLOITS

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 1 (AP)—The family of Lieut. Col. Henry Mucci, Bataan, Corregidor and Singapore prison-camp rescue hero, complained today that "he never tells much about any of his exploits."

The 33-year-old son of Mrs. Elizabeth Mucci of Bridgeport was born and received his preliminary education here before entering West Point as a Connecticut National Guard candidate on his second attempt. The first time he fell short of physical requirements.

After being graduated from West Point in 1936 he served assignments at Randolph Field, Tex., and Fort Francis Warren, Wyo., before being sent to Hawaii, where he married the former Miss Marion Fountain of Denver, Col. They have one child. Colonel Mucci had been in Hawaii more than three years at the time of the Jap sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

Colonel Mucci "hardly tells us anything," said his brother John and mother when appraised of his latest feat. John, who received a medical discharge from the Army a month ago after serving as a combat engineer during three battles of the Italian campaign and being wounded in action, smiled:

"Harry was back home on furlough in September while I was here in a hospital before my discharge. The colonel said he had been in 'a few battles' but refused to talk about it."

Colonel Mucci was last in the news only a week ago when a dispatch from Luzon disclosed that his battalion had chased a Japanese force estimated at 6,000 out of the western tip of the Lungayen peninsula and sent them scurrying toward Manila.

It was revealed at the time that his special assignment was to train the only Rangers in the Pacific theatre.

GREW ANNOUNCES PLAN TO PUNISH NAZI CRIMINALS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—(AP) The United States proposed to Britain and other Allies definite plans for punishing Nazi leaders and other Germans guilty of atrocities against the Jews inside Germany.

This was announced tonight by acting Secretary of State Joseph C Grew to meet criticisms aroused by the dismissal of Herbert C. Pell as American member of the United Nations War Crimes commission. Pell had wanted the German persecutors of German citizens tried

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as war criminals even though some questions had been raised whether these crimes could technically be classed as war crimes under international law.

A policy declaration by Grew made it clear that the United States, like Britain, distinguished between regular war crimes and those atrocities committed against Jews and other minority groups inside Germany, but the statement declared that the United States emphatically intends to see that criminals of both types "shall be punished."

The British position was announced yesterday in Parliament by Minister of State Richard K. Law. Prodded by the same controversy, Law said that Britain is determined to see that authorities in post war Germany deal out to the perpetrators of atrocities inside the country "the punishment they deserve."

Grew said American officials have been working on specific proposals to achieve that objective, which he said President Roosevelt has set forth repeatedly.

"Pending the outcome of current discussions with our Allies on this subject," Grew said, "these proposals cannot be published."

"I wish, however, to state categorically that these proposals are as forthright and far-reaching as the objectives announced by the President which they are intended to implement."

"They provide for the punishment of German leaders and their associates for their responsibility for the whole broad criminal enterprise devised and executed with ruthless disregard of the very foundation of law and morality, including offenses wherever committed against the rules of war and against minority elements, Jewish and other groups, and individuals."

Grew said the State department welcomes public discussion of the Pell incident, which, he said, "has made clear the determination of our people that the guilty shall be punished. The Department of State and the government share that inexorable determination."

Pell attributed his own dismissal to dissatisfaction with his work and made it clear that he believed that dissatisfaction was in the State department. Earlier Sir Cecil Hurst, British member of the commission, had resigned in a conflict with the British foreign office because he wanted his government to support a proposal which Pell had made and the Commission approved to try Germans who had committed atrocities against the Jews as war criminals.

Grew Text on War Crimes

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—The text of the statement issued by Joseph C. Grew, acting Secretary of State, on the subject of American policy toward punishment of war criminals, follows:

The Department of State welcomes the public discussion of the punishment of war criminals. This discussion has made clear the determination of our people that the guilty shall be punished. The Department of State and the Government share that inexorable determination. The final decision as to the procedures in the punishment of those guilty of war crimes will be made in consultation with the United Nations, fifteen of which are now represented on the War Crimes Commission in London.

Certain broad positions have already been taken, however, by the Allied Governments principally engaged in the fighting of the war. The declaration issued at Moscow on Nov. 1, 1943, stated that German officers and men who had been responsible for, or had taken a consenting part in, the unspeakable crimes and atrocities perpetrated by Nazi Germans in this war "will be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done, in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of these liberated countries and of the free Governments which will be created therein."

It was further stated in this same document that the above declaration was "without prejudice to the case of the major criminals whose offenses have no particular geographical localization and who will be punished by the joint declaration of the Governments of the Allies."

Earlier Pledges Cited

The broad position taken by our own Government in this matter has been clearly indicated by the President on numerous occasions.

On July 17, 1942, the President wrote to Dr. Stephen S. Wise:

"* * * Citizens, regardless of religious allegiance, will share in the sorrow of our Jewish fellow-citizens over the savagery of the Nazis against their helpless victims. The Nazis will not succeed in exterminating their victims any more than they will succeed in enslaving mankind. The American people not only sympathize with all victims of Nazi crimes but will hold the perpetrators of these crimes to strict accountability in a day of reckoning which will surely come."

On Aug. 21, 1942, the President declared:

"The United Nations are going to win this war. When victory has been achieved, it is the purpose of the Government of the United States, and I know it is the purpose of each of the United Nations, to make appropriate use of the information and evidence in respect to these barbaric crimes of the invaders in Europe and Asia. It seems only fair that they should have this warning that the time will come when they shall have to stand in courts of law in the very countries which they are now oppressing and answer for their acts."

Against Mass Reprisals

On Oct. 7, 1942, referring to the statement of Aug. 21, the President said:

"I now declare it to be the intention of this Government that the successful close of the war shall include provision for the surrender to the United Nations of war criminals. With a view to establishing responsibility of the guilty individuals through the collection and assessment of all available evidence, this Government is prepared to cooperate with the British and other Governments in establishing a United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes.

"* * * It is not the intention of this Government, or of the Governments associated with us, to resort to mass reprisals. It is our intention that just and sure punishment shall be meted out to the ringleaders responsible for the organized murder of thousands of innocent persons and the commission of atrocities which have violated every tenet of the Christian faith."

On March 24, 1944, the President declared:

"In one of the blackest crimes of all history—begun by the Nazis in the days of peace and multiplied by them a hundred times in times of war—the wholesale systematic murder of the Jews of Europe goes on unabated every hour. As a result of the events of the last few days hundreds of thousands of Jews who, while living under persecution, have at least found a haven from death in Hungary and the Balkans, are now threatened with annihilation as Hitler's forces descend more heavily upon these lands. That these innocent people, who have already survived a decade of Hitler's fury, should perish on the very eve of triumph over the barbarism which their persecution symbolizes would be a major tragedy.

"It is, therefore, fitting that we should again proclaim our determination that none who participate in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished. The United Nations have made it clear that they will pursue the guilty and deliver them up in order that justice be done. That warning applies not only to the leaders but also to their functionaries and subordinates in Germany and in the satellite countries. All who knowingly take part in the deportation of Jews to their death in Poland, or Norwegians and French to their death in Germany, are equally guilty with the executioner. All who share the guilt shall share the punishment."

Proposals Worked Out

Over the past months, officers of the Department of State, in consultation with other departments, have worked out proposals for the realization of the objectives stated by the President. Pending the outcome of current discussions with our Allies on this subject, these proposals cannot be published.

I wish, however, to state categorically that these proposals are as forthright and far-reaching as the objectives announced by the President, which they are intended to implement. They provide for the punishment of German leaders and their associates for their responsibility for the whole broad criminal enterprise devised and executed with ruthless disregard of the very foundation of law and morality, including offenses, wherever committed, against the rules of war and against minority elements, Jewish and other groups, and individuals.

MANPOWER BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Measure Approved Without Major Changes by Vote of 246 to 165.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 — (AP) Brushing aside every proposed major change, the House passed and sent to the Senate today legislation to coerce men between 18 and 45 into war plants.

The roll call vote was 246 to 165.

Passage of the measure requested by President Roosevelt came only after its backers staved off a mighty drive by opponents to substitute a voluntary plan for meeting manpower needs.

Substitute Backed by Republicans

The substitute, backed heavily by Republicans, went down by a non-record vote of 187 to 177. Earlier, the House decisively rejected moves to incorporate in the legislation a so-called "anti-closed shop" amendment and a ban against giving essential rating to an employer unwilling to hire a worker because of his race, color or creed.

Also defeated, on a standing vote of 205 to 71 shortly before the final ballot, was a proposal by Representative Voorhis (D.-Calif.) to handle the problem by giving the War Manpower commission authority to impose labor ceilings on employers and to provide for renegotiation of war contracts by employers using labor obtained through the WMC program.

While the House was taking final action, production and military sources, which strongly backed the measure throughout, put in a new argument—that the extent of reconversion after V-E day, will depend to a considerable extent on the fate of limited national service bill.

If a bill is passed which would assure that war plants would be manned to the full extent needed to wind up the European war and wage the Pacific war successfully, these officials said, reconversion activity could be pushed ahead more rapidly than otherwise.

This would be true, it was stated, because the legislative controls over "job-jumpers" would stabilize the labor supply, insuring against any exodus from war plants occasioned by a limited resumption of civilian goods production.

As it finally passed, the bill follows recommendations of the House Military committee almost to the word.

It undertakes to give to the Director of War Mobilization authority to designate essential industries and to call upon Selective Service to provide manpower for those industries when there is a need.

In meeting a manpower request, local draft boards may request men to take designated jobs or may direct them to do so. They also may "freeze" registrants in existing jobs.

Any registrant leaving a job into which he has been "frozen" or refusing to take one into which he has been directed could be inducted for general military duty or fined $10,000 and imprisoned for five years.

The legislation requires draft boards to give men a reasonable choice of employers, a provision recommended by the military committee as substitute for a discarded proposal permitting a man to take a job in a closed shop plant without joining a union.

It also provides that a registrant may decline to take a job if he has a just cause, but he may have to prove to a court or a draft appeal board that his reason was valid.

In assigning men to jobs, draft boards are directed to consider the effect of a job-change on a man's family and the possible impact on the civilian economy.

Text of House Measure on Labor Draft

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP).—Following is the complete text of the man power bill passed by the House today:

A bill to amend the selective training and service act of 1940, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that Section 5 of the selective training and service act of 1940, as amended, is amended by inserting at the end of such section a new subsection reading as follows:

"(N) (1) In addition to the liability for training and service in the land or naval forces, every registrant between the ages of eighteen and forty-five who is not a member of such forces on active duty and is not exempted or deferred from the training and service therein by Section 5 (C) (1) of (D) shall be liable to perform work in an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest, or in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort. For the purposes of this subsection, the director of war mobilization and reconversion, or the agency designated by him, shall from time to time by regulations designate, and certify to the director of Selective Service, the plants and facilities, and the activities therein, in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest, and the farms and agricultural occupations and endeavors essential to the war effort. In making such designations the director of war mobilization and reconversion may make classifications on the basis of geographical areas, types of activities, types of occupations within activities, and types of plants, facilities and farms.

Certification Procedure

"(2) A registrant liable to perform such work who is now or hereafter employed by an employer, or now or hereafter self-employed, in an activity or agricultural occupation or endeavor which is so certified shall have a duty not to voluntarily discontinue such employment unless his selective service local board (subject to appeal in the same manner as is provided in Section 10 (a) (2) has determined that it is in the best interest of the war effort for him to leave such employment.

"(3) The director of war mobilization and reconversion shall from time to time (after consultation with the appropriate representatives of management, labor, agriculture, and government) certify or cause to be certified to the director of Selective Service the extent to which, in the various areas, the plants, facilities, and farms described in paragraph (2) are unable, through the operation of paragraph (2) and by voluntary recruiting by management, labor, agriculture and government, to meet their man-power requirements in the activities, occupations and endeavors so described.

"(4) Upon receiving such a certification for a particular area the director of Selective Service—

"(A) Shall designate the categories (by age and other status) of registrants who are able to perform work under paragraph (1) and who are not deferred under subsection (K) or by reason of being engaged in an activity in war production or in

support of the national health, safety, or interest, from which categories men capable of performing the work involved shall be called before calls are made from other categories. In designating such categories the director shall first designate categories which include registrants who are, by reason of their age and other status, the type of men he deems can transfer to such work with the least disruption to the civilian economy and to themselves in comparison with men in other categories, and may exclude, or by regulations provide for the exclusion, from any category so designated, of those types of veterans (discharged or released from active duty in the land or naval forces under conditions not dishonorable) whose exclusion from such category the director deems fair and equitable;

"(B) Shall direct the local boards in such area, and also local boards outside the area to the extent that he may deem necessary, to request their registrants within the categories so designated to become employed, within a time fixed by the director, in the activities, occupations, and endeavors covered by the certification;

"(C) If the requirements of the certification have not been met under subparagraph (B) within the time fixed, shall direct the local boards in such area, and also local boards outside the area to the extent that he may deem necessary, to order (subject to regulations prescribed by him) registrants within the categories so designated and capable of performing the work involved (in numbers sufficient to meet the requirements of the certification) to make, within such time as he may prescribe, application for employment in the activities, occupations, and endeavors specified in the certification and to enter upon such employment when accepted therefor. Such orders shall be subject to appeal in the same manner as is provided in section 10 (A) (2). It shall be the duty of the registrant to whom such an order is directed to comply therewith, provided the order gives him a reasonable choice of employers for whom to work.

"(5) In order to aid the selective-service local boards and the appeal boards in the exercise of the additional duties required of them under this subsection, the director of war mobilization and reconversion may assign to such boards, in an advisory capacity, representatives of such other agencies of the government as he may deem advisable.

"(6) A registrant who is found, in the same manner as is provided in subsection (G), to be conscientiously opposed, by reason of religious training and belief, to participation in war in any form, and whose opposition to participation in civilion war activities shall, in lieu of being ordered to make application for, and to accept, employment in any such activity, be ordered to make application for, and to accept, employment in another activity in the national interest.

"(7) Nothing in this subsection shall affect in any manner any of the provisions of subsection (K).

"(8) Nothing in this subsection shall affect the powers under other provisions of this act with respect to the classification and selection of persons for, or the induction, or deferment from induction, of persons into, the land or naval forces; or preclude the Selective Service System from classifying and selecting for induction any registrant who violates a duty imposed upon him by this subsection or preclude the land or naval forces from inducting such a registrant."

Amends Service Act

Sec. 2 (A) Section 8 (B) of the selective training and service act of 1940, as amended, is amended by inserting after paragraph (C) thereof a new sentence reading as follows: "If such position is in an activity, occupation, or endeavor not designated by the appropriate government agency as being in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest, or in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort, and if—

"I) Such person, within ninety days after being relieved from such training and service or from such hospitalization (whether before, on, or after the date upon which this sentence takes effect), becomes employed in an activity which is so designated; and

"(II) Such person continues to be employed in an activity which is so designated until (A) Section 5 (N) ceases to be operative (disregarding any period not exceeding fifteen days between leaving one such employment and entering upon another such employment), or (B) he has secured a determination by his selective service local board, subject to appeal in accordance with Section 10 (A) (2), that it is no longer necessary for him to be employed in an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest, or in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort, whichever is the earlier; the period beginning with the date upon which he first becomes employed in an activity, occupation, or endeavor which is so designated and ending with the date on which Section 5 (N) ceases to be operative, or with the date of such determination by his selective service local board, whichever is the earlier, shall be disregarded in computing the ninety-day period within which application for re-employment in his former position must be made."

(B) Section 8 of the selective training and service act of 1940, as amended, is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new subsection reading as follows:

"(J) Any registrant—

"(1) Who becomes employed as a result of a request or order under Section 5 (N) (4); and

"(2) With respect to whom it has been determined under Section 5 (N) (if such subseetion is still operative) that it is no longer necessary for him to be employed in an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety or interest, or in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort, shall be entitled, in respect of the position left by him in order to become so employed, to the benefits of Subsections (B), (C), (E) and (G) of this section to the same extent as if he had been inducted into the land or naval forces for training and service, had been relieved therefrom on the day on which the determination provided in Paragraph (2) is made (or on the day on which Section 5 (N) ceases to be operative, if he is still in any such employment on such day and no such determination has been made), and had been given the certificate referred to in Subsection (A)."

Travel and Subsistence

Sec. 3. Section 10 of the selective training and service act of 1940, as amended, is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new subsection reading as follows:

"(F) A person volunteering for, or ordered to, employment under Section 5 (N) (4) shall receive the same travel, and subsistence during such travel, which he would receive if the request (in the case of a volunteer) or the order (in other cases constituted an order to report for induction at the place of such employment; and on or after the date of a determination under Section 5 (N) (2) that it is no longer necessary for him to be employed in an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety or interest, or in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort, or on or after the date upon which Section 5 (N) ceases to be operative (if he is employed in such an activity on such date), or on or after the date of his being involuntarily separated from such employment, he shall receive similar travel and subsistence back to the place from which he was first allowed travel under this subsection (or, at his election, to his home if that is not farther distant), if application is made therefor within thirty days after such date."

Sec. 4. Section 11 of the selective training and service act of 1940, as amended, is amended by inserting after the period at the end thereof a new sentence reading as follows: "No individual shall be subject to the penalties of this section for having violated any duty imposed by Section 5 (N), except for willful violations thereof, and—

"(A) In the case of an alleged violation of Section 5 (N) (2), it shall be a defense to such alleged violation for the individual to show (1) that he made application to his selective-service local board for a determination described in Section 5 (N) (2), and (2) that the denial of such application was not based on a fair consideration of his application; and it shall also be a defense to such alleged violation for the individual to establish a determination by such local board [which shall be subject to appeal in the same manner as is provided in Section 10 (A) (2)] that he had a justifiable reason for not complying with such duty;

"(B) In the case of an alleged violation of Section 5 (N) (4), it shall be a defense to such alleged violation for the individual to show (1) that he made timely application for revocation or modification of the order under Section 5 (N) (4), and (2) that the denial of the revocation or modification requested was not based on a fair consideration of his application."

Sec. 5. Section 16 (B) of the selective training and service act of 1940, as amended, is amended by inserting "5 (N)," after "3 (D)," and by inserting at the end thereof a new sentence reading as follows: "The provisions of Section 5 (N) shall become inoperative and cease to apply on the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war, or on such earlier date as may be specified in a concurrent resolution of the two houses of Congress for that purpose. As used in this section the term 'date of the termination of hostilities in the present war' means the date proclaimed by the President as the date of such termination or the date specified in a concurrent resolution of the two houses of Congress as the date of such termination, whichever is the earlier."

Civil Relief Act

Sec. 6. The soldiers' and sailors' civil relief act of 1940, as amended by inserting after Section 107 a new section reading as follows:

"Sec. 108. The benefits of this act shall extend to a person volunteering for, or ordered to, employment pursuant to Section 5 (N) (40) of the selective training and service act of 1940, as amended, to the same extent as if—

"(A) The application for such employment constituted an order to report for induction into the land or naval forces;

"(B) Such employment constituted military service;

"(C) Entering upon such employment constituted induction into the land or naval forces; and

"(D) The period beginning with the date of entering upon such employment and ending with either (1) the date on which such Section 5 (N) ceases to be operative, or (2) the date of a determination under such Section 5 (N) that it is no longer necessary for him to be employed in an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest, or in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort, or (3) the date on which he violates a duty imposed on him by Paragraph (2) of such Section 5 (N), whichever of such dates occurs first, constituted the period of military service.

"For the purposes of this section, the period during which the relief and benefits provided in Section 106 are to be in effect shall in no event extend beyond thirty days from the date of making application for employment."

age group. It freezes these men in their war or war-supporting jobs and provides for reclassification into 1-A of any of them who leave the jobs without draft board consent.

The Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion is empowered to certify from time to time to the Director of Selective Service, after consultation with management, labor and agriculture, the plants, facilities or farms which cannot meet man-power needs through application of the "freeze," or through voluntary recruiting.

The Selective Service Director then would designate various categories of deferred registrants, eighteen to forty-five, to fill these man-power needs. Certain advantages would be given discharged veterans in this selection of man power.

Local draft boards would direct deferred registrants—4-F's or others—within their jurisdiction to war jobs, first in the immediate locality, and secondly, some distance away. The men so directed to war work would receive travel pay, subsistence payments, the benefits of the soldiers' and sailors' civil relief act, and the re-employment benefits of the selective training and service act.

Tydings Amendment Not Affected

Conscientious objectors would be exempted from war work, but would have to take jobs "in the national interest." The bill states that nothing in it affects the operation of the Tydings amendment, which protects the deferments of irreplaceable farmers.

The registrant thus ordered into war work would have a "reasonable choice" of employers—which selective service has described as three or four. An amendment providing that the registrant would have the right to join any union, but would not be forced to as a condition of employment, was voted down yesterday. Thus, if it were deemed that he had had a "reasonable choice" of plants, and if all of them had a closed shop, he would have to join a union in his new job. A fight is certain to come in the Senate over this provision, however, and it may eventually be eliminated.

Significantly, it is the draft board, and not the United States Employment Service of the W. M. C., which would place the registrant in the war job. Attempts to give the U. S. E. S. this authority have been defeated several times in the House.

For registrants who refuse to take the war jobs selected for them by their draft boards there could be three types of punishment—induction into the armed services, a fine of $10,000, five years' imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment. The draft board would select the penalty. As the bill originally came before the Military Affairs Committee it contained a provision for induction into an Army or Navy work battalion as a penalty for the job-shirker. This provision was dropped in committee at the request of the Army and Navy. The services said they had no use for such a work corps.

To enable local draft boards to administer the act it is provided that the O. W. M. R. can assign to them advisers from other agencies, presumably the W. M. C. and the War Production Board.

Before taking final action on the May bill the House voted down a half-dozen attempts to amend the measure, including one to restore the anti-closed shop proposal rejected yesterday and another to terminate the act one year from today instead of at the end of the

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war.

Senate May Change Bill

As it stands, the May bill is opposed by labor, management and some farm groups, although labor got one concession when the anti-closed shop clause of the measure was dropped.

Vigorous attempts were made yesterday to add a clause stating that registrants ordered into war jobs could not be discriminated against because of race, creed or color. Pressure from Administration leaders caused the bill to be passed finally without any other amendment, however. Administration leaders had feared that either the anti-closed shop amendment or the anti-discrimination proviso could have caused defeat of the bill.

What the Senate will do with the May bill is a matter of conjecture. House leaders fear that it may be amended radically there.

Amendments Listed

During its long session today the House beat down these amendments:

The proposal to terminate the act on Feb. 1, 1946, introduced by Representative Charles R. Clason, Republican, of Massachusetts. This amendment lost on a rising vote, 145 to 85.

An amendment by Representative Edward H. Rees, Republican, of Kansas, to prevent payment of benefits to registrants ordered into war jobs. This lost first, 155 to 125, on a rising vote. When Mr. Rees demanded a teller vote, his proposal lost by 167 to 139.

A proposal by Representative Paul Stewart, Democrat, of Oklahoma, a Military Affairs Committee member, to give the W. M. C., instead of draft boards, the authority under the bill to place deferred registrants in war work. This was defeated by 150 to 33 on a rising vote.

An attempt by Representative Carl T. Curtis, Republican, of Nebraska, to restore the proviso that workers would not have to join unions in plants to which they were ordered, even if a closed shop existed. As it did yesterday on a similar proposal by Representative James W. Wadsworth, Republican, of New York, the House rejected this amendment. It lost on a voice vote.

Another labor amendment, providing that penalties of the bill could not be invoked against a worker who refused a war job because he wanted to belong to a union of his own choosing, or to belong to none at all. This went down on a rising vote, 185 to 64.

An amendment proposed by Representative James P. Geelan, Democrat, of Connecticut, to empower the government to conscript industrial, transportation and retail facilities when necessary to the prosecution of the war was ruled out as not germane to the bill.

House Vote on Labor Draft

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP).—The following is the rollcall vote by which the House today passed limited national service legislation for men between eighteen and forty-five:

FOR THE BILL—246

Democrats—180

Abernethy	Fernandez	Peterson, Ga.
Allen, La.	Fisher	Peifler
Anderson, N. M.	Flannagan	Pickett
Andrews, Ala.	Folger	Poage
Baldwin, Md.	Forand	Rice, Fla.
Barden	Gathings	Priest
Barrett, Pa.	Geelan	Quinn
Barry	Gibson	Rabin
Bates, Ky.	Gordon	Rains
Beckworth	Gorski	Ramspeck
Bell	Gossett	Randolph
Bland	Granger	Rankin
Bloom	Grant, Ala.	Rayfiel
Bonner	Gregory	Resa
Boren	Hare	Richards
Boykin	Harris	Riley
Bradley, Pa.	Hart	Rivers
Brooks	Hays	Robertson, Va.
Brown, Ga.	Healy	Robinson, Utah
Bryson	Hebert	Roe, Md.
Buckley	Hefferman	Roe, N. Y.
Bulwinkle	Hendricks	Rogers, Fla.
Burch	Hobbs	Rooney
Burgin	Huber	Rowan
Byrne, N. Y.	Jackson	Russell
Camp	Jarman	Ryter
Cannon, Fla.	Johnson, Okla.	Sasscer
Carnahan	Johnson, L. A.	Sheppard
Chapman	Johnson, L. B.	Sikes
Chelf	Keogh	Slaughter
Clark	Kerr	Smith, Va.
Clements	Kilday	Snyder
Cochran	Koppelmann	Somers
Colmer	Lanham	Sparkman
Combs	Lea	Spence
Cooley	Link	Stewart
Cooper	Lyle	Stigler
Courtney	Lynch	Sullivan
Cox	McCormack	Sumners, Tex.
Cravens	McGehee	Tarver
D'Alesandro	McMillan, S. C.	Thom
Daughton, Va.	Mahon	Thomas, Tex.
Davis	Maloney	Thomason
De Lacy	Manasco	Tolan
Delaney, Jas. J.	Mansfield, Tex.	Torrens
Delaney, John J.	May	Trimble
Dicksteln	Miller, Calif.	Vinson
Dingell	Mills	Voorhis, Calif.
Domengeaux	Monroney	Walter
Doughton, N.C.	Morrison	Weaver
Douglas, Ill.	Murphy	West
Douglas, Calif.	Murray, Tenn.	Whitten
Drewry	Norton	Whittington
Durham	O'Brien, Ill.	Wickersham
Earthman	O'Neal	Winstead
Eberharter	O'Toole	Wood
Elliott	Pace	Woodhouse
Engle, Calif.	Patman	Woodrum
Ervin	Patrick	Worley
Fallen	Peterson, Fla.	Zimmerman

Republicans—65

Adams	Case, S. D.	Hale
Anderson, Calif.	Clason	Hall, L. W.
Andrews, N. Y.	Cole, N. Y.	Hancock
Angell	Cunningham	Hand
Arends	Curtis	Hartley
Auchincloss	Dirksen	Herter
Baldwin, N. Y.	Dolliver	Heselton
Bates, Mass.	Fuller	Hoeven
Bennett, N. Y.	Gamble	Homes, Wash.
Byrnes, Wis.	Gifford	Hope
Carlson	Goodwin	Johnson, Calif.
Case, N. J.	Gwynne, Iowa	Judd
Kean	Michener	Sundstrom
Kilburn	Mott	Taber
Kunkel	Mundt	Talle
Lecompte	O'Hara	Taylor
Lefevre	Plumley	Thomas, N. J.
Luce	Rizley	Towe
McMillen, Ill.	Rogers, Mass.	Wadsworth
Martin, Iowa	Sharp	Wigglesworth
Martin, Mass.	Stefan	Wolverton
Merrow	Stockman	

American-Laborite—1

Marcantonio.

AGAINST THE BILL—165

Democrats—48

Biemiller	Hook	Morgan
Bunker	Holifield	Neely
Cannon, Mo.	Hoch	O'Brien, Mich.
Celler	Isac	Outland
Coffee	Kee	Patterson
Crosser	Kelley, Pa.	Philbin
Curley	Kelley, Ill.	Powell
Doyle	King	Price, Ill.
Feighan	Kirwan	Rabaut
Flood	Lane	Sadowski
Gallagher	Larcade	Savage
Gardner	Lesinski	Sheridan
Granahan	Ludlow	Starkey
Green	McGlinchey	Traynor
Havenner	McKenzie	Wasielewski
Hedrick	Madden	Weiss

Republicans—116

Allen, Ill.	Gillespie	Miller, Neb.
Andersen, Minn.	Gillette	Murray, Wis.
Andresen, Minn.	Gross	Nowak
Arnold	Graham	Norblad
Bennett, Mo.	Grant, Ind.	Pittenger
Bent	Griffiths	Poulson
Bender	Gross	Ramey
Bennett, Wyo.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Reece, Tenn.
Bishop	Hagen	Reed, Ill.
Blackney	Hall, Edwin A.	Reed, N. Y.
Bolton	Halleck	Rees, Kan.
Bradley, Mich.	Harness	Rich
Brehm	Henry	Robertson, N. D.
Brown, Ohio	Hess	Robison, Ky.
Brumbaugh	Hill	Rockwell
Buck	Hinshaw	Rodgers, Pa.
Buffett	Hoffman	Schwabe, Mo.
Butler	Holmes, Mass.	Schwabe, Okla.
Campbell	Horan	Scrivner
Canfield	Howell	Shafer
Chenoweth	Jenkins	Short
Chiperfield	Jennings	Simpson, Ill.
Church	Jensen	Simpson, Pa.
Clevenger	Johnson, Ill.	Smith, Me.
Cole, Mo.	Johnson, Ind.	Smith, Ohio
Corbett	Jones	Smith, Wis.
Crawford	Jonkman	Springer
Dondero	Keefe	Stevenson
Dworshak	Kinzer	Sumner, Ill.
Ellis	Knutson	Talbot
Ellsworth	Landis	Tibbott
Elsaesser	Lemke	Vorys, Ohio
Elston	Lewis	Vursell
Engel, Mich.	McConnell	Weichel
Fellows	McCowen	Welch
Fenton	McDonough	Wilson
Gavin	McGregor	Wolcott
Gearhart	Mason	Wolfenden
Gerlach		

Progressive—1

Hull.

Total voting, 411. Absent or not voting, 23. Vacancies, 1. Total membership, 435.

HOUSE NEWCOMERS PROMISE PEACE AID

Fifty-seven Democrats Tell the President in a Letter They Back Him on Cooperation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Fifty-seven new Democratic Representatives promised President Roosevelt today to "cooperate to the fullest" in seeking an enduring peace for the world.

Representative Flood of Pennsylvania told the House that a letter to Mr. Roosevelt containing the pledge was signed by every Democratic "freshman." He added that support of Republican first-termers was being invited.

Newly elected Senators of both parties sent a similar message to the President recently.

The Representatives' letter read as follows:

"Dear Mr. President:

"At a special meeting in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 25, 1945, it was resolved unanimously that the following letter be addressed to you.

"You are engaging in conferences with the leaders of certain of the United Nations on final plans to win the war as quickly as possible and to prepare the way for peace-loving nations to live in peace and security.

"As newly elected members of the House of Representatives from Congressional districts all over the nation, we want to report to you the universal desire for the establishment of the most effective means of safeguarding this nation's and the world's future, the prevention of war.

"The United States should take the lead among the United Nations in urging full cooperation toward a common plan for enduring world peace. This principle is the foremost resolve of the American people and we, as recently chosen Representatives, do hereby extend to you our assurances that we will cooperate to the fullest to see that it is effectuated."

The "freshmen" representatives made their statement in a letter to Mr. Roosevelt and pledged him "full cooperation."

Rep. Flood (D-Pa) said the 57 who signed included every Democratic newcomer in the House; and that Republican first-termers were being invited to join in the pledge. Newly-elected Senators of both parties wrote a similar letter to the President recently.

FDR URGED TO TAKE LEAD IN PLANNING PEACE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 — (AP) Stating that President Roosevelt is "engaging in conferences with leaders of certain of the United Nations," 57 newly-elected Democratic representatives today urged him to take the leadership in planning world peace.

No announcement has been made regarding any such meeting and the Congressmen made no further reference to it, but a meeting of the President with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill has been expected for some time. London dispatches today reported increasing indications that it may already have begun.

SENATE PASSES GEORGE MEASURE

Bill Separates Huge Lending Agencies from Commerce Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—(AP) The Senate and President Roosevelt agreed today on separating the huge RFC from the Commerce department. The assumption was plain that Henry Wallace can have what's left of the cabinet post.

The confusion centering around nomination of Wallace for the dual job held by Jesse Jones was rapidly cleared in this series of quick steps:

Forestalls Vote on Wallace

1—The Senate forestalled by a vote of 43-41 efforts to bring up Wallace's nomination immediately.

2—The George bill divorcing the multi-billion dollar lending agencies from the Commerce department was passed, 74 to 12, and sent to the House.

3—Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky then read a message, coming indirectly from the President, saying he would sign the George proposal.

This message promptly enhanced Wallace's chances of being confirmed as Secretary of Commerce—a post in which he would supervise the census, the weather bureau, the coast and geodetic survey, the Civil Aeronautics administration and statistical bureaus.

His opponents contended he didn't have the banking experience to handle the lending agencies.

Action on the pared down nomination, however, was put off until March 1 to allow the House time to pass and the President the opportunity to sign the separation bill. This was done on a voice vote.

Break Block against Wallace

By this compromise, the Administration broke through a road block set up by Senators who were all-out against Wallace's holding any public office and those who were willing for him to be Secretary of Commerce but would not vote to let him administer RFC.

This group admittedly represented a majority of the Senate and Wallace's supporters had conceded that the only way they could save the cabinet appointment was to follow the procedure of letting the George bill become law first.

President Roosevelt's message responded to a plea made several days [illegible] by Barkley who asked him to step into the fight over the former Vice President. Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, presidential adviser, paraphrased the President's message and passed it on to Barkley and the Congress thus:

"In 1942 when I (Mr. Roosevelt) transferred certain functions of the Federal loan agency to the Department of Commerce by executive order, I provided that they should be returned to that agency six months after the conclusion of the war or sooner, if the President or Congress should decide upon an earlier date.

"Therefore, should the Congress return these functions to the Federal loan agency at this time [illegible] George resolution, I would [illegible] the measure."

U.S., Belgium Renew Trade

Washington, Feb. 1 (AP)—Belgium was removed from the class of "enemy territory" by the Treasury today, effective Saturday, and business communications were restored with that country.

At the same time postal service between this country and Belgium was resumed on a "closed letter" basis. Heretofore only open post cards could be sent.

As in the case of France, Treasury licenses no longer will be required for concerns in Belgium and the United States to carry on business contacts and negotiate for the start of private trade.

Assets Still Frozen

Various types of financial documents may be transmitted, but licenses will still be required to send to Belgium instructions or authorizations to effect actual financial or property transactions.

The action does not unfreeze Belgian assets in the United States.

As soon as banks in this country can establish arrangements with Belgian banks, persons in the United States may send support remittances up to $500 a month to individuals in Belgium through banking channels.

Ounce Is Limit

The Post Office Department announced that letters to Belgium may not exceed one ounce. Postage is 5 cents. For the present, registered mail, air mail, parcel post and money orders will not be available.

Inclosures of currency, checks, drafts and securities in letters to Belgium are still prohibited.

Finn War Debt Payment Finally Accepted by U.S.

Delayed Installment Approved to Bring Interest Up to Date

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP).—The United States finally has permitted Finland to pay the Dec. 15 installment, $235,445, on its World War debt.

In addition, the Treasury Department issued licenses for resumption of interest payments to American holders of Finnish government bonds.

The payments, both to the United States government and to the bondholders, will come out of Finland's frozen funds in this country.

Heretofore, the Treasury has refused to accept payment on the government debt because it would have been unfair to the American bond holders, whose interest payments were frozen.

The Finnish government bond issues on which interest payments now are resumed are City of Helsingfors, 6½ per cent bonds of 1960; Finland's Residential Mortgage Bank, 6 per cent bonds of 1961; Republic of Finland, 6 per cent external loan sinking fund bonds of 1945.

Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said the action will bring interest payments on those bonds up to date. That is, payments due in the past now will be made.

NEW 4-DAY CIVIL FREIGHT BAN DUE

Rail Embargo Starts Saturday In 8 States, Capital

Washington, Feb. 1 (AP) — To aid storm-disrupted railroads in clearing up congestion, a new four-day embargo on civilian freight will be put into effect at 12.01 A.M. Saturday in eight states and the District of Columbia.

The new ban is considerably less drastic than a three-day embargo which expired last Monday at midnight. From the civilians' standpoint the principal difference is that the new regulation will permit the movement of coal, now in short supply in many sections, including the New York metropolitan area.

Two Government agencies, the Office of Defense Transportation and the Interstate Commerce Commission, directed the railroads to put the new embargo into effect because of continuing severe weather conditions.

The Restrictions

Beginning at 12.01 A.M. Saturday, and continuing until 12.01 A.M. Wednesday, no railroad will place cars for loading or sign bills of lading for carload or less than carload freight consigned, reconsigned or to be reconsigned to the following destinations:

Ohio (not including lines of the Wabash Railroad or the territory included within the switching limits of Cincinnati), Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia and portions of West Virginia and Virginia north of the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad extending from Huntington, W.Va., to Potomac Yard, Va., near Washington.

Exceptions Listed

Nor will any railroad operating within that area place cars for loading or issue bills of lading for freight at any point during the four-day embargo.

There is, however, a list of exceptions. These permit the shipment of anthracite to all destinations except when loaded to points in Canada via the Niagara frontier; bituminous coal consigned to retail dealers; all coal for the New York city metropolitan area; and all coal for New England destinations via Wilkes-Barre and east.

The order also permits shipments of bituminous coal to all territory west of and including the line of the Wheeling and Lake Erie extending from Toledo to Creston, Ohio, and south of and including the line of the Erie Railroad from Creston to the Pennsylvania-New York State line, and south of the New York State line extended eastward. The purpose of this exception was said to be to allow coal to move to war industries.

WFA May Certify

In general, the other exceptions provide that freight, even though civilian, may be moved upon certification by various Government agencies that it is essential.

The War Food Administration is one of these agencies. Railroad officials explained that this agency, in the event of severe food shortages in any area, could have shipments made to those areas. It was stressed, however, that the various exceptions, except coal, would be applied only in extreme cases.

Submarine For Which Skipper Gave Life Is Presumed Lost

Washington, Feb. 1 (AP)—The submarine Growler is overdue from patrol and is presumed lost.

The Navy announced today that the 1,525-ton vessel, commanded by Commander Thomas B. Oakley, Jr., was the vessel which Commander Howard W. Gilmore sacrificed his own life to save in one of the most dramatic actions of the war.

The normal complement of a vessel of the type is about 65 officers and men.

Commander Oakley's next of kin is his wife, who lives in Los Angeles, Cal.

36th Submarine Lost

The Growler is the thirty-sixth submarine lost from all causes during the war, including 4 sunk, 30 overdue and presumed lost and 2 destroyed to prevent capture.

Commander Gilmore was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously for his heroism on the famous occasion when he shouted "take her down" while he lay wounded on deck and his ship and crew were endangered.

Commander Gilmore's Death

As described in his citation, "in the darkness of night, an enemy Japanese gunboat closed range and prepared to ram the submarine. Commander Gilmore daringly maneuvered to avoid the crash and rammed the attacker instead, ripping into her portside at seventeen knots and bursting wide her plates.

"In the terrific fire of the sinking gunboat's heavy machine guns, Commander Gilmore calmly gave the order to clear the bridge and, refusing safety for himself, remained on deck while his men preceded him below. Struck down by the fusillade of bullets and having done his utmost against the enemy, in his final living moments Commander Gilmore gave his last order to the officer of the deck, 'Take her down!' The submarine dived; damaged but under control she was brought safely to port."

The vessel was built by the Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn., and commissioned March 20, 1942.

Three Auxiliaries Lost

Earlier the Navy announced the loss of two mine sweepers and a tank landing ship from enemy action in the Philippines.

The mine sweepers were the Hovey and the Palmer converted World War I destroyers, and the landing ship the LST 759.

There was no indication of extent of casualties, but the Navy said all next of kin had been notified.

Normal complement of that type of mine sweepers is about 120 and of an LST 60.

Commanding officers of all three vessels survived, the Navy said. Lieut. William E. McGuirk, Pine Meadow, Bellport, N.Y., commanded the Palmer; Lieut. Ben N. Cole, Charlotte, N.C., the Hovey, and Lieut. John A. Baybutt, United States Coast Guard, Washington, D.C., the LST 759.

The announcement brought to 258 the total of naval vessels lost from all causes since the start of the war, including 208 sunk, 40 overdue and presumed lost, and 10 destroyed to prevent capture.

3 U. S. Ships Sunk by Foe In Attack on Philippines

Two Mine Sweepers Included in Latest Navy Listing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP).—The loss of two mine sweepers and a tank landing ship from enemy action in the Philippines was announced today by the Navy Department. The mine sweepers were the Hovey and the Palmer, converted destroyers, and the landing ship the L. S. T. 759.

There was no indication of extent of casualties, but the Navy said all next of kin had been notified. Normal complement of that type of mine sweeper is about 120, and of an L. S. T. sixty-four.

Commanding officers of all three vessels survived, the Navy said. Lieutenant William E. McGuirk, of Pine Meadow, Bellport, L. I., N. Y., commanded the Palmer; Lieutenant Ben N. Cole, of Charlotte, N. C., the Hovey, and Lieutenant John A. Baybutt, Washington, the L. S. T. 759.

U.S. Names General Key To Hungary Commission

Washington, Feb. 1 (AP)—Maj. Gen. William S. Key, former army commander in Iceland, will head this country's four-man military delegation on the Allied Control Commission for Hungary.

The War and Navy departments announced today the other members will be Col. Dallas S. Townsend, Col. Frank W. Gillespie and Navy Captain William F. Dietrick. Lieut. Col. Henry G. Simmonite, former New York and Miami attorney, will serve as executive officer.

The commission, composed of Soviet, British and United States representatives, was created to supervise, under Soviet direction, the enforcement of armistice terms for Hungary.

PROGRAM TO MODERNIZE CONGRESS MADE PUBLIC

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 — (AP) A program for modernizing Congress was made public today by a committee of the American Political Science association.

The recommendations included pensions and higher salaries for the lawmakers, better staffing of committees, less attention to minor matters, simplification of the committee set-up, full registration of lobbyists, discard of the seniority rule in committee assignments, and promotion of better relations with the executive department.

Termed "the reorganization of Congress," the report was based on a four-year study directed by George B. Galloway, who emphasized that while it "reflects the unanimous views" of the Association's committee on Congress, "it does not necessarily represent the opinion" of the association.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Among 4,153 casualties announced today by the War Department, all based upon prior notification to next of kin, were the following (the name following the casualty is that of the next of kin):

Army Reported In Need Of 8,000 More WACs

Washington, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Army wants 8,000 more WACs to help care for wounded soldiers who are returning from overseas at the rate of more than a 1,000 a day.

At least 6,170 women are needed by May 1, the Army said today, so that 103 WAC medical units may be organized, trained and detailed to army hospitals by midsummer.

Governors of all the states, District of Columbia commissioners and the Red Cross have pledged their aid in the recruitment campaign.

Elliott Dog Incident 'Error Of Judgment', Stimson Says

Washington, Feb. 1 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson conceded today that an "error of judgment" by the Air Transport Command in shipping Col. Elliott Roosevelt's dog with an A priority.

But, Stimson wrote Representative Miller (D., Cal.), steps since have been taken "to avert similar errors in the future."

Replying to Miller's inquiry, Stimson said:

"The incidents involving the issuance of an air priority to a dog . . . first came to my attention through the medium of the press and radio. A full investigation of the matter is now in progress.

"Procedures Not Co-Ordinated"

"The investigation has not been completed and I therefore am unable to discuss the incidents in detail at this time. However, the matter has proceeded far enough to indicate that certain procedures with respect to priorities within the Air Transport Command were not co-ordinated sufficiently to prevent an error of judgment on the part of some of its personnel. I understand proper measures already have been taken to avert similar errors in the future."

Miller had asked Stimson for a complete report on the incident which resulted in the bumping off an army plane of three men in the armed services who had lower priorities than the Roosevelt dog.

Soldiers in France Paid 'Full Amount' Due Them

Army Explains Franc Rate and Funds Sent Home

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP).—The War Department gave assurance today that American soldiers in France are paid the "full amount" allowed them by law, either in United States currency or its equivalent in French francs.

Representative John Z. Anderson, Republican, of California, had forwarded a complaint from a constituent that exchange rates allowed by the Army paymasters were "beating" American troops out of their "modest earnings." The complaint stated the exchange rate recognized by the Army, through agreement with the French government, allowed about one-fifth as many francs to the dollar as American troops could get on the open market.

Brigadier General Edward W. Smith, deputy chief of the War Department liaison and legislative division, replied that:

"United States troops, no matter where located, are paid the full amount approved by Congress in United States dollars or equivalent thereof in legal tender local currency. . . .

"If our soldiers were paid in France in dollar currency, they would be placed in a position of either obtaining francs for local expenditures at the official rate (which facility is made available to United States military personnel through Army disbursing officers) or of procuring francs through black-market channels, which would be in violation of the law in France.

"The prevailing high prices of [illegible]ds in French markets [illegible] considered to be due [illegible]o local shortages of [illegible]he disorganization of [illegible]nsportation and dis[illegible]tion facilities and to the general economic disruption which follows enemy occupation and military operations.

"Under these conditions, it has been recognized by the Army that uncontrolled spending by our soldiers (which would be intensified if they obtained their francs at [illegible]ack-market rates) would tend to [illegible]ravate the inflationary situa[illegible]n in France. Efforts have been [illegible]de, therefore, with considerable [illegible]cess, to encourage our soldiers [illegible] send back to the United States as much money as possible out of the pay which they draw, and to discourage expenditures by them [illegible] French stores and restaurants."

RCAF ACQUITS DAHL ON 10 OF 14 CHARGES

MONTREAL, Feb. 1 (AP)—Squadron Leader Harold (Whitey) Dahl, internationally known war flier, was acquitted today by a Royal Canadian Air Force court-martial on ten of fourteen charges of improper disposition of Government property. He must await announcement from the Canadian Judge Advocate General for the court's findings on the remaining four charges.

These cases will be submitted in Ottawa and the findings subsequently announced there. There was no indication when an announcement would be forthcoming.

The acquittal on ten charges was announced after a three-hour period, during which the court was closed while it considered its decision. Twice during that time proceedings were reopened while part of the testimony of witnesses heard at Dorval and at Pará, Brazil, was read back.

Dahl had been charged with having improperly disposed of various pieces of Government property salvaged from wrecked planes that crashed at a RCAF transport command at Pará while he was station commander there.

The defense asserted the flier had been victimized by a Brazilian junk dealer who persuaded him to sign a document written in a foreign tongue and assured the flier that various sums of money involved were necessary formalities to make the proof of ownership legal. The dealer, the defense asserted, passed the money to Dahl to avoid payment of taxes. Dahl acted in the belief that the dealer was negotiating honestly, the defense said.

Dahl Acquitted On 10 Charges

Montreal, Feb. 1 (AP)—Squadron Leader Harold (Whitey) Dahl, internationally known war flyer, was acquitted today by an RCAF court-martial on ten of fourteen charges of improper disposition of Government property.

He must await announcement from the Canadian Judge Advocate General for the court's findings on the remaining four charges.

These cases will be submitted in Ottawa and the findings subsequently announced there.

The acquittal on ten charges was

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announced after a three-hour period. Twice during that time proceedings were reopened while part of the testimony of witnesses heard at Dorval and at Belem, Brazil, was read back.

Dahl had been charged with improperly disposing of various pieces of Government property salvaged from wrecked planes which crashed at an RCAF transport command station at Belem while he was commander there.

The defense asserted the flyer had been victimized by a Brazilian junk dealer.

Canadian Casualties 84,808

OTTAWA, Feb. 1 (CP).—Canadian Army casualties were 3,611 in December, second lowest monthly total since the invasion of northwestern Europe, and figures released today by the three services showed Canada's total casualties to Dec. 31 were 84,808.

FATHER OF QUADS KILLED IN ACTION

Gainesville, Ga., Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Private Charles Lee, father of the quadruplets born here last summer, is dead in Germany. The War Department informed his wife that he died in action during the recent Nazi counter-offensive.

Private Lee was given emergency leave from Camp Blanding, Fla., when the four boys were born. He went overseas soon afterward.

Denver, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Triplet daughters, whose weight totals less than twelve pounds, were born yesterday to Mrs. Marguerite E. Dumars, on her 23d birthday.

The trio's father, Arthur, 33, who received a medical discharge from the Army recently, works at a Denver war plant. Dazed as his family doubled overnight, he immediately began worrying over a house for them all.

29 WARD CASE 'ERRORS' CITED

U.S., In Appeal, Denies Plants Are Not In War Area

Chicago, Feb. 1 (AP)—J. Albert Woll, United States District Attorney, in appealing the decision against the Government in the Montgomery Ward case, declared today that Philip L. Sullivan, Federal judge, "erred in finding as a matter of fact that none of the plants or facilities of Ward" in seven cities is "located in an actual theater of military operations."

This statement, upon which Woll did not elaborate, was among 29 points listed by the Government as grounds for appeal as it asked the clerk of the district court to certify the entire record of the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

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12 In Fact, 17 Conclusions

The Government alleged also that Judge Sullivan was in error in holding that the President's executive order, under which the Ward plants were seized December 28 for the second time, was "in any respect, illegal, unconstitutional or unauthorized."

The Government alleged that Judge Sullivan erred in twelve "finding of fact" and seventeen "conclusions of law and judgment" when he ruled that President Roosevelt had neither statutory nor Constitutional authority to order army seizure of sixteen Ward properties in seven cities after the mail-order firm declined to comply with some parts of a War Labor Board directive.

Judge's Ruling

Judge Sullivan, in considering the President's wartime powers as Commander in Chief, had ruled that "outside the theater of war, the President, as Commander in Chief, does not have unlimited power over persons and property of citizens. He may not seize private property just because it might be useful or beneficial to the armed forces."

The seven Ward properties seized are located in Jamaica, N.Y., Detroit, Dearborn and Royal Oak, Mich.; Chicago, St. Paul, Minn.; Denver, Col.; San Rafael, Cal., and Portland, Oregon.

Woll said the Government had not yet decided whether an effort would be made to take the case directly to the Supreme Court for ruling.

Whole Plan Will Collapse

Chairman William H. Davis, of the War Labor Board, has asserted that unless Judge Sullivan's decision is reversed or Congress takes some action, "the whole plan of peaceful settlement of wartime labor disputes will collapse."

The Government statement today also contended:

"The court erred in failing to find that the refusal of Ward's to settle its labor disputes by putting into effect the terms and conditions contained in directive orders of the War Labor Board threatens to destroy the wartime structure of labor relations and the procedure established by Congress for the peaceful adjustment of wages within the limits of the national program for the wartime stabilization of wages and prices, and that the conduct of Ward if continued will impede and delay the effective prosecution of the war."

Refugee Germans' Plight Pictured

FEB 2 1945

New York, Feb. 1 (AP)—A grim picture of millions of German refugees fleeing a "gruesome fate" in the East was painted today in a Berlin wireless dispatch to German Army newspapers, the Federal Communications Commission reported.

It attempted to reassure soldiers with relatives among the homeless by saying that "everything humanly possible" would be done by Nazi welfare agencies and that news of individuals would be sent "as quickly as possible."

The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm *Tidningen*, meanwhile, said that "Berlin today looks like a city in the front line itself." The dispatch, quoted by the British radio in a broadcast recorded by OWI, estimated German refugees from the east totaled 4,500,000.

Nazi Dispatch Quoted

"Thousands of our comrades at the front will wonder, 'where is my wife?' or 'what has become of my children, my parents?'" said the eyewitness Nazi dispatch directed to the German Army papers.

"Much snow has fallen on the roads of migration and suffering. The low farm houses in which we throw ourselves upon straw remain but ephemeral pictures for us. Behind us are tears, which were shed on the doorsteps of small and large farmyards in the Warthegau, and the red, glowing skies of the night which caused these peasant tears.

Describes Refugee Centers

"Our ears still ring from the hard knocks at windows and doors in the middle of the night: 'Pack your belongings, put horses into harness, a pack of Soviet tanks is approaching the village.'"

Describing the refugee reception centers, the dispatch added:

"Tens of thousands are streaming into the country every day. When the trains arrive in the stations, party assistants and their units are ready to look after everyone. The National Socialist welfare scheme distributes food; the Hitler Boys carry luggage; political party officials give advice and information.

Thousands Pass Through

"In Berlin alone, in one of the big assembly centers, tens of thousands pass daily through the transit camps. If they are unable to find accommodation with relatives and have no definite destination points of their own, they leave from here in collective transports for areas in the rear.

"To direct treks of refugees in such a way that they don't interfere with our troop movements calls for real general staff work. It can be said that on the whole this has been done successfully."

Jap Envoy Moves From Berlin

New York, Feb. 1 (AP)—Paul Archinard, of NBC, said in a broadcast from Switzerland today that the Japanese Ambassador to Germany and his entire staff had left Berlin for an undisclosed destination, presumably a new German capital. Archinard said others in the Berlin diplomatic corps also had left the city.

German General, Staff Killed On Prussian Front

New York, Feb. 1 (AP)—A Free Germany National Committee broadcast, sponsored by Moscow, said today Gen. Jonas Block, commander of the Germans' 66th Armored Corps, was killed with his entire staff on the East Prussian front while fighting as an isolated group.

LONG OCCUPATION OF REICH IS URGED

Hopkins Says Japan, Too, Will Need Perpetual Watching—Military Training Asked

Only by establishing a perpetual army of occupation in Germany and Japan can the United Nations prevent these countries from rearming and making a second attempt at world domination, Harry L. Hopkins, aide to President Roosevelt, declares in the current issue of The American Magazine.

Mr. Hopkins, who recently left Italy for an undisclosed destination, presumably to attend a conference of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, also advocates a year of compulsory military training for youths of 18 as the best method of building a reserve army as a guarantee against aggressor nations.

"We must accept a new and tough concept in world affairs—that the earth is not civilized enough to make world-wide disarmament practical for peace-loving nations," Mr. Hopkins writes.

"We wasted no time at Dumbarton Oaks and we shall take our place in an international organization to attempt to keep the peace and to make secure the essential freedoms throughout the world. America's heart and mind will work intensively day and night to keep the world in peace. But that isn't enough. When this war ends, we must immediately prepare to defend ourselves, particularly to make sure that our enemies realize that, if they dare to strike again, they'll lose again.

"I have no doubt that powerful forces in Germany and Japan are preparing even now for their next attempt to conquer us. We will try to keep them impotent, but only a permanent army of occupation would be able to keep them from rearming eventually.

"We don't know what new weapons will be developed. Robot bombs, armies landed from the air and from submarines, enormous bombing planes and perhaps gas will be among the devices that might be used in an attempt to defeat us quickly if we are not prepared. Before such an attack attempts will be made to cause us to become careless and complacent."

Mr. Hopkins adds that with "propaganda, fifth columns and sheep's clothing," enemies preparing to attack, perhaps with some success, will attempt to convince us that they are lovers of peace who are interested only in becoming our good friends and customers.

"We fought World War I, we thought, to end all wars," he continues. "At the end of that war we wished fervently for peace; we worked for peace; we did everything possible to prevent war—except prepare for it. We know now that those who labor for peace must implement their desires with force. The strength of peace lovers must be greater than that of the gangsters.

"Compulsory military training will build up a great force of trained reserves to supplement the National Guard and a powerful and up-to-the-minute standing army. The moment the bill passes it will be America's notice to the world that no aggressor nation or group of such nations can ever aspire to conquer us—to all the people of the United Nations, banded together to secure the peace, it will be a bright, inspiring signal of hope."

CYRIL GETS DEATH AS BULGAR TRAITOR

Philoff and 33 Other Former Officials Also Doomed by the Court for Joining Nazi Cause

A crowd of 150,000 persons gathered yesterday in front of the Palace of Justice in Sofia to hear the death sentence for "treason" pronounced on three former Bulgarian Regents, twenty-two Cabinet Ministers and nine King's Counselors, the Sofia radio said last night in broadcasts reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

They, together with a number of other ex-officials who got lesser sentences, had been found guilty by the Bulgarian People's Court on charges of having "dragged" Bulgaria into the war as an ally of Germany and of having committed "evil deeds" connected with the war.

The Regents sentenced to death included Prince Cyril, brother of the late King Boris and uncle of the child King Simeon II; former Premier Bogdan Philoff and Lieut. Gen. Nikola Mikhoff. Aside from Philoff, two other ex-Premiers—Dobri Boshiloff and Ivan Bagrianoff—were sentenced to die, while a fourth war-time Premier—Konstantin Muravieff—was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Individual fines of 5,000,000 leva and the confiscation of all property went with each death sentence.

The death penalty also was meted out "without appeal" to all members of the first and second Philoff Cabinets, all members of the Boshiloff Cabinet and all members of the Bagrianoff Cabinet, with four exceptions.

Of the exceptions, two—former Education Minister Mikhail Arnaudoff and War Minister Russia Russeff—were sentenced to life imprisonment "in solitary confinement," fined 3,000,000 leva each and required to give up all their property. The two others—former Trade Minister Khristo Vasileff and Finance Minister Dimiter Savoff—were sentenced to fifteen years and fined 1,000,000 leva each.

In addition to the nine King's Counselors sentenced to die, two others received life sentences and were fined 3,000,000 leva each and deprived of their property. Former Interior Minister Virgil Dimoff, a member of the Muravieff Cabinet, received a life sentence along with Muravieff himself.

A list of other lesser sentences also was read to the crowd, the Sofia radio said. Members of Premier Kimon Georgieff's "Fatherland Front" Government addressed the assemblage.

NAZI GENERAL KILLED IN ACTION AGAINST REDS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A free Germany national committee broadcast, sponsored by Moscow, said that Gen. Jonas Block, commander of the Germans' 66th armored corps, was killed with his entire staff on the East Prussian front while fighting as an isolated group.

The General's body was found among the dead after an engagement with about 100 German soldiers, said the broadcast recorded by the FCC.

Superforts Bomb Singapore Area

FEB 2 1945

San Francisco, Feb. 1 (AP)—Unconfirmed Tokyo broadcasts today reported three single Superfortress sorties over the

home islands of Japan last night. The broadcasts, recorded here, claimed that all bombs fell in forests or paddy fields.

Washington, Feb. 1 (AP)—Superforts bombed Japanese military installations in the Singapore area today for the third time.

A report from 20th Air Force headquarters said B-29's of Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey's 20th Bomber Command struck by daylight from India bases.

Previous Attacks

In their last attack January 11 on this naval bastion at the tip of the Malay Peninsula Superforts blasted shipping installations with good results. The first strike was made November 5.

Once called Britain's "Gibraltar of the East," Singapore was seized by the Japanese in 1942 and converted into their principal naval base in the Malay-Netherlands East Indies area. Its huge works can repair the largest vessels.

Maintain Sub Haven

On near-by Penang Island, the Japanese maintain a big submarine haven. Both Singapore and the Georgetown naval base on Penang are key distribution points for supplies and merchant shipping plying the Japan-East Indies sea route.

The round-time flight—largely over water—encompasses more than 3,500 miles.

"Well-informed circles of the Wilhelmstrasse today called this plan of government partaking in the three-power conference a 'Wilson farce' and pointed out that such action was already planned at the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting in Cairo.

"In a political respect such action is parallel to the action in the First World War when the Allies tried to make the German war command surrender by speaking only of the removal of the Kaiser and militarism, whereas it is now intended to hoodwink the German nation into believing that it is only a case of removing the Fuehrer and National Socialism.

"The German nation, however, Wilhelmstrasse circles continue, is, as the Fuehrer stressed in his speech, immune against enticing arts of this kind, due to the spirit of the National Socialist movement. For this reason no one in Germany will fall for this planned maneuver."

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GERMANS EXPECT SURRENDER OFFER

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The German radio transmitted yesterday the following dispatch which was recorded by the Associated Press listening post in New York:

"Information is on hand in the German foreign office that at the meeting of Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill political action is to be carried through similar to the one started by former United States President Wilson with his 14 points in 1918.

"This time it is intended to achieve the same aim by modifying the demand for unconditional surrender. This has been agreed upon after it had been ascertained that the German command and the German people are determined to offer extreme resistance and after it has been recognized that Germany cannot be conquered either from the west or from the east.

FEB 2 1945

LONDON, FEB 1-(AP)-THE TRIBUNE, BRITISH LEFT WING MAGAZINE, ACCUSING MOSCOW COMMENTATORS OF OVER-SENSITIVENESS TO BRITISH AND AMERICAN SKEPTICISM TOWARD SOVIET MILITARY CLAIMS, SAID TODAY THAT "ONLY ONE DEGREE LESS FURIOUS THAN ZHUKOV'S ATTACK ON BERLIN IS THAT OF THE MOSCOW PRESS AGAINST ITS COLLEAGUES IN THE WEST."

"THE GRAVAMEN OF PRAVDA AND IZVESTIA COMMENTATORS," THE PAPER SAID, "IS BRIEFLY THIS: THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN ROUTED IN THE EAST; THERE ARE NO SUBSTANTIAL GERMAN FORCES ANYWHERE ELSE; ANYONE WHO SUGGESTS THAT VON RUNDSTEDT'S OFFENSIVE UPSET THE ALLIED TIMETABLE IN THE WEST IS PLAYING GOEBBELS' GAME; TO SPECULATE WHETHER THERE WAS ANY WITHDRAWAL AT ALL IN THE EAST IS AKIN TO HERESY."

THE TRIBUNE SAID THE RUSSIANS "MUST REALIZE THAT WE ARE NOT ALL SCHOOLCHILDREN IN THE WEST."

"[illegible]E AT TIMES SKEPTICAL OF RUSSIAN FIGURES AND REPORTS, IT IS NOT [illegible]ARILY DUE TO ILL WILL, BUT TO THE SOMEWHAT EXTRAVAGANT CONCEPTION [illegible] NUMERICAL ACCURACY IN SOVIET MILITARY REPORTS. FOR EXAMPLE, IF ONE ADDS UP RUSSIA'S OFFICIAL FIGURES OF GERMAN LOSSES, THEY REACH A STAGGERING TOTAL OF MORE THAN 9,000,000 KILLED AND TAKEN PRISONER AND 20,000,000 WOUNDED. OUR ONLY DEFENSE AGAINST SUCH INFLATION IS CONSTANT SKEPTICISM. MOSCOW MIGHT NOTE THAT."

ME1248PEW

LONDON, FEB. 1-(AP)-A NEW RELAXATION OF WARTIME PRODUCTION RESTRICTIONS HAS MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR BRITISH HOMES TO GET MORE KITCHEN EQUIPMENT AND OTHER SMALL HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.

RESTRICTIONS WERE REMOVED FROM REGISTERED MANUFACTURERS TO MAKE CUTLERY FOR HOME TRADE ONLY. THE SAME IS TRUE FOR FLOOR AND TABLE LAMPS, INCLUDING DECORATED SHADES.

THE LEATHER HANDBAG QUOTA HAS BEEN RAISED FROM FIVE TO 7 1/2 PER CENT, AND BAGS MAY HAVE METAL FRAMES AND LEATHER PIPED SEAMS. THE TOY QUOTA HAS BEEN DOUBLED TO 25 PER CENT.

RQ1005AEW

LONDON, FEB. 1-(AP)-BERLIN MAY NO LONGER BE THE CENTRAL POINT FOR DISTRIBUTING NEWS INSIDE THE REICH.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS RADIO LISTENING POST REPORTED TONIGHT THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME THE GERMAN HOME STATIONS AT COLOGNE, FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, AND BERLIN, INSTEAD OF BEING JOINED IN ONE NETWORK, EACH BROADCAST ITS NEWS SEPARATELY AND ON DIFFERENT WAVE LENGTHS.

RP850PEW

30.24—22599

LONDON, FEB 1-(AP)-INDICATIONS THAT THE GERMANS WERE WITHDRAWING FROM THE PENINSULA AREA OF NORTHERN ITALY WERE REPORTED TONIGHT IN A LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH DISPATCH FROM BERNE.

LONG CONVOYS WERE OBSERVED MOVING NORTHWARD ON ROADS LEADING TO THE BRENNER PASS, THE DISPATCH SAID.

FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING, GERMAN COMMANDER IN ITALY, PROBABLY INTENDS TO HOLD THE APPROACHES TO THE BRENNER GATEWAY INTO GERMANY, THE REPORT DECLARED.

FEB 2 1945

SK1125PEW

A113

LONDON, FEB 1-(AP)-A STOCKHOLM REPORT, UNSUBSTANTIATED ELSEWHERE, QUOTED TRAVELERS ARRIVING IN SWEDEN TONIGHT AS SAYING THAT A RUSSIAN PATROL HAD PENETRATED TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF BERLIN TODAY AND WITHDREW AFTER RECONNOITERING.

SB1114PEW

INSERT LDN = ZHUKOV

EVEN THE FACT ZHUKOV REACHED THE ODER WAS A SOURCE OF AMAZEMENT TO LONDON MILITARY QUARTERS, WHO NOTED THAT HE HAD SUCCEEDED IN BRINGING UP SUPPLIES AND HEAVY ARMS ALTHOUGH HE HAD DRIVEN ACROSS POLAND'S DIFFICULT COMMUNICATION LINES FOR 275 MILES IN 20 DAYS.

BUT HE APPEARED TO HAVE INCREASED RATHER THAN SLOWED DOWN THE TEMPO OF HIS ATTACK.

ZHUKOV'S FRONT WAS REPORTED BY BERLIN TO REACH FROM SOLDIN IN THE NORTH TO SORAU IN THE SOUTH.

SOLDIN IS 45 MILES INSIDE GERMANY, 56 MILES NORTHEAST OF BERLIN AND 38 MILES FROM THE BALTIC PORT OF STETTIN, AT THE MOUTH OF THE ODER. THE TOWN IS ON THE HIGHWAY CONNECTING STETTIN AND KURSTIN.

ADD LDN XX DOCKING

ASSERTING THERE WAS NOTHING IN THE PROPOSAL THAT THREATENED ANYONE ELSE, HE SAID:

"IT IS THE HEIGHT OF ABSURDITY TO SUGGEST THAT THIS PROPOSAL COULD SOMEHOW BE INTERPRETED AS BEING HOSTILE TO RUSSIA. AT THIS MOMENT RUSSIA IS TAKING STEPS TO SECURE HER STRATEGIC FRONTIERS. NO ONE HERE INTERPRETS IT AS A THREAT TO BRITAIN. WHY THEN, SHOULD WE ALONE BE DEBARRED FROM MAKING ANY ARRANGEMENTS WITH OUR NEIGHBORS FOR COMMON DEFENSE?"

GAME1108AEW

FEB 2 1945

LONDON, FEB. 1-(AP)-FIGHTER PILOTS OF THE U.S. EIGHTH ~~XXX~~ AIR FORCE ARE ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THE GYROSCOPIC GUNSIGHT, WHICH HAS BEEN IN USE SINCE JUNE BUT JUST REMOVED FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S SECRET LIST.

THEY ESTIMATE IT IS THREE TIMES AS ACCURATE AS THE OLD SIGHT. IT ELIMINATES GUESSWORK ON THE SIZE OF ENEMY PLANE, RANGE AND DEFLECTION.

PILOTS OF THE 357TH FIGHTER GROUP COMMANDED BY LT. COL. IRWIN H. DREGNE, VIROQUA, WIS., WERE USING THE NEW SIGHT RECENTLY WHEN THEY SET AN AIR FORCE RECORD OF 56 1/2 AIR VICTORIES ON A SINGLE MISSION.

CAPT. LEONARD K. CARSON, DENVER, COLO., WHOSE CONFIRMED KILLS TOTAL 18, CALLS THE NEW SIGHT "PROBABLY THE GREATEST INNOVATION IN ARMAMENT IN RECENT YEARS."

INVENTED BY THE BRITISH AND MANFUACTURED IN AMERICA, THE K-14

GUNSIGHT WAS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE LAST JUNE AFTER THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HAD USED IT FOR A YEAR.

SA-FRVES 1-2ND1211APR-541PEW

15 (Q)
(240)
NIGHT LEAD LIBERALS

LONDON,FEB.1-(AP)-BRITAIN'S LIBERAL PARTY ADOPTED TODAY A RESOLUTION DESCRIBED AS THE "BRITISH EQUIVALENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE" AND DINGLE M.FOOT, ITS SUPPORTER, ASSERTED THAT THE BEST WAY OF PREVENTING A THIRD WAR WITH GERMANY WAS "TO CREATE A GERMANY WHICH LIVES BY TRADING FREELY WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD."

THE RESOLUTION URGED THE JOINT USE OF SEA AND AIR BASES BY MARITIME COUNTRIES OF NORTHERN AND WESTERN EUROPE AND THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AFTER THE WAR AS A MEANS OF PREVENTING AGGRESSION.

FOOT SAID IT WAS "THE HEIGHT OF ABSURDITY TO SUGGEST THAT THIS PROPOSAL COULD BE INTERPRETED AS BEING HOSTILE TO RUSSIA."

FOOT, A LIBERAL MEMBER OF COMMONS, ADVOCATED AN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION BACKED BY THE ARMED FORCES TO KEEP PEACE AND WARNED THAT "WE CANNOT ENSURE PEACE MERELY BY IMPOSING DISABILITIES ON A DEFEATED ENEMY."

"WE LIBERALS," HE SAID, "DO NOT BELIEVE THAT YOU CAN DIVORCE FOREIGN POLICY FROM COMMERCIAL POLICY AND WE HAVE NO DOUBT THAT THE REDUCTION OF TARIFF BARRIERS AND THE EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IS ONE OF THE GREATEST CONTRIBUTIONS THAT CAN POSSIBLY BE MADE TO LASTING PEACE."

FOOT ASSERTED THAT RUSSIA WAS "TAKING STEPS TO SECURE HER STRATEGIC FRONTIERS" AND ASKED "WHY THEN SHOULD WE ALONE BE DEBARRED FROM MAKING ANY ARRANGEMENTS WITH OUR NEIGHBORS FOR COMMON DEFENSE?"

AN AMENDMENT LATER WAS TACKED ON TO THE RESOLUTION URGING THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT MAKE REPRESENTATIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ESPECIALLY THE UNITED STATES, "TO SECURE AGREEMENT FOR THE RETENTION AND ADAPTION OF THE PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING MUTUAL AID."

B521PEW

A110

FEB 2 1945

PRECEDE UNDATED BULGARIAN (240)

LONDON, FEB 1-(AP)-BULGARIA'S THREE FORMER REGENTS, INCLUDING PRINCE CYRIL, BROTHER OF THE LATE KING BORIS, AND 100 OTHER PERSONS, MANY OF WHOM HELD HIGH GOVERNMENT POSTS, HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH IN THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S COURT FOR TREASON, THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE CONDEMNED GROUP, WHICH INCLUDED SEVERAL CABINET MINISTERS, EIGHT FORMER KING'S COUNCILLORS AND 68 FORMER DEPUTIES, WAS CHARGED WITH TAKING BULGARIA INTO THE WAR BESIDE GERMANY AND WITH ENGAGING IN TERRORISTIC ACTIVITIES, THE BROADCAST SAID.

TWENTY-THREE FORMER DEPUTIES AND A NUMBER OF OTHER PRISONERS WERE SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT. THE PROPERTY OF ALL THOSE CONDEMNED TO DEATH OR LIFE IMPRISONMENT WAS CONFISCATED AND ALL WERE HEAVILY FINED.

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THERE ALSO WERE OTHER SENTENCES. THESE RANGED FROM 15 YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY FOR TWO EX-MINISTERS DOWN TO ONE YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT AND CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY FOR LESSER CHARGES.

A MASS MEETING OF 150,000 PERSONS IN SOFIA APPROVED THE SENTENCES AND VOTED TO SEEK OUT A PUNISH WAR CRIMINALS WHO STILL ARE HIDING, THE MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID.

THE EX-REGENTS SENTENCED TO DEATH WITH PRINCE CYRIL WERE FORMER PREMIER BOGDAN PHILOV AND LT.GEN.NIKOLA MIKHOV--BOTH OF WHOM ACTED WITH CYRIL AS REGENTS FOR KING SIMEON, THE SON OF BORIS, JUST BEFORE A NEW BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT THAT CUT AXIS TIES AND SWUNG THE COUNTRY TO THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES TOOK POWER. BULGARIA THEN DECLARED WAR ON THE GERMANS.

B103 (Q)

A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION, ENGLAND,FEB.1-(AP)-FIRST LT.JACK C.MITENBULER, 1118 SECOND ST., LORAIN, OHIO, CRASH LANDED HIS FLAK-RIDDLED MUSTANG RECENTLY AT A LUXEMBOURG BASE AND A FEW MINUTES LATER WAS TALKING TO THE ENEMY PILOT WITH WHOM HE HAD BEEN FIGHTING THOUSANDS OF FEET IN THE AIR.

THE PILOT, A GERMAN COLONEL AND AIR GROUP COMMANDER, WAS SHOT DOWN BY CAPT. JAY W.RUCH, 947 GREEN ST., ALLENTOWN,PA., AND FIRST LT.GEORGE R.VENDEN HEUVEL, 109 MOUNTAINVIEW AVE., STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK.

ARROGANT IN DEFEAT, THE ENEMY PILOT BOASTED THAT HIS "KILL" INCLUDED 17 AMERICAN PLANES IN SEVEN YEARS OF COMBAT FLYING.

MDCH

PARIS, FEB.1-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.MILTON A.RECKORD, U.S.PROVOST MARSHAL, SAID TODAY THAT 8,000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER--NOT 18,000 AS REPORTED LAST WEEK IN A STATEMENT CREDITED TO HIS OFFICE.

RECKFORD SAID THE 18,000 TOTAL, WHICH WAS PUBLISHED IN THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES JAN.26, PROBABLY HAD BEEN COMPUTED BY ADDING THE APPROXIMATELY 600 NEW AWOL CASES REPORTED DAILY AND NOT TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THOSE WHO RETURNED TO DUTY EACH DAY.

ACTUALLY THERE WERE 5,437 AWOLS REPORTED DURING DECEMBER WHO HAD NOT RETURNED OR BEEN CAUGHT BY THE END OF THE MONTH. HE SAID.
IN ADDITION THERE WERE 2,500 LONG TERM AWOLS WHO HAD BEEN MISSING FOR MORE THAN A MONTH AND WERE STILL AT LARGE. FEB 2 1945

JP4AEW

B55 (Q)
(125)
PARIS,FEB.1-(AP)-A NEPHEW OF THE LATE MAYOR ANTON J.CERMAK OF CHICAGO, WHO WAS KILLED BY AN ASSASSIN IN MIAMI 12 YEARS AGO, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR HEROISM IN THE ST. LO BREAKTHROUGH LAST SUMMER.
HE IS STAFF SGT. JAMES J.CERMAK, 32, WESTMONT, ILL. AS A MEMBER OF THE 41ST ARMORED INFANTRY REGIMENT, CERMAK SINGLEHANDEDLY TURNED BACK A GERMAN COLUMN AT PONT BROCADE, ENABLING HIS UNIT TO CONTINUE ITS ADVANCE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.
WHILE THE REST OF HIS SQUAD WITHDREW UNDER NAZI FIRE, CERMAK FIRED 15 ROUNDS WITH A SUBMACHINEGUN, THEN 15 MORE WITH A 57-MILLIMETER WEAPON. THE GERMANS TURNED BACK AFTER LOSING TWO HALF TRACKS, SEVEN MOTORCYCLES, A NUMBER OF BICYCLES, MACHINEGUNS, ROCKET LAUNCHERS, RIFLES AND AMMUNITION.
THE ST. LO BREAKTHROUGH LED TO THE LIBERATION OF PARIS AND ALL FRANCE.
MJ945AEW

A136

PARIS, FEB 1-(AP)-THREE NEWSPAPERS APPEARED ON THE FRENCH CAPITAL'S STREETS TODAY, INCREASING THE DAILY NEWSPAPER FIELD TO 22, DESPITE THE CURRENT NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE.

LIKE THEIR COLLEAGUES, THE NEW PAPERS ARE TABLOID SIZE WITH RESTRICTED CIRCULATION. TWO WERE PREWAR PAPERS MAKING BELATED REAPPEARANCE, THE CATHOLIC "LA CROIX," AND "L'APOSTROPHE OEFRE," EDITED BY EMILE BURE. THE THIRD WAS THE "NOUVELLES DE MATIN."

SB1232AEW

A135

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IN GERMANY, FEB 1-(AP)-LT.GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., COMMANDER OF THE THIRD ARMY, TODAY COMMENDED MAJ.GEN.TROY H.MIDDLETON AND HIS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS FOR SLOWING THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE, RETAINING BASTOGNE AND RESUMING THE AMERICAN ATTACKS IN DECEMBER OPERATIONS. FEB 2 1945

PATTON'S LETTER, DATED JANUARY 20, 1945, PRAISED THE "MAGNIFICIENT TACTICAL SKILL AND HARDIHOOD" SHOWN BY THE EIGHTH ARMY CORPS AND ITS "DETERMINED VALOR AND TACTICAL PRESCIENCE" SHOWN IN THE DEFENSE OF BASTOGNE.

IN CIVIL LIFE MIDDLETON IS DEAN OF LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY. HIS HOME IS AT 4782 HIGHLAND ROAD, BATON ROUGE, LA.

SB1231AEW

BY EDWARD D. BALL

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, FEB. 1-(AP)-LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' PATROLS PLUNGED AS DEEP AS TWO AND AHALF MILES INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE TODAY AND ON SOME SECTORS FOUND ONLY A FLICKER OF LIFE.

THEY ENTERED THE FAMED FORTIFICATIONS THAT GUARD GERMANY ON THE WEST AT THREE POINTS NEVER BEFORE BREACHED, ENCOUNTERING OPPOSITION RANGING FROM SCANT TO HEAVY.

THE NINTH INFANTRY DIVISION MOVED 4,000 YARDS THROUGH ADOLF HITLER'S WESTWALL BEFORE IT RAN INTO HEAVY MACHINEGUN AND RIFLE

FIRE IN AN ATTACK ON A MAIN SUPPLY CROSSROADS NINE MILES SOUTHEAST OF MONSCHAU.

BRIG. GEN. CLIFT ANDRUS'S FIRST DIVISION PATROLS, PUSHING ACROSS THE GERMAN BORDER 16 MILES EAST OF MALMEDY, MOVED THROUGH ROWS OF CONCRETE ANTI-TANK DRAGON TEETH ALMOST UNOPPOSED.

THEY ENCOUNTERED ONLY SMALL ARMS FIRE FROM PILLBOXES LIGHTLY MANNED BY SMALL GERMAN GROUPS WHO TOOK A COUPLE OF RIFLE SHOTS, THEN RACED TO THE REAR. SOME SPORADIC FIRE CAME FROM HEAVY ARTILLERY BEHIND THE MAIN SIEGFRIED FORTIFICATIONS. ONLY 13 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN THIS VICINITY.

THE LACK OF OPPOSITION STRONGLY SUGGESTED THE POSSIBILITY THE GERMANS WERE PULLING THEIR MAIN FORCES OUT OF SOME SECTIONS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE, PERHAPS TO MAKE A STAND FARTHER BACK.

ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS' INTENTIONS WERE SOMETHING OF A PUZZLE, ONE THING WAS CERTAIN--THEY TOOK A TERRIFIC BEATING IN THE FINAL STAGE OF THE ARDENNES OFFENSIVE. THE WRECKAGE THEY LEFT BEHIND WAS A GRIM REMINDER.

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DOUGHBOYS TRUDGING THROUGH SNOW AND SLUSH MOVED ALONG LANES OF DESTROYED GERMAN EQUIPMENT. THERE WERE COUNTLESS BURNED OUT TANKS AND OTHER VEHICLES, HORSE CARCASSES AND DEAD GERMANS.

THE VILLAGES, TOO, WERE DEAD. UNDER THE TERRIFIC POUNDING OF AMERICAN ARTILLERY THEY HAD ALL BEEN LEVELED.

THE FIRST INFANTRY'S ADVANCE WAS THE FARTHEST "COMEBACK" BY AN AMERICAN OUTFIT SINCE MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT'S DECEMBER BREAKTHROUGH.

THE SECOND DIVISION HIT STIFF OPPOSITION IN PUSHING A MILE EAST BEYOND ROCHERATH IN THE MONSCHAU FOREST. ITS PATROLS AT POINTS

BEYOND ROCHERATH IN THE MONSCHAU FOREST. ITS PATROLS AT POINTS

REACHED THE OUTER FRINGE OF THE SEIGFRIED'S FIRST FORMIDABLE BELT OF FORTIFICATIONS.

THE DAY'S GAINS ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT COMPLETELY WIPED OUT VON RUNDSTEDT'S BULGE FACING THE FIRST ARMY.

FEB 2 1945

RP1012PEW

B35
KX
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY THURS. FEB 1)
(ADVANCE) SOMEWHERE IN HOLLAND, FEB 1-(AP)-MAJ.HARRY GORMAN OF DENVER, COLO., VETERINARY-IN-CHIEF OF THE ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS MILITARY MISSION, PLAYED A PROMINENT ROLE IN EVACUATING PRIZE CATTLE IN HOLLAND AFTER DIKES AND DAMS WERE BLASTED BY ALLIED AND ENEMY BOMBINGS.

THE SKILLED VETERINARY HELPED FARMERS MOVE OUT AS MUCH OF THEIR LIVESTOCK AS POSSIBLE WHEN WATER RUSHED OVER THE RICH FARMLANDS OF WALCHEREN ISLANDS. MANY FAMOUS HERDS WERE LOST, BUT MUCH OF THE LIVESTOCK WAS SAVED AS A NUCLEUS FOR NEW BLUE-BLOODED HERDS.

GORMAN RUSHED TO WALCHEREN ISLAND AFTER THE FLOODING AND FOUND THE FARMERS HAD TAKEN THEIR LIVESTOCK TO HIGHER GROUND BUT THE FEED PROBLE WAS ACUTE.

ONLY HORSES AND COWS COULD BE SAVED, GORMAN SAID. THEY WERE EVACUATED IN BARGES AND THE SMALLER ANIMALS, SUCH AS PIGS AND CHICKENS, PERISHED IN THE FLOOD WATERS.

GORMAN DID NOT MINIMIZE THE AMOUNT OF DAMAGE DONE IN THE FLOODS.

"FAMOUS HERDS HAVE BEEN DEPLETED AND RECORDS OF BLOOD LINES BUILT UP OVER CENTURIES WERE LOST," HE SAID.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1PM, EASTERN WAR TIME, THURS FEB 1)
BZ726AEW

B18 G14
BY LEWIS HAWKINS
WITH THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION, LUXEMBOURG, JAN 31-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A WEEK AGO "K" COMPANY OF THE 317TH REGIMENT WAS A LOOSELY KNIT, ODD LOT OF ROOKIES, CLERKS, COOKS, DRIVERS AND GUNNERS--LEARNING A RIFLEMAN'S JOB AND WONDERING WHAT COMBAT WAS ALL ABOUT.

TODAY "K" COMPANY IS A BAND OF PROVEN FIGHTING MEN WITH A HEALTHY COCKINESS REFLECTED IN A NEWFOUND MOTTO: "'K' COMPANY LEADS THE WAY."

THIS METAMORPHIS OCCURRED DURING 48 BLAZING HOURS LAST WEEK WHEN "K" COMPANY TOOK TWO TOWNS ALONE, HELPED TAKE ANOTHER AND CAPTURED AND KILLED MORE THAN ITS OWN NORMAL COMBAT QUOTA OF 155 FIGHTING MEN.

THE COMPANY'S STORY ESSENTIALLY IS ONE OF REPLACEMENTS--NOW OFFICIALLY KNOWN AS REINFORCEMENTS--WHO MUST UPHOLD STANDARDS SET HIGH BY THE ORIGINAL MEN OF UNITS LONG IN BATTLE. BUT IT'S A SPECIAL SORT OF REPLACEMENT STORY BECAUSE [illegible] GREEN AND PUZZLED NEWCOMERS TO "K" COMPANY HAD TO MAKE THEIR [illegible]AY AND EARN THEIR OWN CONFIDENCE WITH A MINIMUM OF VETERANS AT THEIR [illegible]DE.

"K" COMPANY COULD COUNT ONLY [illegible]2 COMBAT-ABLE MEN DECEMBER 27 WHEN ITS COMMANDER WAS HIT. THE LONG LORR[illegible]INE CAMPAIGN AND THE FIERCE FIGHTING FOR THE LUXEMBOURG VILLAGE OF KEHMEN HAD ACCOUNTED FOR THE REST.

FIRST LIEUT. KARL E. WALLACE, HUSKY 22-YEAR OLD OF 1002 COMMERCIAL ST., COLEMAN, TEX., NORMALLY A MORTAR PLATOON LEADER IN ANOTHER COMPANY, WAS PLACED IN COMMAND OF THE HARD-HIT COMPANY.

"WITHIN A FEW DAYS AFTER I TOOK OVER REINFORCEMENTS CAME IN FAST AND WE SOON WERE UP TO NUMERICAL STRENGTH," SAID WALLACE, A TEXAS A.AND M. GRADUATE. "BUT IT WAS A MIXED BUNCH--TRANSFERRED FROM ANTI-AIRCRAFT OUTFITS, CLERKS, COOKS AND DRIVERS--FAR REMOVED FROM A RIFLEMAN'S LIFE.

"MY DOZEN HOLDOVERS INCLUDED ONLY ONE NONCOM, MY FIRST SERGEANT, FRANK DOBOZY (YOUNGSTOWN AND STRUTHERS, O.), SO I JUST INTERVIEWED THESE NEW ARRIVALS AND DECIDED JUST BY TALKING TO THEM FOR A FEW MINUTES WHICH ONES SHOULD BE MADE SQUAD LEADERS. I'M FRANKLY PROUD THAT OF THESE SELECTIONS NOT ONE HAS HAD TO BE REMOVED OR DEMOTED.

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WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, FEB. 1-(AP)-CPL. WILLARD GABRIEL, 1612 CLEVELAND ST., WATERLOO, IOWA, SERVED AS A HUMAN MACHINEGUN [illegible]OUNT AND HIS PALS BEAT BACK A COUNTERATTACK AGAINST A 45TH DIVISION COMPANY COMMAND POST.

FEB 2 1945

THE ATTACKERS OUTNUMBERED THE AMERICANS, BUT AT THE END OF THE CLASH 16 GERMANS WERE DEAD, SIX WERE WOUNDED AND 15 WERE CAPTURED.

"WE HAD TO FIRE THE MACHINEGUN OUT THE WINDOW," GABRIEL SAID, "BUT THERE WAS NOTHING TO REST THE GUN ON. I SLUNG THE BARREL ON MY SHOULDER, PLACED MYSELF AT THE WINDOW AND TOLD ONE OF THE BOYS TO START SHOOTING."

SA-GOLDBERS 0194ORCA-558PEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY THURS. FEB 1)

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FEB 2 1945

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(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1PM, EASTERN WAR TIME, THURS FEB 1)

BZ726AEW

WITH THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN LUXEMBOURG, JAN 31-(DELAYED)-(AP) THINGS HAVE BEEN MOVING RIGHT ALONG FOR LT.ROBERT R.SINGLETON OF MERRIAM, KANS., SINCE HE LEFT THE UNITED STATES THREE WEEKS AGO.

HE JOINED A BATTALION OF THE 317TH REGIMENT JUST OUTSIDE WILWERWILTZ ON JAN.25, AND WENT INTO THE ATTACK THE FOLLOWING DAY AS COMPANY EXECUTIVE. THE NEXT DAY HE BECAME ACTING COMPANY COMMANDER, AND THAT NIGHT LED HIS COMPANY IN A NIGHT ATTACK ON BUCHHOLZ IN COORDINATION WITH A PLATOON OF TANKS.

IT WAS ALL NEW TO HIM, BUT SO EFFECTIVELY DID HE CLEAR THE TOWN AND PROTECT THE ARMOR FROM BAZOOKA FIRE BY THE EFFECTIVE USE OF GRENADES THAT A VETERAN TANK COMMANDER CALLED IT "THE BEST JOB I'VE EVER SEEN DONE BY ANY INFANTRY OFFICER WORKING WITH TANKS."

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

FEB 2 1945

WITH THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION, LUXEMBOURG, JAN 31-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A WEEK AGO "K" COMPANY OF THE 317TH REGIMENT WAS A LOOSELY KNIT, ODD LOT OF ROOKIES, CLERKS, COOKS, DRIVERS AND GUNNERS--LEARNING A RIFLEMAN'S JOB AND WONDERING WHAT COMBAT WAS ALL ABOUT.

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FEB 2 1945

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"WHEN WE GOT ORDERS TO ATTACK ACROSS THE BLERF RIVER INTO WILWER-WILTZ THE NIGHT OF DECEMBER 26 WE REALLY WERE WHIPPED DOWN. BUT THE OUTFIT CLAMBERED ACROSS A BROKEN BRIDGE AND WADED THE STREAM TO GET INTO THE TOWN AND QUICKLY MOPPED UP A HANDFUL OF SNIPERS, SOME OF WHOM HAD BEEN LOCATED BY A PATROL WHICH WENT IN EARLIER UNDER MY UNTRIED PLATOON LEADER, LIEUT.CHARLES W.GARBUTT (726 WASHINGTON AVE., CHARLEROI, PA.)

"THERE WAS NO REST THAT NIGHT AND NEXT MORNING WE HAD TO ATTACK UP A STEEP HILL TO TAKE THE TOWN OF PINTSCH, ABOUT A MILE AWAY AND HELD BY 300 GERMANS WITH THREE TANKS. WE CLOSED IN AT 10 A.M., RUNNING AND FIRING, AND THANKS LARGELY TO AN ENCIRCLING MOVE MADE BY GARBUTT'S PLATOON WHICH STRUCK IN FROM THE RIGHT REAR WE FORCED THE GERMANS OUT AND CLEARED PINTSCH BY ABOUT FIVE P.M.AFTER HOUSE TO HOUSE FIGHTING.

"ONCE DURING THE BATTLE FOR PINTSCH WE NEARLY RAN OUT OF AMMUNITION BUT TWO COMPANY DRIVERS (PFC PAUL GARMON, OF ALPHARETTA, GA., AND PFC HOWARD F.LUTZ, OF 8018 164TH PLACE, JAMAICA, N.Y.) DROVE A JEEP LOAD THROUGH ENEMY FIRE TO WILWERWILTZ AND SAVED US.

FEB 2 1945

"IN THIS SCRAP WE TOOK 66 PRISONERS AND I THINK WE MUST HAVE KILLED OVER 100. THE NEXT DAY WE WENT ON ANOTHER TWO MILES WITH THE REST OF THE BATTALION TO TAKE BUCHOLZ. OUR LOSSES WERE ONLY A VERY SMALL FRACTION OF THOSE WE INFLICTED.

"BECAUSE THOSE UNTRIED MEN HAD LEARNED THEIR LESSONS WELL AND HAD PLENTY OF GUTS I COULDN'T SINGLE OUT ONE FOR INDIVIDUAL PRAISE."

AMONG THE NONCOMS PICKED BY THE INTERVIEW METHOD WERE:

PLATOON SERGEANT WILLIAM M.HARPER, OF 707 SOUTH FRANKLIN ST., KIRKSVILLE, MO., FORMER KANSAS CITY, MO., DUPONT PLANT WORKER, WHO CAME INTO THE ARMY IN JULY, 1944; CPL LUTHER WELSH OF PIEDMONT, ALA., IN THE ARMY THREE YEARS MOSTLY AS A COOK, AND SGT.JESSE BELMIRES, OF 1152 WEST HARRISON ST., CHICAGO, A PRIVATE AMONG THE 12 "HARDY PERENNIALS" OF "K" COMPANY AND NOW ONE OF LIEUT.WALLACE'S MOST VALUED NONCOMS.

WELSH WHO COOKED WITH THE 99TH FIELD ARTILLERY IN AFRICA, ITALY AND FRANCE, SAID FRANKLY HE WOULD "JUST AS SOON BE BACK COOKING," BUT ADDED PRIDEFULLY:

FEB 2 1945

"I THINK I GOT TWO GERMANS AT PINTSCH."

"THESE MEN ARE VETERANS NOW AND THEY HAVE THAT PRICELESS NECESSITY OF FIGHTING MEN--THE DETERMINATION NOT TO LET THEIR BUDDIES DOWN," SAID BATTALION COMMANDER MAJOR ROBERT W.BLACK OF 14 WEST ELM ST., CHICAGO.

BRUSSELS, FEB 1-(AP)-A HIGH BELGIAN SOURCE SAID TONIGHT THAT WHILE BELGIUM'S INTERNAL PROBLEMS WERE "PROFOUNDLY SERIOUS," THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT WAS NOT EVEN CONSIDERING QUITTING, DESPITE WIDESPREAD RUMORS IN THE CAPITAL.

(THE BRITISH RADIO SAID THAT THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY IN BRUSSELS HAD "VOTED FOR THE RESIGNATION OF THE SOCIALIST MINISTERS" FROM THE PIERLOT CABINET. THE BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION).

THE HIGH BELGIAN SOURCE SAID:.

"THERE'S NO USE DENYING THE POLITICAL SITUATION IS VERY SERIOUS. THE SERIOUS SITUATION IS CAUSED IN GREAT MEASURE BY THE ALLIES AND THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES. WE HAVEN'T GOTTEN THE IMPORTS. IMPORTS NOW (FOR CIVILIAN PURPOSES) ARE 20,000 TO 30,000 TONS A MONTH. BEFORE OCCUPATION THEY WERE 2,600,000 TONS A MONTH. DURING OCCUPATION

THEY WERE SIX TO SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND. IF WE CAN'T IMPORT, WE CAN'T SUPPLY THINGS TO THE PEOPLE AND IF WE CAN'T GIVE THEM ANYTHING THEN THEY ARE GOING TO BE DISSATISFIED.

"THERE NO DOUBT THE PIERLOT GOVERNMENT IS VERY UNPOPULAR BUT I WOULD LIKE TO SEE IF A MILITARY GOVERNMENT WOULD GOVERN ANY BETTER UNDER THESE CONDITIONS."

SB1226AEW

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

AACHEN, GERMANY, FEB 1-(AP)-THIS WAS POLITICAL HOUSECLEANING DAY IN THE AACHEN CITY ADMINISTRATION, WHICH IS UNDER AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

TWENTY NAZIS FOUND THEMSELVES OUT OF JOBS, THEIR SERVICES NO LONGER WANTED BY THE TOWN'S MAYOR HUGH M.JONES OF BLOOMER, WIS. WHO DETECTS NAZIS AND REMOVES THEM AS FAST AS CONDITIONS PERMIT.

SIX MORE NAZIS HAVE BEEN GIVEN NOTICE TO LEAVE IN THE NEXT 10 TO 14 DAYS, FIRST TRAINING THEIR SUCCESSORS. THAT WILL LEAVE 30 NAZIS OUT OF A TOTAL ADMINSTRATIVE FORCE OF ABOUT 400. NONE OF THEM HOLDS A KEY POSITION. THEY ARE ON TECHNICAL JOBS WHERE NO SUCCESSORS ARE PRESENTLY AVAILABLE. SUBSTITUTES FOR ALL ARE BEING SOUGHT DILIGENTLY.

FEB 2 1945

"WE MAY EMPLOY FORMER NAZIS WHEN SCREENING HAS SHOWN THEY WERE NEITHER ARDENT PARTISANS NOR SERVED THE NAZI PARTY ACTIVELY," JONES SAID.

JONES CAME HERE FROM NEARBY STOLBERG.

"WHEN WE REACHED STOLBERG THERE WAS NO ALTERNATIVE EXCEPT TEMPORARILY TAKING OVER THE EXISTING ADMINISTRATIVE OUTFIT," HE SAID. "BUT WE ELIMINATED THE NAZIS AS FAST AS PRACTICABLE, AND NOW ONLY A SMAL NUCLEUS OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS REMAIN."

IT IS AN OPEN SECRET THAT ALL FORMER NAZIS ARE KEPT UNDER CLOSE OBSERVATION.

FEB 2 1945

SK1130PEW

A114

78TH DIVISION (440)

BY ROBERT EUNSON

KESTERNICH,GERMANY, FEB 1-(AP)-THE GERMANS MAY BE RETREATING ELSEWHERE ON THE WESTERN FRONT BUT THEY FOUGHT HERE UNTIL AMERICAN ARTILLERY LEVELED THE LAST TWO OF THE TOWN'S 181 BUILDINGS AND DOUGHBOY TOMMYGUNNERS HAD KICKED OPEN EVERY BASEMENT DOOR.

LATE TODAY A COMPANY FROM THE 311TH "TIMBERWOLF" REGIMENT OF THE 78TH INFANTRY DIVISION CRACKED THE LAST TWO BLOCKS IN KESTERNICH AND WE WATCHED 20 STARTLED PRISONERS COME BACK TO BATTALION COMMAND POST.

OTHER PRISONERS SAID THEY HAD BEEN OUT OF CONTACT WITH THE REST OF THE GERMAN ARMY FOR A MONTH. THEY THOUGHT THE RUSSIANS WERE STILL EAST OF BRESLAU AND THAT ROCKET WEAPONS WERE BATTERING NEW YORK.

GERMAN ARTILLERY WAS SHELLING KESTERNICH TODAY AND OTHER TOWNS WEST OF HERE, BUT SMALL ARMS FIRE EAST OF TOWN WAS SILENCED.

THE LIGHTNING DIVISION HAS BEEN FIGHTING IN AND AROUND HERE FOR SIX WEEKS, HAD BEEN THROWN OUT THREE TIMES AND ONCE A WHOLE UNIT WAS SURROUNDED. AT MIDAFTERNOON YESTERDAY THE DOUGHBOYS WENT IN AGAIN.

A UNIT LED BY LT.COL. RICHARD W.KEYES, 1614 STANFORD ST., HOUSTON, TEX., LED THE ASSAULT THAT FANNED OUT IN THREE SMALL SPEARHEADS.

A COMPANY LED BY CAPT.WILLIAM J.CURRAN, DORCHESTER, MASS., WAS ON THE LEFT, A COMPANY LED BY CAPT. EARL LINDROSE, PAHOKEE, FLA., WAS ON THE RIGHT, AND A COMPANY LED BY CAPT. JOHN ROWAN, RICHMOND, VA., WENT RIGHT DOWN MAIN STREET.

SGT.HUGH MOODY, CLARKVILLE, TENN., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT COLUMBUS, GA., STARTED OUT WITH HIS PLATOON BUT WOUND UP ALONE, AND MEN IN THE SCRAP SAID HE KILLED AT LEAST 30 GERMANS WITH HIS TOMMYGUN. HE RUSHED UP TO DOORS, KICKED THEM IN AND BLASTED EVERYTHING IN SIGHT.

SGT.SAMUEL J.RING, ELKHART, IND., CAPTURED A WHOLE ROW OF FOXHOLES ALONE BY A LITTLE FAST TALKING. A GERMAN EMERGED FROM ONE FOXHOLE AND SURRENDERED. HE SAID TEN GERMANS STILL WERE MANNING GUNS IN THE OTHER FOXHOLES.

"GO OVER AND GET THEM," RING ORDERED, "AND BRING THEM OUT WITH THEIR HANDS UP."

THE RELUCTANT PRISONER STARTED OFF BUT CAME BACK CRYING THAT HIS COMRADES WOULD KILL HIM.

A115

"I'LL TAKE YOU," RING SAID, GRABBING THE PRISONER BY THE ARM AND STARTING ACROSS NO-MANS-LAND.

JUST BEFORE THEY REACHED THE FOXHOLES, THE PRISONER FELL WEEPING TO THE SNOW. ROUSED BY THE NOISE, 10 HUSKY GERMANS CAME OUT OF THE FOXHOLES. THEY WERE STANDING AROUND TRYING TO FIGURE WHAT WAS WRONG WITH THEIR COMRADE WHEN ONE OF THEM SPOTTED RING.

UP WENT THEIR GUNS, BUT THE LONE INDIANA BOY BLUFFED AND TOLD THEM THEY WERE SURROUNDED. THE GERMAN SERGEANT IN CHARGE THREW

DOWN HIS RIFLE AND THE OTHERS FOLLOWED SUIT.
THE SPEARHEAD OF THE ATTACK THAT BROKE INTO THE CENTER OF THE DOWN AND KEPT RIGHT ON GOING WAS LED BY LT.CLYDE TRIVET READING,

TOWN AND KEPT RIGHT ON GOING WAS LED BY LT.:)6$3 5

TOWN AND KEPT RIGHT ON GOING WAS LED BY LT.CLYDE TRIVETT READING, OHIO.
TRIVET FOUGHT DOWN THE MAIN STEM, BLOCK BY BLOCK, AND WHEN HE WAS THROUGH HE HAD ONLY THREE MEN WITH HIM. HIS SERGEANT TOLD ME THAT AT THE FINISH THEY WERE FIRING WITH GERMAN BURP GUNS AND LUGERS.
THOSE WITH TRIVETT WERE SGT. J.C.CARNEY, QUITMAN, GA., SGT. HOMER H.HAMILTON, DECATUR, ALA., AND LT.EARL E.COBURN, WHO COMES FROM A SMALL TOWN NEAR PITTSBURGH, PA.

B85
(Q) (380)
KESTERNICH, GERMANY-1ST ADD EUNSON'S 78TH DIVISION
(TOP A) XXX PITTSBURGH, PA.
WE STARTED DOWN TO THEIR COMMAND POST WITH SGT.P.A.KELLY, EUREKA, NEV., AND IN THE CENTER OF TOWN WE MET TWO OFFICERS WHO ASKED US WHERE WE THOUGHT WE WERE GOING. THEY WERE MAJ.LYLE J.KENNEDY, FARMVILLE, VA., AND CAPT.WILLIAM A.JONES, RIPLEY, W.VA.
THEY SUGGESTED WE HAD BETTER TURN AROUND.
"THE FRONT LINES ARE RIGHT OVER THERE," KENNEDY SAID, POINTING TOWARD A ROW OF BUILDINGS ABOUT HALF A BLOCK AWAY, "AND WE ARE STARTING AN ATTACK ON THE LAST TWO BLOCK HOUSES IN TOWN."
IN A BASEMENT UNDER A GERMAN HOUSE, WE LEARNED THAT THE LAST ATTACK IN THE BATTLE FOR KESTERNICH WAS LED BY CAPT.WILLIAM FEERY, 633 NEW BRITAIN AVE., HARTFORD, CONN.
AMONG OTHER THINGS WE LEARNED DOWN IN THAT BASEMENT WAS THAT FIRST LIEUT.JOSEPH J.KLIMKIEWIEZ, OF 111 ORANGE ST., NEW BRITAIN, CONN., HAD DEVISED A MAP OF THIS TOWN WITH EVERY BUILDING NUMBERED. BEFORE THE LAST BATTLE STARTED MEDICS WERE GIVEN COPIES OF THE MAP SO THAT AS SOON AS WOUNDED MEN WERE REPORTED THE EXACT LOCATION WAS RADIOED TO A FIELD HOSPITAL AND LITTLE TIME LOST IN REACHING THEM. THIS SAVED MANY LIVES AND CASUALTIES WERE EVACUATED WHILE THE FIGHT WAS GOING ON, OFTEN IN THE NEXT HOUSE.
MEDICS ALSO USED "WEAZELS," A SMALL, TRACK-PROPELLED VEHICLE LARGE ENOUGH TO CARRY ONE OR TWO WOUNDED MEN.
"THOSE WEAZELS ARE WONDERFUL," SAID TECH.SGT.STEPHEN MAYERSKI, OF 3239 EAST 49TH ST., CLEVELAND, O., "WHY DON'T YOU START A CAMPAIGN FOR EVERY MAN OVERSEAS TO DONATE ONE PENNY AND WE'LL BUY SOME MORE."
WHEN WE SUGGESTED THE RUSSIANS MIGHT BE IN BERLIN BY THE TIME HIS CAMPAIGN STARTED, STEVE DECIDED IT MIGHT BE BETTER TO USE THE PROCEEDS TO BUY TROOPSHIPS TO TAKE THE AEF HOME.

FEB 2 1945

B86
FIRST LIEUT.JONES BERGIN OF GEORGETOWN, TEX., A TANK COMPANY MAN, SAID MINES HAD KNOCKED OUT ABOUT SEVEN OF OUR TANKS AND THAT OUR ARMOR IN KESTERNICH WAS LED BY CAPTAIN LEO J.MCCARTHY, OF BALTIMORE, MD.
FIRST SGT.HAROLD O.TENQUIST OF 23 NORTH PARK DR., WEST ORANGE, N.J., CAME OVER TO TELL US ABOUT TRIVETT AND OTHERS WHO COULDN'T STOP TALKING ABOUT THE LITTLE LIEUTENANT GIANT KILLER WERE PFC JIMMY LIVELY OF HUNTINGTON, W.VA.; PFC WILLIAM WALLACE, OF 25 SAGAMORE RD., BRONXVILLE, N.Y.; SGT.ARCHIE WESTBROOK, SHREVEPORT, LA.
WHILE HE WAS STRINGING WIRE FOR COMMUNICATIONS, PFC DANTE DEFEE OF PATERSON, N.J., SAW TWO GERMANS GO INTO A BARN AND TOOK TIME OUT TO CAPTURE THEM. AND SGT.HENRY GREGORY OF PELHAM BAY, N.Y., HAD HIS JEEP "WOUNDED" THREE TIMES BEFORE AN 88 SHELL FINALLY BLEW IT ALL TO HELL.

30. 2x — 22607

ADD U.S 9th Army XA + HES

ALONG THE WHOLE WESTWALL CONTACT HAS BEEN MADE RECENTLY WITH BUT ONE GERMAN ARMORED DIVISION. THE REST ARE SCRATCH INFANTRY.

A GREAT MANY GERMAN DIVISIONS HAVE DISAPPEARED ENTIRELY. THERE ARE FEW FIRST CLASS TROOPS TO BE FOUND ON THE WESTERN FRONT, AT LEAST WHERE THE FIGHTING IS.

THE PRESENT ALLIED ATTACK, WHICH IS CONCENTRATED IN THE ARDENNES, ENGAGES ONLY A FRACTION OF THE AVAILABLE ALLIED FORCES. THERE IS NO CONCENTRATED EFFORT BY EVERYONE SUCH AS CHARACTERIZED THE NORMANDY BREAKTHROUGH.

FEB 2 1945

WHETHER THIS IS DUE TO HIGH STRATEGY OR MATERIEL SHORTAGES HAS NOT BEEN DISCLOSED.

THERE ARE A DOZEN THEORIES FOR WHAT IS GOING ON INSIDE GERMANY. WHICH ONES ARE RIGHT ONLY TIME CAN TELL. HERE ARE A FEW:

THAT IN VIEW OF THE RUSSIAN SUCCESSES, THE GERMANS ARE GOING TO WITHDRAW EAST OF THE RHINE, LEAVING ONLY REARGUARDS OF INFERIOR TROOPS TO HOLD AS LONG AS POSSIBLE WHILE FIRST CLASS PANZER FORCES ARE USED AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.

THAT THE GERMANS ARE DEFENDING ONLY KEY SPOTS ALONG THE FRONT, CONSERVING ENERGY AND DEPENDING ON MOBILE ARMORED RESERVES TO SMASH A BREAKTHROUGH AT ANY ONE POINT.

THAT GERMAN MORALE IS CRACKING IN THE VOLKSTURM DIVISIONS IN VIEW OF RUSSIAN SUCCESSES, AND THEY ARE SURRENDERING READILY.

THAT GERMAN MATERIAL AND MANPOWER SHORTAGES HAVE REACHED AND PASSED THE DANGER POINTS AND THEY HAVE NO MORE LEFT. THIS THEORY IS VIEWED WITH SUSPICION IN VIEW OF THE MIGHTY ARDENNES EFFORT OF FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT.

-30-

ADD MGHT LEAD WEST FRONT XX DEFENSES

IN THE MONSCHAU AREA, THE SECOND DIVISION MOVED INTO THE CENTER OF GLOOMY MONSCHAU FOREST AGAINST LIGHT OPPOSITION, REACHING THE FIRST OF THE MORE FORMIDABLE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES.

THE 78TH INFANTRY DIVISION, NORTHERN SPEARHEAD OF THE FIRST ARMY, CAPTURING TWO VILLAGES THREE AND FOUR MILES NORTHEAST OF MONSCHAU, STRUCK ITS FIRST HEAVY OPPOSITION EAST OF KESTERNICH.

KESTERNICH, IN THE STREAM-CUT HILLS FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF MONSCHAU, HAS ALWAYS BEEN A TOUCHY SECTOR WITH THE GERMANS, WHO OCCUPY STRONG POSITIONS WHICH PREVENT ANY EASY DRIVE UP BOTH SIDES OF THE ROER RIVER, NATURAL BARRIER TO THE COLOGNE PLAIN.

THE FIRST ARMY IN THE LAST 24 HOURS TOOK 1,332 PRISONERS, THE BIGGEST SINGLE DAY'S HAUL SINCE THE ALLIES OPENED WITH THEIR COUNTEROFFENSIVE IN THE ARDENNES.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY ON THE SOUTH EXTENDED ITS BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE BORDER RIVER OUR TO A WIDTH OF SEVEN MILES AND A DEPTH OF THREE AND A HALF MILES, CAPTURING AT LEAST FIVE MORE GERMAN TOWNS. GAINS UP TO TWO AND A HALF MILES WERE REGISTERED DESPITE HEAVY SMALL ARMS AND MORTAR FIRE, RAIN, MUD AND SLUSH.

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A10

ONE COLUMN SLOGGED TWO AND A HALF MILES NORTHEASTWARD AND TOOK INGELSCHEIN, TWO AND A HALF MILES INSIDE GERMANY. ANOTHER COLUMN SEIZED WINTERSPELT, NINE MILES WEST OF PRUM AND SIX MILES SOUTHEAST OF ST.VITH,

THE GERMANS WERE REFUSING TO COMMIT ANY LARGE FORCES TO THE DEFENSE OF THE OUTER WORKS OF THE WESTWALL, HAD PULLED BACK THEIR TANKS AND LIKEWISE WERE WITHHOLDING ARTILLERY FIRE.

PATTON'S PATROLS NOW WERE OPERATING ALONG THE OUR RIVER ALL THROUGH NORTHERN LUXEMBOURG WITHOUT ENCOUNTERING RESISTANCE.

THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY OF LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH IN NORTHERN ALSACE FORCED A CROSSING OF THE MODER RIVER 13 MILES NORTH OF STRASBOURG AND RAN INTO RESISTANCE OF GERMAN ARMOR BACKING DUG-IN INFANTRY AT OBERHOFFEN.

EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF STRASBOURG, AMERICAN AND FRENCH FORCES WERE CLEANING OUT THE GAMBSHEIM POCKET WHICH ONCE THREATENED THE ALSATIAN CAPITAL.

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THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY TO THE SOUTH VIRTUALLY SEVERED THE COLMAR POCKET FROM THE NORTHERN SALIENT WHICH ONCE MENACED STRASBOURG FROM THE SOUTH.

AS THE GERMANS BATTLED IN COLMAR'S EASTERN SUBURB OF HORBOURG, FRENCH FORCES 11 MILES NORTHEAST OF COLMAR BROKE ACROSS THE RHINE-RHONE CANAL AND CAPTURED MARCKOLSHEIM, TWO MILES FROM THE RHINE.

THEY SEIZED CONTROL OF THE ONLY GOOD ROAD CONNECTING GERMAN FORCES ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE TO THE NORTH WITH THOSE FIGHTING AROUND COLMAR.

THE GERMANS FOUGHT BITTERLY TO PREVENT FURTHER ADVANCES EAST OF COLMAR, WHERE THE FRENCH ARE ALREADY ACROSS THE COLMAR CANAL AND THREATENING THE RAILWAY WHICH LEADS TO THE RHINE CROSSING TOWN OF NEUF-BRISACH.

THE RHINE CORRIDOR WAS CAVING IN ON THE NORTH, WHERE GERSTHEIM AND OBENHEIM, 13 AND 14 MILES SOUTH OF STRASBOURG, WERE CAPTURED. AT GERSTHEIM THE FRENCH WERE BUT A MILE FROM THE RHINE.

ELSEWHERE ON THE WESTERN FRONT IT WAS QUIET EXCEPT ALONG THE

MOSELLE RIVER INSIDE GERMANY EAST OF THE LOWER LUXEMBOURG BORDER WHERE THE THIRD ARMY'S 94TH DIVISION CLEANED OUT A PATCH OF WOODS THREE MILES NORTH OF THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

A DISPATCH FROM THE U.S. NINTH ARMY FRONT REVEALED FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT THE LATEST GERMAN V WEAPON, WHICH HAS BEEN BOMBARDING REAR AREAS FOR SOME TIME, WAS A FIVE-FOOT ROCKET CARRYING ABOUT THE SAME EXPLOSIVE CHARGE AS A 170-MM (6.69 INCHES) SHELL.

IT WAS DESCRIBED AS A LITTLE BROTHER OF THE 14-TON V-2 ROCKET BOMB, AND THE DISPATCH SAID IT COULD BE USED IN THE MANNER OF AN ARTILLERY GUN TO BOMBARD CITIES AT LONG RANGE.

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3o. 24— 22609

ROME, FEB. 1--(AP)--ALBERTO TARCHIANI, NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR INDICATED TO THE UNITED STATES, WHEN TODAY AT A TEA FOR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS THAT HE MIGHT SEEK A FINANCIAL LOAN FROM THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WHEN HE REACHED WASHINGTON.

"ITALY NEEDS THE LOAN AND THE UNITED STATES IS PRACTICALLY THE ONLY COUNTRY WHICH CAN GIVE IT," HE SAID. FEB 2 1945

TARCHIANI, NOW AWAITING AIR TRANSPORTATION TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID ONE OF THE MOST PRESSING NEEDS IN THE UNITED STATES IS THE REOPENING OF THE ITALIAN CONSULATES TO TAKE CARE OF 700,000 ITALIAN NATIONALS. HE ADDED THAT HE EXPECTED TO BE SWAMPED BY THOUSANDS OF LETTERS FROM THESE NATIONALS WHEN HE ARRIVES BUT INDICATED IT WOULD BE CONSIDERABLE TIME BEFORE THE CONSULATES WERE REOPENED IN VIEW OF THE LACK OF PERSONNEL.

HE SAID HE EXPECTS TO REOPEN THE ITALIAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON BECAUSE THE CAPITAL'S HOUSING PROBLEM PROBABLY WOULD MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO FIND OTHER QUARTERS. TARCHIANI WILL BE ACCOMPANIED TO WASHINGTON BY A STAFF OF TEN.

FEB 2 1945

APR BRIAS 1830 WEW 530 PEW

A132 (150)

VATICAN CITY, FEB 1-(AP)-THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE HOLY SEE WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE LODGED A FORMAL PROTEST WITH THE STATE SECRETARIAT ON THE ALLEGED EJECTION BY SWISS GUARDS OF TWO ESCAPED GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR WHO SOUGHT REFUGE IN VATICAN CITY.

THE VATICAN NEITHER CONFIRMED NOR DENIED THE REPORT. IT ISSUED A STATEMENT ASSERTING "IT IS TO BE RECALLED THAT VATICAN AUTHORITIES RECENTLY RENEWED A SEVERE WARNING NOT TO GIVE HOSPITALITY IN VATICAN CITY AND IN EXTRA-TERRITORIAL BUILDINGS TO PERSONS WHO HAVE NO RIGHT TO DWELL THEREIN."

THE ROME NEWSPAPER CORRIERE DEL MATTINO SAID ALLIED MILITARY POLICE ARRESTED THE TWO GERMANS AFTER SWISS GUARDS FORCED THEM TO REENTER ITALIAN TERITORY. IT SAID THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR CONTENDED THE FUGITIVE SHOULD HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE SAME RIGHT OF ASYLUM GRANTED ALLIED PRISONERS DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF ROME.

..NE111GAEW

VATICAN CITY, FEB. 1- (AP) - THE VATICAN DECLINED COMMENT TODAY ON A REPORT PUBLISHED IN AN ITALIAN NEWSPAPER THAT THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR HAD PROTESTED THE ALLEGED EJECTION OF TWO ESCAPED NAZI WAR PRISONERS WHO SOUGHT ASYLUM HERE.

THE ROME NEWSPAPER CORRIERE DEL MATTINO SAID ALLIED

MILITARY POLICE ARRESTED THE TWO GERMANS AFTER SWISS GUARDS FORCED THEM TO REENTER ITALIAN TERRITORY. IT SAID THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR HAD PROTESTED THAT THE TWO FUGITIVES SHOULD HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE SAME RIGHT OF ASYLUM GRANTED TO ALLIED PRISONERS DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF ROME.

-APR BRIAS 01 20 RPS 750A

ROME, FEB. 1--(AP)--GEN. MARION ROTTA, FORMER CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN SECRET SERVICE AND ONE OF 15 MEN BEING TRIED ON VARIOUS CHARGES OF HELPING MUSSOLINI MAINTAIN HIS DICTATORSHIP, TOOK THE STAND IN HIS OWN DEFENSE TODAY AND CALMLY DENIED THE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST HIM.

FEB 2 1945

ROTTA, WHO WAS APPOINTED ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF JANUARY 6, 1943, AND CONTINUED TO SERVE UNDER MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO UNTIL YUGOSLAVIA INSISTED ON HIS PURGE AS A WAR CRIMINAL, ASSERTED HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THE ROSSELLI BROTHERS ASSASSINATION--ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

HE DECLARED AT THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE TRIAL THAT IN 1937 WHEN THE BROTHERS WERE MURDERED IN FRANCE HE WAS SERVING WITH FASCIST LEGIONS IN SPAIN.

"FURTHERMORE," HE SAID, "THE ROSSELLI BROTHERS WERE NOT NEARLY SO IMPORTANT AS SOME PEOPLE ASSERT."

THE COURT WAS TOLD YESTERDAY BY ANOTHER DEFENDANT, COL. SANTO EMANUELE, FORMER HEAD OF THE FASCIST COUNTER ESPIONAGE SERVICE, THAT THE BROTHERS WERE ASSASSINATED BECAUSE THEY WERE RECRUITING ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS TO FIGHT FASCISTS IN SPAIN.

ROTTA ASSERTED HE WAS "NEITHER FASCIST NOR ANTI-FASCIST. I WAS A SOLDIER AND THEREFORE FELT IT MY DUTY TO SERVE MY COUNTRY REGARDLESS OF THE POLITICAL SHADE OF THE GOVERNMENT."

ASKED WHETHER HE EVER HAD RECEIVED A GERMAN DECORATION, HE REPLIED:

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"LET ME TALK ABOUT MY FRENCH DECORATIONS FIRST." HE SAID HE HAD RECEIVED TWO CITATIONS FROM THE FRENCH FOR BRAVERY IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, THEN ADMITTED GETTING THE NAZI IRON CROSS IN THIS WAR, EXPLAINING IT WAS CUSTOMARY FOR HIGH OFFICERS TO RECEIVE SUCH AN AWARD.

SPEAKING OF THE ANTI-GERMAN POLICY OF THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT IN 1935, ROTTA SAID AN ACCORD WAS SIGNED IN ROME THAT YEAR

PERMITTING FRENCH TROOPS TO PASS THROUGH K...TH RN ITALY IN EVENT OF GERMAN AGGRESSION IN AUSTRIA.

RBA BRIAS 1630 WEW 520 PCW

A160
WITH LONDON
MOSCOW, FEB 1-(AP)-KONSTANTINE HOFFMAN, A WRITER IN RED STAR, SAID TODAY "IT BECOMES DIFFICULT TO EXPLAIN FURTHER DELAYS" IN THE ALLIED DRIVE FROM THE WEST ON GERMANY.
HE QUOTED THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS TO THE EFFECT THAT THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND HAD MOVED ITS BEST TROOPS FROM THE WESTERN TO THE EASTERN FRONT AND QUOTED A CORRESPONDENT AS SAYING MEANWHILE "MONTGOMERY IS SHOWING NO HURRY."
HOFFMAN SAID ARGUMENTS IN SOME FOREIGN QUARTERS THAT IT WAS EASIER TO CONDUCT BIG MILITARY OPERATIONS FROM THE EAST THAN THE WEST WERE NOT CONVINCING.
ME1250PEW

B6 ESKX (ALEUT)
(120)
ELEVENTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS, ALEUTIANS, JAN.22 (DELAYED)-(AP)-
S/SGT. RA

FEB 2 1945

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OND C. ELLIS (2308 N. MICHIGAN AVE) OF SOUTH BEND, IND., TODAY WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS BY MAJ. GEN. DAVENPORT JOHNSON, COMMANDER OF THE ELEVENTH AIRFORCE.
ELLIS AND OTHERS WERE DECORATED FOR PERFORMING HAZARDOUS MISSIONS OVE THE NORTH PACIFIC, INCLUDING ATTACKS AGAINST THE KURILES.
AIR MEDALS WENT TO FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT N. HATFIELD OF ROANOKE, IND.; FIRST LIEUT. HARRY E. GREEN OF 204 SOUTH 15TH STREET, DENISON, IOWA; FIRST LIEUT. WILLIAM C. HENGELBROK, 2621 FAIRMONT PARKWAY, WESLEYVILLE, PA.; T/SGT. MONROE F. RUTHERFORD, 17 SCHOOL STREET, AYER, MASS., AND S/SGT. DYE BENNETT, DAVISVILLE, WEST VA.
XZ324ACW

STOCKHOLM, FEB 1-(AP)-FINLAND'S PREMIER, JUHO K.PAASIKIVI, RECOMMENDED TODAY THAT ALL MEMBERS OF THE FINNISH PARLIAMENT WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE POLICY WHICH PRECIPITATED WAR WITH RUSSIA WITHDRAW AS CANDIDATES FOR RE-ELECTION.

HIS STATEMENT--WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS NECESSARY TO STRENGTHEN RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA--MAY MEAN THE DEPARTURE FROM THE POLITICAL SCENE OF DR.VAINO TANNER, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER AND HEAD OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PARTY, HELSINKI DISPATCHES SAID.

TWO OTHER SOCIAL DEMOCRAT LEADERS, VAINO HAKKILA, FORMER PRIME MINISTER, AND VAINO VEIKO SALOVAARA, FORMER CABINET MEMBER, ALSO WERE REPORTED LIKELY TO WITHDRAW. THE AFTONBLADET DESCRIBED THEM AS "THE MOST COMPROMISED MEMBERS OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY."

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FEB 2 1945

MOSCOW, FEB.1-(AP)-FORMAL ELECTION OF ALEXEI, METROPOLITAN OF LENINGRAD AND NOVGOROD, AS PATRIARCH OF ALL RUSSIA APPEARED VIRTUALLY ASSURED TODAY BY THE FIRST CONGRESS OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH SINCE THE REVOLUTION. ALEXEI HAS BEEN ACTING PATRIARCH SINCE THE DEATH OF PATRIARCH SERGEI LAST MAY.

THE CONGRESS OPENED YESTERDAY. HUNDREDS OF SPECTATORS JAMMED THE BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION IN MOSCOW AS 160 DELEGATES ATTENDED THE SESSION. IN A MIXED ATMOSPHERE OF ANCIENT RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS AND MODERN TRAPPINGS--SUCH AS FLOODLIGHTS AND MOVIE CAMERAS--PRAYERS WERE OFFERED FOR VICTORY AND PEACE AND IN PRAISE OF PREMIER STALIN.

AMONG THE DELEGATES WAS BLACK-BEARDED METROPOLITAN BENJAMIN FEDCHENKOV, SPIRITUAL LEADER OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA AND THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

BZ405AEW

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, 1-(AP)- ALLIED TROOPS EDGED CLOSER TO MANDALAY TODAY, THREATENING TO CLOSE THE JAPANESE ESCAPE ROUTE SOUTHWESTWARD FROM BURMA'S SECOND CITY.

KANGAW, IMPORTANT TOWN DOMINATING THE TAUNGUP ROAD, WAS CAPTURED ON JAN.30, HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED. THE JAPANESE HAVE A STRONG CONCENTRATION OF ARTILLERY IN THIS SECTION AND ARE COUNTERATTACKING FIERCELY DESPITE THEIR HEAVY LOSSES, A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

FURTHER TO THE NORTH, WEST AFRICAN TROOPS APPROACHED MONYWA, 40 MILES NORTHWEST OF MANDALAY.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, THURSDAY FEB 1)

FEB 2 1945

(ADVANCE)-TORONTO FEB 1-(AP)-RAY ATHERTON, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO CANADA, DECLARED TODAY THAT ESTABLIUHMENT OF AN EFFECTIVE WORLD ORGANIZATION CAN BE ACHIEVED ONLY AFTER A LONG, SLOW PROCESS OF EVOLUTION FILLED WITH MANY DISAPPOINTMENTS.

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE EMPIRE CLUB, ATHERTON SAID THE DUMBARTON OAKS MEETING LAST YEAR WAS A BIG STEP IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SUCH AN ORGANIZATION, BUT THAT THERE IS MUCH YET TO BE DONE.

HE DREW A PARALLEL BETWEEN THE EVOLUTION OF THE FEDERAL SYSTEMS OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A WORLD ORGANIZATION, CITING THE MANY DIFFICULTIES WHICH CROPPED UP.

"IF CANADA EXPERIMENTED FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY WITH PARTIAL CONFEDERATION AND IF THE UNITED STATES HAD TO LEARN THROUGH THE BITTER EXPERIENCE OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION THE NECESSITY FOR A REAL CONSTITUTION, HOW CAN WE EXPECT ALL THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD TO RUSH AT ONCE INTO A PERFECT, ALL-EMBRACING ORGANIZATION," ATHERTON SAID. HE ADDED:

"WE NORTH AMERICANS ARE THE REALISTS WHO KNOW WHAT A LONG, HARD STRUGGLE SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION ENTAILS, EVEN AS WE ARE THE IDEALISTS WHO KNOW HOW INEVITABLE THAT SUCCESS IS."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 P.M.EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, THURSDAY FEB 1)

KKS@ADV

TWENTIETH BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, INDIA, JAN 19-(BY MAIL)-(AP)-THE FIRST BRONZE STAR MEDALS AWARDED TO MEMBERS OF THE TWENTIETH BOMBER COMMAND WERE PRESENTED TO FIVE OFFICERS AT RECENT CEREMONIES.

BRONZE STARS ARE AWARDED "FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE NOT INVOLVING AERIAL FLIGHT."

FEB 2 1945

LIEUT.COL.JOSEPH N.FROST, 1120 STANLEY AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF., WON HIS MEDAL FOR "OUTSTANDING INITIATIVE IN ORGANIZING AND SUPERVISING THE OPERATION OF TANKER AIRCRAFT" WHICH HAULED GASOLINE FOR CHINA-BASED B-29 OPERATIONS ACROSS THE "HUMP."

"EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY" IN SUPERVISING MAINTENANCE OF AIRCRAFT BROUGHT THE AWARD TO MAJ.SAMUEL GERSHON, 515 E.49TH ST., AUSTIN, TEX., A GROUP ENGINEERING OFFICER. MAJ.ALVA S.NASCALL, ROUTE 1, REDLANDS, CALIF., WHO ALREADY HOLDS THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR HIS WORK WITH THE 19TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP, RECEIVED THE BRONZE STAR FOR HIS OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE OF DUTY AS A COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER.

MAJ.HERBERT B.LEWIS, 1949 N.W.EVERETT ST., PORTLAND, ORE., A FLIGHT SURGEON, WAS CITED FOR EXCEPTIONAL MEDICAL SERVICES WHICH MAINTAINED THE HEALTH OF HIS MEN. MAJ.INMAN L.MASSEY, THE FIFTH RECIPIENT, DIRECTED REPAIR AND RETURN OF A B-29 WHICH LANDED ON A SMALL, MUDDY FIELD ONLY 20 MILES FROM JAP LINES. MASSEY LIVES IN FLATONIA, TEX.

THE BOMBER COMMAND ALSO ANNOUNCED THE AWARD OF ELEVEN BRONZE OAK

LEAF CLUSTERS IN LIEU OF A SECOND AWARD OF THE AIR MEDAL. SEVENTY-THREE MEMBERS OF THE COMMAND RECEIVED AIR MEDALS "FOR OUTSTANDING AND MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" IN FLIGHTS OVER THE HIMALAYAN HUMP OR ON SUPERFORTRESS MISSIONS.

THE LIST INCLUDED (ALL AIR MEDALS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED):

SECOND LIEUT.MILTON J.CRASE, SON OF MR.AND MRS.MILTON S.CRASE, 2682 16TH AVE., SANMF MR.AND MRS.ART

2682 16TH AVE., SAN FRANCISCO; STAFF SGT.ROBERT A.NIEDERHAUSER, SON OF MR.AND MRS.ARTHUR C.NIEDERHAUSER, 804 SOUTH OSAGE AVENUE, INGLEWOOD, CALIF.; CAPT.EUGENE TORVEND, SON OF MR.AND MRS.INGOLF TORVEND, PATTERSON, CALIF., OAK LEAF CLUSTER; STAFF SGT.EDWARD B.WHEELER, SON OF MR.AND MRS.HARRY E.WHEELER, 206 MONTECITO WAY, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; MAJOR KONRAD C.KOLANDER, SON OF MR.AND MRS.CONRAD C.KOLANDER, KINGSBURG CALIF.; CAPTAIN OLIVER B.KISAN, SON OF MR.AND MRS.FRANK B.KISAN, ST.HELENA, CALIF.

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FIRST LIEUT.EARL J.ROOKEY, SON OF DANIEL F.ROOKEY, LEWISTON, IDAHO.

FIRST LIEUT.JAMES W.BELL, SON OF MR.AND MRS.HARRY C.BELL, 1146 N.VERMILLION AVE., DANVILLE, ILL.

TECHNICAL SGT.HOWARD B.WILSON, SON OF MR.AND MRS.HOWARD L.WILSON, EVANSVILLE, IND.; STAFF SGT.VICTOR R.MILEY, SON OF MR.AND MRS.ORA MILEY, 1610 SQUARE, ELM ST., MUNCIE, IND.; STAFF SGT.JOHN NORMAND, SON OF MR.AND MRS.JOHN NORMAND, SCHERERVILLE, IND., OAK LEAF CLUSTER; STAFF SGT.ANTHONY TOMCZAK, SON OF MR.AND MRS.CASIMIR TOMCZAK, 3928 MAIN ST., INDIANA HARBOR, IND.

LIEUT.VERNON H.BREDOW, SON OF MR.AND MRS.MAX G.BREDOW, 218 CUTLER ST., WATERLOO, IOWA, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

FIRST LT.GEORGE W.WOLFE, JR., SON OF MR.AND MRSGEORGE W.WOLFE, BLUE MOUND, KAS.; CAPTAIN GEORGE A.HADLEY, SON OF MR.AND MRS.FLOYD S.HADLEY, GARDEN CITY, KAS.; CAPT.PHILIP W.NICHOLSON, SON OF MR.AND MRS.JACK W.NICHOLSON, ELLIS, KAS.; FIRST LT.HAROLD B.VICORY, SON OF MRS.CHRISTINE W.VICORY, GREENLEAF, KAS.

FEB 2 1945

SGT.GARLAND H.DIETZMAN, SON OF MR.AND MRS.MALCOLM S.DIETZMAN, 3326 VIRGINIA AVE., LOUISVILLE, KY.; FIRST LT.EDWARD R.MORRIS, SON OF MR. AND MRS.WALTER R.MORRIS, 2068 SOUTH PRESTON ST., LOUISVILLE.

FIRST LT.CLIFFORD R.BOOTH, SON OF MR.AND MRS.CLIFFORD T.BOOTH, 3111 15TH AVE., SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

SECOND LT.GEORGE A.MEADRICK, SON OF MR.AND MRS.WILLIAM T.MEADRICK, 1315 N.WASHINGTON ST., UNION, MO.; STAFF SGT.GILBERT E.BURKLAND, SON OF MR.AND MRS.GILBERT E.BURKLAND SR., 609 CHERRY ST., KANSAU CITY, MO.; STAFF SGT.EDWARD BARLOW, SON OF MR.AND MRS.HARRY N.BARLOW, 17720 ONEIDA ST., LEXINGTON, MO.; FIRST LT.SIDNEY M.JACOBSON, SON OF MR. AND MRS.CHARLES A.JACOBSON, 5768 WESTMINIUTER PLACE, ST.LOUIS; SGT.WADE SCANTLIN, SON OF MR.AND MRS.TANDY SCANTLIN, OWENSVILLE, MO.

TECHNICAL SGT.JAMES E.BURTNER, SON OF MR.AND MRS.JAMES P.BURTNER, 206 WASHINGTON ST., SAND SPRINGS, OKLA., OAK LEAF CLUSTER; SGT.ROBERT E.TERRILL, SON OF MR.AND MRS.ROBERT B.TERRILL, 206 SOUTH ASH ST., GUTHRIE, OKLA.

FIRST LT.CHARLES J.WATT, SON OF THOMAS R.WATT, 809 EAST FIRST ST.,

TILLAMOOK, ORE.

MAJOR WALTER S.FELLOWS, SON OF MR.AND MRS.WALTER S.FELLOWS, 103 WEST NORWICH AVE., COLUMBUS, O., OAK LEAF CLUSTER; SGT.NORMAN F.SMITH, SON OF MRS.SUSIE M.SMITH, 702 GARFIELD ST., AKRON, O.; STAFF SGT. CLIFFORD A.WELTER, SON OF MRS.CLARA T.WELTER, 294 NORTH ARLINGTON ST., AKRON, O.; FIRST LT.HOMER GORDON, SON OF MR.AND MRS.MICHAEL J. GORDON, 4413 GLENVIEW ROAD, WARRENSVILLE HEIGHTS, O.

FIRST LT.LESTER C.BOWEN, SON OF MR.AND MRS.CHARLES E.BOWEN, ROUTE 1, HOMESDALE, PA.; FIRST LT.ROBERT W.GARDNER, SON OF MR.AND MRS.HUGH E.GARDNER, 31 N.GALLATIN AVE., UNIONTOWN, PA.; SECOND LT.ROBERT E. OESEEEEEEEEEEE

FEB 2 1945

OESTERLING, BUTLER, PA.; TECHNICAL SERGEANT LEO RODDEN, SON OF MRS. RUTH HANNUM, 109 BELMONT AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA; STAFF SERGEANT HAROLD H.ALTHOUSE, SON OF MR. AND MRS.GEORGE ALTHOUSE, EPHRATA, PA.; STAFF SGT.DONALD E.BARRAS, SON OF MR. AND MRS.JOHN O.BARRAS, 801 ALWINE AVENUE, JEANETTE, PA., OAK LEAF CLUSTER; MASTER SGT.WILLIAM JEFFERY, SON OF WILLIAM JEFFERY, 11 LOOMIS PARK STREET, WILKES BARRE, PA., OAK LEAF CLUSTER; LIEUT.AVREL MASON, SON OF MR. AND MRS.ROGER MASON, DEEP RUN FARM, PERKASIE, PA.

FIRST LIEUT.ROYCE K.JONES, SON OF MR. AND MRS.SAMUEL F.JONES, HIGGINS, TEX.; FIRST LIEUT.CHARLES F.WEAVER, SON OF MR. AND MRS. CHARLES M.WEAVER, 712 SUE AVENUE, HOUSTON, TEX.; FIRST LIEUT.SABA J.BALAGIA, SON OF MRS.LOUISE KALEEL, AUSTIN, TEX., TECHNICAL SERGEANT JAMES W.THURMAN, SON OF MR. AND MRS.FRED L.THURMAN, OLTON, TEX.; STAFF SGT.JAMES L.BOOKER, SON OF MR. AND MRS.THOMAS F.BOOKER, 1500 CROCKER STREET, HOUSTON, TEX.; SGT.JAMES H.MELEAR, SON OF MR. AND MRS.BOAK C.MELEAR, 3543 AVENUE "H", FORT WORTH, TEX.; STAFF SGT. CHARLES J.MURRAY, SON OF MR. AND MRS.CHARLES S.MURRAY, 2600 DAGGLER STREET, SAGINAW, MICH. (MURRAY IS A RESIDENT OF DILLY, TEXAS); STAFF SGT.GLOVER P.SANDERU, SON OF MR. AND MRS.JAMES B.SANDERS, TRINITY, TEX., TECHNICAL SGT.ELVIN C.STEVENS, SON OF MR. AND MRS.CLAUDE W. STEVENS, CHILLICOTHE, TEX.

FIRST LIEUT.GLEN L.PUGMIRE, SON OF MR. AND MRS.LEN Y.PUGMIRE, 215 WASATCH AVENUE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIRST LIEUT.CARSON O.THOMAS, SON OF MR. AND MRS.OSCAR N.THOMAS, OLYMPIC, WASH.

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SECOND LIEUT.JAMES L.FITZGERALD, SON OF MR. AND MRS.JOHN W. FITZGERALD, MANAWA, WIS.; STAFF SGT.NORMAN W.GRAGES, SON OF MR. AND MRS. HENRY J.GRAGES, 2566 NORTH 21ST STREET, MILWAUKEE; SGT.HENRY W. WHEATON, SON OF MR. AND MRS.ROBERT S.WHEATON, 3545 NORTH 21ST STREET, MILWAUKEE.

PRECEDE KANDY DAY

BY FRANK L.MARTIN

CALCUTTA, FEB 1-(AP)-JAPANESE TROOPS, AFTER YIELDING HUNDREDS OF SQUARE MILES TO THE ALLIES, APPEARED TO BE STIFFENING THEIR REAR-GUARD FORCES AND VIOLENT CLOSE-QUARTER FIGHTING BROKE OUT ON THREE BATTLEFRONTS IN BURMA.

SAGAING, DIRECTLY ACROSS THE IRRAWADDY RIVER FROM THE KEY CITY OF MANDALAY, WAS BEING STEADILY REDUCED BY ALLIED AIR AND GROUND FORCES.

THE FAST U.S. MARS TASK FORCE FAR TO THE NORTHEAST OF MANDALAY WAS BREAKING UP CONCENTRATIONS OF JAPANESE ATTEMPTING TO HOLD ALONG THE BURMA ROAD TO LASHIO.

HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE YESTERDAY OF KANGAW, AN IMPORTANT TOWN DOMINATING THE TAUNGUP ROAD, BUT SAID THE JAPANESE WERE COUNTERATTACKING FIERCELY.

FARTHER NORTH, WEST AFRICAN TROOPS NEARED MONYWA, 40 MILES NORTHWEST OF MANDALAY.

HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND ATTACKED A JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS AREA NEAR MANDALAY YESTERDAY, STARTING MANY FIRES, WHILE OTHER PLANES BOMBED A RAILWAY BRIDGE SOUTH OF THE CITY.

SUPPLY DEPOTS IN THE NORTHERN COMBAT AREA WERE BOMBED AND JAPANESE POSITIONS IN ARAKAN WERE ATTACKED BY FIGHTERBOMBERS.

ME338PEW

30. 24— 22615

WITH RESCUE

LUZON, PHILIPPINES, FEB. 1-(AP)-NOT EVERY JAPANESE SOLDIER IS WHOLE-HEARTEDLY FOR JAPAN.

PFC. FRED VINTON, OF JACKSON, MICH., ONE OF THE AMERICANS RESCUED TUESDAY NIGHT FROM THE CABU PRISON CAMP, ENCOUNTERED A DISSENTER DURING HIS IMPRISONMENT.

VINTON, WHO WAS CAPTURED AT CORREGIDOR, WAS MADE A POWER PLANT ENGINEER.

"I HAD A PIECE OF LUCK," VINTON EXPLAINED.

"THERE WAS ONE GUARD THERE WHO LIKED ME. HE HATED JAP OFFICERS SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE PRACTICALLY BECAME PRO-AMERICAN.

"HE CAME AROUND AND TIPPED US TO 'LISTEN TO YOUR RADIOS' AT THE TIME OF THE INVASION OF LEYTE."

FEB 2 1945

MM745PPW NM

B5KX (E&G)
BY BOB GEIGER (470)

ABOARD AN LCT, SOMEWHERE IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC-(AP)-LCT (LANDING CRAFT, TANK) NO.174 IS CALLED "PISTOL PACKIN' MAMA." SHE HAS BREASTED THE FRONT WAVE OF ISLAND HOPPING VICTORIES NORTHWARD FROM WOODLARK, IN THE MILNE BAY, NEW GUINEA, IN JUNE OF 1943, TO ULITHI, AN ATOLL SOUTH OF JAPAN, IN SEPTEMBER, 1944.

THREE OF HER CREW, BO'S'UNS H.D.MCBRIDE OF 5, ELM AVE., TAKOMA PARK (12) MARYLAND AND E.B.WERTZ, 1229 JONES, NEWBERRY,S.C., AND E.M. 2/C G.W.PETTY OF GOSHEN,VA., HAVE BEEN WITH HER SINCE SHE WAS SHIPPED FROM SAN FRANCISCO IN MARCH, 1943, FOR THE PACIFIC FRONT. HER SKIPPER IS ENS.E.L.KUREK, 3716 MCLEAN ST., CHICAGO, WHO HAS BEEN AROUND SINCE DECEMBER, 1943. ENS.B.K. RUBIN, OF 779 MORTON ST., BOSTON, SOON WILL TAKE HER OVER.

LCT 174 WAS SHIPPED FROM SAN FRANCISCO IN SECTIONS AND THE CREW PUT HER TOGETHER IN BRISBANE,AUSTRALIA.

HER FIRST LANDING, AT WOODLARK, WAS UNOPPOSED AND SHE SAW HER FIRST COMBAT ACTION IN MOROBE BAY, NEW GUINEA. SHE WAS ALONGSIDE A REPAIR SHIP, WITH ANOTHER LCT, WHEN JAPANESE PLANES CAME OVER.

"A BOMB HIT THE OTHER LCT AND IT WENT RIGHT THROUGH WITHOUT EXPLODING," SAID MCBRIDE. "IT PUT A BIG HOLE IN THE BOTTOM AND THEN EXPLODED WHEN IT HIT THE OCEAN FLOOR. THE BLAST BLEW THE CRAFT INTO THE AIR AND WHEN IT SETTLED IN THE WATER ONCE MORE THERE WAS FRUIT CAKE FLYING FOR AS FAR AS YOU COULD SEE. THE LCT HAD BEEN LOADED WITH THE STUFF. THE CREWS OF LCTS WERE EATING FRUIT CAKE FOR A YEAR."

PISTOL PACKIN' MAMA WEARS THE BRONZE STARS OF TWO MAJOR NAVAL BATTLES, THE BATTLE OF NEW GUINEA AND OF THE BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO; SHE HAS HAD MORE THAN 100 "CONDITION ZEBRA" ALERTS AND AIR ATTACKS; SHE HAS MADE THREE INITIAL COMBAT LANDINGS AT LAE, NEW GUINEA; AT ARAWE, NEW BRITAIN AND AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN; SHE HAS SHOT DOWN FOUR JAPANESE PLANES -- AND SHE HASN'T LOST A MAN.

AT BUNA, NEW GUINEA, ON OCT.17 AND 18, 1943, THE JAPANESE SENT 57 PLANES AGAINST A CONVOY OF WHICH LCT 174 WAS A PART.

"WE WATCHED OUR AA AND OUR FIGHTERS KNOCK 52 OF THEM DOWN, AND FIGHTERS GOT THE OTHER FIVE BEFORE THE JAPS GOT BACK TO THEIR HOME BASES AT RABAUL," SAID WERTZ. "THE AIR BATTLE WAS RIGHT OVER US AND IT WAS SOME FIGHT! SOME SHOOTIN'."

PISTOL PACKIN' MAMA HAS BEEN IN SIX OR SEVEN SUCH ATTACKS AND ALTHOUGH SHE SHOWS MANY SCARS, SHE'S NEVER TAKEN A DIRECT HIT.

PROBABLY HER MOST EXCITING EXPERIENCE WAS OFF AITAPE, NEW GUINEA, WHEN SHE GOT STUCK ON A REEF. ANOTHER LCT WAS TRYING TO PULL HER AWAY WHEN SOME JAPANESE BETTYS (BOMBERS) ARRIVED. THE OTHER LCT, IN NAVY LANGUAGE, "GOT THE HELL OUT OF THERE."

NO. 174 WAS A "SITTING DUCK" TARGET, AND DOWN CAME THE BOMBS, SCREAMING. MAMA'S CREW DUCKED. THE BOMBS STRUCK,WITH A TERRIFIC KERPLUNK AND AN EXPLOSION. MAMA JUMPED INTO THE AIR, WITH WATER AND CORAL SPOUTING ALL AROUND HER.

THE SKIPPER GAVE HER THE GUN, FULL ASTERN AND AWAY CAME PISTOL PACKIN' MAMA, CLEAR AND FREE OF THE REEF -- THANKS TO THE ASSIST FROM A JAPANESE PILOT. THERE WASN'T A SHRAPNEL HOLE IN HER.

FJ/XZ318ACW

FEB 2 1945

NY
190 (

B7 G3KX
(190)

WITH THE 1ST ARMY CORPS, LUZON, FEB.1-(AP)-CLOSE TEAMWORK BETWEEN ARTILLERY OF THE 25TH DIVISION AND THREE AIR OBSERVERS BROKE UP A SERIOUS ENEMY COUNTERATTACK BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON ON THE ROAD TO TAYUG, 50 ROAD MILES SOUTHEAST OF LINGAYEN, JAN.29.

ELEMENTS OF THE 27TH DIVISION, COMMANDED BY COL.DAVID H.BUCHANAN OF MARION, VA., HAD ESTABLISHED TWO ROAD BLOCKS IN THE AFTERNOON. NEAR MIDNIGHT A JAPANESE ARTILLERY FORCE BATTERED ITS WAY THROUGH THE FIRST BLOCK AND WAS WELL ON ITS WAY TO THE SECOND WHEN IT WAS SPOTTED IN THE BRIGHT MOONLIGHT BY CAPTS. ROBERT H. REVERE OF MACOMB, MISS. (WHOSE PARENTS LIVE AT 413 NEW YORK AVE., AND WIFE AT 222 FIFTH AVE., SAME CITY); PAUL A.ENGEBRETSON (1308 WEST 8TH) SIOUX FALLS, S.D., AND LT.SPENCER E.WALLACE OF FREDONIA, KAS., (WHOSE PARENTS LIVE AT 509 ROYCE ST., MONTGOMERY, ALA.)

GUIDED BY THE NIGHT-FLYING CUB OBSERVERS, THE 25TH'S ARTILLERY WHICH WAS MILES BEHIND THE ONCOMING JAPANESE, OPENED UP AND STARTED THE JAPANESE-SMASHING JOB. THE FOUR-HOUR FIGHT WAS COMPLETED BY ANTITANK GUNS, BAZOOKAS AND MACHINEGUNS OF INFANTRYMEN HOLDING THE SECOND ROADBLOCK LED BY MAJ.JOHN BRISCOE (WHOSE PARENTS LIVE AT KOSCIUSKO, MISS., AND HIS WIFE AT STARKVILLE, MISS.)

XZ328ACW

WITH RESCUE

LUZON, PHILIPPINES, FEB. 1-(AP)-IT DIDN'T PAY TO BE A SICK MAN IN THE CABU PRISON CAMP.

STAFF SGT.B.C.RAINES, OF BONIFAY, FLA., ONE OF THE AMERICANS RESCUED TUESDAY NIGHT, KNOWS THAT FROM BITTER PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

AN ARMORER AND AERIAL GUNNER OF THE 27TH BOMBER GROUP, HE WAS WOUNDED ON BATAAN AND CAPTURED IN A HOSPITAL. HE HAS BEEN HOSPITALIZED EVER SINCE.

"THE BEST RATIONS WENT TO THE WORKERS," HE SAID.

"IF YOU COULDN'T WORK, YOU GOT WHATEVER THEY COULD SPARE. WE GOT SO HUNGRY IN THE HOSPITAL FOR A WHILE THAT WE SUPPLEMENTED OUR RICE RATION WITH SOUP MADE OF SWEET POTATO LEAVES."

MM745PPW

SO (B) CHIEF OF ORDNANCE SPEAKS HERE FEB 5 AT 7-STATE DINNER
PX
SM534AEW FEB 1 B

FEB 2 1945

B20
(CEGS)
TWENTIETH BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, INDIA, JAN 19-(BY MAIL) -(AP)-THE FIRST BRONZE STAR MEDALS AWARDED TO MEMBERS OF THE TWENTIETH BOMBER COMMAND WERE PRESENTED TO FIVE OFFICERS AT RECENT CEREMONIES.

BRONZE STARS ARE AWARDED "FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE NOT INVOLVING AERIAL FLIGHT."

LIEUT.COL.JOSEPH H.FROST, 1120 STANLEY AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF., WON HIS MEDAL FOR "OUTSTANDING INITIATIVE IN ORGANIZING AND SUPERVISING THE OPERATION OF TANKER AIRCRAFT" WHICH HAULED GASOLINE FOR CHINA-BASED B-29 OPERATIONS ACROSS THE "HUMP."

"EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY" IN SUPERVISING MAINTENANCE OF AIRCRAFT BROUGHT THE AWARD TO MAJ.SAMUEL GERSHON, 515 E.49TH ST., AUSTIN, TEX., A GROUP ENGINEERING OFFICER. MAJ.ALVA S.HASCALL, ROUTE 1, REDLANDS, CALIF., WHO ALREADY HOLDS THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR HIS WORK WITH THE 19TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP, RECEIVED THE BRONZE STAR FOR HIS OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE OF DUTY AS A COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER.

MAJ.HERBERT D.LEWIS, 1949 N.W.EVERETT ST., PORTLAND, ORE., A FLIGHT SURGEON, WAS CITED FOR EXCEPTIONAL MEDICAL SERVICES WHICH MAINTAINED THE HEALTH OF HIS MEN. MAJ.INMAN L.MASSEY, THE FIFTH RECIPIENT, DIRECTED REPAIR AND RETURN OF A B-29 WHICH LANDED ON A SMALL, MUDDY FIELD ONLY 20 MILES FROM JAP LINES. MASSEY LIVES IN FLATONIA, TEX.

THE BOMBER COMMAND ALSO ANNOUNCED THE AWARD OF ELEVEN BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS IN LIEU OF A SECOND AWARD OF THE AIR MEDAL. SEVENTY-THREE MEMBERS OF THE COMMAND RECEIVED AIR MEDALS "FOR OUTSTANDING AND MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" IN FLIGHTS OVER THE HIMALAYAN HUMP OR ON SUPERFORTRESS MISSIONS.

KK539AEW

B28
TWENTIETH BOMBER COMMAND HQ-1ST ADD AWARDS XXX MISSIONS.
THE LIST INCLUDED (ALL AIR MEDALS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED):
SECOND LIEUT.MILTON J.CRASE, SON OF MR.AND MRS.MILTON S.CRASE, 2682 16TH AVE., SANMF MR.AND MRS.ART

2682 16TH AVE., SAN FRANCISCO; STAFF SGT.ROBERT A.NIEDERHAUSER, SON OF MR.AND MRS.ARTHUR C.NIEDERHAUSER, 804 SOUTH OSAGE AVENUE, INGLEWOOD, CALIF.; CAPT.EUGENE TORVEND, SON OF MR.AND MRS.INGOLF TORVEND, PATTERSON, CALIF., OAK LEAF CLUSTER; STAFF SGT.EDWARD B.WHEELER, SON OF MR.AND MRS.HARRY E.WHEELER, 206 MONTECITO WAY, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; MAJOR KONRAD C.KOLANDER, SON OF MR.AND MRS.CONRAD C.KOLANDER, KINGSBURG, CALIF.; CAPTAIN OLIVER B.EISAN, SON OF MR.AND MRS.FRANK B.EISAN, ST.HELENA, CALIF.

FIRST LIEUT.EARL J.ROOKEY, SON OF DANIEL F.ROOKEY, LEWISTON, IDAHO.

FIRST LIEUT.JAMES W.BELL, SON OF MR.AND MRS.HARRY C.BELL, 1148 N.VERMILLION AVE., DANVILLE, ILL.

TECHNICAL SGT.HOWARD B.WILSON, SON OF MR.AND MRS.HOWARD L.WILSON, EVANSVILLE, IND.; STAFF SGT.VICTOR R.MILEY, SON OF MR.AND MRS.ORA MILEY, 1610 SQUARE, ELM ST., MUNCIE, IND.; STAFF SGT.JOHN NORMAND, SON OF MR.AND MRS.JOHN NORMAND, SCHERERVILLE, IND., OAK LEAF CLUSTER; STAFF SGT.ANTHONY TOMCZAK, SON OF MR.AND MRS.CASIMIR TOMCZAK, 3528 MAIN ST., INDIANA HARBOR, IND.

LIEUT.VERNON M.BREDOW, SON OF MR.AND MRS.MAX G.BREDOW, 218 CUTLER ST., WATERLOO, IOWA, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

FIRST LT.GEORGE W.WOLFE, JR., SON OF MR.AND MRSMGEORGE W.WOLFE, BLUE MOUND, KAS.; CAPTAIN GEORGE A.HADLEY, SON OF MR.AND MRS.FLOYD S.HADLEY, GARDEN CITY, KAS.; CAPT.PHILIP W.NICHOLSON, SON OF MR.AND MRS.JACK W.NICHOLSON, ELLIS, KAS.; FIRST LT.HAROLD B.VICORY, SON OF MRS.CHRISTINE W.VICORY, GREENLEAF, KAS.

FEB 2 1945

B29
SGT.GARLAND M.DIETZMAN, SON OF MR.AND MRS.MALCOLM S.DIETZMAN, 3326 VIRGINIA AVE., LOUISVILLE, KY.; FIRST LT.EDWARD R.NORRIS, SON OF MR. AND MRS.WALTER R.NORRIS, 206

8

UTH PRESTON ST., LOUISVILLE.

FIRST LT.CLIFFORD R.BOOTH, SON OF MR.AND MRS.CLIFFORD T.BOOTH, 3111 13TH AVE., SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

SECOND LT.GEORGE A.HEADRICK, SON OF MR.AND MRS.WILLIAM T.HEADRICK, 1315 N.WASHINGTON ST., UNION, MO.; STAFF SGT.GILBERT E.BURKLAND, SON OF MR.AND MRS.GILBERT E.BURKLAND SR., 6039 CHERRY ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.; STAFF SGT.EDWARD BARLOW, SON OF MR.AND MRS.HARRY N.BARLOW, 17720 ONEIDA ST., LEXINGTON, MO.; FIRST LT.SIDNEY H.JACOBSON, SON OF MR. AND MRS.CHARLES A.JACOBSON, 5768 WESTMINISTER PLACE, ST.LOUIS; SGT.WADE SCANTLIN, SON OF MR.AND MRS.TANDY SCANTLIN, OWENSVILLE, MO.

TECHNICAL SGT.JAMES E.BURTNER, SON OF MR.AND MRS.JAMES P.BURTNER, 206 WASHINGTON ST., SAND SPRINGS, OKLA., OAK LEAF CLUSTER; SGT.ROBERT E.TERRILL, SON OF MR.AND MRS.ROBERT B.TERRILL, 208 SOUTH ASH ST., GUTHRIE, OKLA.

FIRST LT.CHARLES J.WATT, SON OF THOMAS R.WATT, 809 EAST FIRST ST., TILLAMOOK, ORE.

MAJOR WALTER S.FELLOWS, SON OF MR.AND MRS.WALTER S.FELLOWS, 103 WEST NORWICH AVE., COLUMBUS, O., OAK LEAF CLUSTER; SGT.NORMAN F.SMITH, SON OF MRS.SUSIE M.SMITH, 702 GARFIELD ST., AKRON, O.; STAFF SGT. CLIFFORD A.WELTER, SON OF MRS.CLARA T.WELTER, 294 NORTH ARLINGTON

ST., AKRON, O.; FIRST LT.HOMER GORDON, SON OF MR.AND MRS.MICHAEL J. GORDON, 4413 GLENVIEW ROAD, WARRENSVILLE HEIGHTS, O.

FIRST LT.LESTER C.BOWEN, SON OF MR.AND MRS.CHARLES E.BOWEN, ROUTE 1, HOMESDALE, PA.; FIRST LT.ROBERT W.GARDNER, SON OF MR.AND MRS.HUGH E.GARDNER, 391 N.GALLATIN AVE., UNIONTOWN, PA.; SECOND LT.ROBERT E. OESEEEEEEEEEEEE

OESTERLING, BUTLER, PA.; TECHNICAL SERGEANT LEO RODDEN, SON OF MRS. RUTH HANNUM, 1039 BELMONT AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA; STAFF SERGEANT HAROLD H.ALTHOUSE, SON OF MR. AND MRS.GEORGE ALTHOUSE, EPHRATA, PA.; STAFF SGT.DONALD E.BARRAS, SON OF MR. AND MRS.JOHN O.BARRAS, 801 ALWINE AVENUE, JEANETTE, PA., OAK LEAF CLUSTER; MASTER SGT.WILLIAM JEFFERY, SON OF WILLIAM JEFFERY, 11 LOOMIS PARK STREET, WILKES BARRE, PA., OAK LEAF CLUSTER; LIEUT.AVREL MASON, SON OF MR. AND MRS.ROGER MASON, DEEP RUN FARM, PERKASIE, PA.

B30 FEB 2 1945

FIRST LIEUT.ROYCE K.JONES, SON OF MR.AND MRS.SAMUEL F.JONES, HIGGINS, TEX.; FIRST LIEUT.CHARLES F.WEAVER, SON OF MR. AND MRS. CHARLES M.WEAVER, 712 SUE AVENUE, HOUSTON, TEX.; FIRST LIEUT.SABA J.BALAGIA, SON OF MRS.LOUISE KALEEL, AUSTIN, TEX., TECHNICAL SERGEANT JAMES W.THURMAN, SON OF MR. AND MRS.FRED L.THURMAN, OLTON, TEX.; STAFF SGT.JAMES L.BOOKER, SON OF MR. AND MRS.THOMAS F.BOOKER, 1509 CROCKER STREET, HOUSTON, TEX.; SGT.JAMES H.MELEAR, SON OF MR. AND MRS.DOAK C.MELEAR, 3543 AVENUE "H", FORT WORTH, TEX.; STAFF SGT. CHARLES J.MURRAY, SON OF MR. AND MRS.CHARLES S.MURRAY, 2609 DAGGLER STREET, SAGINAW, MICH. (MURRAY IS A RESIDENT OF DILLY, TEXAS); STAFF SGT.GLOVER P.SANDERS, SON OF MR. AND MRS.JAMES B.SANDERS, TRINITY, TEX., TECHNICAL SGT.ELVIN C.STEVENS, SON OF MR. AND MRS.CLAUDE W. STEVENS, CHILLICOTHE, TEX.

FIRST LIEUT.GLEN L.PUGMIRE, SON OF MR. AND MRS.LEN Y.PUGMIRE, 215 WASATCH AVENUE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIRST LIEUT.CARSON O.THOMAS, SON OF MR. AND MRS.OSCAR N.THOMAS, OLYMPIC, WASH.

SECOND LIEUT.JAMES L.FITZGERALD, SON OF MR. AND MRS.JOHN W. FITZGERALD, MANAWA, WIS.; STAFF SGT.NORMAN W.GRAGES, SON OF MR. AND MRS. HENRY J.GRAGES, 2566 NORH 21ST STREET, MILWAUKEE; SGT.HENRY W. WHEATON, SON OF MR. AND MRS.ROBERT S.WHEATON, 3845 NORTH 21ST STREET, MILWAUKEE.

KK-JP6 4SAFW

((ADD SCHEDLER) (Q)

MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, LUZON--THIRD ADD WITH RESCUE BY

EDLER (A1@ KX DAY) XXX CAMP.

LT.COL.DONALD W.SAWTELLE, CORPUS CHRISTI,TEX., WAS WITH

ENGINEER UNIT ON CEBU WHEN CORREGIDOR SURRENDERED, BUT ELUDED

JAPANESE SEVERAL MONTHS BEFORE HE WAS CAPTURED.

SAWTELLE, WEARING A LONG RAIN COAT AND A BATTERED GARRISON CAP,

UDLY PASSED THROUGH THE LONG LIBERATION GROUP.

"I HAD UNKIND TREATMENT LIKE EVERYONE ELSE, AND SUFFERED SOME

DSHIPS." HE SAID, "BUT NOW IT'S ALL OVER."

30. 24 — 22617

WITH LUZON RESCUE (140)

UZON,PHILIPPINES,FEB.1-(AP)-WHAT DOES A MAN THINK ABOUT

E A PRISONER OF THE JAPANESE FOR THREE YEARS?

WE THOUGHT OF MANY THINGS," SAID CHIEF STAFF SGT.CLINTON

BLA, OF LONGVIEW,WASH., ONE OF THE MORE THAN 500 RESCUED

DAY NIGHT FROM THE CABU PRISON CAMP. FEB 2 1945

'WE THOUGHT OF HOME AND GIRLS AND MOVIES. BUT WHEN YOU ONLY

A LITTLE FOOD, YOU REACH THE POINT WHERE YOU THINK OF NOTHING

FOOD. IT SEEMS TO ME THAT FOR MONTHS AND MONTHS AT A TIME, WE

OUSAND DREAMED ONLY OF ENOUGH TO EAT;

FOOD. IT SEEMS TO ME THAT FOR MONTHS AND MONTHS AT A TIME, WE

UGHT AND DREAMED ONLY OF ENOUGH TO EAT. MAYBE THAT DOESN'T

ND VERY NOBLE BUT, BELIEVE ME, WHEN YOU DON'T GET IT,

D CAN BE DAMNED NEAR EVERYTHING."

IT WASN'T UNTIL THE MAIN JAPANESE GARRISON AT THE CAMP FLED AND

E PRISONERS BROKE INTO THE FOOD STOCKS THAT THEY EVER FARED WELL.

FORE THAT WINDFALL, THEY LIVED ON A FEW OUNCES OF RICE AND

MOST NO MEAT.

"WHEN THE JAPS BUTCHERED A CARABAO (WATER BUFFALO), THEY'D

ROW US THE HEAD," SAID PVT.ALFRED JOLLY, 990 FULTON ST., N FRANCISCO.

"SOMETIMES THEY'D GIVE US THE BONES FOR SOUP. THAT WAS ABOUT

LL THE MEAT WE GOT."

HW7PPW

WITH LUZON RESCUE (60)

LUZON,PHILIPPINES,FEB.1-(AP)-VIRTUALLY EVERY ONE OF THE MORE THAN 500 AMERICAN AND ALLIED PRISONERS RESCUED FROM THE JAPA TUESDAY NIGHT IS SUFFERING FROM SOME AILMENT, REPORTED FRED HAMPS ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT.

THESE RANGED FROM PRE-SURRENDER WOUNDS TO THE AFTERMATH OF SUCH DIFICIENCY DISEASES AS BERI-BERI AND SCURVY.

MOST OF THEM WISH HOSPITALIZATION TO REGAIN THEIR HEALTH, AT HOME IF POSSIBLE. MANY SAID THEY THEN WOULD LIKE TO COME BACK-- AND HELP FINISH OFF THE JAPANESE.

WWTG:PPW

LUZON--FIRST ADD HAMPSON'S NIGHT LEAD RESCUE SIDEBAR X X RECOVERY INCENTIVES.

SGT.LAVERNE RITCHIE, OF TRENTON,ILL., ONE OF THE RESCUED MEN, SPOKE OF THE DEATH MARCH FROM BATAAN.

"ON THE FIRST DAY OF THAT MARCH, THEY GAVE US NO WATER," HE RECALLED.

FEB 2 1945

"WE DRANK FROM MUD PUDDLES AND EVEN THEN THEY THREATENED US FOR LAGGING."

MASTER SGT.ARTHUR HARRISON, OF FRESNO,CALIF., OF THE 200TH COAST ARTILLERY, ANOTHER PARTICIPANT IN THE MARCH, SAID HE SAW NO MARCHERS GET ANY FOOD FOR SIX DAYS EXCEPT WHAT LITTLE THE FILIPINOS COULD SNEAK TO THEM. ANYONE CAUGHT ACCEPTING THIS FOOD WAS BEATEN.

"HOW MANY DIED?" HARRISON ECHOED A QUESTION FROM A LISTENER.

"GOD, I DON'T KNOW. AT SAN FERNANDO, THEY JAMMED US, 100 TO A SMALL BOX CAR, FOR THE LAST LAP TO CAMP O'DONNELL. AT THE CAMP, WE GOT A CANTEEN OF WATER EACH DAY BUT NO FOOD FOR A COUPLE MORE DAYS. THAT, PLUS THE HARDSHIPS OF THE TRIP, KILLED A LOT MORE."

MORE THAN 100 OF THE MEN RESCUED TUESDAY NIGHT WERE STRETCHER CASES.

THEY WERE CARRIED ON THE BACKS OF THE RANGERS FROM THE STOCKADE DURING THE BREAK TO CARABAO CARTS TWO MILES AWAY. THESE 100 INCLUDED ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEN WITH A SCATTERING OF CIVILIANS AND SEVERAL BRITONS. MANY PRISONERS HAD BEEN SHIFTED TO OTHER CAMPS. SOME WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO JAPAN.

SERGEANT GOODBLA, WHO SURVIVED ALMOST THREE YEARS OF BONDAGE DESPITE A FRACTURED BACK SUFFERED DURING THE LAST DAYS OF CORREGIDOR WHEN A CANNON POWDER CHARGE FELL ON HIM, HAD TO BE HOSPITALIZED.

"I WANT TO GET HOME AND SEE IF THE DOCTORS CAN STRAIGHTEN ME OUT," HE SAID.

FEB 2 1945

LUZON--SECOND ADD PRISONERS RESCUED (BY HAMPSON) X[redacted].

SOME PRISONERS WERE ALMOST HYSTERICAL IN GREETING THEIR DARING RESCUERS.

PFC.THOMAS GRACE, JR., OF NEW ORLEANS, ONE OF THE RANGERS, SAID: "A PRISONER RUSHED UP, EMBRACED AND KISSED ME. I GOT SO DAMNED FLUSTERED THAT I ALMOST FORGOT TO DO MY JOB."

ANOTHER RANGER, PFC.MELVIN C.SHEARER, OF SEWARD, PA., SAID "DURING THE ATTACK, I SAW TWO TRUCKS PARTLY LOADED WITH JAPANESE RIDDLED BY OUR FIRE."

STAFF SGT.CREATUS NORTON, OF HENDERSONVILLE, N.C., STARTED FOR A PRISON CAMP GUARD TOWER. HE AND SGTS.RICHARD MOORE, OF LOS ANGELES AND MELVIN GILBERT, OF PORTLAND, ORE., GOT WITHIN

--

FIVE FEET OF THE TOWER WITHOUT A SINGLE SHOT BEING FIRED. THEN ALL THREE OPENED UP WITH THEIR GUNS, FIRING INTO THE JAPANESE BARRACKS. THEY KILLED BETWEEN 30 AND 40 OF THE SURPRISED NIPPONESE BEFORE THEY COULD GET OUT OF THE BARRACKS.

PFC.HAROLD GILLORY, OF WELSH, LA., USING A BAZOOKA, BLASTED A CROWDED WORKSHOP AREA. HIS FIRE PERMITTED PRISONERS TO POUR OUT.

TWO MEDICAL CORPSMEN, PFC.LEROY MYEROFF, OF EVANSVILLE, IND., AND FIRST SGT.CHARLES BOSARD, OF WARREN, MINN., TOOK OVER WHEN THEIR DOCTOR OFFICER WAS WOUNDED AND THEN CARRIED HIM TO SAFETY.

WHEN THE COLUMN REACHED MOHI, THE RANGERS WERE ALMOST AS HAPPY AS THE PRISONERS.

SAID ONE RANGER: "WE HAD TO BE CAREFUL OF PRISONERS. WE NEVER WORRIED ABOUT OURSELVES. RANGERS CAN TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES AGAINST ANYTHING THE JAPS HAVE GOT. THOSE PRISONERS WHO DIED WEREN'T IN VERY GOOD SHAPE."

FEB 2 1945

GG219PCW NM

A82KK (WEST OUT) (120)
U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, FORWARD AREA, FEB.1-(AP)-SQUADRONS OF FAST, HIGHLY MANEUVERABLE MARINE CORSAIRS, IN THEIR FIRST REGULAR OPERATION FROM AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, HELPED TO PROVIDE FIGHTER COVER DURING THE RECENT THIRD FLEET ATTACKS FROM SAIGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, TO OKINAWA IN THE RYUKYU ISLANDS.

IN A PRESS RELEASE TODAY, FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID THEY "CONTRIBUTED MATERIALLY TO THE SUCCESS WHICH THE U.S. PACIFIC FLEET ACHIEVED" IN THE FAR-RANGING STRIKES.

THE FIRST CORSAIR SQUADRON TO BE ASSIGNED TO A CARRIER IS COMMANDED BY LT.COL.WILLIAM A.MILLINGTON,JR., CORONADO,CALIF.

HE IS THE FIRST MARINE TO TAKE COMPLETE COMMAND OF A CARRIER AIR GROUP AND THE FIRST MARINE PILOT TO SHOOT DOWN AN ENEMY AIRCRAFT WHILE OPERATING AT SEA. THE 30-YEAR-OLD COLONEL DESTROYED A JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANE OVER FORMOSA JAN.2.

GG6AW

UNDATED CHINESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DRASTIC REFORMS FOR THE CHINESE ARMY, INCLUDING DISMISSAL OF APPROXIMATELY ONE-THIRD OF CHINA'S MILITARY PERSONNEL, WILL BE

30 24— 22619

EXECUTED IMMEDIATELY, THE CHUNGKING RADIO SAID LAST NIGHT (THURSDAY) IN AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THAT IN ADDITION TO DISMISSAL OF ONE-THIRD OF THE ARMY'S PERSONNEL, MANY "SUPERFLUOUS MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS" WILL BE ABOLISHED "BEGINNING THIS MONTH" AND THE SCALE OF PAY FOR OFFICERS AND MEN WILL BE INCREASED FROM 25 TO 500 PER CENT.

SB1127PEW

UNDATED BULGARIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 2 1945

PRINCE CYRIL, BROTHER OF THE LATE KING BORIS OF BULGARIA, AND THREE FORMER BULGARIAN PREMIERS WERE AMONG NINE EX-GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SENTENCED TO DEATH TODAY BY THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S COURT ON CHARGES OF TREASON, THE SOFIA RADIO SAID TONIGHT.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THAT FORMER PREMIER BOGDAN PHILOV AND LT. GEN. NIKOLA MIKHOV---BOTH OF WHOM HAD SERVED WITH CYRIL AS REGENTS FOR THE YOUNG KING SIMEON II--WERE CONDEMNED TO DIE WITH CYRIL. THE THREE MEN HAD SERVED AS REGENTS JUST BEFORE A NEW BULGARIAN GOVERN-

MENT BROKE PREVIOUS AXIS TIES WITH GERMANY AND GOT OUT OF THE WAR.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT THEN SIGNED AN ARMISTICE WITH THE ALLIES AND DECLARED WAR ON THE GERMANS.

IN ADDITION, THE BROADCAST SAID DEATH SENTENCES WERE METED OUT TO FORMER PREMIERS DOBRI BOZHILOV AND IVAN BOGRIANOV, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTERS DIMITER SHISHMANOV AND PARVAN DRAGANOV AND TWO FORMER MINISTERS OF THE INTERIOR. OWI EJD 7PEW

FEB 2 1945

BY HARRY T. MONTGOMERY

OWEN SOUND, ONT., FEB. 1-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING'S WARTIME GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, SEVERELY SHAKEN IN RECENT MONTHS OVER THE ISSUE OF CONSCRIPTION FOR FIGHTING OVERSEAS, WILL BE ASSESSED BY T PEOPLE OF THIS NORMALLY OBSCURE COMMUNITY IN A TEST-TUBE BY-ELECTION MONDAY WHICH HAS DRAWN THE RAPT ATTENTION OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY.

IT WILL BE THE FIRST PUBLIC TEST OF KING'S COMPROMISE CONSCRIPTION POLICY, UNDER WHICH LIMITED NUMBERS OF TROOPS DRAFTED FOR HOME SERVICE ONLY ARE BEING SENT ABROAD TO FILL INFANTRY REINFORCEMENT NEEDS.

THE POLICY PLEASES NEITHER FRENCH CANADA, COMPRISING ALMOST ONE-THIRD OF THE DOMINION AND TRADITIONALLY OPPOSED TO THE DRAFT FOR DUTY ABROAD, NOR A LARGE SECTION OF THE REST OF THE COUNTRY FAVORING ALL-OU CONSCRIPTION. THE QUESTION OF NOW CONSCRIPTION IS NOT AN ISSUE IN THIS CONSTITUENCY, BUT THE GOVERNMENT'S COMPROMISE POLICY DEFINTELY IS, AND ONE OF THE BITTEREST CAMPAIGNS IN YEARS REVOLVES ABOUT IT.

IT IS A THREE-WAY RACE, THE SOCIALISTIC COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION, KNOWN AS THE CCF, ENTERED ALONG WITH THE TWO OLD-LINE PARTIES, THE LIBERALS OF PRIME MINISTER KING AND THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES.

THE ELECTION WAS BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE GOVERNMENT OSTENSIBLY MERELY TO PROVIDE A SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR ITS NEW DEFENSE MINISTER, GEN. A. G.L. MCNAUGHTON. A LIBERAL MEMBER RESIGNED TO PROVIDE THE OPENING AND KING DECLARED HE EXPECTED TO WIN BY ACCLAMATION.

THE OPPOSING PARTIES DECIDED OTHERWISE, HOWEVER, AND ARE WAGING AN EXPENSIVE BATTLE, WITH THEIR NATIONAL LEADERS ARRIVING ON THE SCENE TO CAMPAIGN AMONG THE RELATIVE HANDFUL OF FARMER AND SMALL TOWN VOTERS WHOSE BALLOTS WILL MIRROR THE POLITICAL STRESS OF CANADA AT WAR.

THE CONSTITUTENCY, CALLED GREY NORTH, IS COMPOSED OF THE GREAT LAKES PORT OF OWEN SOUND HERE ON THE SOUTHERN SHORE OF GEORGIAN BAY AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRYSIDE OF SMALL BUT SOLID FARMS. OWEN SOUND HAS A POPULATION OF 14,000.

FEB 2 1945

THE ENTIRE CONSTITUENCY HAS ONLY 23,000 VOTERS.

THE POLITICAL EXPERTS FROM OTTAWA ARE SOMEWHAT BAFFLED BY THE TACITURNITY OF THESE VOTERS OF OLD-LINE BRITISH STOCK, WHO ARE OUTWARDLY UNRESPONSIVE TO THE LAVISH APPEALS MADE TO THEM AND WHO DECLINE TO DISCUSS EVEN AMONG THEMSELVES HOW THEY ARE GOING TO VOTE.

AS A RESULT, IT IS REGARDED AS ANYBODY'S RACE.

ONLY ONE OF THE CANDIDATES, THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE'S FORMER MAYOR W. GARFIELD CASE, IS A LOCAL CITIZEN. HE IS A 45-YEAR-OLD

LIFE INSURANCE AGENT MAKING HIS SECOND BID FOR FEDERAL OFFICE. HE RAN THIRD IN THE 1940 PARLIAMENTARY BALLOTING, RUNNING AS AN INDEPENDENT LIBERAL WELL BEHIND THE TWO OLD-LINE PARTY CANDIDATES.

THE CCF ENTERED AIR VICE MARSHAL A. EARL GODFREY, RETIRED, 54-YEAR-OLD WORLD WAR HERO NOW A WELL-TO-DO EXECUTIVE OF AN INDUSTRIAL FIRM AT GANANOQUE ONT IN THE THOUSAND ISLANDS DISTRICT 300 MILES AWAY.

GODFREY WHOSE MILITARY RANK CORRESPONDS TO THAT OF A MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE ARMY, IS, LIKE GEN. MCNAUGHTON, MAKING HIS FIRST VENTURE INTO POLITICS.

GEN. MCNAUGHTON, 57, WAS THE BUILDER OF THE MODERN CANADIAN ARMY WHO RETIRED A YEAR AGO OSTENSIBLY BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH BUT UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES NEVER FULLY EXPLAINED. HE TOLD A POLITICAL MEETING TODAY THAT HE LEFT THE ARMY "NOT BY MY OWN DESIRE OR WILL".

A GREAT POPULAR IDOL UPON HIS RETIREMENT, PRIME MINISTER KING NAMED HIM DEFENSE MINISTER IN THE CONSCRIPTION CRISIS OF LAST NOVEMBER, HIS POPULARITY AS A POLITICIAN WILL BE TESTED MONDAY.

MONTGOMERY, NOTE DESK- SORRY THIS IS LATE BUT ARRIVED HERE LATE. WILL FILE EARLY TOMORROW AND SATURDAY. CAN BE REACHED AT PATERSON HOUSE.

MONTGOMERY FEB 2 1945

XX- 625PEW.

UNDATED REFUGEES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A GRIM PICTURE OF MILLIONS OF GERMAN REFUGEES FLEEING A "GRUESOME FATE" IN THE EAST WAS PAINTED TODAY IN A BERLIN WIRELESS DISPATCH TO GERMAN ARMY NEWSPAPERS, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION REPORTED. IT ATTEMPTED TO REASSURE SOLDIERS WITH RELATIVES AMONG THE HOMELESS BY SAYING THAT "EVERYTHING HUMANLY POSSIBLE" WOULD BE DONE BY NAZI WELFARE AGENCIES AND THAT NEWS OF INDIVIDUALS WOULD BE SENT "AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE."

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLM TIDNINGEN, MEANWHILE, SAID THAT "BERLIN TODAY LOOKS LIKE A CITY IN THE FRONT LINE ITSELF." THE DISPATCH, QUOTED BY THE BRITISH RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY OWI, ESTIMATED GERMAN REFUGEES FROM THE EAST TOTALED 4,500,000.

"THOUSANDS OF OUR COMRADES AT THE FRONT WILL WONDER, 'WHERE IS MY WIFE?' OR 'WHAT HAS BECOME OF MY CHILDREN, MY PARENTS?'" SAID THE EYEWITNESS NAZI DISPATCH DIRECTED TO THE GERMAN ARMY PAPERS.

"MUCH SNOW HAS FALLEN ON THE ROADS OF MIGRATION AND SUFFERING. THE LOW FARM HOUSES IN WHICH WE THROW OURSELVES UPON STRAW REMAIN BUT EPHEMERAL PICTURES FOR US. BEHIND US ARE TEARS, WHICH WERE SHED ON THE DOORSTEPS OF SMALL AND LARGE FARMYARDS IN THE WARTHEGAU, AND THE RED, GLOWING SKIES OF THE NIGHT WHICH CAUSED THESE PEASANT TEARS.

"OUR EARS STILL RING FROM THE HARD KNOCKS AT WINDOWS AND DOORS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT: 'PACK YOUR BELONGINGS, PUT HORSES INTO HARNESS, A PACK OF SOVIET TANKS IS APPROACHING THE VILLAGE.'"

DESCRIBING THE REFUGEE RECEPTION CENTERS, THE DISPATCH ADDED:

"TENS OF THOUSANDS ARE STREAMING INTO THE COUNTRY EVERY DAY. WHEN THE TRAINS ARRIVE IN THE STATIONS, PARTY ASSISTANTS AND THEIR UNITS ARE READY TO LOOK AFTER EVERYONE. THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST WELFARE SCHEME DISTRIBUTES FOOD; THE HITLER BOYS CARRY LUGGAGE; POLITICAL PARTY OFFICIALS GIVE ADVICE AND INFORMATION.

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"IN BERLIN ALONE, IN ONE OF THE BIG ASSEMBLY CENTERS, TENS OF THOUSANDS PASS DAILY THROUGH THE TRANSIT CAMPS. IF THEY ARE UNABLE TO FIND ACCOMODATION WITH RELATIVES AND HAVE NO DEFINITE DESTINATION POINTS OF THEIR OWN, THEY LEAVE FROM HERE IN COLLECTIVE TRANSPORTS FOR AREAS IN THE REAR. TO DIRECT TREKS OF REFUGEES IN SUCH A WAY THAT THEY DON'T INTERFERE WITH OUR TROOP MOVEMENTS CALLS FOR REAL GENERAL STAFF WORK. IT CAN BE SAID THAT ON THE WHOLE THIS HAS BEEN DONE SUCCESSFULLY."

A152FX
UNDATED JAPANESE (60)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
A CLAIM, UNCONFIRMED BY ANY ALLIED SOURCES, WAS MADE TODAY BY TOKYO RADIO THAT JAPANESE SUBMARINES TORPEDOED AND PROBABLY SANK TWO LARGE AMERICAN TRANSPORTS AND AN OIL TANKER OFF THE WEST COAST OF LUZON TUESDAY.
THE CLAIM ALSO WAS MADE THAT THE JAPANESE AIRFORCE HAS SUNK "ANOTHER ENEMY SUBMARINE" IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC.
THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
HW1101PPW NM

ANS
NEW YORK, FEB. 1-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES NAVY'S CAPITAL SHIPS CAN FIRE IN 1,500 HOURS A WEIGHT OF SHELLS EQUIVALENT TO GERMANY'S SHELL PRODUCTION FOR AN ENTIRE YEAR, THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY SAID TODAY.
BASING ITS STATEMENT ON NAVY DEPARTMENT DATA THAT THE 23 BATTLESHIP OF THE FLEET HAVE A FIRING RATE OF MORE THAN 12,000 TONS OF SHELLS AN HOUR, THE COMPANY ADDED:
"WITH CRUISERS JOINING IN, THAT FIGURE WOULD BE MORE THAN DOUBLED, GIVING A RATE FOR THE TWO CLASSIFICATIONS OF MORE THAN 24,000 TONS AN HOUR.
"THUS, IN 1,500 HOURS THESE WARSHIPS WOULD HAVE A FIRING RATE OF 36,000,000 TONS, OR EQUAL TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL ANNUAL STEEL PRODUCING CAPACITY OF GERMANY AS OF THE END OF 1944."
SN421PEW

FEB 2 1945

A66
--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--EASTERN FRONT: 45 MILES (ACCORDING TO BERLIN; 63 MILES, FROM BEYERSDORF, BY OFFICIAL RUSSIAN ACCOUNT).
2--WESTERN FRONT: 310 MILES FROM LINNICH-JULICH-DUREN AREA).
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).
JR644AEW

845 (Q)
(175)
THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NORTHERN SECTOR: BRITISH AND CANADIANS MOPPED UP IN DIKE AREAS NORTH OF TILBURG, HOLLAND; AMERICANS HELD 35-MILE LINE ALONG ROER RIVER.
CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS ADVANCED UNDER ARTILLERY SUPPORT INTO SIEGFRIED LINE OUTPOSTS; NAZI SILENCE INDICATED FRESH WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM THINNING DEFENSES.
ALSATIAN SECTOR: AMERICANS CAPTURED GAMBSHEIM, AND LACK OF OPPOSITION SUGGESTED GERMAN WITHDRAWAL FROM RHINE BRIDGEHEAD NORTH OF STRASBOURG; FRENCH CLOSED IN ON COLMAR POCKET.
--DASH--
THE ARMIES OF THE WEST
CANADIAN FIRST, BRITISH SECOND ARMIES: CLEARED DIKE AREAS NORTH OF TILBURG IN HOLLAND.
U.S. NINTH: HELD 35-MILE SECTION OF ROER RIVER WEST BANK.
U.S. FIRST, THIRD ARMIES: ADVANCED INTO SIEGFRIED LINE UNDER HEAVY ARTILLERY SUPPORT. GERMANS BELIEVED WITHDRAWING FROM OUTER DEFENSES

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: CAPTURED GAMBSHEIM, AMID SIGNS OF GERMAN ABANDONMENT OF RHINE BRIDGEHEAD NORTH OF STRASBOURG.
FRENCH FIRST ARMY: CLOSED IN ON COLMAR.
--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS
FIRST INFANTRY: PUSHED WITHIN SIGHT OF SIEGFRIED DEFENSES.
SECOND INFANTRY: ADVANCED IN MONSCHAU FOREST.
THIRD AND 28TH INFANTRY: AIDED FRENCH IN PUSH ON COLMAR.
82ND AIRBORNE: ADVANCED INSIDE GERMANY, NORTHEAST OF ST.VITH.
G835AEW

FEB 2 1945

A67
FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
FEB. 1, 1941 - SECRETARY OF NAVY FRANK KNOX TELLS SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE IT WOULD TAKE "FIVE OR SIX YEARS" TO COMPLETE THE NAVY'S NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM. GERMAN PLANES BOMB BRITISH SEA COMMUNICATIONS ALONG EGYPTIAN AND LIBYAN COASTS.
JR644AEW

FIRST LEAD UNDATED BATAAN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
AMERICAN WARSHIPS ARE NEARING CORREGIDOR WHILE OTHERS IN SUBIC BAY ARE SHELLING NORTHWESTERN BATAAN PENINSULA IN THE PHILIPPINES, UNCONFIRMED TOKYO RADIO BROADCASTS REPORTED TODAY.
"THE ENEMY IS SENDING WARSHIPS TO THE VICINITY OF CORREGIDOR ISLAND," [illegible] BROADCAST SAID. "FROM CORREGIDOR (AT THE ENTRANCE MANILA BAY) CRUISING OF AMERICAN SHIPPING IN THE ADJACENT WATERS REPORTED."
A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY X X X PICKING UP PREVIOUS AT START OF [illegible] OND GRAF.
SF716APW NM

A77FX
UNDATED BATAAN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
POWERFUL AMERICAN NAVAL UNITS IN SUBIC BAY ARE SHELLING NORTHWESTERN BATAAN PENINSULA IN THE PHILIPPINES, AN UNCONFIRMED TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST REPORTED TODAY.
A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH SAID "MORE THAN TEEN BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS, DESTROYERS AND SEVERAL OTHER UNIDENTIFIED SHIPS" HAD STEAMED INTO SUBIC BAY, WHICH GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR EARLIER ANNOUNCED WAS AGAIN BEING CONVERTED INTO AN AME NAVAL STATION.
THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RECORDED THE BROADCASTS.
WW421APW NM

30. 24 — 22623

RUSSIANS NEAR ODER IN STETTIN-BERLIN DRIVE; U.S. GAINS 3 MILES IN WESTWALL; COLMAR TAKEN; 3 COLUMNS PRESS ON MANILA, ONE 18 MILES OFF

ZHUKOV'S TROOPS REACH ODER-RIVER NEAR FRANKFURT

Soviet First Army Forces Swing Toward Baltic Port of Stettin.

ADVANCE 19 MILES

Russian Spearheads Drive Within 38 Miles of German Capital.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 3—(AP) The Soviet High command announced last night that Russian troops in a 15-mile smash through the Kustrin-Frankfurt defense arc had rolled to within 51 miles of Berlin, while the Germans said the Red army already was attacking Kustrin and had reached the Oder river at new points only 38 miles from the imperilled Reich capital.

Simultaneously, the right wing of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army penetrated to within 36 miles southeast of Stettin, the Baltic port for Berlin, threatening to cut off a 13,500-square-mile sector of Pomerania, the Polish corridor and Danzig territory.

This stroke, a two-day 19-mile fighting advance northwest of fallen Landsberg, was aimed both at lessening the danger of a German flanking attack against Zhukov's Berlin-bound central spearheads, and also at the eventual seizure of the prize ports of Stettin, Gdynia and Danzig.

Red Troops Attack Kustrin

Berlin said that Soviet tank forces had begun attacking Kustrin, 40 miles northeast of bomb-ridden Berlin, after coiling around northwest of that ancient fortress city and reaching the Oder river 39 miles or less from the Axis capital.

Other Soviet forces to the south were reported to have reached the Oder river on both sides of Frankfurt, 16 miles south of Kustrin and 38 miles from the capital. Berlin indicated that some Soviet units, perhaps patrols, already had crossed the icy Oder in this area.

Moscow's communique announced the capture of Alt Limmritz, on the southern side of the Warthe river 10 miles east of vulnerable Kustrin, which is on the eastern side of the Oder at its confluence with the Warthe. In this advance along the Warthe the Russians were threatening to outflank Kustrin and take it from the rear.

Late German broadcasts said that the Kustrin garrison was in close quarter combat with Soviet units attacking the town along the northern bank of the Warthe. "The Germans still hold the town," the broadcast said.

Although the Russians did not officially place their troops at the rim of Kustrin, dispatches from Moscow said the Soviet artillerymen already were pumping shells into that city.

Rip Through Nazi Lines

Eight miles south of Alt Limmritz the Russians made their greatest gain of the day, plunging 15 miles straight through heavily reinforced German lines and capturing the seven-way communications prize of Drossen, 14 miles northeast of menaced Frankfurt and 51 miles east of Berlin.

In taking Drossen the Russians by-passed Zielenzig, one of the powerful German hedghog positions protecting Frankfurt, and swept to within 10 miles of the Oder river crossing town of Goritz, mid-way between the collapsing Kustrin-Frankfurt arc.

At the lower end of a curving 55-mile-wide bulge pointed toward Berlin and Stettin, the Russians in a 11-mile advance seized Malsow, 24 miles east of Frankfurt and four miles south of outflanked Zielenzig. Wallwitz, three miles southeast of Malsow and four miles northeast of Sternberg, another German stronghold in the Oder-Warthe bend, also was captured.

During the day Zhukov's troops overran more than 150 localities in Germany despite thousands of German reinforcements hurled into the desperate struggle along the Oder's eastern approaches and despite a thaw which hampered mechanized operations.

In the drive on Stettin the Russians captured Soldin, 57 miles northeast of Berlin and 25 miles northeast of Kustrin. This seizure put them within 36 miles of Stettin by Moscow's account, but Berlin placed them even closer.

A German broadcast told of the dispersal of Soviet troops between Pyritz and Arnswalde, 22 and 38 miles southeast of the prize Baltic port. Pyritz is 15 miles north of Soldin, whose fall cut the Kustrin-Stettin highway and also a secondary Berlin-Danzig rail line.

Ninety-two miles northeast of Soldin other Soviet troops were within 58 miles of the Baltic, striking beyond captured Ratzebuhr, in their attempt to cut Pomerania into several segments.

German broadcasts reflected the Nazis' alarm at the drive on Stettin as well as Berlin. The German news agency DNB said that events were approaching a "decisive feat of arms," and said that the eastern danger zone could be divided into two main areas—the march on Berlin and the attempt to break Stettin and split the German northeastern armies from those in central Germany.

Reach Oder River

Along the middle reaches of the Oder river 100 miles southeast of Berlin Russian troops reached the stream on a new seven-mile front between captured Boyadel and Lippen in advances of up to 13 miles. Boyadel is 13 miles east of Grunberg, a German communications point beyond the Oder, and Lippen is five miles northeast of the west bank Oder town of Neusalz.

Berlin said that other Soviet troops were attacking at various points on both sides of the Oder southward as far as Ratibor, 12 miles north of Noravska Ostrava, Czechoslovakia's third largest city astride the Moravian gateway to Prague and Vienna. Other Soviet units were threatening Moravska Ostrava from the east, having reached Pszczyna, Polish Silesian town 29 miles from Moravska Ostrava, Berlin said.

The surrounded German garrisons in Poznan, western Poland, and Schneidemuhl, Pomeranian rail city 70 miles to the northwest, still were holding out, but Berlin said that Russian shock troops had penetrated inside both cities.

Narrow Prussian Pocket

In East Prussia the Russians narrowed down the German-held territory to less than 1,000 square miles of the original 14,283, capturing 100 localities during the day. These included Domnau and Schippenbeil, junction towns 20 and 33 miles southeast of encircled Konigsberg, and Guttstadt, 46 miles south of the East Prussian capital.

The German garrison in Konigsberg was reported running out of ammunition, but the Moscow communique did not announce any fresh Russian progress in the fight to annihilate the Nazi defenders.

Twenty-two miles northwest of Konigsberg other Soviet units split the Samland peninsula into two sectors by capturing Germau, road junction two miles from its western tip. The Russians in this area now had reached Danzig bay at a point seven miles north of Fischhausen.

Adolf Hitler's newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter reported that "small forces" of Zhukov's army had crossed the Oder, apparently due east of Berlin.

Zhukov Runs Into Thick Enemy Minefield, but Presses On Toward Nazi Capital—Assaults to Reduce Kustrin Begun.

London, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—Russian forces have made one attempt to storm across the Oder in their onslaught toward Berlin, a German broadcast said today, and other Berlin reports indicated Soviet patrols might already have crossed.

The German High Command clamped a blackout on news from the sector as one military commentator told of the attempted crossing in the area of Kustrin, forty miles east of Berlin.

Berlin radio accounts said that Marshal Gregory Zhukov had brought up strong forces along the Oder on both sides of Frankfurt and that assaults to reduce the fortress of Kustrin were under way.

The German communique, however, completely omitting mention of the sector, said the Russians everywhere else except in East Prussia had been checked after hard fighting and Moscow dispatches said Zhukov had run into thick minefields and a hard shell of German armor along the ninety-mile front threatening the German capital.

Zhukov's tanks have sliced between German strongpoints to within sight of the Oder and have reached highly important operational areas in the region of Frankfurt and Kustrin, Moscow dispatches said.

Marshal Stalin's ace field commander shoved his heaviest artillery up close behind the front to shell Frankfurt. Moscow said that Kustrin had been under an all-day bombardment. Berlin declared the Kustrin garrison was "at grips with the enemy at close quarters, but we still hold the town."

Across the river fresh reserves of Volkssturmers and Volkssturm Grenadiers, along with

STRONG RED FORCES MENACE FRANKFURT

"alarm battalions" from Stettin, were reported taking their place in deep fortifications.

Declaring the capital could and would be defended, Hitler's newspaper said: "German armed forces are in a position to build barriers which the enemy, who has crossed the Oder with very small forces only, cannot even threaten."

Heavy fighting raged on a line from the area of Glogau, on the Oder 115 miles southeast of Berlin, to Kustrin, in the angle of the Oder and Warthe east and slightly north of Berlin.

The Germans declared they had thrown the Russians out of Kustrin, and that thousands of German men, women and children were being rushed to the east to dig a great system of trenches to make Berlin a bloody disappointment for the Russians.

Moscow dispatches reported, however, that Zhukov was working to bring up stronger forces; was massing his infantry and storm guns close behind his tank spearheads, and that the "storming of the Oder is not too distant a project."

Nazis Moving War Vehicles

Red Army airmen, returning from missions west of the Oder, reported that the main highways and railroads from Berlin, which were under aerial attack, were crammed with German military traffic moving toward the Oder.

Thousands of workers in labor battalions were working night and day along these thoroughfares to keep them clear, the airmen reported.

Fires raged in the threatened capital from an RAF night bombing, heightening the confusion of the city.

Stormed In Seven Years' War

Century-old Kustrin, with its fortress built by Frederick the Great, was within range of the guns of the Russians for the second time in its history, Moscow accounts said. The Russians stormed it in the Seven Years War.

The Russians now were inside Germany in Silesia, Brandenburg and Pomerania on a 375-mile front.

But it was the Germans who told of the closest approach to Berlin.

Russian Distance Report

By Moscow account, these were the distances of the Red Army from these immediate objectives on the Berlin front:

KUSTRIN—About 11 miles, from the sector southwest of Duhringshof. This would be about 51 miles from Berlin and the nearest approach yet reported in Moscow dispatches.

ZIELENZIG—In the Warthe-Oder Bend—Four to 5 miles, from the region west of Gleisen. The Germans reported the Russians in the Zielenzig area several days ago.

STERNBERG—Seven miles south of Zielenzig—Seven to 8 miles, from west of Lagow.

FURSTENBURG — On the Oder, about 15 miles south of Frankfurt—about 20 miles from the Griesel area.

CROSSEN—On the Oder 30 miles southeast of Frankfurt—Nine miles from the Leitersdorf salient.

Red Tank Victories

Moscow dispatches, however, said Soviet tanks had knifed between these hot points and won significant victories.

The spearheads, therefore, were considerably closer to Berlin than the 51 to 80 miles indicated by these positions.

It was through these holes, Moscow said, that the most menacing threat was developing with some advance units perhaps within 15 miles of the fortified city of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, 40 miles from Berlin.

Along his front of 90 miles Zhukov had developed an impressive operating area from which he might strike out to storm across the Oder at any one of a number of places.

Four Bridges Standing

From Kustrin to Crossen there were four bridges still standing, according to Russian reports, but they probably were mined, and the Germans were still engaged in dynamiting possible ice bridges all the way from Kustrin to Silesia.

On his extreme right flank in northeastern Pomerania, Zhukov pushed on from captured Ratzebuhr to within 9 miles of Neustettin and only about 55 miles from the Baltic in a drive to seal off the remainder of the Polish corridor and part of Pomerania.

Zhukov was only about 50 miles from Kostin, where he would cut the last land escape route from Danzig.

He thus was fashioning a third big trap along the Baltic, the others being in the dwindling German-held portion of East Prussia and the Liepaja Peninsula in Latvia.

Near Bay Of Danzig

Northwest of Konigsberg in East Prussia the Russians were within sight of the Bay of Danzig after moving around to the north of the Junkers capital and clamping a hold on both sides of the city.

The Soviets remained silent on their Silesian offensive, but Moscow dispatches said Marshal Ivan Konev was building up his 1st Ukranian Army supply lines to bridgeheads across the Oder on both sides of Breslau and would not remain inactive long.

Both Moscow and Berlin reflected the relief that a critical phase of the Russian offensive was near. The Moscow radio called upon the Germans to surrender and avert "impending catastrophe," while the Nazis — hinting at strong counter-measures — promised "the bloodiest disappointment" for the Russians.

Russians Want Allies to Open Offensive Now

Press and Radio Call for 'General Assault' in West, Cite Nazi Shift of Troops

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP).—Moscow hinted strongly today that it was time for the Allies to launch a full offensive in the west.

"All freedom-loving nations, inspired by the epoch-making successes of Soviet soldiers, are impatiently awaiting a general assault on Hitlerite Germany from all sides," said "Izvestia," the government newspaper.

A Moscow broadcast in English declared: "In the belief that there would be a long lull in the west Hitler rushed trainload after trainload of troops and whole big formations from that front to the east."

Thaw Slows Troops On Both Fronts

London, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—A troublesome thaw developed on both the eastern and western fronts in Europe today.

Moscow said this should be remedied shortly, however, for fresh icy winds were moving west from Siberia.

NAZI PROPAGANDA SEEKS TO STIFFEN GERMAN MORALE

LONDON, Feb. 2 — (AP) Nazi propagandists sought tonight to stiffen the German people against an expected "last surrender call" from the Big Three conference by warning of "political trickery in the decisive round of the war."

Neutral and German reports said that feverish preparations for defense of Berlin continued and a Moscow broadcast claimed that Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels already had deserted the capital with his propaganda ministry for Bavaria.

"Victory or Siberia"

Dienst Aus Deutschland, a publication of the German foreign office, told the German people that their choice lies between "victory or Siberia" and expressed the fear that the Russians might try to use the free German committee in Moscow politically against the Reich.

"The German foreign office does not consider Gen. Walter Von Seidlitz (chairman of the free German committee) as a political reality, but as an ordinary traitor and deserter," the transocean news agency said. "But the Soviet Union is a reality to be reckoned with and its behavior therefore must be studied."

The German Evening Press denounced what it called the Big Three's "planned offensive against the war morale of the German people." Allied leaders were called "war criminals" and "arch hypocrites."

The Voelkischer Beobachter's headline said: "new gigantic swindle planned — Stalin, Roosevelt Churchill want to outstrip Wilson." German broadcasts said the three were meeting in a "Romanian Black Sea port."

"The Bolshevists, Americans and British may differ on many points concerning their aspirations for world domination," the Beobachter said. "But on one point they are perfectly united—in their boundless, withering hatred against the German people and the determination that no Germany should arise from this war which would be more than a semi-colony of one world power or another."

DNB announced that food rations for the next eight weeks would have to last for nine weeks and called upon all Germans for new sacrifices "to help feed, clothe and shelter our refugees.

"Reduce our wants to bare necessities and use even those sparingly," the news agency told civilians.

Fires Started in Berlin

The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm Aftonbladet said that huge fires started by Mosquito attacks on Berlin last night and early today added to the gloom there as a "ring of trenches and trap tanks around the entire city was being extended feverishly."

"Policemen with steel helmets and rifles are standing guard in the outskirts of the capital," the Swedish correspondent said. "Columns of tanks, troops and armored trucks constantly roll through the city while more and more Berliners are commanded to join the Volkssturm units near the city. Key positions along the wide superhighways and other roads leading into Berlin are being manned and fortified."

The correspondent said Berlin's double-decker buses were being sent along the highways in the direction of Danzig to pick up refugees, hiking along the roads from West Prussia.

Unofficial reports reaching London from inside Germany said a connected series of saltmine fortresses near Berchtesgaden has been prepared as the possible final Nazi holdout position. The old salt mine caves were said to have been made gasproof and bombproof and capable of sheltering 100,000 men for months if properly stocked.

The caves were reported to be connected and fitted up with a high-powered communications system with which the Germans could direct operations wherever fighting was in progress.

This inner defense area was said to cover between 100 and 150 square miles around Berchtesgaden, Hallein and Saltzburg, an area of tall Alpine peaks. This inner shell was reported surrounded by a much larger defended area running from the eastern frontier of Switzerland to a point west of Vienna.

CALLS NAZIS WEARY

London, Feb. 2 (A. P.). Germany was described as a war-weary nation with a steadily declining morale by repatriated British soldiers who arrived at Liverpool last night aboard the Red Cross ship Letitia.

But the German people still are ruled with iron discipline and are terrified to do anything not in accordance with Nazi fanaticism, said Major Miles Reid, who was captured by the Germans in Greece in 1941.

Sergt.-Major F. Jordon said the Germans realize now that they are "on the wrong side of the fence again."

Berlin at Stake As Battle Nears The 'Oder Box'

Quality of Fortifications Stretching Out 40 Miles From Capital a Mystery

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP).—The "Oder box"—a flat, rectangular stretch of heavily populated territory between the Oder River and Berlin—may be the scene of one of history's crucial battles.

There the fate of Berlin—one of the five largest cities in the world—seemingly hangs in the balance. There, to a point as far as forty miles from Berlin the Germans are rushing work battalions to build trenches and fortifications.

The Germans, it is understood, have long had a system of fortified strongpoints in the area, but little information has leaked out about what they are doing to strengthen them against the great Russian blow to come. Whether they could offer any serious obstacle to the armored spearheads of the Red Army is not known.

Certainly, the Germans must throw into this critical area, whatever its defenses, powerful and mobile forces, and the Oder River line must be manned north and southeast of the "box."

Valuable German strength is now scattered in Norway and the Baltic states, and in Hungary, where the Germans have tried to hold Budapest. There is the possibility that some of the forces in Norway and the Baltic states may be returned by way of the Baltic Sea. Continued control of the Baltic port of Stettin is vital for such a move, however, and the Russians have a strong spearhead pointed at Stettin.

If the Germans can bring in reinforcements for the Oder line, they will have a chance to utilize natural features of terrain farther south. The area southeast of Berlin in the Frankfurt-Cottbus-Berlin triangle is wooded country thickly strewn with lakes and streams, terrain lending itself to a defense with relatively light forces.

It was a popular resort area in peace time. Summer week-enders scarcely dreamed in those times that some day they would be digging ditches there for a last-ditch defense of the German capital.

Still farther south lies an area, which, if the Oder line can be held, could prove to be a powerhouse of Nazi defense—the "Bohemian bastion."

Behind mountain barriers the rich industrial area of western Czechoslovakia is relatively untouched by war. In it are the big Skoda munitions factories. Much equipment has been moved there from bombed industrial areas of Germany.

Should the Red Army drive past Vienna, all that area would be menaced from the south, but the Russians still are well to the east of the Austrian capital.

Thaws, Mud May Halt Russians Short Of Berlin

Paris, Feb. 2 (AP)—Logistics—the military science of getting supplies into the battle line—rather than a reinforced German defense, may decide whether the present Russian offensive carries across the Oder River and the last 40 miles to Berlin.

That is the opinion of the best available unofficial military intelligence here, although admittedly not much is known here of the full capabilities of the Russian breakthrough or the exact intention of the Soviet command.

It is quite possible the Red Army surge, while it has staggered the *Wehrmacht* to its knees, may stop short of Berlin, but if it does it may well be because of this logistic problem.

Weather, Mud The Keys

The weather and the Polish mud are keys to that. The Russians have now reached that part of Germany where the road system improves with every mile—but behind them are the great supply line trails across 250 miles or more of the Polish plain.

That plain now is frozen and snow-covered, making it possible for vehicles and sleds to run without difficulty. But from late March through April the roads become virtually useless with thaws and spring mud.

There are rail lines, but these take some time to change to the Russian wide gauge—and this would mean widening tunnels and underpasses and cutting away station landings all along the routes.

By all normal procedures of logistics the Russians would find it necessary to stop their onrush well before the thraw. They could then establish a strong line for the next jumpoff and get supplies up to strengthen and maintain that line before the roads bog down.

The Oder—within knockout distance of Berlin—is regarded by many observers as the likely place for that buildup, although obviously the Russians could be expected to secure strong bridgeheads across it before easing the pressure.

Possibilities Cited

The Russians could fan out north and seize Stettin. They could mop up East Prussia and the remainder of the Baltic coast. They could push on deeper into Czechoslovakia and beyond Budapest in Hungary.

Speculation that the Soviet drive might stop short of Berlin is based almost entirely on logistics. But the answer is most uncertain—for the Russians in the past have defied normal handicaps and supply limitations.

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NAZIS MOVING YANK CAPTIVES

Prisoners Taken on Foot From Path of Russians.

Washington, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—The Germans are moving American prisoners, on foot, from two camps in the path of the Russian advance to western areas of the Reich.

The American Red Cross said today that information received through the international organization at Geneva reported that fifty-eight Americans were known to have been in Camp Stalag VIII-B and Stalag 344 last November and that prisoners from these two camps were being moved west.

Stalag VIII-B was at Teschen in Silesia and the other camp at Lamsdorf, on the Polish-Czech frontier.

Geneva also reported, the Red Cross said, that other camps in eastern Germany are being withdrawn westward, although no details on these movements are available.

The United States has asked Russia for information on American prisoners released by the advancing Red armies, but so far no reports have been received. At the time Romania fell, a large number of Americans, chiefly airmen, were released.

The OWI reported a Berlin dispatch saying that Norwegian and Anglo-American prisoners also had been moved from a prison camp at Schildberg, Silesia, to Luckenwalde, south of Berlin. The dispatch, to a Stockholm newspaper, said the prisoners were forced to make a strenuous march through the snow.

Japs Deny Fleeing Berlin

LONDON, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—Reports that the Japanese Embassy staff had left Berlin were described today by the Tokio radio as "sheer nonsense."

AMERICANS CRACK 2 DEFENSE BELTS OF SIEGFRIED LINE

Third Army Seizes Vi... Within Five Miles of Prum.

YANKS DRIVE ON BONN

French, Doughboys Batter Weakening Nazi Defenses at Colmar

Bachmeier

PARIS, Feb. 2—(AP) The U. S. First army assault carried it 10 miles into Germany southeast of Aachen today in a three-mile drive that broke through the first of the Siegfried line's two main defense belts at their widest part. This point is 33 miles from the vital communications center of Bonn on the Rhine.

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The U. S. Third army along the southern sector of the 40-mile front likewise was beating at the Rhineland's western defenses, widening its foothold inside the Reich to nine miles and seizing a village only five miles from the fortress of Prum.

Batter Colmar Defenses

Far to the southeast, French and American troops battered against buckling resistance into the center of Colmar, famed as the birthplace of the sculptor of the statue of liberty. (The Paris radio said Colmar had been captured).

The west bank of the Rhine was cleared of the enemy for more than 30 miles south of Strasbourg, more than 25 French towns had been liberated, the Germans' only Rhine railway bridge was hammered by artillery, and troops in flight were scourged by swarming warplanes.

While these drives rolled ahead, Gen. Eisenhower held a conference at an undisclosed point with Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, on "current operations" possibly presaging renewed Allied blows timed with the great Russian offensive from the east. Supreme headquarters declined to amplify a bare announcement.

(Thus far there has been no formal announcement of the return of Bradley to command of the entire U. S. First, Third and Ninth armies. Marshal Montgomery took over the parts of these forces north of the Ardennes during the battle of the bulge).

Yanks Drive Across Moder

The U. S. Seventh army with French units along the Rhine were shoving the enemy back 15 miles north of Strasbourg, and American forces had driven back north across the Moder river both east and west of Haguenau, Allied anchor on that front.

The Second infantry division of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army was in the van of today's attack, plunging three miles through the hilly, wooded, terrain to within sight of the village of Schoneseiffen, seven miles east of Monschau.

Associated Press correspondent Tom Yarbrough said that here, 10 miles deep into Germany, the Doughboys were about midway between the two main defense belts of the Siegfried Line without encountering enemy artillery fire.

Along this section of the front, the Siegfried Line splits into two defense zones. The first, with its tank traps and pillboxes, lies close to the border and the second is farther east in the hills.

Eight miles to the south, the 82nd airborne division struck both savage resistance and artillery fire as it fought into Udenbreth, a mile and a half inside Germany, where it seized key heights dominating all Siegfried positions in that sector.

Many of the pillboxes in the outer works of the Westwall were deserted but the Germans were fighting from those in the most commanding positions and had to be blasted out by mobile artillery.

The Ninth division seized a road junction five miles southeast of Monschau, while the First division farther south tore into the Westwall's main fortifications.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army pounded out gains up to two miles, deepening its bridgehead across the Our river inside Germany east and southeast of St. Vith.

Nazi Villages Fall

A number of German villages were engulfed and on the north flank the Third army captured Bleialf, a village five and a half miles west of Prum, the heavily fortified communications center which supplies the Siegfried Line.

At least on this sector there was as yet no hint that the Germans were about to turn and make a stand. The thaw was hampering the advance more than German resistance. Along the front several highway centers east of the Siegfried Line were in artillery range.

Supreme headquarters in a special announcement told of the triumphant entry of a battle team of French and Americans into the southern Alsatian city of Colmar.

A high-ranking U. S. general was directing the operations against this city, famed as the birthplace of Bartholdi, sculptor of the statue of liberty.

A front dispatch said German resistance was relatively weak, although the city was heavily-mined and booby trapped.

To the northeast, Lt. Gen. Jean de Lattre De Tassigny's French First army drove up to the Rhine along a 30-mile front and was slowly enveloping Neuf-Brisach, the railway crossing city near the Rhine due east of Colmar. The salient once menacing Strasbourg was obliterated.

Fighting raged near Bisheim, a little over a mile from the town and between it and the Rhine. Ahead of the ground forces, artillery fire burst on the Neuf-Brisach bridge, without which many of the 25,000 Germans believed deployed around Colmar might never get back to the Reich.

The best weather in 10 days released hundreds of fighter-bombers to batter German railroads from the Ruhr to the Black Forest across the Rhine from South Alsace.

This campaign was designed to prevent the transfer of German forces from the west front to the east.

French And Americans In Middle Of City

Paris, Feb. 2 (AP)—American and French troops broke into the northern end of Colmar, provincial French capital, 40 miles south of Strasbourg, at noon today, and at 6 P.M. had reached the center of the city after clearing 30 miles of the left bank of the Rhine and laying siege to the Neuf-Brisach bridge from a mile away. Fighting was in progress in the streets of Colmar, supreme headquarters announced.

[The Paris radio interrupted a broadcast early tonight to announce that French troops had captured Colmar.]

On the central front, where the American 1st and 3d armies were assaulting a 40-mile sector of the Siegfried Line, the 2d Division advanced 3 miles eastward toward the village of Schooneseiffen, 10 miles inside Germany and 20 southwest of the important traffic center of Euskirchen.

Stiffer Defenses

German defenses, however, were stiffening.

The doughboys crossed the German border south of Monschau and fought into the streets of Udenbreth, a village in the Siegfried Line itself. Near-by Ramstheid and Neuhof were captured. The Germans started fighting from some of the thick concrete pillboxes, many of which had been abandoned.

The best weather in ten days allowed hundreds of fighter bombers to batter German railroads from the Ruhr to the Black Forest opposite the Colmar pocket.

Generals Confer

While the Americans were hammering the main Siegfried fortifications at several points south of the 37-mile Aachen Gap, General Eisenhower and Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the 12th Army Group, completed a mysterious 24-hour conference on "current operations." The fact that Supreme Headquarters made the announcement appeared to be a tip that something was brewing.

A dispatch from Field Marshal Montgomery's 21st Army Group headquarters in the north said there were "indications the battle for the Siegfried defenses in the Monschau sector would be heavy and long."

Americans Shelled

German guns in the double line of fortifications increased shelling of the Americans, who were advancing through deep slush. The guns had been mostly quiet until the assault troops reached the main defenses, which were under incessant bombardment from large American cannon.

The passive resistance of the Germans at the center strengthened the suspicion that the enemy may be falling back to the Rhine, from twenty to sixty miles east of the present battlelines at the center and the north.

Tonight, however, the German guns in the double line of fortifications increased their shelling of the Americans, who were advancing through deep slush. The guns had been mostly quiet until the assault troops reached the main defenses, which were under an incessant bombardment, however, by large American cannon.

A dispatch from Field Marshal Montgomery's Twenty-first Army Group Headquarters in the north said that there were indications that the battle for the Siegfried defenses in the Monschau sector would be heavy and long.

An announcement from Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers's 6th Army Group told of the victory below Strasbourg in an area manned until recently by 25,000 resolute German troops.

The threat to the Alsatian capital was all but dissipated, for gains also were made on the north, pushing the Germans to points about 15 miles away from Strasbourg.

Forts Protect Bridge

The United States 3d and 28th divisions and French 1st Army troops fought to near Biesheim, a mile from Neuf-Brisach. There one of the few standing Rhine railroad bridges crosses to Breisach in Germany, protected by fortresses atop the 1,500-foot Kaiserstuhl Hill. The Rhine there is from 120 to 220 yards wide, 20 feet deep and steep banked.

The villages of Andolsheim Widensolen, Artzenheim and Kuenheim, between Colmar and the Rhine, were captured.

North of Strasbourg, Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's 7th Army troops who fought across the Moder River contained a German tank-supported counterattack inside Oberhoffen. Another raiding force crossed the Moder between Haguenau and Schweighouse and inflicted heavy losses.

Continued thaws slowed somewhat the onslaughts of the American First and Third armies along the forty-mile middle section of the Siegfried Line. The Americans had widened their stand inside Germany, however, by capturing Laudesfeld, six miles east of St. Vith and a little more than seven from the heavily fortified railroad center of Prum. The Third had advanced four miles into Germany and was nearing Belialf, six miles from Prum and three miles inside the Reich. Overnight they had gained up to two miles beyond the River Our below St. Vith, capturing Heckhuscheid, Grosslangenfeld, Winterscheid and several other German hamlets west of Prum.

Ike, Bradley Confer

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Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Feb. 2 (AP)—General Eisenhower and Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the 12th Army Group, have concluded a 24-hour conference on current operations, Supreme Headquarters announced today.

The reason, details and place of meeting were withheld. The principal members of Eisenhower's staff attended.

[The original 12th Army Group included the American 1st, 3d and 9th armies. At least the 3d, probably the 1st and possibly the 9th are under Bradley's command at present. The Germans had predicted daily for a week that 60 to 70 divisions had been massed in the 12th Army Group sector near Aachen for an impending general offensive.]

150 Ex-Slaves of Nazis Now on Top in Alsdorf

Lochner

Foreign Workers Are Given Best Homes by U. S. Army

ALSDORF, Germany, Feb. 2 (AP).—The tables have turned in this coal mining town where but 5,000 inhabitants remain of a normal population of 19,000.

Some 150 Polish, Yugoslav, Czech and Russian workers and their families, whom the Nazis sent here to work under humiliating conditions, have been assigned the best homes of Alsdorf by the displaced persons section of the United States Army under Captain Ralph Hill, of Reading, Pa. These houses have been repaired, the window panes have been replaced, furniture assembled from unusable homes, even radios installed in some cases, and every comfort possible under war-front conditions provided.

The Germans, returning to their home town after a shelling which left few buildings intact, must content themselves with what is left. This means they must in some cases occupy hovels previously assigned by the Nazis to the forced foreign labor.

Peace Offers From Germany At Present Held Unlikely

By Louis P. Lochner

With the American Army on the Western Front, Feb. 2 (AP)—Peace with Germany, according to present indications, can be hastened only by disintegration of the German Army and the piece-meal surrender of large units. Tender of a peace offer by Germany seems quite unlikely.

My conviction in this was strengthened after I had talked

might talk more freely if I spoke to them in German, told them I had been a reporter in Germany for 21 years and thus showed I was interested in learning just how they felt.

They were a bedraggled crowd—nothing like the triumphant, youthful and impetuous singing formations I had seen in 1940 in Holland, Belgium and France. Without exception, they said other men in their units were sick of the war and had but one hope—early peace.

No Big Surrenders

Many also claimed to have conspired with three or four men to go AWOL into the American lines in such a manner they could not if recaptured, be accused of desertion.

But when I asked about their officers and the likelihood of whole companies and regiments surrendering they said nothing could be expected of the officers, although many of them were through with the war.

Some claimed even their commanding general would surrender except for one thing. That one thing explains why, on the basis of evidence available to me, I do not believe the Germans will seek peace formally.

One Westphalian summed up the case by saying:

"Officers cannot lead us corporatively into your lines as much as many of them would like to because immediately their families would be executed. Sir, this is no theory of mine. A young lieutenant from my home town whom I knew well, was missing one day a few months ago when I still was on the Russian front. Rumor had it that he had deserted to the enemy. Without waiting for proof of this allegation, his mother and sister were shot by the Gestapo."

Hear All Kin Slain

Some of these men had heard by the grapevine that the next of kin of all officers implicated in the July 20 attempt on Hitler's life have been executed.

Such was the general verdict of the captured German soldiers. Most of them thought Germany could not hold out longer than a month. This statement, however, must be discounted, as prisoners taken in earlier months also thought it would be over in four weeks.

There are only two groups who could, with authority, ask for peace.

One is the leadership of the German armed forces. The other is the Nazi regime. The purge following the July 20 attempt against Hitler seems to have been so thorough that all military leaders with any political sense apparently were executed.

Generals Watched Closely

I see no successors to men like Col. Gen. Ludwig Beck, Gen. Franz Halder and Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben. The present-day generals are being watched so closely by the Gestapo that they probably could not deliver surrendering armies if they wanted to.

Men like Franz von Papen and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht periodically are mentioned as peace seekers on behalf of Germany. By themselves, they have no power. It is unlikely that they would be sent by army authorities, as these as well as industrial circles were thoroughly intimidated by the events subsequent to the Hitler assassination attempt.

If sent by Hitler or Heinrich Himmler, they would be smart enough to know they could come into the presence of representatives of the Allied powers only if armed with authority to sign their names on the dotted line under a document of two words, "unconditional surrender."

Such a surrender seems extremely unlikely. Hitler, Himmler, von Ribbentrop, Goebbels, Goering and the labor leader, Robert Ley, have nothing to gain from it. Their only hope of postponing the evil day for themselves lies in prolonging the struggle.

The German people do not figure in their calculations, for Hitler cynically told the world he would have no pity on the German people if they proved unequal to the supreme test of this war. The Hitlerites have shown again and again they do not hesitate to send hundreds of thousands to the slaughter if it means gaining time.

It, therefore, does not look as though the end of hostilities with Germany could come in way of peace feelers followed by the signature of armistice terms, followed or preceded by the formation of a new government in the defeated country. I have found nobody yet willing to forecast how the way can be paved for the "cease-fire" order.

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PATERSON G. I. SEIZES TWO NAZIS

Kesternich, Germany, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—Pfc. Dante Defee of Paterson, N. J., didn't carry out his instructions to the letter when he was directed to string wire for communications during the capture of this town yesterday.

Defee saw two Germans go into a barn. He neglected his duties long enough to capture them.

TWO YANK FORCES RACE FOR MANILA

18 MILES DISTANT

Fall of Philippine Capital Depends on Time to Move Men, Equipment.

JAP ARMIES CUT IN TWO

Americans Push Six Miles Across Base of Bataan Peninsula.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Saturday, Feb. 3—(AP) Two Yank forces are racing toward Manila, one only 18 air miles away, down fine highways against ineffective Japanese resistance.

"It is definitely a race between forward elements of the First Cavalry (dismounted) and 37th divisions to see who enters Manila first," Associated Press correspondent Richard Bergholz reported in a field dispatch today.

Smash Toward Manila

Maj. Gen. Verne Mudge's First Cavalry, veterans of the Leyte campaign, entered the lists with a sensational 57-mile drive which at last reports had carried to within 24 miles of Manila and still was going strong.

("Strange as it seems, everything points to the fact that we should get to Manila in just the space of time it takes us to move the men and equipment on the road," Arthur Feldman, Blue network war correspondent, said in a broadcast from Luzon).

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced the gathering drive in a communique today which also reported all main roads connecting Japanese forces on north and south Luzon now are cut and Yanks have pushed six miles across the base of Bataan peninsula.

Three Japanese destroyers were spotted off the northwest coast of Luzon Wednesday — the first appearance of enemy warships since the invasion — and one was sunk and two severely damaged in a two-day running battle with American medium bombers.

Sixth army troops of the 37th division, covering the last miles of the push they began Jan. 9 at Lingayen gulf, neared the key road and rail center of Malolos in Bulacan province—the closest approach to Manila.

Drive Across Bataan

Eighth army Yanks of the 38th and 24th divisions who landed Monday in Zambales province, northwest of Manila, and quickly secured Subic bay are nearing a juncture across the base of Bataan peninsula with Sixth army units forking southwest from San Fernando.

Eighth army troops of the 11th airborne division who landed southwest of Manila in Batangas province Wednesday near Nasugbu have secured an airfield — added to the more than a score the Americans have won on Luzon—and driven nine miles inland in a drive toward vital Cavite naval base.

In one of the longest single advances yet reported on Luzon, the veteran dismounted First Cavalry division took the prison base town of Cabanatuan in Nueva Ecija province, then sped 32 miles south to Sabang on the Angat river within 24 air miles of Manila. They are within 12 miles of a juncture with the 37th division at Malolos.

The Sixth's 25th division won complete control of the last highway in the central plain to be wrested from the enemy.

"The enemy's forces in the north and south of Luzon are now totally severed," MacArthur reported.

(George Thomas Folster, NBC reporter, who went with one patrol which scouted for enemy opposition, said later "I do not think there is too much between us and Manila."

(He told in his broadcast from Luzon of watching big guns being rolled forward to support the drive into the capital city).

Southwest of Manila, Eighth Army Yanks who invaded the Batangas province coast Wednesday were approaching the town of Caylungan, about eight miles by road on the highway leading to heights commanding the Cavite naval base and Manila itself.

MacArthur announced that 30 Japanese small seacraft attempted to raid the Batangas beachhead with torpedoes and depth charges but "were repulsed by our naval covering screen. Many of the enemy craft were destroyed. We sustained only minor damage."

Capture Prison Base

Disclosing widespread gains in the northern sector of Luzon MacArthur said First Cavalry division troops thrusting south from Guimba advanced 32 miles to capture the prison camp town of Cabanatuan (where 513 American and Filipino prisoners were rescued by Yank Rangers and guerrillas Tuesday night), Santa Rosa and Gapan on the main Manila highway.

"Strong motorized elements are operating as far south as Sabang on the Angat river," MacArthur announced, declaring that "this gives us dominance of all major roads and railroads in the central Luzon plain."

Twenty-fifth division Yanks established road blocks on a prime Manila highway which skirts the foothills of central Luzon plain on the east. These blocks were established south of the town of Umingan. This gives the Americans complete control of the last remaining highway in the north-central plain. Sharp fighting in the outskirts of Umingan town was reported.

MacArthur announced widespread raids by American bombers on targets in Manila bay, the central Philippines and island groups to the southwest, and disclosed mopping up operations on Leyte island had brought the total Japanese dead to more than 1[illegible]00.

Manila In The Jaws Of American Trap

San Francisco, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Japanese Domei news agency said new American landings on Luzon Island this week at Subic Bay and on the Batangas coast have brought a "further serious turn" in the "war situation in the Manila sector."

The dispatch, recorded here, estimated that five American divisions are converging on Manila Bay.

MacArthur's Headquarters, Luzon, Feb. 2 (AP)—Manila was in a deadly American trap today.

United States 8th Army invasion troops fashioned a pincers on the Philippines capital Wednesday morning by landing on the Batangas province coast 67 road miles southwest of the city, while 6th Army spearheads drove to within a bare 20 miles on the north.

The 11th Airborne Division swept ashore from landing craft virtually unopposed along 5 miles of Batangas beach near Nasugbu and quickly pressed eastward toward 2,000-foot Tagaytay Ridge, which commands fine highways leading to Manila and the Cavite naval base in Manila Bay, 32 miles away.

Japs Again Surprised

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today that this third Luzon invasion—the second by the newly formed 8th Army in 48 hours—again caught the Japanese by surprise.

"We landed without loss," he announced, explaining that the landing "largely seals off the possibility of the enemy troops south of Manila joining those in the north, and definitely outflanks the enemy's defense lines in southern Luzon."

The first wave of Maj. Gen. J. M. Swing's 11th Division troops hit the shore without firing a shot at 8.30 A.M. and took the town of Nasugbu, where happy Filipinos welcomed them with offers of hot coffee, wine and rum.

It wasn't a totally bloodless landing, as was Monday's invasion of the Zambales coastline to the north. A half hour after the first Yanks were ashore, Japanese in caves to the north brought machine-gun and 77-mm. fire to bear on the landing beach. This was quickly silenced by naval gunfire and mobile artillery.

Lieut. Gen. Robert Eichelberger, the 8th Army commander, originally planned the Batangas foray as a reconnaissance move, planning to pull out if the opposition proved great. Three hours later, he changed it to a full-scale invasion.

The invasion came as the fast rolling American 6th Army spearhead — still unchecked — reached the Angat River 25 road miles north of Manila.

Patrols Ahead

Patrols were reported operating freely in advance and could well be on the approaches to Malolos, 20 miles from Manila.

Eighth Army troops which landed just north of Subic Bay on Monday were moving eastward from the captured Olongapo naval base against light resistance.

These troops are heading toward a juncture with a 6th Army column advancing westward from San Fernando.

In the northern sector the Yanks now are 4 miles east of Tayug and 6 miles east of San Manuel where they seized the town of San Nicholas on the Cagayan Valley highway, vital to Japanese reinforcement or retreat.

Defenses in the Manila Bay sector took another severe aerial pounding yesterday.

Resistance Lag on Luzon 'Crazy,' Eichelberger Says

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY, Batangas, Luzon, Feb. 2—Japanese generals "must have gone crazy," Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of the Eighth United States Army, said today when he put the question: "Where in hell are they going to fight?"

"We hit them at Mindoro Island and dared them to fight. We landed at Lingayen and gave them another chance to fight. Again it's 'No,'" said the general.

"Then we hit them at Subic Bay, and now we come in from Batangas, sixty-seven miles from Manila, and certainly a prime defense area. Those Jap generals must have gone crazy. Where in hell are they going to fight?"

Rescued Men Eager To Fight Japs Again

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Evacuation Hospital, Luzon, Philippines, Feb. 2 (AP)—They want their health back. They want to see their folks. Then they want to come back and fight the Japanese.

Those are the prevailing sentiments of the 486 Americans and more than a score of other Allied prisoners who were rescued by a picked band of fighting men Tuesday night from a stockade near Cabanatuan.

They have bitter memories of capitulation at Bataan and Corregidor. Many had to undergo the "Death March" from Bataan. For nearly three years as prisoners of the Japanese, they subsisted largely on a rice diet.

Goaded By Memories

Yes, many would like to fight again. Their memories goad them.

"The Japs always liked to slap us and sometimes they'd give us a pretty stiff beating," recalled Private Travis W. Flowers, of Scranton, N.C., an aviation engineer captured on Corregidor.

Another prisoner recalled how the Japanese guards tried to lure the Yanks to the fence with offers of candy and tobacco. Inasmuch as the prisoners were not allowed within a certain distance of the fence, to approach it invited being shot or whipped.

Crowded Into Cell

Technical Sergeant Harold J. Glass, of Long Beach, Cal., said minor infractions were punished by crowding as many as twenty of the accused into a small cell where they were forced to stand up for twelve hours. When night came they could squat down if there was room—but a guard woke them up every hour.

Sick or well, a prisoner couldn't win.

"The best rations went to the workers," said Staff Sergeant D. C. Raines, of Bonifay, Fla., an aerial gunner who was wounded on Bataan and captured in a hospital. He has been hospitalized ever since.

"If you couldn't work you got whatever they could spare. We got so hungry in the hospital that for a while we supplemented our rice ration with soup made of sweet potato leaves."

And if you were well?

Chief Staff Sergeant Clinton Goodbla, of Longview, Wash., said the healthiest prisoners were seg-

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Leader Of Luzon Prison Raid Tells How Rangers Did It

Additional names of men rescued from Jap prison camp appear on Page 21.

By Fred Hampson

At 6th Ranger Camp Near Cabanatuan, Luzon, Jan. 31 [*AP—Delayed*]—Put Lieut. Col. Henry Mucci's 6th Rangers with Rogers Rangers. Put 'em with Jeb Stuart's cavalry. Put 'em with Allen's Green Mountain boys. After what happened last night that is where they belong.

They went 33 miles through the Japanese lines. They crossed a road teeming with Japanese traffic. They surrounded a prison stockade that was alive with guards. They did it in dead secrecy. Not a man was spotted.

Kill All Guards In Half-Hour

They struck like Thor's hammer at 7 P.M., and at 7.03 P.M. they had killed every Japanese in the fearsome Cabanatuan prison stockade. By 7.05 P.M. they had whisked the first lot of 513 prisoners, carrying a hundred stretcher cases pickaback, across the road onto a field of retreat. Not many minutes later the Rangers were as gone as though they had never been there.

This shadowy jab, timed without a flaw and executed without a flicker of pause, paid off incredibly. It liberated the entire roster of prisoners, disorganized the enemy beyond possibility of pursuit, killed 73 Japanese outside and probably that many more inside the buildings, and destroyed four tanks.

523 Japs Killed

[Fighting on the way back ran the number of Japanese dead up to 523.]

Colonel Mucci, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Denver, Col., told how they did it today.

Filipinos furnished the news of and pinpointed the stockade. Early January 29 Rangers slipped through the lines and began their march. They took only what weapons they could carry. On January 30 they rendezvoused with a Filipino guerrilla band which was to assist them.

Road Passes Camp

The road ran directly past the prison camp which contained a stockade circled with barbed wire, guard towers and machine guns. It also contained the prisoner huts plus several Japanese buildings for officers, enlisted men and transient troops. Other buildings contained tanks and vehicles.

Mucci put his forces on either side of the stockade to blockade the road during the action. He deployed a larger force of Rangers near the road farther south and a force of guerrillas farther north.

Creep From Thicket

With these in position the rescue force crept from a river thicket onto a field making a direct approach to the prison just before 7 P.M. That was the darkest hour of the night.

A platoon led by First Lieutenant John F. Murphy, of Springfield, Mass., a former Notre Dame football player, crawled up the road to the southeast corner of the prison. Some of Murphy's men got within a few feet of the lookout tower undetected.

First Lieutenant William J. O'Connell, of Boston, Mass., commanded a squad covering the road in front of the prison and another which was to open the gate.

Japs Mowed Down

Other Rangers under Capt. James C. Fisher, of Philadelphia; Capt. Robert W. Price, of Seattle, and First Lieutenant Melville Schmidt, of New Orleans, completed encirclement of the first.

First Lieutenant John Dove, of Hollywood, Cal., an Alamo scout, was near the gate to speed prisoner traffic through the field to the rendezvous point.

Murphy quarterbacked the attack. The second bursts mowed down Japanese emerging widely from the buildings.

Bazooka Rips Tank House

Most Japanese machine gunners were killed—some with bayonets—before they could fire a shot.

A bazooka ripped through the tank house and destroyed four tanks.

Other Rangers sprang into buildings where most of the prisoners were just starting to go to bed. They yelled, "We are Yanks. Get the hell to the main gate on the double."

Take Out Stretcher Cases

Other Rangers darted about picking up stretcher cases on their backs and dashing through the compound across the road into the field and racing back for more.

Dove and his men relayed them across the field as fast as they could go into the thicket.

The best the Japanese could do was to throw a couple of mortars from a near-by emplacement into the compound. These killed one scout and wounded a medical officer. Two others were hit by Japanese machine-gun or rifle bullets.

Japs Attack

The withdrawal was as sudden as the attack. But before it had gone far a heavy concentration of Japanese from the north attacked.

The guerrillas let them come close and then fired, piling up Japanese in heaps. The first wave of Japanese infantry was followed by tanks. The guerillas had no weapons with which to meet them. They were pinned down but killed nearly 300 Japanese at a loss of 23 guerrillas killed before withdrawing.

This Japanese force then tried to intercept the fugitives. But the gallant stand of the guerrillas had given the Rangers enough of a start. Leading and carrying their charges they reached a road two miles away where carabao and cars with native drivers awaited.

In Overcrowded Carts

The stealthy night trek along the road with overcrowded carts was eased as other cars and animals were acquired at small towns along the way.

The worst time of all for Mucci was a one-mile stretch of the Rizal road. Mucci knew there were several thousand Japanese soldiers only a short distance away. But the caravan got over this risky leg of retreat without detection and at dawn reached Sidal where they were met by a motorized party.

"Three Kilos More"

At the end of the journey, Rangers and Filipinos were guiding 51 carabao and carts and helping other prisoners as best they could.

Mucci strode up and down the column all night spurring it on with, "All right, men; just 3 kilometers more; just 3 more."

At length the prisoners themselves joked when they saw the colonel. "Here comes 3 kilos more."

FREED YANKS COMING HOME

Mail Can Be Sent to ex-Jap Captives.

Washington, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—An Army plan for prompt return to the United States of the newly liberated American prisoners in the Philippines today was reported by Representative Philbin (D.-Mass.).

Those liberated by Gen. MacArthur's forces on Bataan will be brought home "as soon as possible," Mr. Philbin said.

"I was informed some of these men are already being prepared for return, and that others will be brought back as soon as it can be arranged," Mr. Philbin asserted. "Only those required to remain for medical treatment will have to stay there."

Mr. Philbin also said that the War Department told him families of the men can send a twenty-five-word message to them via Army press wireless. To do this, he said, the families should send the liberated prisoner's name and serial number to the Adjutant-General of the Army here with the message. Only one message will be allowed from a family.

Messages, from immediate members of families only, should be addressed as follows: "The Adjutant-General, Attention Casualty Branch, Room 3050 Munitions Building, Washington, D. C."

In a news conference Acting Secretary of War Patterson said that the Army has "a primary concern in rescuing all the American and Filipino soldiers who may have been left in prisoner camps in the Philippines."

He said these are the men who stood up gallantly against the Japanese in the hardest days of the war, and that everything possible will be done for their relief and rehabilitation.

The Army, in answer to reports that some of the rescued men want to return to battle against the Japanese, said there was nothing that would prevent that.

cated in liberated areas.

Radio Messages Home

The Red Cross also announced that rescued personnel, both military and civilian, may send brief radio messages announcing their safety to persons in the United States and Allied nations. Messages will be sent through Army Signal Corps channels to the Red Cross. Outright cash grants up to 60 pesos ($30) are being made to all rescued persons in need.

Approximately 127,000 messages from throughout the world for persons interned in the Philippines are being delivered by the Red Cross as fast as internees are released or rescued. An alphabetical file has been set up so that field representatives can determine quickly whether any messages are on file for the internees as they appear.

'BIG 3' DECIDING FATE OF GERMANY

Allied Leaders Reported Conferring on Plans for Ruling Reich.

LONDON, Feb. 2—(AP) There was every indication tonight that the fate of Germany was being decided by the Big Three somewhere east of London at an hour when a British government official said the enemy's people had "reached the depths of despair" and "anything might happen."

It was believed that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Marshal Stalin were planning the final blows and the means of controlling the disorganized German homeland once victory is won.

The urgency of the fast-changing military and political map brought under consideration, it was believed, detailed plans for suppressing Germany's aggressive powers forever.

A reliable source said Churchill was operating on the basis of reports from inside Germany that much of the political machinery there already had broken down and the process of decay had been accelerated further by Russian, British and American blows from east and west.

He was expected to ask immediate Big Three approval of plans for ruling the Reich.

One Whitehall official, discussing the situation in Germany, said "anything might happen" and added "reports received show people have reached the very depths of despair."

Nazi propagandists rejected in advance any possible Big Three surrender demand. DNB, the German news agency declared "the new propaganda campaign won't shake the Germans."

"The German people have become hard after five years of war," this account said, "and are determined never to lay down their arms until Germany's freedom, honor and future are secured."

TRANSFER HINTED

One reliable source said Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill would discuss the feasibility of transferring forces from Europe to the Far East. Mr. Roosevelt was understood to favor moving at least the greater part of the Allied air force to the Far East as soon as Germany capitulates or its bombing targets are overrun by Allied advances.

Most quarters believed that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill would not seek to bring pressure for Russia to join in the war against Japan since they are in agreement that British, American and Chinese forces could finish it off without additional help.

Reich Rule Plan Okay By Big 3 Held Urgent

London, Feb. 2 (AP)—On the basis of reports indicating the possibility of early political and perhaps military disintegration of large sections of northern Germany, Prime Minister Churchill will urge immediate approval at the Big Three meeting of plans for ruling the Reich.

This information came today from an entirely reliable London source. It was emphasized that this statement should not be interpreted to mean that Germany as a whole would collapse in a matter of weeks, or that a quick surrender of Nazi diehards could be expected.

Sense Of Urgency

Nevertheless, it was made clear that a sense of real urgency has been lent to the Big Three session.

This source said Churchill was operating on the basis of reports from inside Germany that much of the political machinery already had

Mail Taken For Freed Men

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Luzon, Feb. 2 (AP)—Special provisions have been made to deliver mail to Americans and others recovered from Japanese prison and internment camps in the Philippines.

Sixth Army Headquarters and the Red Cross announced today that mail should be addressed as follows:

Name of person
American Red Cross, Civilian War Aid,
6th Army Headquarters, Civil Affairs Section,
APO 442, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco.

Post office, army and Red Cross personnel will expedite delivery to wherever the addressees are located.

broken down in the northern areas and that the process of decay would be accelerated by war developments.

These reports came from sources which hitherto have insisted that the Gestapo's grip was too powerful to allow a political breakup.

Nazis Expected To Fight On

But there seemed to be every reason to believe that large portions of the German Army would fight on, even if the civil population went to pieces.

The reports reaching Churchill were understood to indicate that the German military forces were planning to retreat if necessary to the south and fight in an organized way from hedgehog strongholds that would be geographically and, in part, industrially self-sufficient.

For such a last-ditch stand the Germans have been reported establishing an elaborate resistance center covering 10,000 square miles in mountainous parts of Bavaria and Austria. It would be difficult to storm and would offer few good targets for bombing operations.

Berchtesgaden At Center

Inside this line, it was reported, is an even more elaborate stronghold covering more than 100 square miles and centered on Berchtesgaden, Hitler's hilltop retreat.

This information and other facts which cannot now be revealed will, it was understood, lead Churchill to ask that plans for the future of Germany be co-ordinated and made ready for immediate application when the occasion arises.

One Whitehall official asserted that "anything might happen in Germany."

No Confirmation

There still was no official confirmation that the Big Three conference had begun, but most quarters were of the opinion that Churchill, President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin already were discussing the future of Germany. The Berlin radio has said the conference is under way, and the Germans have begun a concerted propaganda campaign against any "surrender now" demand which may be forthcoming.

The Germans "have expected" such a demand for some time because the Allies now realize that the unconditional-surrender policy was a major blunder, a Berlin broadcast asserted today.

"Churchill In Gibraltar"

Madrid, Feb. 1 (AP—Delayed)—Workers returning to the Spanish town of La Linea from Gibraltar brought rumors that Prime Minister Churchill had arrived there by plane Wednesday night. There was no confirmation.

BRITISH PLANES HAMMER BERLIN

By CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, Feb. 2—(AP) Air raid sirens shrilled through refugee-filled Berlin tonight as the German radio reported Allied bombers approaching the German capital. This would make the eighth attack on the metropolis in seven days.

Last night Mosquitoes made their biggest raid of the war on Berlin, hitting the city several hours before midnight and again before daybreak.

Other packs of speedy, twin-engined planes roamed within 80 miles of the capital tonight to attack troop movements to the east and otherwise participate in the massive hammering of Germany's over-burdened railway system.

Cannon-firing Mosquitoes struck at seven freight yards, shot up and bombed 13 trains, 540 railcars, 65 motor vehicles.

The RAF also dispatched two forces of Lancasters to the rail-hubs of Ludwigshafen on the Rhine and Siegen, 45 miles east of Cologne, and a force of Halifaxes to Mainz, another Rhine transportation hub—bringing the total of British bombers against Germany during the night to nearly 1,500.

Although heavy weather hampered the heavy bombers in daylight attacks, the German radio gave series of warnings throughout the morning and afternoon of approaching fast bombers over Siegen, Munster, Coblenz and the Ruhr. This indicated Allied medium and light bombers based in France and Belgium were on a widespread prowl for rolling stock.

roads in the Dulman, Coesfeld and Bergsteim triangle north of the

TELLS HOW PILOT DIED TO SAVE MEN

An American Bomber Station, England, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—Ever since June, 1943, when their bomber exploded over Hamburg, six American prisoners in Germany had wanted the fellows back here to know what their pilot, Lieut. George Riches, a former farmer from Deshler, Ohio, did on his first combat mission. Today the story was told.

Sergt. Ralph Lavoie of Fitchburg, Mass., who had been injured and later on exchanged and repatriated, declared in a letter from Cushing General Hospital, Framingham, Mass., to Lieut.-Col. Theodore Milton, commanding officer of the bombardment group:

"I was a ball turret gunner on the original crew and was shot down on the group's second mission. Four of my crew were killed and six were taken prisoners.

"The story I really want to tell you is about my pilot, Lieut. George Riches, who was killed saving the lives of the six remaining members of the crew. The co-pilot was hit by flak and killed. Riches's right arm was almost shot off, which made it impossible for him to work the automatic pilot. And our ship was on fire.

"Riches, instead of trying to save himself, remained at the controls, using his good arm to fly the plane, and ordered the rest of us out. The ship blew up before he had a chance to get out himself."

Japs Offer To Help Allied Prisoners

London, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that "if there is anything Japan can do" to improve the lot of Allied prisoners and internees "Japan is ready to do it."

The broadcast quoted Sadao Iguchi, a spokesman of the Japanese information bureau, whose statements apparently were intended as a reply to remarks made recently by Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, on treatment of Allied prisoners and internees.

Cites Red Cross Plan

"The sincerity of the Japanese Government in this matter can be seen in the fact that the Japanese Government recently declared that it was willing to allow Red Cross representatives to visit various localities in occupied territories where prisoners and internees are," Iguchi said.

Declaring that Japan is awaiting a reply from Washington and London, he added: "We hope that the enemy will in turn recognize the Japanese generosity for making such a noble decision in spite of the gravity of the war situation."

Tokyo radio broadcast today said the Japanese Awa Maru would sail from Moji, Japan, about February 17 to deliver relief supplies to American prisoners of war and internees in Formosa, Hong Kong, French Indo China, Malaya, Burma, Thailand, Java, Sumatra and Borneo.

raise their own meat and vegetables, an official report said today.

There are prisoner-of-war doctors at each camp, and some Red Cross supplies are reaching the captives, most of whom are British, captured in Java and Singapore. There was no indication of the number of Americans among them.

IRISH CHILDREN AIDING SMUGGLERS

London, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—Children are being used by smugglers transporting contraband between Eire and Northern Ireland and the "strongest possible measures practicable" are under way to deal with the traffic, Sir John Anderson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today.

Bulgars Execute Prince Cyril

London, Feb. 2 (AP)—Prince Cyril, brother of the late King Boris of Bulgaria, was executed last night along with former Premier Bogdan Philov and Lieut. Gen. Nikola Mikhov, the Ankara radio reported today. All three were former regents.

About 50,000 Bulgarians demonstrated in the streets of Sofia shouting "death to the Fascists, death to the murderers of our people," while the executions took place, the radio report said.

Previously the Sofia radio, as heard by FCC, had announced that death sentences for treason had been imposed on the three former regents, 22 cabinet ministers, nine King's counselors and 66 former members of parliament by the Bulgarian People's Court.

An additional 49 deputies were sentenced to prison, 23 for life terms, the broadcast said. The court also has ordered confiscation of the property of all those sentenced.

$1,375 on another by "hand peddling" pilfered cases of cigarettes by the pack for 125 to 150 francs ($2.50 to $3) each.

On trial with Tielemans were men identified as T/5 Ben Hefter of Los Angeles, Calif.; Pvt. Oscar T. Koehn of Elyria, Ohio; Pvt. Stanley Moreschi of Chicago, Ill.; T/5 Nicholas J. Tanella of 2143 East First Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Pvt. Henry R. Zywiecki of Somerville, Mass.

Four soldiers who pleaded guilty today of having wrongfully disposed of Army supplies were officially identified as Sgt. Stephen E. Roberts of Concord, N. H., sentenced to eight years; Pvt. Oscar J. Plott of Valparaiso, Ind., five years; Sgt. Paul M. King of Salamanca, N. Y., ten years, and Pfc. Robert C. Hammond of Detroit, Mich., ten years.

a common position o nthe Rhine, it is only logical that the voice of France should possess authority in keeping with the importance of her interest. The geographical position of France demands that she have the last word in deciding on what measures to take."

Dumbarton Oaks Plan Advances

Paris, Feb. 2 (A. P.). — The Dumbarton Oaks plan was today approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Consultative Assembly as an "imperfect" step toward world security. The committee urged greater limitation on national sovereignties.

French Oppose 4-Power Rule Of Rhine, See Control Dispersed

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP).—France woudd be opposed to any four-power control of the Rhineland, a semi-official government spokesman said tonight, on the grounds that a dispersed authority is a weak authority.

The suggested four-power control—reportedly on the agenda for the Big Three meeting—recalls only too clearly the Treaty of Versailles, the spokesman said, whereas "experience has shown that dispersion of authority does not permit elaboration or application of a coherent policy. The demands of Premier Clemenceau and Marshal Foch have been justified by the errors committed between the two world wars and no one in France wishes a repetition of such errors, from which Germany alone profits."

General de Gaulle recently said he was not opposed to international control of the Rhineland and Ruhr but stated he wanted French troops along the length of the Rhine. The government's position on this question, the spokesman continued, is that "these territories are a part of France's security system . . . like strategic bases . . . Certainly, France would never think of opposing internation control of these territories but de Gaulle has made it clear that it is necessary for France to play a predominant role."

The spokesman added, "if, in the future, differences of opinion arise among the Allies concerning

BELGIUM FACES FOOD, FUEL CRISIS

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2—(AP) A parliamentary test of Premier Hubert Pierlot's government is shaping up against a background of discontent over Belgian food and fuel shortages.

Pierlot plans to go before Parliament and fight a Socialist move to overthrow the regime and he expects support even from Socialist colleagues in his cabinet, he told a press conference tonight.

The whole question of government policy is expected to be debated in the house of representatives next Tuesday and Wednesday.

"The government as a whole will answer and defend that policy," the premier said.

Asked specifically whether he expected the five Socialist ministers to join in the defense, he said "certainly." The Socialists offered their resignations under party orders at an extraordinary cabinet meeting last night, but agreed today to remain in office until Tuesday.

"The present difficulties are purely a national problem, not relating to the war effort as such," Pierlot said in a statement. "The principal cause of these difficulties is the shortage of food and coal."

Pierlot said Belgium, which imported 2,500,000 tons of coal monthly before the war and "imported even 350,000 tons monthly during the German occupation," had re-

Berlin Bombed Twice; Nazi Rail Centers Hit

London, Feb. 2 (AP)—Berlin was bombed twice before dawn today after RAF night attacks in which the major rail centers of Mainz, Ludwigshafen and Siegen were attacked heavily to disrupt German movements from the Western to Eastern front.

Thick weather over parts of the Reich slowed the aerial attacks. In the last day and a half, 3,200 planes have hammered the overburdened German rail system. A dozen bombers and four fighters were lost.

Ludwigshafen and Mainz are on the Rhine; Siegen is 47 miles southeast of Cologne.

The United States 9th Air Force attacked a Rhine bridge near Coblenz and another over the Moselle 27 miles to the southwest. Six barges on the Rhine were destroyed.

British rocket planes struck rail-

900 In Jap Prison Camp Get 'Adequate Care'

London, Feb. 2 (AP)—Approximately 900 Allied prisoners of war held by Japan in three camps near the port of Hakodate, at the southern point of Hokkaido Island, being given adequate shelter medical aid and are allowed

U-Boat Attacks Expected

London Hears Foe Is Ready to Send 200 to Attack Convoys

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP).—Information received from neutral and underground sources indicates that the Germans are ready to send 200 U-boats out into the sea lanes for a large scale attack on convoys en route to France and Russia, "The Daily Telegraph" said today.

Estimates have been made in Stockholm, the newspaper said, that the German Navy has a total of 400 serviceable submarines and is building new ones at the rate of twenty monthly. A report from the Norwegian underground said many were based at Bergen and Trondheim.

The new submarines, many of them long-range 1,500-tonners, were said to be fitted with a number of new devices.

15 FRENCH CIVILIANS HELD IN ARMY THEFTS

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP)—Court-martial witnesses described details of black-market plundering of Army supply lines today while fifteen French civilians—mostly railway workers—were jailed on charges of having looted United States Army stores near the Maubeuge railway station.

Police said the civilians, who will be tried by French military tribunals, had thousands of packs of cigarettes and large quantities of butter, chocolate and canned goods from Army stores when they were arrested.

Sgt. John Tielemans of 65-05 Central Avenue, Glendale, Queens, said in a signed confession that he netted $1,525 on one occasion and

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ceived only about 90,000 tons from outside mines in the five months of liberation.

After the legislative debate, a call for a vote of confidence or no confidence is likely.

Under the present makeup of the chamber, there is uncertainty whether another right-wing government could be formed. The Communists would vote with the Socialists, who brought on the crisis by directing the Socialist ministers to resign. The Socialists also can count on some support from liberals and Catholics, among the latter a strong left-wing group known as the Christian democrats.

The official register lists 64 Socialists, 73 Catholics (of whom 20 are Christian Democrats), 33 Liberals, nine Communists, four Rexists, 17 Flemish nationalists (of whom none are now sitting), and two without party affiliations.

PIERLOT TO LOSE FIVE SOCIALISTS

Moore

Brussels, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—All five Socialist members of the Pierlot Government offered their resignations last night but agreed today to stay in the Cabinet until Tuesday, when the question of continuance of the Government may be decided.

Before it was announced that the five Socialists had agreed to stay in office for the time being it was said that there was a possibility that as many as five other Ministers also would resign.

Two of the latter five have been under heavy criticism—Maurice Verbaet, Minister of Justice, and Jules Delruelle, Minister of Economic Affairs.

Verbaet has come under fire particularly in connection with the Justice Department's prosecution of collaborators. His opponents have accused him of going after the small fry while largely ignoring the more important figures.

Delruelle has been unpopular because it has been next to impossible for householders to obtain coal through legal channels at legal prices although fuel is available in the black market.

PATROLS ACTIVE ON ITALIAN FRONT

Norgaard

ROME, Feb. 2.—(AP) American Fifth army patrols feeling out German positions in the mountains south of Bologna are encountering furious enemy artillery and small arms fire, while long-range enemy guns are blasting at the principal supply highway between Bologna and Florence, Allied headquarters announced today.

Except for numerous patrol clashes and the unending artillery exchanges, however, the cold and muddy front was reported quiet.

The U. S. 12th and 15th Air Forces struck enemy refineries and communications in Austria. The 12th Air Force Thunderbolts penetrated further into German-held territory than ever before yesterday to bomb and strafe locomotives and rail cars between Villach and Klagenfurt in Austria.

Heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force pounded the Moosbierbaum oil refinery 22 miles northwest of Vienna and attacked rail yards at Graz and Klagenfurt. Some 50 German fighters were seen, but they did not attack.

RAF planes of the Balkan air force raided enemy communications and oil storage targets in Yugoslavia.

ITALIAN FRONT QUIET

Rome, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—Activity dwindled nearly to an all-time low along the entire Italian front today with only minor patrol actions reported by both the Fifth and Eighth armies.

Along the Eighth Army's Senio River line in northeastern Italy there were a few grenade-tossing duels, and casualties were inflicted on one German group a mile northwest of Tossignano.

Improved weather enabled the Allied Air Force to step up its aerial operations yesterday. For the second straight day heavy bombers of the United States Fifteenth Air Force hammered the Moosbierbaun oil refinery twenty - two miles northwest of Vienna. Liberators also bombed Austrian railyards at Graz and Klagenfurt. About fifty German planes were seen, but none launched attacks.

U.S. Editors In Italy To Study Press

Rome, Feb. 2 (AP)—A committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors arrived here today to study the condition of press freedom in liberated Italy.

The committee, Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York *Herald Tribune;* Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the Columbia School of Journalism, and Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta *Constitution,* is on an assignment abroad to investigate prospects for freedom of the press in the postwar world.

Elba Put Under AMG

Rome, Feb. 2 (AP)—Elba was under Allied Military Government today, with Major Harold V. Reilly, of West Englewood, N.J., assigned as civil affairs officer. The island had been administered by French military authorities since the landings last May. Experts are surveying Elba's iron mines, extensively damaged by the Germans.

Major Hendrickson Promoted

ROME, Feb. 2 (AP)—Promotion of Maj. Robert C. Hendrickson of Woodbury, N. J., to lieutenant colonel has been announced here. Serving as chief legal officer for the Allied Military Government in Rome and near-by communities, he is on military leave as Treasurer of the State of New Jersey.

War Court Sentences Two ELAS to Die

Athens, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—Two members of the ELAS were sentenced to death today by a military court which convicted them of murder and violence in the Greek civil war and of taking up arms against Greeks and their allies. Fourteen other members of the left-wing army face similar charges.

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German Warships Flee Baltic Ports

STOCKHOM, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—More than 20 Baltic flet units of the German navy, including torpedo boats, 10 speedboats and unidentified larger ships, have arrived at Copenhagen's naval dockyard from Baltic ports threatened by the Russians, the Free Danish Press Service said today.

Naval recruits, mostly under 18, are being trained at the Copenhagen Naval Yard, which has been evacuated by the Danes for German use, the agency said.

R. A. F. SETS FIRES AS BERLIN RUSHES PLANS FOR SIEGE

Stockholm, Feb. 2 (A. P.—British Mosquito planes kindled huge fires in Berlin in a double attack before dawn today as the capital prepared for a long siege.

The Berlin correspondent of Aftonbladet gave this description of the city, which he said the Nazis were converting rapidly into a fortress:

"Policemen with steel helmets and rifles were standing guard in outskirts of Berlin. Columns of troops, tanks and armored cars rolled constantly through the city of 4,300,000, while more and more Berliners were commanded to join volksturm units near the capital.

"Key positions along the wide superhighways and other roads leading into Berlin were being manned and fortified."

The Tidningen correspondent said that the Portuguese legation and two other diplomatic missions had left Berlin because their countries did not maintain relations with Russia.

Moscow Guns Light Sky With Victory Salutes

Radio Tells of Red Gains, Shouting People Run Out Into Snow to Celebrate

Gilmore

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (AP).—Moscow's nightly salutes to Russia's conquering army should be to any American boy just one great delight after another—fireworks, flares and firecrackers.

The colorful salutes bring people racing and yelling from their houses to see the lights are above this old city, made more beautiful at this time of year by deep snow.

As the Red Army pushes farther into Germany; the salutes now hail the capture of Nazi cities. But they are just the same as those which have been fired ever since the Reds' summer offensive of 1943 began liberating Russian towns.

Announcement Coming

The Moscow radio at twenty minutes before the hour shuts off its musical program abruptly and the announced says: "Comrades—there will be an important annoucement" at such and such a time, usually five minutes later.

Then the radio begins a slow ringing of bells, beating out in single notes the first bars of the song "Sheroka Strana Nasha Rodnaya" (Spacious Is Our Country).

At fifteen minutes before the hour the announcer—always a man—says: "Comrades—An order from the supreme commander to the commander of" such and such a front. Then he gives the name of the front commander and tells which city or cities he has captured or how far he has broken through enemy lines. He names the officers from marshals down, sometimes through majors, who distinguished themselves in the operations.

"Eternal glory to our heroes who fell in these battles for the freedom and independence of our motherland—death to the German invaders," the announcer says very solemnly, then with a pause: "The Supreme Commander in Chief, Marshal of the Soviet Union, Stalin."

Gun Blasts Light Sky

This is repeated two more times, then the Soviet hymn is played. Its last notes timed to end just at the hour. The next sound is the Kremlin clock striking, followed immediately by the roar of the city's anti-aircraft guns firing from all around Moscow, lighting the skies with a red glare.

While the announcer has been speaking, hundreds of volunteer rocket shooters have been climbing to Moscow rooftops with their pistols' Very-lights loaded with five different colors—red, green, blue, yellow and purple charges.

These groups fire lights into the air after every shot from the guns, which, of course, are firing blanks.

The volleys are strong enough to shake windows and rattle doors far from the nearest gun.

Stalingrad Much Restored 2 Years After Nazi Defeat

Tractor Plant Turns Out 500th Vehicle Since Its Reopening

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (AP).—The second anniversary of the Russian triumph at Stalingrad finds that war-ravaged industrial city on the Volga River greatly restored today.

The Stalin tractor plant, in which some of the bloodiest fighting of the war took place, turned out the 500th tractor since its restoration, dispatches to the Russian press said.

Alexander Chuianov, secretary of the Stalingrad Communist party committee, gave figures on the city's recovery. He said 12,000 new houses and nineteen new apartment houses have been built; nine hospitals and fifty-two schools are operating in new buildings; 192 stores and 173 restaurants are serving 245,000 persons; and thirteen miles of streetcar lines, fifteen miles of water lines and sixteen miles of sewer have been restored. Twelve newspapers are being published. The housing shortage is still acute, however.

The big steel plant, Red October, is being restored, and many boats have been raised from the bottom of the Volga.

Russian-Finnish Agreement

Finland Will Receive Food in Exchange for War Materials

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (AP).—Soviet Russia and Finland signed an agreement today, effective immediately, under the terms of which Finland will receive food in exchange for war materials.

Between now and June 1, the Russians will send to Finland 30,000 tons of grain, 1,000 tons of sugar and 300 tons of sweets, it was announced. The Finns will send Russia raw materials such as nickel and cobalt, and have agreed to repair Soviet warships at Finnish docks.

NEW LANDING MADE ON BURMA COAST

KANDY, Ceylon, Feb. 2 — (AP) Troops of the 15th Indian corps have made new and unopposed landings off the Burma coast on the small island of Sagu Kyun about 110 miles southeast of Akyab and troops of the Fourteenth army have made more progress in the drive toward Sagaing, just west of Mandalay, the Southeast Asia command announced today.

The 11th East African division moved forward in the angle of the Irrawaddy river toward Sagaing, capturing Letkapin. Ywathitgyi on the northern bank also was penetrated, but the Japanese are resisting stubbornly there.

The Japanese east of the original landings at Akyab still were attempting to regain control of their escape road to the south from Myohaung and Ninbya. All the attacks were repulsed, the communique said.

Aircraft of the Eastern Air command aided the defense of Kangaw by bombing and strafing Japanese positions. Road, rail and river traffic and the runways of three airfields in central Burma also were attacked.

British In New Landing Off Burma

Southeast Asia Command Head-

quarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 2 (AP)—Troops of the 15th Indian Corps have made an unopposed landing on the small island of Sagu Kyun off the west Burma coast southeast of Akyab, Allied headquarters announced today.

Sagu Kyun is off the southernmost tip of Ramree Island, about 120 miles south of Akyab. British forces recently made an unopposed landing on the north end of Ramree.

New Attacks At Kangaw

Meanwhile, the Japanese have launched new counterattacks inland at Kangaw in an effort to regain control of an escape corridor southward from Myohaung and Minbya, an Allied communiqué said.

Farther north, troops of the 11th East African Division and the Lushai Brigade made further advances in the Gangaw Valley south of Tilin.

Counterattacks on the Allied southern bridgehead east of the Irrawaddy River, where the enemy is making a last-ditch stand before Mandalay, were repulsed.

JAPANESE FORCES ENTER SUICHWAN

Moose

CHUNGKING, Feb. 2 — (AP) Reinforced Japanese troops have fought into the suburbs of Suichwan, site of a key U. S. 14th airforce base which American forces had to destroy and abandon, the Chinese High command said tonight.

The Japanese have poured heavy reinforcements into their drive against Allied airbases east of Japan's corridor between China and Indo-China, and the High command described the battle in Suichwan as raging with "increased ferocity."

Abandonment of the 14th airforce base at Suichwan Jan. 24 was announced by American headquarters today.

Japanese troops northward along the Canton-Hankow railroad pressed north past Kukong, fallen provisional capital of Kwangtung 125 miles north of Canton.

The Chinese High command claimed to have repelled Japanese driving southeastward from Chaling, 150 miles north of Kukong and said Chinese forces were "pressing on Chaling" with the help of reinforcements.

Denying Japanese claims to full control of the 685-mile Canton-Hankow railroad, a Chinese army spokesman said fighting still was in progress at several points between Kukong and Chenhsien, which is 75 miles north of Kukong.

Fighting was reported continuing

between Hongkong and Swatow in the coastal area which the Japanese are attempting to seal against possible American invasion.

Yanks Destroy Own Base At Suichwan

Chungking, Feb. 2 (AP)—The United States 14th Air Force base at Suichwan, east of Japan's China-Indo-China corridor, has been destroyed and abandoned, American headquarters announced today.

The base was east of the Japanese "corridor of occupation" and southwest of Hengyang, the communiqué announced. It was destroyed January 24. Suichwan is in western Kiangsi, roughly midway between Hankow and Hong Kong.

Denies Japs Control Railroad

The new Chinese Army spokesman, Maj. Gen. Kung Chi Kuang, denied that the Japanese, as claimed, have gained full control of the 685-mile Canton-Hankow railroad. He said fighting still was in progress at several points between Kukong, 125 miles north of Canton, and Chenhsien, 80 south of Hengyang.

Fighting also continued on the coastal region between Hong Kong and Swatow, he said.

Jap H.Q. Strafed

The American communiqué said Japanese divisional headquarters south of Nanning were strafed yesterday and that near-by river shipping was damaged heavily. Weather closed down most air operations in China.

A Japanese freighter driven aground by United States naval forces 79 miles south of Touraine, in French Indo-China, was destroyed. Another ocean-going vessel steaming along the coast was damaged, the bulletin added.

AMERICAN PLANES HAMMER IWO JIMA

Set Large Fires in Aircraft Installations, Nimitz Reports.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, FORWARD AREA, Saturday, Feb. 3—(AP) Army Liberators bombed Iwo Jima in the Volcano islands 750 miles south of Japan Wednesday and Thursday, setting large fires in aircraft installations, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Iwo, from which Japanese aircraft have hit the Tokyo-raiding Superfort base at Saipan, has been on an almost daily bombing schedule.

Rocket-firing Mitchell medium bombers flown by Marine pilots have damaged 12 ships and probably destroyed one other in nightly harassing attacks on Japanese shipping around the Volcano and Bonin islands since Dec. 6, Nimitz disclosed.

Marine fighters bombed harbor installations at Yap in the Western Carolines and targets in the Palau group both Wednesday and Thursday.

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GUAM GARRISON JEERS POLYGAMY

Guam, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—The story of San Francisco's marrying conductor has reached the service men in this forward area. They were touched, in fact, so deeply touched that they've organized a "Down With Ding-Dong-Daddy Club."

Corporal Kani Evans, formerly of Honolulu, now of the Army, broadcast the story of the muchly married Francis van Wie of San Francisco several days ago over the American expeditionary radio here. Immediately a limerick contest sprang up complete with prizes.

Two Marine Corps sergeants report with smiling pride the formation of a new club. They maintain earnestly that it's "downright unpatriotic of a guy to have eight or eleven women when we haven't any out here—and his are white, too!"

Casey Heads News Bureau.

Canberra, Australia, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—Gavin Casey, Australian author, has been appointed to succeed David Bailey as director of the Australian News Information Bureau.

Australia Meat Ration Cut

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 2 (AP).—Prime Minister John Curtin announced today a reduced civilian meat ration scale beginning Feb. 26 because of a decline in production as a result of a long drought.

ARGENTINA MAY TAKE UTILITIES

Buenos Aires, Feb. 2 A. P.).—The dissolution of virtually all the Argentine subsidiaries of American & Foreign Power Company was recommended today in a report of a commission investigating utility company concessions in Argentina.

The recommendation, which is aimed at the eventual nationalization of the American-owned companies, would strike at the second largest American financial interest in Argentina.

(American & Foreign Power is controlled by Electric Bond & Share Corporation.)

Five power distribution companies controlled by the American group are included in the commission's recommendation. They are the North Argentine, South Argentine, East Argentine, Central Argentine and Andes Electric companies.

The investigating commission charged the American & Foreign Power companies with various violations of Argentine commercial law, accused them of monopolistic practices and said their international organization enabled them to elude the surveillance of the Argentine Government.

CANADIAN TROOPS ARE CHARGED WITH DISCARDING ARMS

Montgomery

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Feb. 2—(AP) A charge that drafted Canadian troops enroute to Europe threw their rifles and ammunition overboard, injected into this community's by-election, brought a statement today from Defense Minister Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton that one such incident was rumored but never confirmed.

Jack Bracken, national leader of the opposition Progressive Conservative party, made the charge at a political rally last night at nearby Meaford and called on McNaughton to tell "the whole sordid story."

McNaughton, who is campaigning for a seat in the House of Commons from this constituency, said today that there had been rumors that one draftee had pitched his rifle and kit into the sea but there was no confirmation that the incident ever occurred.

Opponents of the Government have decided to use this by-election for an attack on the Government, concentrating on the conscription issue.

Bracken departed from his prepared text to bring up the charge, which, coupled with widespread cases of draftees failing to return from holiday leaves, served to point up in this campaign Canada's traditional opposition to conscription for overseas duty.

"Let him tell you what happened," Bracken declared. "Let him tell you the whole sordid story. Let him tell you what happened on troop ships carrying draftees overseas. Let him tell you why some of these men arrived in Britain without rifles."

Bracken challenged the defense minister to show "that a single reinforcement demand from Canadian military headquarters at London to the Department of National defense since he became minister has been met to the extent requested."

A statement issued by McNaughton's staff asserted that inquiries concerning the movement of troops overseas were made in London, that full reports had been received on embarkation, and "the discipline at the ports in this country and on the ships had been satisfactory and the men had made a very good impression on arrival."

The statement asserted that these were serious charges and Bracken would be given every chance to substantiate such a "careless utterance."

All Canada was watching closely this election, in which Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King's wartime government — severely shaken in recent months by the conscription issue — will be assessed by the voters of this constituency Monday.

It will be the first public test of King's compromise conscription policy, under which limited numbers of troops drafted for home service only, are being sent abroad as infantry reinforcements.

The policy pleases neither French Canada, comprising almost one-third of the Dominion and traditionally opposed to the draft for duty abroad, nor a large section of the rest of the country favoring all-out conscription.

The question of non-conscription is not an issue in this constituency, but the government's compromise policy definitely is, and one of the bitterest campaigns in years revolves about it.

It is a three-way race involving the Socialistic Cooperative commonwealth federation, known as the CCF, and the two old-line parties, the liberals of Prime Minister King and the Progressive Conservatives.

Dahl Acquitted Of 10 Charges

MONTREAL, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—Squadron Leader Harold (Whitey) Dahl, famous war flier, has been acquitted of 10 of 14 charges of selling Canadian Government property to a Brazilian junk dealer without proper authorization.

Simultaneously with announcement of this verdict by a Royal Canadian Air Force court-martial, it was disclosed that findings in the remaining four cases would go to the Canadian Judge Advocate General in Ottawa for final decision.

Single B-29 Raids Honshu, Japs Report

San Francisco, Feb. 2 (AP)—A single B-29 Superfortress dropped bombs today in the Osaka area of the main Japanese island of Honshu, the Tokyo radio reported, but claimed there was no damage.

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said another Superfortress flew reconnaissance over Japanese occupied Korea for two hours.

A lone B-29 penetrated Aichi prefecture on the east coast of Honshu about 7 P.M., February 1, dropping bombs, the Japs said. Five hours later another B-29 flew over Aichi, Nagano and Shizuoka prefectures but did not bomb.

Jap Paper Admits Damage By B-29's

San Francisco, Feb. 2 (AP)—*Asahi*, one of Japan's leading newspapers, today said B-29 bombings "have caused damage to some parts of our city."

The paper appealed to Japanese scientists to discover a "sure-hit weapon to defend the sacred soil of the homeland," according to a Domei agency broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The air raids, the paper continued, "provided a golden lesson for the citizens of the city, who were prone to become careless of the raids, despite their frequency."

Sweden As Go-Between

San Francisco, Feb. 2—(AP)—Sweden will represent Japanese interests in Turkey, Iran and Irak because of the rupture of relations between Japan and Turkey, the Japanese Domei news agency said today in a broadcast from Tokyo, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

YANK CASUALTIES MOUNT TO 737,342

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—(AP) American battle casualties have zoomed to 737,342 since Pearl Harbor, rapidly nearing the toll of the Civil war, heretofore the nation's costliest conflict.

The great bulk of dead, wounded, missing or captured by the enemy was reported by the Army. Announcement also was made that 5,100,000 of the 8,100,000 in the Army now are abroad.

Acting Secretary of War Patterson told his new conference that Army casualties, including those during most of the fighting in December, have reached 650,420. The Navy reported 86,922.

The figures included an aggregate of 154,565 killed, some 13,000 short of the number of Confederate and Union soldiers who died in battle during the war between the states. Including deaths from disease and other causes, total casualties of both sides have been estimated at anywhere from 800,000 to 1,000,000 in that conflict.

Disclosure that the Army troops remaining at home had dwindled to 3,000,000 came with Patterson's report that the Army had reached the bottom of the barrel in drawing urgently needed infantry replacements from the divisions in the United States.

Patterson said that the domestic units had been tapped for 500,000 replacements and 100,000 men overseas are being shifted every month from non-combatant units to the infantry.

The 500,000 included, among others, 50,000 culled from the Army specialized training program; 80,000 shifted from the air and service forces and 90,000 who had volunteered to transfer into the infantry from other branches.

Of the troops now in this country, the Army reported, 1,000,000 are being trained as infantry replacements for overseas units; 1,000,000 are in training with tactical units which also will be sent overseas and 1,000,000 are in so-called housekeeping units composed of limited servicemen and those who have returned from overseas.

The armed forces listed this breakdown of the casualties:

Army—killed 121,676; wounded 379,638; missing 91,573; prisoners 57,533.

Navy—killed 32,889; wounded 39,807; missing 9,750; prisoners 4,476.

Patterson said 186,000 wounded men have recovered and been returned to duty.

10 MORE SHIPS SUNK BY U. S. SUBMARINES

Toll of Japanese Craft Since Pearl Harbor Now 989—1944 Record Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The silent arm of the United States Fleet—the submarines—has racked up another ten Japanese ship sinkings in the Pacific.

The Navy announced today the new list included two medium cargo transports, two medium tankers [Japan's sorely needed category], three small cargo vessels, a large transport, a medium transport and a small tanker.

The total since Pearl Harbor now is 989, which includes 104 combat ships. This year alone American submarines have sunk sixty-five ships of all types.

Thirty-six of the now big fleet of submarines have been lost. The Navy also announced today that more Japanese vessels had been sunk or damaged in the Pacific since the first battle of the Philippines on June 19, 1944, than in the two and a half years of war before that date.

The Navy said 911 enemy ships had been sunk since June 19, against 871 prior to that date. With an additional 104 probables and 710 damaged since June 19, the Navy's toll has averaged more than fifty vessels a week sunk or damaged.

The 911 sunk since June 19 included 152 combatant and 759 non-combatant ships. The 871 claimed prior to that date included 152 combatant and 719 non-combatant vessels.

Meanwhile, a naval spokesman disclosed today that the latest data on the second battle of the Philippines in late October showed twenty-three enemy combatant ships definitely sunk and possibly twenty-five.

That battle, he said, reduced the Japanese fleet to the size of a task force. Everything the Japanese have left, he said, "couldn't touch Admiral [William F.] Halsey's task force."

"The time is coming," he said, "when the Japs will have to come out or we will hunt them down and sink them in the harbor. "And," he added, "it isn't far off."

Sub Growler Lost in Pacific

30.24-22631

She Was Saved Once by Heroic Skipper Who Signaled 'Take Her Down!'

Washington, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—If words are written by the unseen hands that guide the destiny of ships, then the end of the U. S. S. Growler's fighting life must have been signaled by these: "Take her down!"

For it was these that made the gallant submarine most famous despite a battling career against the Japanese Navy.

Yesterday the Navy announced the Growler overdue and presumed to be lost. She had last been skippered by Commander Thomas B. Oakley Jr., of Los Angeles and had a personnel complement of about sixty-five officers and men.

It was a routine communique and followed the announcement that three other vessels had been lost by enemy action. These were the minesweeper Palmer, commanded by Lieut. William E. McGuirk of Bellport, L. I., and the Hovey, commanded by Lieut. Ben N. Cole of Charlotte, N. C., and the LST 749, whose skipper was not immediately named.

Of the two minesweepers, it was known immediately only that the commanders were saved. Of the Growler's personnel, the Navy disclosed nothing.

Part of Navy Legend.

Casualties among the Growler's complement once had numbered Commaander Howard S. Gilmore, who won laurels for the sub and died so that Commander Oakley and their men and the Growler could win some more. She did, but it was her feats in the spring of 1943 that made her and Commander Gilmore a part of the Navy legend. It was on the South Pacific and it was night. The Growler, as always, was bedevilling the enemy and that night she had sunk one Japanese merchantman and seriously damaged another.

In the darkness, an enemy gunboat spotted the surfaced sub and attempted to ram her. But Commander Gilmore guided his ship out of the path, rammed the attacker instead, and burst wide her plates.

Bullets Struck Deck.

Then, from the gunboat came the chatter and blast of gunfire and the Growler's men above decks were the targets. Commander Gilmore ordered them below, prepared to follow. But suddenly, a burst of bullets struck him to the deck, out of reach of the men and out of reach of the hatch.

The sub was in imminent peril of being sunk by the gunboat. The men moved to come after their skipper but he stopped them with the only order that could have saved the Growler and the crew.

"Take her down!" he commanded, and the Growler dived, carrying the wounded commander to his death.

10 More Jap Ships Sunk.

United State submarines have sunk ten more enemy vessels in Far Eastern waters.

The Navy, announcing this today, said that the toll included two medium cargo transports, two medium tankers, three small cargo vessels, a large transport, a medium transport and a small tanker.

The announcement raised to 989 the total of Japanese ships sunk by submarines, including 104 combatant and 885 non-combatant ships.

Submarine sinkings announced since the first of this year have totaled sixty-five ships, including e combatant vessels, a cruiser, destroyer and three escort craft.

United States submarines lost from all causes since the start of the war have totaled thirty-six.

ALLIES TO LAUNCH OFFENSIVE IN WEST

Washington, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson said today that the Germans have yet to feel the full weight of another all-out offensive on the western front. He told his news conference that the Nazis will naturally fight desperately to prevent a wide-open breach in the West Wall but that the Allies would give them no respite.

"Terrain and fortifications in that area in addition to the weather, pose difficulties for us," he said.

Discussing the Russian advance in the East, he said that there is doubt that the Germans will be able to make a stand along the Oder, but that "no doubt the Hitler gangsters would like to fight to the last German."

AMERICA INTENDS TO HELP FRANCE

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2—(AP) The United States intends to share whatever it can with France, acting Secretary of State Grew declared today, but the larger needs of the French "cannot be met until Nazi Germany has been defeated."

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Military requirements to beat the Germans come first, Grew said in a speech prepared for delivery before the Foreign Policy association.

France's geographical position as the major supply line for the battle of Germany in the west makes it necessary "to balance the needs of the civilian population of France against the needs of the battle line flung around the world," the diplomat pointed out.

Grew reviewed the steps already taken to aid the French:

1—"Well over 100 warships" have been turned over to France by the United States. In addition the battleship Richelieu, several cruisers and submarines and more than 20 other French war vessels have been overhauled in American navy yards.

2—Eight full divisions and about 300 supporting units of the French army have been equipped at a cost of $700,000,000 up to December 31, 1944. "Substantial numbers" of Army planes have been delivered and the United States has agreed to equip eight more French divisions.

3—The U. S. army has started procurement of $1,000,000,000 worth of military supplies to be produced in France this year. Raw materials are to be shipped there for this program. The contracts include 52,600,000 American uniforms, 200,000,000 board feet lumber, $10,000,000 worth of X-ray film and up to $200,000 heavy duty tires. A portion of these orders are to be released for use by the French.

4—Twenty-six ships with a total capacity of 182,000 tons are scheduled to carry civilian goods to France during the first quarter of this year. Furthermore, some French ships have been turned back to France by the War shipping administration and "an undetermined number of Liberty ships will be manned by French crews under their own flag as part of the United Nations shipping pool.

JANUARY WAR COST IS $7,550,975,695

Washington, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—Government war spending in January was $7,550,975,695, the highest since last August. The record is about $7,879,000,000, in May, 1944.

Today's daily Treasury statement, for January 31, showed that war spending in the first seven months of the fiscal year 1945 was at a rate above the budget estimate for the year.

The exact figure, July 1 through January 31, was $51,702,801,549. or an average of about $7,386,000,000 a month. If the same rate continues through the last five months of the fiscal year, the total would be $88,632,000,000. The budget estimate is $88,000,000,000.

Army Reassigns 10,000 Monthly

Washington, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Army reported today that physically fit men previously assigned to noncombatant duties overseas are being converted to infantry at the rate of 10,000 men a month.

Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson also disclosed, at a news conference, that about 500,000 men from army installations in this country have been reassigned and are in the process of going overseas as infantry replacements.

50,000 From ASTP

These men include, he said, 50,000 trainees from the Army Specialized Training Program who were assigned to army ground forces, mainly for infantry; 90,000 men in other branches who volunteered for infantry and parachute organizations, and 80,000 transferred by direct order from army service forces and army air forces to the infantry.

In connection with the transfer from service and air forces, Patterson said that "one of the features of this program was conversion of 57 battalions of anti-aircraft artillery to infantry."

Patterson said the first step to provide replacements was to draw from divisions in training in this country for overseas requirements.

Divisions In U. S. Drop

This process, however, cannot be continued indefinitely, he said, adding that "today the number of divisions remaining in the United States has so decreased that this source of replacements cannot be utilized."

After the news conference it was explained by the War Department that the approximately 3,000,000 troops now in the United States are assigned as follows:

One million in training for replacement overseas.

One million in training as tactical units, also destined for overseas.

One million in housekeeping units, composed of men who are either overseas veterans or in limited service.

This indicates that the remaining 5,000,000 men in the Army are at overseas stations.

EISENHOWER URGES GREATER OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. — (AP) General Dwight D. Eisenhower, declaring we have a "general superiority" in weapons and ammunition over the enemy in Europe, said today "what we need is more of both, as well as men, to finsh the job."

The General made his statements in a letter from his headquarters in the European theater to Major General Levin H. Campbell, Jr., Army chief of ordnance.

The text of the letter dated January 18 and given to the Associated Press by General Campbell, is as follows:

"Battlefield reports from every front in the European theater of operations continue to tell of the splendid quality of our weapons and ammunition. What we need is more of both, as well as men, to finish the job.

"Last Summer, the enemy was defeated in Normandy by our firepower and the teamwork of our splendid soldiers at their rifles, mortars, machine guns, artillery, in their tanks and tank destroyers. The enemy then retreated five hundred miles, leaving behind much equipment in order to reach temporary security in his fixed defenses.

"The mobility of our ordnance enabled us to exploit our first successes in the drive across France, into Belgium, and Germany. Moreover, throughout the war there has been a noticeable and steady improvement in the quality of many of our weapons and equipment. Such improvement is mandatory always; the alternative is stagnation and eventual disaster.

"The effectiveness of our ordnance is partly due to simplicity in design and partly to the range of U. S. equipment which provides a weapon for every target. The enemy's battle losses have been far greater than ours. In pieces of artillery, the enemy has lost eight to our one. We have knocked out twice as many tanks as we have lost.

"We have a general superiority in quality and quantity of our ordnance, a superiority that must always be maintained.

U.S. Armament Called Better Than German's

Ordnance Chief Releases Letter From Eisenhower as Answer to Critics

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP). — Answering criticism of American armament, Major General Lewin H. Campbell, Army Ordnance Chief, today quoted General Dwight D. Eisenhower as saying we have "general superiority" in armament over the European enemy.

He quoted from a letter from General Eisenhower and said it was the answer to "some critics who write alleging inferiority" of certain American armor compared with the Germans'.

Without naming the critics, but saying he was referring particularly to published reports that our tanks are not big enough to cope with the Nazis vaunted Royal Tiger and Panther tanks, both from the standpoint of armor and fire power, General Campbell said: "I could build a tank as big as the Pentagon if the generals in the field said they wanted one, but there is no evidence to date that they want or need tanks larger than those we now employ. Those men know what they want—they're good judges of horse flesh!"

New U. S. "Assault Tank"

At the same time, General Campbell disclosed that we now have in action a new "assault tank" which has double the armor or our thirty-five-ton General Sherman and is about five tons heavier.

Just returned from a tour of inspection of ordnance in the European and Mediterranean theaters—during which he said he interviewed all top-ranking generals and scores of enlisted men—General Campbell said he had their assurance that this could be said: "We need not only have no apology for any item of American ordnance in comparison with that of the enemy—but we're leading them all the way."

General Campbell said that only a limited number of the assault tanks had been produced, because that is all the field fighters requested. It's chiefly a special-purpose tank, he said, designed to knock out road blocks.

"You add armor," he said, "and you decrease speed and maneuverability. The testimony of Generals Patton, Hodges and all the rest is that we want to attack, we want to maneuver—we want to keep mobility."

Text of Eisenhower Letter

The text of the Eisenhower letter, dated Jan. 18 and given to The Associated Press by General Campbell, follows:

Headquarters European Theater, United States Army, office of the commanding general.

"Dear General Campbell:

"Battlefield reports from every front in the European theater of operations continue to tell of the splendid quality of our weapons and ammunition. What we need is more of both, as well as men, to finish the job.

"Last summer the enemy was defeated in Normandy by our firepower and the teamwork of our splendid soldiers at their rifles, mortars, machine guns, artillery, in their tanks and tank destroyers. The enemy then retreated 500 miles, leaving behind much equipment in order to reach temporary security in his fixed defenses.

Mobility of Ordnance

"The mobility of our ordnance enabled us to exploit our first successes in the drive across France into Belgium and Germany. Moreover, throughout the war there has been a noticeable and steady improvement in the quality of many of our weapons and equipment. Such improvement is mandatory always; the alternative is stagnation and eventual disaster.

"The effectiveness of our ordnance is partly due to simplicity in design and partly to the range of United States equipment which provides a weapon for every target. The enemy's battle losses have been far greater than ours. In pieces of artillery the enemy has lost eight to our one. We have knocked out twice as many tanks as we have lost.

"We have a general superiority in quality and quantity of our ordnance, a superiority that must always be maintained. Sincerely,

"DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
"General of the Army, U. S. A."

HOUSE GOP OPENS DRIVE TO REDUCE FDR WAR POWERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—(AP)—House Republicans launched a drive today to deprive President Roosevelt of all authority to assign any powers to Henry A. Wallace except those of a trimmed-down Commerce department.

Republican leader Martin, of Massachusetts, notified the House he would seek to amend the Senate's George bill to restrict the President's wartime power to reshuffle federal agencies. This would repeal a part of the war powers act.

"Unless we do that," Martin told newspapermen later, "the President could assign Wallace control over 25 or 30 Federal agencies not now under the Commerce department."

The bill offered by Senator George (D-Ga.) and passed by the Senate yesterday splits the Commerce department away from the vast lending agencies formerly administered by ousted Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones. To give the House time to act on this bill, the Senate has deferred action on Wallace's nomination to be Secretary of Commerce.

Martin, speaking of his proposed amendment, said:

"I want to take back the powers given the President in the War Powers act to reassign agencies as he sees fit, and return these powers to Congress. I also want an amendment to the George bill providing for complete audits of Federal agencies."

Martin immediately confronted a stiff fight on the issue. Chairman Spence (D-Ky.) of the House Banking committee declared: "I want to see the George bill passed just as it came from the Senate."

The House Banking committeemen indicated it would approve the bill overwhelmingly. The committee will vote on it Tuesday.

In the belief that the measure is virtually certain to become law, Washington began a game of speculating on big names in and out of government—trying to pick the man who will handle the RFC's billions and the other lending functions, in a new office of loan administrator.

These were most prominently mentioned:

Fred M. Vinson, economic stabilization director; Joseph P. Kennedy, former ambassador to London; Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve board; and Henry J. Kaiser, shipbuilder who was active in the fight to give Wallace the lending as well as the Commerce post.

The President's choice will be subject to Senate confirmation.

SENATE COMMITTEE READIES MAY BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—(AP) A limited national service bill materially different from the one the House passed was readied today by the Senate Military committee for a vote tomorrow.

Giving only lukewarm backing to any sort of coercive manpower controls, Chairman Thomas (D-Utah) called the measure "a morale builder" rather than a material aid to war production.

In three hours today, and without public hearings, the committee worked over the May bill passed yesterday by the House.

Under the major committee change James F. Byrnes' Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion would be given overall control of the manpower placement machinery. The House bill gives local draft boards the say whether a man stays on his present job or becomes subject to transfer to a war plant.

Under either plan, if a man between the ages of 18 and 45 left an essential job, or refused essential employment, he would be subject to immediate induction into the armed forces, or to imprisonment up to five years, or to a fine not exceeding $5,000.

The committee adopted a series of amendments, recommended by Byrnes' office and concurred in by the War and Navy departments and other divisions of government interested in manpower placement, which would centralize full authority in the War Mobilization office.

Byrnes would have the right, however, to designate any agency he chose to administer the act as it affects individual cases. Thomas indicated his belief that the War Manpower commission rather than Selective Service would get the assignment.

Discussing the bill with newspapermen, Thomas acknowledged that he has opposed compulsory work legislation in the past and is going along on the current endeavor only on the grounds that President Roosevelt and the general staff have asked for it.

He said the legislation might prove "a shot in the arm" for American fighting men.

BANKERS APPROVE BIG WORLD BANK

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—(AP) The American Bankers association put the stamp of approval today on the proposed $10-billion international bank for reconstruction, but turned thumbs down on its Bretton Woods twin, the International Monetary fund.

In its long-awaited report on the monetary program which grew out of the Bretton Woods conference of 44 nations last July, the A.B.A. objected to the monetary fund as a method of lending which is "novel and contrary to accepted credit principles," and which goes far beyond the standards "heretofore accepted by the United States in recognizing and approving changes in currency values and maintenance of exchange controls."

The proposed international bank, on the other hand, "embodies satisfactory principles and procedures," the report said, "and if we assume good management, the institution should be able to operate soundly and effectively."

The fund, as approved by the Bretton Woods conference, would be constituted at $8,800,000,000, to be contributed by the various nations on a quota basis. Its main purpose would be the lending of money to nations who might need it to maintain their balance of trade with other countries.

The international banks would be set up to grant loans, or to guarantee those of private investors, for reconstruction and development purposes when the element of risk precluded the use of private capital. Its eventual capital would be $10,000,000,000, but only 20 per cent of each nation's contribution would be in gold or currency.

The remainder being constituted as a guarantee fund callable as needed.

Although it condemned the monetary fund, the Bankers' report recognized a need for some form of currency stabilization program and recommended that the international bank be given the "responsibility" for arranging agreements, removal of exchange controls and general rules of procedure in carrying out monetary policies.

It also recommended that the lending powers of the bank be "broadened sufficiently to allow it to make loans under the same safeguards as the other loans of the bank for the purpose of aiding countries in stabilizing their currencies."

USE OF GAS FUEL CURTAILED BY WPB

Embargo Clamped on Amusement Places in Seven States, Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 — (AP) Winter conditions and rail traffic snarls, already cutting into industry through coal shortages, combined today to cool gas-fired furnaces and force drastic curtailment of the use of that fuel.

The War Production board announced that some 200 vital war plants already have suffered cuts of 10 to 90 per cent in gas delivery. WPB ordered use of natural and "mixed" gas cut off completely in amusement places in seven states and Washington, D. C., at 7 p. m. Eastern War Time, tonight. It accompanied the order with a plea to householders, schools and institutions to conserve the fuel.

The order is effective until 7 p. m., Eastern War Time Monday or "until further notice."

Officials explained the ban this way:

Cold citizens with gas furnaces have turned them up

Gas ovens in coal-short homes have been turned on to take off the chill.

The result, combined with ever-mounting use of gas fuel in war industry has been dangerously lowered gas pressures in systems over a wide area.

The idea is to keep enough gas in the systems to prevent them from breaking down completely, and to keep gas going to essential war plants.

The order is not of itself a measure to save coal, which already is under close home delivery control in the affected area east and south of the Great Lakes. Therefore it does not apply to systems using artificial gas, made from coal. By and large, such systems have a fair supply of coal.

But wherever natural gas is used in the prohibition area, even mixed with artificial gas, such places as theaters, moving picture houses, night clubs, bars, bowling alleys and other amusement spots were ordered to turn off all jets for the weekend and perhaps until further notice.

Affected are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, parts of Maryland and Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Winter-wrought conditions led to two other government actions:

1. A civilian freight embargo, except on coal, was ordered for four days beginning tomorrow in eight states of the same general area, following up a similar order last weekend to help clear clogged and winter-bound rail lines.

2. The Solid Fuels administration requested Pennsylvania anthracite miners to work a full day tomorrow, even though under their contract the Saturday shift may not bring them overtime pay. Appalachian area soft coal miners already have agreed to work Sunday.

WARD APPEAL BASIS IS LAID

U. S. Charges Court Erred on 29 Points.

Chicago, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—The Government contended today that Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan had erred on twenty-nine points, twelve findings of fact and seventeen conclusions of law and judgment in dismissing its suits against Montgomery Ward & Company.

The twenty-nine points were listed by United States Attorney J. Albert Woll as ground for an appeal when he asked the Federal Court clerk yesterday to certify the entire record to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Sullivan ruled that President Roosevelt lacked either statutory or constitutional authority to order seizure of sixteen Ward properties in seven cities. The Army took possession December 28 after the mail order firm declined to comply with War Labor Board directives ordering, among other things, maintenance of union membership.

The twenty-nine points included statements that Judge Sullivan erred when he found the President's constitutional powers as commander in chief were purely military; in finding that none of the war plants were "located in an actual theater of military labor disputes by effectuating WLB directives constituted a threat "to the wartime structure of labor relations"; in concluding Ward's was not equipped for war production; and in concluding the seizure was not covered by the war labor disputes act.

Mr. Woll said the question of taking the case directly to the United States Supreme Court had not been decided.

Judge Sullivan handed down his opinion last Saturday on two suits filed by the Government against Wards. One asked an injunction restraining company officials from interfering with Army operations, and the other asked a declaratory judgment against the firm.

Film Extras Picket Major Studios

Hollywood, Feb. 2 (AP) — The Screen Players Union placed picket lines around major motion-picture studios today in a jurisdictional dispute with the Screen Actors Guild over extra players. A spokesman for the Guild said its members were going through the picket lines.

As the pickets patrolled in a drizzling rain, Michael Jeffers, S.P.U. business representative, said they were protesting against what he termed "the producers' flagrant certification by the National Labor Relations Board as the bargaining agent for extras."

Interim Plan Rejected

The producers last night rejected an interim agreement, proposed by the SPU, covering the hiring of extras for bit parts and stunts. The producers said they were awaiting determination of who has control of the bit part and stunt field—the independent SPU or the older Screen Actors Guild (AFL).

Extras chose the SPU as their bargaining agent in an NLRB election last December, but the SAG's "A-junior members," ostensibly bit players and stuntmen, have been getting extra work, Jeffers declared.

He said that, on the other hand, SPU extras haven't been getting any bit part or stunt work and that this is a violation of the NLRB decision.

Held Jurisdictional Fight

John Dales, executive secretary of the SAG—which still claims exclusive jurisdiction over players doing bits or stunts—interpreted the "SPU threat to strike as an effort to wrest jurisdiction over acting work from the guild."

The producers said they turned down SPU's interim proposal because it "does not relate to wages and hours, but contemplates a closed shop and a closed union." They termed the NLRB's designation as "improper, for it has created a conflict of jurisdiction in acting work."

Producers declined to say what immediate effect the scheduled walkout would have on motion-picture production. It would be the second major movie walkout recently.

Set painters and decorators were out eight days last October in a jurisdictional dispute involving two AFL unions.

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"THE CONTENTS OF THIS PROCLAMATION TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE EASILY FORESEEN," SAID THE BROADCAST. "IT WILL SAY THE ALLIES DO NOT WANT TO STAMP OUT THE GERMAN PEOPLE BUT NATIONAL SOCIALISM AND THE FUEHRER. IT WILL HINT THAT ONCE THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE RID OF THE NAZI MOVEMENT THEY WILL BE ALLOCATED A RIGHTFUL PLACE AMONG THE NATIONS.

"ALL THIS IS NOTHING NEW. IN THE LAST YEAR OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR THE GERMAN PEOPLE HEARD SIMILAR PROCLAMATIONS. AT THAT TIME IT WAS SAID THE WESTERN POWERS WANTED TO DESTROY PRUSSIAN MERELY

MILITARISM AND THE KAISER. AS SOON AS THESE WERE LIQUIDATED AND THE GERMANS HAD ACCEPTED A DEMOCRATIC REGIME GERMANY WOULD HAVE HER RIGHTFUL PLACE."

BERLIN, JOINING THE INTERNATIONAL GUESSING GAME ABOUT THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE, VENTURED THE STATEMENT THAT IT ALREADY IS IN SESSION--PROBABLY IN BUCHAREST.

ANOTHER GERMAN BROADCAST SAID THE CONFERENCE WAS BEING HELD "IN A ROMANIAN PORT ON THE BLACK SEA," AND THAT THE SITE HAD BEEN SELECTED BY PREMIER STALIN.

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A207 Add London Big 3 (Parris) xxx additional help

ALSO UP FOR DISCUSSION WERE AMERICAN VIEWS ON THE "COMPLETE AND RUTHLESS" ABOLITION OF GERMAN WAR INDUSTRIES AND CONTROL OF THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE ECONOMY. THE AMERICAN PROPOSALS WERE SUBMITTED TO THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION LAST DECEMBER BY AMBASSADOR JOHN G.WINANT. BRITAIN SUBMITTED SIMILAR PROPOSALS AND STALIN WAS EXPECTED TO MAKE HIS IDEAS KNOWN AT THE CONFERENCE.

THERE WAS A BELIEF IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS HERE THAT RUSSIA WOULD SUGGEST THAT SEVERAL MILLION GERMANS BE SENT TO RUSSIA TO HELP IN RECONSTRUCTION.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION'S PLANS FOR CONTROLLING GERMANY AFTER THE WAR WERE BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT MILITARY FORCES WILL BE IN ABSOLUTE CONTROL OF ANY OCCUPIED AREA FOR SIX MONTHS OR MORE AND THAT ALLIED CIVIL GOVERNMENT WOULD THEN TAKE OVER.

REPORTS REACHING CHURCHILL, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, INDICATE A GERMAN PLAN TO RETREAT SOUTH FOR SUICIDE STAND IN SOUTHERN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA. THESE REPORTS SAID THE GERMAN PLAN WOULD BE TO FIGHT AN ORGANIZED WAR FROM HEDGEHOG STRONGHOLDS THAT WOULD BE GEOGRAPHICALLY AND, IN PART, INDUSTRIALLY SELF-SUFFICIENT.

THIS RESISTANCE CENTER WAS SAID TO COVER 1,000 SQUARE MILES, EMBRACING PARTS OF BAVARIA AND AUSTRIA--MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY WHICH WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO STORM AND WHICH WOULD OFFER FEW GOOD TARGETS FOR BOMBING OPERATIONS.

AT THE CORE OF THIS AREA IS A 100-MILE STRONGHOLD CENTERED ON BERCHTESGADEN, WHICH WAS REPORTED TO BE HEAVILY FORTIFIED AND SUPPLIED FOR PROLONGED RESISTANCE.

AGREEMENT ON ZONES OF OCCUPATION IS ANOTHER QUESTION BEFORE THE CONFERENCE. PROBABLY UNDER THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WOULD TAKE OVER EASTERN GERMANY, BRITAIN THE NORTHWEST SECTOR AND THE UNITED STATES THE SOUTHWEST WITH AN INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION IN BERLIN. ALL THREE POWERS, AND POSSIBLY FRANCE, WOULD SHARE IN THE OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA.

THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY SAID THE BIG THREE MEETING WAS AT A ROMANIAN PORT ON THE BLACK SEA AND WAS "NOW IN CONFERENCE."

H.1253PEW

Add London Russian (Hercher) re exit of Berlin.

NORTHEAST.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ALSO REACHED THE ODER RIVER ON BOTH SIDES OF FRANKFURT, 38 MILES EAST OF THE CAPITAL AND 16 MILES SOUTH OF KUSTRIN, THE GERMANS SAID, AND ADOLF HITLER'S NEWSPAPER VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER REPORTED "SMALL FORCES" OF MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV'S ARMY CROSSED THE ODER, APPARENTLY IN THIS AREA.

THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND IMPOSED A SECURITY BLACK-OUT ON THE CRITICAL SECTOR AROUND BERLIN. IT WAS THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY THAT THE GERMANS HAD TOLD OF RUSSIAN ATTACKS ON KUSTRIN, AN OLD FORTRESS TOWN BUILT BY FREDERICK THE GREAT AND BURNED TO THE GROUND BY A RUSSIAN ARMY IN THE SEVEN YEARS WAR. ON THURSDAY THE RUSSIANS PENETRATED INTO KUSTRIN, ONLY TO BE THROWN OUT, BERLIN SAID.

OTHER SOVIET UNITS WERE REPORTED BY BERLIN TO HAVE ROLLED TO

30.24 - 22633

WITHIN 22 TO 38 MILES OF STETTIN, BIG BALTIC PORT 57 MILES NORTH OF KUSTRIN, IN AN EFFORT TO REACH THE SEA, CUT OFF ALL GERMAN POMERANIA AND PROTECT THE RIGHT FLANK OF MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY DRIVING ON BERLIN.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED IN A GERMAN BROADCAST TELLING OF THE DISPERSAL OF SOVIET TROOPS BETWEEN PYRITZ, ON THE KUSTRIN-STETTIN HIGHWAY 22 MILES SOUTHEAST OF STETTIN, AND ARNSWALDE, ON THE POZNAN-STETTIN RAILWAY 38 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE PORT.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ALSO PENETRATED AT TWO POINTS INTO THE ENCIRCLED GERMAN FORTRESS TOWN OF SCHNEIDEMUHL, 95 MILES NORTHEAST OF KUSTRIN, THE GERMANS SAID.

THE NAZI GARRISON IN ENCIRCLED KONIGSBERG, EAST PRUSSIAN CAPITAL, WAS REPORTED RUNNING SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

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A2

THE GERMANS TOLD OF A NEW CROSSING OF THE UPPER ODER RIVER SOUTHEAST OF COSEL, NEAR THE MORAVIAN FRONTIER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND 70 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BESIEGED BRESLAU, NORTHERN SILESIAN CAPITAL.

THE DRIVE ON BERLIN WAS HAMPERED BY AN UNSEASONAL THAW WHICH TURNED ROADS INTO MUD, BUT A MOSCOW DISPATCH SAID THAT FREEZING WINDS SWEEPING ACROSS RUSSIA FROM SIBERIA TOWARD GERMANY SHOULD SOON GIVE THE RUSSIANS A FIRMER FOOTING.

A HARD CORE OF NAZI TANK AND INFANTRY REINFORCEMENTS AND THICK MINEFIELDS ALSO WERE GIVING THE RUSSIANS TROUBLE. A LONDON INFORMANT WITH UNDERGROUND CONTACTS IN GERMANY SAID THAT THE SIXTH TANK ARMY, A 100 PER CENT SS ELITE GROUP WHICH SPEARHEADED THE ARDENNES BREAK-THROUGH ON THE WESTERN FRONT IN DECEMBER, HAD BEEN MOVED TO THE EAST TO SCREEN BERLIN.

INSIDE BERLIN THE GERMANS WERE THROWING UP STREET BARRICADES, DIGGING TRENCHES AROUND THE CITY AND FORTIFYING BUILDINGS. STOCKHOLM DISPATCHES SAID THAT BRITISH MOSQUITO BOMBERS KINDLED HUGE FIRES IN PARTS OF THE CAPITAL BEFORE DAWN FRIDAY, THAT STEEL-HELMETED POLICEMEN ARMED WITH RIFLES WERE GUARDING THE OUTSKIRTS THROUGH WHICH COLUMNS OF TANKS, ARMORED CARS AND MOTORIZED INFANTRYMEN WERE POURING TOWARD THE FRANKFURT-KUSTRIN DEFENSE ZONE. GREAT BELTS OF MINES ALSO WERE BEING LAID OUTSIDE THE CONTINENT'S LARGEST CITY.

SOVIET PLANES WERE BOMBING AND STRAFING THE TRAFFIC-PACKED ROADS BETWEEN BERLIN AND THE ODER RIVER, 1,320 MILES FROM STALINGRAD ON THE VOLGA WHERE THE RUSSIANS TURNED THE TIDE OF WAR TWO YEARS AGO.

RED STAR, SOVIET ARMY NEWSPAPER, COMMENTED THUS ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE STALINGRAD VICTORY: "THE OMINOUS SHADOW OF THE STALINGRAD DEFEAT IS NOW LOOMING OVER THE WHOLE OF FASCIST GERMANY. THE TROOPS WHO FOUGHT AT STALINGRAD ARE CELEBRATING THIS ANNIVERSARY AT THE APPROACHES TO KONIGSBERG AND BRESLAU AND ON THE ROADS TO BERLIN. WE'LL FORCE THE ENEMY TO ANSWER FOR THE RUINS AND BLOOD OF STALINGRAD."

BERLIN BROADCASTS WERE SCARCELY LESS COMFORTING FOR THE GERMANS. "THE ENEMY KNOCKS AT THE DOOR OF BERLIN," SAID THE NAZI COMMENTATOR, WILFRED VON OVEN. "LOOKING AT THE PICTURE GIVEN BY THE FRONT LINE TODAY WE SEE A WEDGE POINTED AT THE CAPITAL. ALTHOUGH COUNTER-MEASURES ARE ALREADY NOTICEABLE AT THE FAR END OF THIS WEDGE THE DEFENSES ARE STILL IN A STATE OF IMPROVISATION. NOBODY SHOULD LOSE HIS HEAD WHEN HE SEES TANKS APPEAR..."

A3

THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY IN ANOTHER LATE SUMMARY OF THE

SITUATION SAID THAT MARSHAL ZHUKOV'S BIG WAR OF MOVEMENT WAS ENTERING A NEW PHASE WITH THE RUSSIANS "REGROUPING ON A MAJOR SCALE" AFTER APPROACHING THE ODER AT SEVERAL POINTS.

A LONDON INFORMANT SAID THAT COLONEL REMER, ONE OF THE CHIEF FIGURES ON HITLER'S SIDE DURING THE BOMB PLOT AGAINST THE NAZI LEADER LAST JULY, HAD BEEN PLACED IN CHARGE OF A SPECIAL BERLIN GARRISON COMPOSED OF GESTAPO MEN, DEATHSHEAD GUARDS FROM CONCENTRATION CAMPS, HOME ARMY RECRUITS AND POLICE RIFLEMEN NOW CALLED UPON TO GIVE THEIR LIVES IN A LAST STAND.

REMER, A BATTALION COMMANDER AT THE TIME OF THE ATTEMPTED COUP, WAS CREDITED WITH DEFEATING THE PLOTTERS' PLANS TO SEIZE CONTROL OF BERLIN.

WM418PEW

BLOODIEST DISAPPOINTMENT" FOR THE RUSSIANS. Add Ldn Russian x Russians

THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND SAID MARSHAL GREGORY ZHUKOV'S TROOPS ALREADY HAD REACHED THE CURVING ODER RIVER NORTHWEST OF KUSTRIN, WHICH WOULD PLACE THE RUSSIANS 30 TO 40 MILES FROM BERLIN. JUST TWO YEARS AGO TODAY ZHUKOV SCORED A GREAT VICTORY OVER THE GERMANS AT STALINGRAD--MORE THAN 1,300 MILES TO THE EAST--WHEN HE ACCEPTED THE SURRENDER OF THE LAST OF THE GERMAN FORCES WHICH HAD BESIEGED THAT CITY FOR MONTHS

WHILE GERMAN COMMENTATORS PAINTED BERLIN AS NONCHALANT, NEUTRAL TRAVELERS ARRIVING IN STOCKHOLM SAID THE REFUGEE-PACKED CITY WAS PANIC-STRICKEN AND THAT ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES WERE BEING STRIPPED OF THEIR GUNS FOR USE AGAINST THE ONCOMING RUSSIANS.

PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS TOLD THE GERMAN PEOPLE "IT'S JUST BEFORE ZERO HOUR." THE GERMAN MILITARY RADIO ORDERED A DEATH STAND IN DEFENSE OF THE CAPITAL.

OFFICIAL RUSSIAN REPORTS PLACED THE NEAREST RED ARMY UNITS 59 MILES NORTHEAST OF BERLIN WITH THE CAPTURE OF DUHRINGSHOF, 18 MILES FROM KUSTRIN, ONE OF THE LAST STRONGHOLDS BARRING THE ROAD TO THE CAPITAL.

GERMAN BROADCASTS SAID THE RUSSIANS BROKE INTO THE EASTERN SIDE OF KUSTRIN, 40 MILES NORTHEAST OF BERLIN, BUT WERE REPULSED.

THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE RUSHED STRONG REINFORCEMENTS TO THE EASTERN FRONT FROM CENTRAL GERMANY, FROM THE WESTERN FRONT AND FROM THE BALTIC AREA.

ALTHOUGH ZHUKOV'S FORCES SEEMED TO BE MEETING INCREASED RESISTANCE ON THE APPROACHES TO KUSTRIN AND FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER, THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID THEY HAD GAINED FROM FOUR TO 14 MILES AT SOME POINTS DURING THE DAY AND CAPTURED 150 GERMAN LOCALITIES.

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MORE THAN 5,000 GERMANS WERE KILLED AND 4,417 CAPTURED YESTERDAY IN THE DRIVE ON BERLIN, THE MOSCOW BULLETIN ADDED.

MEANWHILE THE GERMAN POMERANIAN CITY OF SCHNEIDEMUHL WAS ENCIRCLED AND THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED THE NORTHERN POLISH STRONGHOLD OF TORUN.

IN A NEW CROSSING FROM POLAND INTO GERMANY, THE RUSSIANS PENETRATED TO WITHIN SIX MILES OF GLOGAU, ON THE MIDDLE ODER 117 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN. GLOGAU IS 55 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE BESIEGED AND BURNING SILESIAN CAPITAL OF BRESLAU.

GERMAN REPORTS SAID SOVIET TROOPS HAD BROKEN INTO STEINAU, NORTHWEST OF BRESLAU ON THE WEST BANK OF THE ODER RIVER, AND HAD PENETRATED 30 MILES TO THE WEST, BUT THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION FROM MOSCOW.

IN EAST PRUSSIA 50 MORE LOCALITIES WERE TAKEN AND THE GERMAN POCKET SOUTH OF KONIGSBERG WAS REDUCED TO A 1,250-SQUARE MILE AREA.

FW414AEW

Add London Aerial (Chamberlain) xxx rolling stock.

FROM AMERICAN EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT BRITAIN-BASED LIBERATORS HAD LICKED SOME OF THE WAR'S MOST HAZARDOUS FLYING WEATHER IN JANUARY AND CASCADED 39,100 TONS OF BOMBS ON ENEMY TARGETS. MUCH OF THIS LOAD WAS DUMPED ON RAIL YARDS.

MUSTANGS AND THUNDERBOLTS OF THE EIGHTH FOUGHT THEIR GREATEST BATTLE OF THE WAR JANUARY 14, DESTROYING 161 GERMAN FIGHTERS ATTEMPTING TO PROTECT OIL REFINERY STORAGE AREAS.

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(110) LEAD UNDATED BULGARIAN (B25)

LONDON FEB 2-(AP)-PRINCE CYRIL, BROTHER OF THE LATE KING BORIS OF BULGARIA, WAS EXECUTED LAST NIGHT ALONG WITH FORMER PREMIER BOGDAN PHILOV AND LT.GEN.NIKOLA MIKHOV, THE ANKARA RADIO REPORTED TODAY. ALL THREE WERE FORMER REGENTS.

ABOUT 50,000 BULGARIANS DEMONSTRATED IN THE STREETS OF SOFIA SHOUTING "DEATH TO THE FASCISTS, DEATH TO THE MURDERERS OF OUR PEOPLE" WHILE THE EXECUTIONS TOOK PLACE, THE RADIO REPORT SAID.

-DASH-

PREVIOUSLY THE SOFIA RADIO, AS HEARD BY FCC, HAD ANNOUNCED THAT DEATH SENTENCES FOR TREASON HAD BEEN IMPOSED ON THE THREE FORMER REGENTS, 22 CABINET MINISTERS, NINE KING'S COUNSELORS AND 66 FORMER MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S COURT.

AN ADDITIONAL XXX 2ND PGH UNDATED BULGARIAN

KK158PEW

LONDON FEB 2-(AP)-A PRAVDA DISPATCH BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW TODAY SAID "THOUSANDS OF TORTURED PEOPLE" WERE SAVED AT THE NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP OF OSWIECIM WHEN THE RED ARMY CAPTURED THAT TOWN IN POLISH SILESIA 30 MILES WEST OF KRAKOW.

RUSSIANS, POLES, FRENCH, YUGOSLAVS AND CZECHS WERE KILLED AT THE CAMP AND CREMATED IN ITS OVENS AND THOUSANDS OF OTHERS WERE TORTURED, PRAVDA REPORTED.

."ONLY NOW WHEN OSWIECIM HAS BEEN LIBERATED CAN ONE SEE WITH ONE'S OWN EYES THE WHOLE OF THIS TERRIBLE CAMP, ITS MANY DOZENS OF SQUARE KILOMETERS STEEPED IN HUMAN BLOOD AND FERTILIZED BY HUMAN ASHES," PRAVDA'S CORRESPONDENT WROTE.

"I SAW THOUSANDS OF TORTURED PEOPLE WHOM THE RED ARMY HAD SAVED--PEOPLE SO THIN THAT THEY SWAYED LIKE BRANCHES IN THE WIND, PEOPLE WHOSE AGES ONE COULD NOT POSSIBLY GUESS."

KK241PEW

A2V-

WEATHER

LONDON, FEB. 2-(AP)-A TROUBLESOME THAW DEVELOPED ON BOTH THE EASTERN AND WESTERN FRONTS IN EUROPE TODAY.

MOSCOW SAID THIS SHOULD BE REMEDIED SHORTLY, HOWEVER, FOR FRESH ICY WINDS WERE MOVING WEST FROM SIBERIA.

HJ226PEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB 3-(AP)-THE FREE GERMAN COMMITTEE IN MOSCOW APPEALED TODAY TO THE GERMAN ARMY AND PEOPLE TO RISE AGAINST THEIR NAZI LEADERS WITH THE WARNING,"YOU HAVE LOST THE WAR."

THE BROADCAST APPEAL READ BY MAJ.HEINRICH HOHMAN OVER MOSCOW'S FREE GERMANY STATION URGED GERMAN SOLDIERS TO "USE YOUR WEAPONS--TURN THEM AGAINST THE TRUE ENEMY OF GERMANY" AND ADDED:

"GERMAN MEN AND WOMEN, EVERY LAST THING WE HAVE IS AT STAKE. PERSUADE THE SOLDIERS AND MEN OF THE VOLKSSTURM THAT THEY SHOULD NOT

CONTINUE TO FIGHT FOR HITLER. NOT ONE MORE SACRIFICE FOR HITLER'S WAR. DISASSOCIATE YOURSELF OF HITLER BY DEEDS.
"GERMANS, RISE! OVERTHROW HITLER. THE HOUR HAS STRUCK."
DY1214AEW

30.24-22635

london, saturday, feb. 3-(ap)-air chief marshal sir frederick bowhill, who, as commander of the british air transport command, supervised thousands of transatlantic flights including those of ferried american lend-lease bombers, is soon to retire.

it was reported at the air ministry he will be mm succeeded by air vice marshal sir ralph cochrane.

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(Advance for release at 6:30 P.M., eastern War Time, today)

(Advance) London, Feb.2-(ap)-- The RAF dropped 34,750 tons of explosives on Germany during January and 2,000 more on V-2 rocket sites in Holland and shipping off Norway despite the poorest weather at home operational bases in more than two years.

Heavy bombers and mosquitoes made 9,600 trips against the enemy on eleven night flights and some 1,300 daylight sorties, the total

bomb weight unloaded was 17,770 tons less than in December.

Most of the tonnage was distributed in this way: 12,320 tons on industrial centers, 10,980 tons on oil facilities and 8,540 tons on railway hubs. Mosquitoes dropped 170 two-ton blockbusters on Berlin in seven raids.

RAF fighter planes based in Britain made 2,300 sorties during the month, mostly in support of bomber operations or against V-bomb targets. RAF's second tactical air force on the continent flew 11,650 sorties, dropping 2,520 tons of bombs and 7,000 deadly rockets. Many of their targets also were V-2 installations, but most flights were directed against enemy transport lines.

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Second tactical air force in January destroyed or damaged 1,500 motor trucks, 580 locomotives, 2,100 freight cars, 113 barges and 240 german planes. aircraft of the RAF coastal command flew 820 sorties during

the month, attacking single ships and sorties, and made more than 1,600 flights against u-boats.(end advance for release at 6:30 p.m. today)

1-third 1555 --lh- 1233p

LONDON, FEB.2-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM BRUSSELS TODAY SAID IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE CABINET OF PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT HAD RESIGNED.

PIERLOT WAS RECEIVED LAST NIGHT BY PRINCE CHARLES, THE DISPATCH SAID, ADDING THAT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD HIS RESIGNATION NOT ONLY HAD BEEN TENDERED BUT HAD BEEN ACCEPTED.

A DISPATCH FROM BRUSSELS LAST NIGHT QUOTED A HIGH BELGIAN SOURCE AS DENYING RUMORS THAT THE PREMIER WOULD RESIGN, DESPITE WIDESPREAD PUBLIC DISCONTENT.

JP704AEW

FEB 3 1945

BY CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN

A U. S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION, ENGLAND, FEB. 2-(AP)-A LIBERATOR WITH ALL FOUR ENGINES KNOCKED OUT CRASHED INTO TREES RIMMING A ROUGHLY PLOWED BELGIAN FIELD AND SKIDDED TO A STOP. A FARMER RUSHED TO THE PLANE.

LT. DENVER WALKER, OF MONROE, LA., CRAWLED OUT OF THE WRECKAGE AND MOTIONED TO THE FARMER TO HELP BRING OUT THE CO-PILOT, SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY FLAK WHICH TORE THE SHIP OUT OF THE CONTROL OF WALKER, THE PILOT.

THE FARMER CARRIED THE INJURED FLIER TO HIS HOUSE AND SUMMONED AID FROM THE NEAREST BRITISH STATIN. A SUBSEQUENT OPERATION SAVED THE CO-PILOT'S SHATTERED LEG AND HIS LIFE.

WALKER SAID HE HAD ORDERED THE OTHER CREWMEN TO "HIT THE SILK" WHEN THE LAST ENGINE QUIT AT 4,000 FEET. HE CRASH-LANDED THE PLANE IN AN ATTEMPT TO SAVE THE LIFE OF THE WOUNDED CO-PILOT.

"MY WINDSHIELD WAS COMPLETELY FROZEN OVER," HE SAID. "I WAS FLYING WITH MY HEAD HANGING OUT THE WINDOW. I KNEW I COULD NOT CLEAR THE TREES SO I HEADED TOWARD THE BIGGEST GAP IN THE ROW, FIGURING THAT THEY MIGHT ACT AS BRAKES. I THEN PULLED IN MY HEAD. I CUT THE CRASH BAR TO BREAK THE ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS--AND THEN TURNED IT OVER TO GOD."

TWO CREW MEMBERS WERE LOST WHEN THEIR PARACHUTES, RIPPED BY FLAK SPLINTERS, FAILED TO OPEN. THOSE WHO PARACHUTED SAFELY WERE LT. LOWELL FAUS, SYRACUSE, NEB., SGT. ALLEN LANE, JR., 1023 JUNIPER ST., ATLANTA, GA., SGT.ALBIN GUSCIORA, 44 MILL ST., WEST STOUGHTON, MASS., AND SGT.PETER BALLAS, 789 PALISADE AVE., CLIFFSIDE PARK, N.J.

SN1056PEW

PARIS--SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD WESTERN FRONT X X PRUM.

THE U.S. THIRD ARMY ADVANCED UP TO TWO MILES INSIDE GERMANY BEYOND THE OUR RIVER BELOW ST.VITH, CAPTURING HECKHUSCHEID, GROSSLANGENFELD WINTERSCHEID AND SEVERAL OTHER GERMAN HAMLETS WEST OF PRUM.

THE FIRST AND 82ND DIVISIONS OF THE FIRST ARMY RESUMED THEIR PROBINGS OF THE WEST WALL TO THE NORTH, AND FOUND A FEW PILLBOXES MANNED. THE FIRST DIVISION WENT THROUGH LINES OF DRAGON TEETH BARRIERS FOUR MILES EAST OF KRINKELT. NO GERMANS WERE FOUND LAST NIGHT, BUT THIS MORNING MORTAR FIRE WAS ENCOUNTERED.

THE 82ND DIVISION TOOK TINY NEUHOF AT THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF UNDENBRETH, A TOWN IN THE LINE ITSELF. THE CAPTURE WAS MADE IN A QUARTER MILE ADVANCE JUST AFTER DAYLIGHT.

NORTH OF THE 40-MILE SECTION OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE UNDER ATTACK, A 37-MILE STRING OF THE FORTIFICATIONS ALREADY HAD BEEN CAPTURED. THIS PART OF THE LINE EXTENDED FROM NORTHWEST OF THE ROER RIVER TOWN OF LINNICH TO THE MONSCHAU SECTOR SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN.

AT POINTS OPPOSITE THE ARDENNES MOUNTAINS, THE THIRD ARMY HAD ADVANCED FOUR MILES INTO GERMANY. TROOPS NEARED BELIALF, SIX MILES FROM PRUM AND THREE INSIDE THE REICH.

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AT THE EXTREME NORTHERN FLANK OF THE THIRD ARMY, INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE GERMANS WERE PULLING BACK SWIFTLY INTO THE MAIN SIEGFRIED LINE FORTS. MANY PILLBOXES WERE ABANDONED. SELF PROPELLED 155-MILLIMETER CANNON SHELLED THOSE WHICH WERE DEFENDED.

CONTINUED RAIN AND THAWS SLOWED TRANSPORT AND HAMPERED AIR SUPPORT.

ALL ACCOUNTS REACHING SUPREME HEADQUARTERS TOLD OF RESISTANCE TOO SPORADIC TO SUGGEST A MAJOR DEFENSIVE STAND.

EITHER THE AMERICAN ASSAULT HAD YET TO BUTT INTO THE NAZI HOLD-OR-DIE LINE WEST OF THE RHINE, OR THE GERMAN ARMY WAS TOO THINNED FOR MORE THAN A DELAYING FIGHT BACK TO THE RIVER MOAT.

AT LEAST SIX FIRST ARMY DIVISIONS EITHER WERE PROBING INTO THE DRAGON TEETH TANK BARRIERS OR THICK CONCRETE PILLBOXES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE OR WERE ON ITS FRINGE. GEN.EISENHOWER'S COMMUNIQUE CONTAINED NO REFERENCE TO HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE CENTER, NOR TO STIFF RESISTANCE.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS DESCRIBED OPPOSITION YESTERDAY AS LIGHTER THAN THE DAY BEFORE. THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING WAS SOUTHEAST OF MONSCHAU IN THE DANK FORST WHERE THE 9TH AND 99TH DIVISIONS WERE ADVANCING. GAINS OF A HALF TO TWO MILES WERE MADE IN THAT SECTOR.

WRITING LAST NIGHT FROM THE U.S. NINTH ARMY FRONT OPPOSITE DUREN, AP CORRESPONDENT WES GALLAGHER DECLARED:

"THERE ARE LARGE SECTIONS OF THE FRONT WHERE THE GERMANS HAVE FLED. ALLIED PATROLS HAVE FAILED TO CONTACT THE ENEMY, WHICH MEANS THERE IS CONSIDERABLE TERRITORY UNOCCUPIED BY THE ALLIES OR GERMANS."

DISPATCHES FROM OTHER SECTIONS OF THE WESTERN FRONT LIKEWISE SPOKE OF AN AMAZING LACK OF RESISTANCE. ONLY IN THE SOUTH WERE THE GERMANS REPORTED FIGHTING WITH THEIR NORMAL DOGGEDNESS--AND THERE THEY WERE STRUGGLING TO ESCAPE A TRAP THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY HAS BEEN FASHIONING IN THE COLMAR REGION.

THE U.S. FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES WERE ADVANCING STEADILY ON A 40-MILE FRONT, BUT GALLAGHER OBSERVED T[illegible] THIS ATTACK "ENGAGES ON A FRACTION OF THE AVAILABLE ALLIED FORCES."

"THERE IS NO CONCENTRATED EFFORT BY ANYONE, SUCH AS CHARACTERIZED THE NORMANDY BREAKTHROUGH," HE ADDED. "WHETHER THIS IS DUE TO NICH STRATEGY OR MATERIAL SHORTAGES HAS NOT BEEN DISCLOSED."

GERMAN BROADCASTS FOR SEVERAL DAYS HAVE BEEN PREDICTING A NEW OVER-ALL ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

"ALONG THE WHOLE WESTWALL CONTACT HAS BEEN MADE WITH BUT ONE GERMAN ARMORED DIVISION," GALLAGHER WROTE. "THE REST ARE SCRATCH INFANTRY.

"A GREAT MANY GERMAN DIVISIONS HAVE DISAPPEARED ENTIRELY. THERE ARE FEW FIRST CLASS TROOPS TO BE FOUND ON THE WESTERN FRONT, AT LEAST WHERE THE FIGHTING IS."

THE U.S. FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES ENCOUNTERED ONLY SPORADIC ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE, A SITUATION THAT GALLAGHER CALLED "VIRTUALLY WITHOUT PRECEDENT SINCE THE ALLIES FIRST REACHED THE WESTWALL."

SOUTH OF AACHEN, THE FIRST ARMY DROVE AS DEEP AS TWO MILES INTO HITHERTO UNBREACHED RAMPARTS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE AT THREE PLACES.

FARTHER SOUTH THE THIRD WAS CLOSING UP TO ITS OUTPOSTS.

TROOPS OF THE 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION MOVED RIGHT UP TO THE ENEMY LINE, FINDING ROAD BLOCKS AND TEMPORARY DEFENSES UNMANNED. IN THE MONSCHAU AREA THE 78TH DIVISION ENVELOPED 50 PILLBOXES OF THE MAIN WESTWALL IN 48 HOURS.

T

A16

THE FIRST DIVISION PUSHED ACROSS THE GERMAN BORDER 16 MILES EAST OF MALMEDY, MOVING THROUGH ROWS OF CONCRETE DRAGON TEETH ALMOST UNOPPOSED, SAID AP CORRESPONDENT EDWARD D.BALL, WHO ADDED:

"THEY ENCOUNTERED ONLY SMALL ARMS FIRE FROM PILLBOXES LIGHTLY MANNED BY SMALL GERMAN GROUPS WHO TOOK A COUPLE OF RIFLE SHOTS, THEN RACED TO THE REAR."

SWEEPING THREE AND ONE HALF MILES INTO GERMANY WITHOUT SIGHTING AN ENEMY TANK, THE THIRD ARMY CLOSED TO WITHIN SEVEN AND ONE-HALF MILES OF PRUM, SUPPLY BASE FOR THE SIEGFRIED NETWORK FACING BELGIUM AND NORTHERN LUXEMBOURG.

BZ345AEW

Add Paris Russian (Long) xxx supply limitations, FEB 3 1945

THERE IS, THEREFORE, THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE FATE OF GERMANY MAY BE DECIDED IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS IN THAT ROUGHLY RECTANGULAR AREA EAST OF THE CAPITAL KNOWN AS THE ODER RIVER BOX, WHICH INCLUDES KEY TRAFFIC INTERSECTIONS OF MAINLINE APPROACHES FROM THE EAST.

ONLY THE SKETCHIEST OF INFORMATION REGARDING STRONGPOINTS IN THIS AREA HAS FILTERED BEYOND THE GERMAN BORDER, BUT THE FRAMEWORK OF THE DEFENSE IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE GROUPS OF FORTIFIED POSITIONS OF PREWAR CONSTRUCTION.

EVEN THE STOUTEST FRAMEWORK OF STRONGPOINTS IS LIKELY TO BE INEFFECTUAL UNLESS THE NAZIS CAN SUPPLEMENT THEM WITH SUFFICIENT MOBILE FORCES TO MAN THE ODER RIVER LINE NORTH AND SOUTHEAST OF THIS CRITICAL AREA.

TO DO THIS IT IS BELIEVED THE GERMANS MUST SOMEHOW BRING HOME A SIZABLE SHARE OF FORCES PRESENTLY SCATTERED FAR FROM THE REICH'S CENTER--IN NORWAY, THE BALTIC STATES, HUNGARY OR ITALY.

JP654AEW

Add Alsdorf Germany - Foreign Labor (Lochner) xx labor

ABOUT 80 PER CENT OF THE FOREIGN WORKERS HERE ARE POLES. A POLISH LIAISON OFFICER HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THEM. A TEACHER WAS FOUND IN THE PERSON OF A YOUNG WARSAW UNIVERSITY STUDENT WHO UNTIL SEVEN MONTHS AGO WAS COMPELLED TO SERVE AS A WAITRESS IN A GERMAN CANTINE IN WARSAW AND THEN WAS TRANSFERRED TO A TANK FACTORY IN THE AACHEN REGION. UPON HER DEVOLVES THE RESPONSIBILITY OF TEACHING 45 CHILDREN, MANY OF TEEN-AGE WHO NEVER WENT TO SCHOOL BEFORE.

THERE ARE 15 YUGOSLAVS, 12 RUSSIANS AND A FEW CZECHS.

THE ARMY CONTRIBUTES 1,000 CALOTIES A DAY FOR EACH OF THESE DISPLACED PERSONS AND THE CITY ADMINISTRATION MUST CONTRIBUTE ANOTHER 1,000.

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THESE 150 PERSONS PROBABLY WILL REMAIN DEPENDENT UPON PUBLIC RELIEF FOR THE DURATION, FOR ONLY A FEW AMONG THEM ARE CAPABLE OF WORKING.

ABLE-BODIED POLES WERE SENT TO FRANCE TO JOIN THE POLISH ARMY THERE.

IN EVERY HOME I ENTERED THE INMATES RADIATED HAPPINESS.

"WE'VE NEVER LIVED LIKE THIS BEFORE," THEY SAID.

AMERICAN AUTHORITIES ARE SOMEWHAT WORRIED, HOWEVER, AS TO HOW TO BRING THESE LIBERATED PERSONS TO DO CHORES ONCE THEIR PRESENT EMOTIONAL BINGE IS OVER.

WJ343AEW

Add Brussels Government (Moore) xxx ultimatum

THE GOVERNMENT TUESDAY, IN THE WORDS OF A COMMUNIQUE READ BY DEPUTY PREMIER AUGUSTE DE SCHRIJVER, WILL GO BEFORE THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO "ANSWER INTERPOLATIONS DIRECTED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT."

PUBLIC CRITICISM OF VARIOUS CABINET MEMBERS AND THE SOCIALIST ACTIVITY SUGGESTED CHANCES WERE REMOTE THAT THE PIERLOT GOVERNMENT

...SHOULD REMAIN INTACT.

SHOULD IT HOLD TOGETHER, IT DOUBTLESS WILL BE DUE MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE TO THE RELUCTANCE OF POLITICIANS NOW OUT OF THE GOVERNMENT TO SHOULDER CABINET RESPONSIBILITIES IN MANEUVERING THE NATION BACK TO NORMAL.

OTHER THAN THE SOCIALISTS, THERE HAD BEEN TALK THAT FIVE MEN MIGHT QUIT THE CABINET. THESE ARE JUSTICE MINISTER MAURICE VERBAET, ECONOMIC MINISTER JULES DELRUELLE, DEFENSE MINISTER FERNAND DEMETS, INTERIOR MINISTER EDMOND RONGE AND DE SCHRIJVER, WHO IS MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

A FLURRY OF COMMUNIQUES ATTENDED THE EXTRAORDINARY CABINET MEETING LAST NIGHT. ONE, ISSUED AND THEN CANCELLED, SAID THE WHOLE CABINET HAD RESIGNED AND THAT REGENT PRINCE CHARLES HAD ASKED PIERLOT TO RETAIN THE GOVERNMENT REINS.

DE SCHRIJVER SAID THE SOCIALIST MINISTERS AGREED TO REMAIN IN THE CABINET UNTIL THE APPEARANCE IN THE CHAMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST FROM PIERLOT.

SN540PEW

BRUSSELS--SECOND ADD BELGIAN (BY MOORE) X X BLACK MARKET.

AT THE END OF AN EXTRAORDINARY CABINET SESSION, IN WHICH OFFICIALS HAD ISSUED AND THEN CANCELLED AN ANNOUNCEMENT SAYING THE WHOLE CABINET HAD RESIGNED, DEPUTY PREMIER AUGUSTE DE SCHRIJVER ANNOUNCED MINISTERS WOULD GO BEFORE THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TUESDAY TO "ANSWER INTERPOLATIONS DIRECTED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT."

THE DEPUTY PREMIER SAID BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE PERMITTED A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE OR NO CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT, AND IT WAS POSSIBLE SUCH A VOTE WOULD TAKE PLACE TUESDAY.

THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE PIERLOT CABINET WOULD REMAIN INTACT AFTER THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE APPEARED REMOTE, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE FIRM MANDATE FROM THE SOCIALIST COMMITTEE CALLING ON PARTY MINISTERS TO RESIGN.

ANOTHER COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AND CANCELLED DURING THE CABINET SESSION SAID PRINCE CHARLES HAD ASKED PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT TO RETAIN THE REINS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

DE SCHRIJVER SAID THE SOCIALIST MINISTERS, IN AGREEING TO STAY IN SERVICE, HEEDED A REQUEST OF THE PREMIER THAT "CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES" BE OBSERVED, IN EFFECT A REQUEST THAT "THE FALL OF HIS GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE DECIDED IN A LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, AND NOT OUTSIDE."

N919AEW

Add Paris Oder Box (Werner) xxx Austria's capital

AUSTRIA'S CAPITAL.

THERE IS ALSO THE POSSIBILITY OF A CZECH UPRISING SHOULD CONDITIONS FAVOR THE SUCCESS OF SUCH A REVOLT, BUT THE GERMANS ARE UNDERSTOOD TO BE HOLDING STRONG FORCES IN BOHEMIA FOR JUST SUCH AN EVENTUALITY.

THE WHOLE STRUCTURE OF THE GERMAN EASTERN DEFENSE MIGHT CRUMBLE IF THE RUSSIANS CRASH THROUGH THE ODER IN A FRONTAL ASSAULT ON BERLIN--HEART OF THE REICH'S TRANSPORTATION NETWORK AS WELL AS THE POLITICAL CENTER OF THE NAZI REALM. AND BERLIN'S WESTERN SUBURB IS POTSDAM--SHRINE AND CITADEL OF PRUSSIAN MILITARY TRADITION.

MJ326PEW

FEB 3 1945

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, FEB. 2-(AP)-THE "45TH DIVISION FRONT LINE MITTEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY" IS A GOING CONCERN BOSSED BY A FORMER BROOKLYN DRESS COMPANY OWNER WHO WAS COMMANDEERED FROM THE INFANTRY FRO THE PURPOSE.

THE MITTEN "FIRM" UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PFC SIDNEY NOAK, 596 SNEDEKER AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., IS TURNING OUT MORE THAN 200 PAIRS OF HAND WARMERS DAILY FOR MEN IN THE SNOWBOUND FRONT LINES.

A SUDDEN COLD WAVE HIT THE DIVISION ARE AND ITS MEN NEEDED MORE GLOVES IN A HURRY. LT.COL.WALTER SCHLOTZHAUER OF DOUGLAS, ARIZ., SUPPLY OFFICER, NOTED NOAK'S CIVILIAN BACKGROUND AND CALLED HIM FROM HIS INFANTRY JOB TO SUPERVISE THE CHORE OF MAKING MITTENS.

MAJOR O.W.CAMPBELL OF 6257 GIRVIN DR., OAKLAND, CALIF., THE DIVISION'S CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER, IN AN HOUR LINED UP 20 WILLING ALSATIAN WOMEN AS NOAK'S HELPERS. THEY CUT SALVAGED BLANKETS INTO ELBOW-LONG MITTENS, SEWING THEM TO PATTERNS DESIGNED BY NOAK.

"THOSE WOMEN REALLY WORKED," NOAK SAID. "WE HAD OLD-FASHIONED SEWING MACHINES BUT WE OPERATED ON ALL CYLINDERS."

SN1006PEW

FEB 3 1945

BY ROBERT EUNSON

WITH THE U.S.NINTH ARMY FEB 2-(AP)-WHENEVER THE ORDNANCE CORPS WITH THE NINTH ARMY NEEDS SOMETHING THEY CAN'T GET FROM THE STATES, SOMEONE IN THE OUTFIT INVENTS IT.

LT.COL.FOREST ANDREWS OF DE KALB, ILL., IS PROUD OF SGT.JAMES GENTRY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WHO LEFT THE UNITED STATES SEVERAL YEARS BEFORE HE JOINED THE ARMY TO WORK FOR A SOUTH AMERICAN FIRM.

THE NINTH ARMY NEEDED VALVE CAPS FOR THOUSANDS OF VEHICLES USING TIRES AND TUBES. LT.HAROLD L.PURDY OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, WHO TAKES CARE OF THE ARMY'S SALVAGE DEPARTMENT, PASSED THE ORDER ON TO GENTRY.

THE KENTUCKY SERGEANT IMPROVISED A TOOL THAT WOULD TURN OUT 100 VALVE CAPS AN HOUR.

A STEAM CRANE OPERATED BY A CIVILIAN EMPLOYE QUIT WORKING BECAUSE OF A BROKEN RING. IT WAS THE ONLY SUCH PIECE OF MACHINERY AVAILABLE, AND BROKEN TANKS AND VEHICLES WERE ARRIVING DAILY FOR SALVAGE. GENTRY HAD TO MAKE 100 TOOLS BEFORE HE COULD BEGIN WORK ON THE GEAR, BUT HE STAYED ON THE JOB UNTIL THE CRANE WAS BACK IN OPERATION.

PVT.MARTIN PARLAK, 1217 PINEWAY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA., MADE AN ELECTRIC SAW WHEN IT REALLY WAS NEEDED, AND SGT.CHARLES ERNEST, 419 SOUTH BONSAL ST., BALTIMORE, MD., MADE AN ELECTRIC MOTOR THAT OPERATES A GERMAN MOTION PICTURE PROJECTION MACHINE FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF

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THE DOUGHBOYS.
WHEN A CHART HOLDER FRAME WAS NEEDED FOR TRUCKS AND OTHER VEHICLES, SO THAT RECORDS OF OIL AND GASOLINE COULD BE KEPT, PURDY CALLED ON SGT.ERNEST HAUFMAN, 6010 61ST ST., MASPETH, N.Y., AND SGT.JOSEPH G.TELEKY, 661 WEST 188TH ST., NEW YORK. THEY MADE A PUNCH WHICH KNOCKED OUT CHART HOLDERS.
THE MEN IN THE SHOP HAD A BIG CRANE, BUT A MEDIUM SIZED ONE WAS NEEDED. IN THEIR SPARE TIME SGT.JAMES C.BERGEN, 1160 W.24TH ST., LOS ANGELES, AND SGT.CARROL G.WILLIAMS, CALLAWAY, VA., MADE A CRANE ON THE BACK OF A THREE-QUARTER TON TRUCK THAT WOULD LIFT 1,200 POUNDS.
KK301PEW

FEB 3 1945

THIRD ARMY (230)
BY LEWIS HAWKINS
WITH THE U.S. 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION ON THE OUR RIVER, FEB. 2-(AP)-THE 90TH DIVISION IS BACK IN GERMANY AGAIN, AND SINCE SOME OF ITS MEN BELIEVE THAT WHILE IN GERMANY DO AS THE GERMANS DO, THEY ARE PASTING THE ENEMY WITH HIS OWN HEAVY MORTARS.
A COMPANY COMMANDED BY LT.RAYMOND SMEDLEY, HERMAN, MINN., HAD BEEN PRACTICING WITH CAPTURED 120-MILLIMETER MORTARS FOR SEVERAL WEEKS. NOT UNTIL NOW, AFTER CROSSING THE OUR RIVER INTO GERMANY NEAR WELCHENHAUSEN, HAVE THEY HAD A CHANCE TO USE THEM.
"WE FIRED BY MAP YESTERDAY, BUT TODAY WE GOT SOME OBSERVATION," SAID PVT. PRESTON WARREN, A LOADER FROM 4011 ARCHWOOD AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO, "AND OUR OBSERVERS SAID OUR FIRE REALLY MADE THE KRAUTS SCATTER."
THE 90TH, WHICH WON RECOGNITION WITH ITS CROSSINGS OF THE MOSELLE AND SAAR RIVERS, HAS ANOTHER CANTANKEROUS STREAM ON ITS HANDS NOW WITH THE OUR, BUT IT'S GETTING USED TO WATERBORNE PROBLEMS.
WHEN THE TEXAS-OKLAHOMA TROOPS WENT ACROSS A FEW DAYS AGO THE OUR WAS BOUT 20 FEET WIDE AND FROZEN EXCEPT FOR A GAP IN THE MIDDLE. SOME MEN HAD TO WADE, BUT MOST WERE ABLE TO JUMP ACROSS.
THEN CAME RAINS AND THAW AND TODAY THE OUR WAS A GOOD 80 FEET DE, EIGHT TO SIX FEET DEEP AND RUNNING LIKE A MILL RACE.
AN ICE JAM, WITH BLOCKS AS MUCH AS 16 INCHES THICK, SWEPT AWAY A DEN BRIDGE, BUT ENGINEERS REPLACED IT WITH ANOTHER ONE OUT OF REACH OF THE WATER IN ANOTHER PLACE. IN THE INTERIM, INFANTRY ENCHED ON TOWERING HILLS ON THE EAST BANK WERE SUPPLIED BY BOAT.
N907PEW

(230) AACHEN, GERMANY, FEB 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A RULER OF A LITTLE EMPIRE WITHIN AN OCCUPIED CITY--SUCH IS CAPT.PAUL GRIFFITH, 1829 SOUTH 24TH AVE., MAYWOOD, ILL., WHO SAVED THE ALLIES 35,000 MILES OF WIRING.
THE INFLUENCE OF HIS EMPIRE OF WIRES, CABLES AND CHARGED BATTERIES AND DYNAMOS MAY SOME DAY SOON EXTEND AS FAR AS BERLIN--BUT HE'S QUITE SATISFIED BY THE LIMITS OF HIS PRESENT TERRITORY.
GRIFFITH, WITH A SMALL AMG STAFF AND TECHNICIANS, CAME INTO AACHEN WHEN THE CITY WAS STILL UNDER FIRE. HIS ONE THOUGHT WAS GETTING TO THE CENTRAL POST TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH BUILDING.
IF HE COULD ARRIVE THERE BEFORE ALL CABLES AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS WERE DESTROYED HE MIGHT FIND HIMSELF AT A STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS POINT OF TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE TO FUTURE OPERATIONS.
HIS FIRST IMPRESSIONS WERE DISHEARTENING. THE POSTAL AND CABLE SECTIONS OF THE THREE-WINGED BUILDING WERE A SHAMBLES. HOWEVER, THE TELEPHONE WING HAD ONLY ONE MAJOR HIT, WHICH COMPLETELY COVERED THE HUGE DYNAMO WITH DEBRIS BUT LEFT THE SWITCHBOARD INTACT.
AN AUXILIARY GENERATOR WHICH APPARENTLY HAD RUN ONLY 200 HOURS AND WAS PRACTICALLY NEW ALSO WAS UNTOUCHED.
"I FELT THAT IF I COULD JUST LOCATE THE VARIOUS POINTS FROM WHICH CABLE LEFT AACHEN WE COULD SAVE THE ARMY THOUSANDS OF MILES OF

THE C... WIRING AND UNTOLD HOURS OF LABOR," SAID GRIFFITH.
"LUCK WAS WITH US. ONE ANTI-NAZI EMPLOYE REMEMBERED WHERE THE EVACUATING NAZIS HAD CHUCKED ALL THE CARD FILES OF THE CABLE POINTS. WE FOUND THEM UNDER CERTAIN FLOORS. WE FIGURE 35,000 MILES OF WIRING HAVE BEEN SAVED."
KK513AEW

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER
ALSDORF, GERMANY, FEB 2-(AP)-ABOUT 500 TONS OF COAL AGAIN IS BEING PRODUCED DAILY IN THIS TOWN AFTER FIERCE FIGHTING HAD FORCED A TOTAL STOPPAGE.
THIS TONNAGE IS NOT MUCH COMPARED TO THE OUTPUT BEFORE THE OCCUPATION OF FRANCE WHEN ALSDORF PRODUCED 7,000 TO 8,000 TONS DAILY, BUT CAPT.E.K.NEWMAN OF BENHAM, KY., MINING DIRECTOR FOR THE AMG, FEELS ENCOURAGED RATHER THAN DESPONDENT.
NEWMAN POINTED OUT THAT THE DAILY OUTPUT, WHILE SMALL, SUFFICES TO KEEP THE HABITABLE HOMES OF ALSDORF WARM AND AT THE SAME TIME SATISFIES THE NEEDS OF THE AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION. HE IS ESPECIALLY ELATED THAT THE EQUIPMENT IS INTACT, ON THE WHOLE,SO THAT ONCE THE MANPOWER PROBLEM IS SOLVED ALSDORF CAN BEGIN TO SERVE ALLIED NEEDS IN A LARGER WAY.
ALSDORF IS ON THE RAILWAY SPUR CONNECTING AACHEN AND COLOGNE WITH DUSSELDORF. COAL CAN THUS BE DELEGATED WHICHEVER WAY THE ALLIES MOVE.
BEFORE THE OCCUPATION 83 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION LIVED ON THE PROCEEDS OF MINING. AT THE PRESENT THE HEADS OF 1,100 FAMILIES ARE EMPLOYED IN MINING.
DY1218AEW

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER
AACHEN, GERMANY, FEB. 2-(AP)-IT IS NO LAUGHING MATTER FOR ANY GERMAN IN AREAS OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN ARMIES TO RUN AFOUL OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT ORDINANCES.
I ATTENDED COURT SESSIONS TODAY IN BOTH AACHEN AND ALSDORF. THE FINES IN THREE CASES IN ALSDORF AMOUNTED TO FIFTY MARKS APIECE. IN ONE CASE IN AACHEN, DESPITE A GERMAN ATTORNEY'S ELOQUENCE, THE SENTENCE WAS ONE MONTH IN JAIL, PLUS FIVE MONTHS PROBATION.
AN EARNEST, ABLE EFFORT ON HIS ART, THE FINER POINTS OFTEN WERE LOST. IT ALSO WAS EVIDENT THAT THE ATTORNEY FOR THE DEFENSE AT AACHEN PROCEEDED FROM QUITE DIFFERENT LEGAL CONCEPTS THAN THE AMERICAN LIEUTENANT WHO ACTED AS PROSECUTOR. THOUGH BOTH SIDES TRIED FAIRLY TO GET THE OTHER'S VIEWPOINT, THERE WAS AN UNDENIABLE BARRIER OF LANGUAGE, PLUS PROCEDURE, BETWEEN THEM. THE GERMAN ATTORNEY, FOR INSTANCE, SEEMED COMPLETELY AT LOSS AS WHAT TO DO WITH THE FAMILIAR LEGAL OBJECTION TO TESTIMONY--THAT IT WAS IRRELEVANT AND INMATERIAL.
AT ALSDORF A 17-YEAR-OLD GIRL OFFICE SECRETARY, A 35-YEAR-OLD HAUSFRAU WITH AN INFANT ON HER ARM AND A MAN IN HIS SIXTIES WERE CHARGED WITH NOT HAVING REGISTRATION IDENTITY CARDS ON THEIR PERSONS WHEN THEY WERE STOPPED BY MILITARY POLICE. BOTH WOMEN PLEADED THEY HAD FORGOTTEN TO TRANSFER THEIR CARDS FROM ONE SHOPPING BAG TO ANOTHER. THE ELDERLY MAN SIMPLY HAD FORGOTTEN HIS CARD.
THE PRESIDING CAPTAIN METICULOUSLY ASSEMBLED MATERIAL BEARING ON THE CASES, SUCH AS A COPY OF THE ORDINANCE AND PUBLIC NOTICE THREOF. 5E3, HE TOLD T

THEREOF. THEN, HE TOLD THE DEFENDANTS THEY HAD THE RIGHT TO ENGAGE COUNSEL AND ASSURED THEM THE INTERPRETER WAS UNDER OATH TO

REPEAT FAITHFULLY WHAT THE JUDGE AND PROSECUTOR SAID.
THE DEFENDANTS WERE ASSESSED FINES OF 50 MARKS EACH. AT THE RATE FIXED FOR THE GERMAN MARK FOR OCCUPATION FORCES THIS AMOUNTED TO FIVE DOLLARS OR ABOUT ONE-FIFTH OF A MONTH'S WAGES.
THE AACHEN CASE TOOK HOURS SINCE THE TESTIMONY, PLUS EXAMINATION AND CROSS EXAMINATION OF THE ARRAY OF WITNESSES ALL HAD TO BE TRANSLATED. IN THIS CASE AN OFFICIAL IN THE CITY ADMINISTRATION'S TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT WAS ACCUSED OF INSULTING AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN BY NOT COMING IMMEDIATELY WHEN SUMMONED AND LATER ATTEMPTING TO INTERFERE WITH THE CAPTAIN'S TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WHEN THE LATTER USED A DEROGATORY REMARK WHICH THE CITY OFFICIAL UNDERSTOOD TO APPLY TO HIMSELF. THE CAPTAIN SAID HE SPOKE ONLY IN GENERAL TERMS OF AN UNNAMED, UNIDENTIFIED PERSON.
THE PRESIDING OFFICER FOUND THE GERMAN OFFICIALS'S ATTITUDE HAD BEEN INSULTING AND SENT HIM TO JAIL FOR ONE MONTH BESIDES PLACING HIM ON PROBATION FOR FIVE MONTHS.
DY1201AEW

BY A.I.GOLDBERG
ON THE ALSATIAN FRONT, FRANCE, FEB. 2-(AP)-COLMAR, THIRD LARGEST CITY OF ALSACE AND THE LAST SIZABLE CITY IN FRANCE HELD BY THE GERMANS WAS ALL BUT FREED TONIGHT BY COMBINED AMERICAN AND FRENCH FORCES.
AGAINST SLIGHT RESISTANCE FRENCH UNITS MOVED THROUGH THE WESTERN AREA OF THE TOWN TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER AND AMERICAN TROOPS CAME IN FROM THE WEAKLY DEFENDED NORTH.
IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE CITY GERMANS STILL WERE PUTTING UP STRONG RESISTANCE AND ALSO WERE FIGHTING SHARPLY IN THE DIRECTION OF NEUFBREISACH, EAST OF THE CITY.
MQ1151PEW

FEB 3 1945

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY, JAN. 31-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HENRY WALES, CHICAGO TRIBUNE WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO DODGED ENEMY FIRE WHILE COVERING THE U.S. FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES ON THEIR WAY THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND DURING THE ARDENNES BREAKTHROUGH, WAS SENT TO A HOSPITAL BY A TRUCK ACCIDENT JAN. 29.
WALES SUFFERED A FRACTURED RIB AND A BLOW OVER THE RIGHT EYE IN A COLLISION BETWEEN HIS JEEP AND A HEAVY SUPPLY TRUCK ON AN ICY ROAD IN BELGIUM.
HIS DRIVER, PFC PERCY W.STAHL, BOWLING GREEN, KY., SAID THE TRUCK PULLED OUT IN FRONT OF THEM AND THE ACCIDENT WAS UNAVOIDABLE. STAHL WAS UNHURT BUT WALES WAS KNOCKED UNCONSCIOUS.
IT WAS THOUGHT AT FIRST WALES MIGHT LOSE HIS SIGHT, BUT THE DANGER NOW IS PASSED.
SN836PEW

PARIS FEB 2-(AP)-FOUR MORE AMERICAN SOLDIERS PLEADED GUILTY TODAY TO CHARGES OF WRONGFULLY DISPOSING OF SUPPLIES HEADED FOR THE FRONT.
SGT.STEPHEN E.ROBERTS RECEIVED AN EIGHT-YEAR SENTENCE; PVT.OSCAR J.RLOTT, FIVE YEARS; SGT.PAUL M.KING AND PFC ROBERT C.HAMMOND, TEN YEARS.
ANOTHER COURT BEGAN TRIAL OF SIX MORE MEMBERS OF THE RAILWAY BATTALION, WHO WERE IDENTIFIED OFFICIALLY AS T/5 BEN HEFTER, PVT.OSCAR T.KOEHN, PVT.STANLEY MORESCHI, T/5 NICHOLAS J.TANELLA, SGT.JOHN TIELEMANS, PVT.HENRY R.ZYWIECKI.
KK955AEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL
WITH THE 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION, FEB 2-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.JAMES M. (SLIM JIM) GAVIN'S 82ND AIRBORNE TROOPS, WHO FIGHT BEST WHEN THE GOING IS TOUGHEST, WADED INTO THE MAIN SIEGFRIED LINE FORTIFICATIONS TODAY AND ASSAULTED THE GERMANS IN A SLUGFEST WHICH OUTDID IN SAVAGERY ANYTHING THESE TROOPS ENCOUNTERED IN ANZIO, NORMANDY OR HOLLAND.
CLAWING THEIR WAY UP THE SLOPES OF SPRUCE FORESTED LOSHEIMER-GRABEN SUMMIT. THE COCKY AIRBORNERS FOUGHT PAST FIRE-SPITTING PILLBOXES NEAR THE VILLAGE OF UDENBRETH AND WON A TOEHOLD ON KEY HEIGHTS, DOMINATING THE ENTIRE SIEGFRIED NETWORK IN THIS SECTOR.
THE GERMANS STILL WERE RESISTING DESPERATELY TONIGHT BUT THE AIRBORNE TROOPS, FIGHTING AS INFANTRYMEN, WERE CLOSING IN ON UDENBRETH WHOSE FORTIFICATIONS RISE 2,000 FEET ABOVE SURROUNDING GORELSTEIN FOREST. FROM UDENBRETH ON TO THE RHINE, IT'S DOWNHILL GOING NOW FOR THE AMERICANS. THIS ACCOUNTED FOR THE BITTER GERMAN EFFORT TO HOLD THIS VITAL BASTION.
ON THE WAY TO UDENBRETH, THE 82ND'S MEN CAPTURED NEUHOF, A MILE AND A HALF TO THE SOUTH, WHERE THEY SEVERED THE ENEMY'S MAIN LATERAL COMMUNICATIONS.
"WE ARE OVER THE HUMP," SAID A HIGH-RANKING 82ND OFFICER, "WE HAD THE HARDEST DAY'S FIGHTING WE EVER HAD. WE WERE NOT LOOKING FOR A PICNIC HERE. NOR WERE WE LOOKING FOR ONE AT ANZIO, SALERNO AND IN NORMANDY AND HOLLAND.
"WE EXPECTED OUR HARDEST FIGHT IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE, DESPITE THOSE EMPTY PILLBOXES WE LOCATED AT FIRST--AND WE FOUND IT."

FEB 3 1945

A71 (CORRECT)
LT.COL.WALTER WINTON OF CARMEL, CALIF., WHO HAS BEEN THROUGH ALL OF THE DIVISION'S MAJOR CAMPAIGNS,NODDED VIGOROUS APPROVAL OF THE SENIOR OFFICER'S STATEMENT.
"WE HAD TO WADE WAIST-DEEP THROUGH A LITTLE CREEK SWOLLEN BY THAWING SNOW TO GET AT A COUPLE OF PILLBOXES AFTER WE JUMPED OFF EARLY THIS MORNING," RELATED PRIVATE ARCHIE PIERCE OF OKEMAH, OKLA., "WE GOT 'EM BY THROWING MACHINEGUN BULLETS, BAZOOKAS AND GRENADES AT 'EM."
CORPORAL EMERSON BOUSLOUGH OF 3729 ERIE ST., DAYTON, OHIO, ADDED:
"IT DIDN'T TAKE THE 30 HUNS IN THEM LONG TO SEE THE LIGHT AND SURRENDER."
"LIKE ALL GOOD NAZIS THEY KEPT SHOOTING UNTIL THEY SAW THE JIG WAS UP. THEN THEY ALL CAME OUT AND SURRENDERED WITHOUT ONE OF THEM BEING SCRATCHED," PUT IN PRIVATE VARNEY WALTERS OF SNEADS, FLA.
DESPITE THE OPINION OF MOST OF HIS COMRADES THAT THIS WAS THE HARDEST FIGHT YET, PFC.STANLEY KONISH OF SPURGIS, PA., SCORNFULLY BRUSHED IT ASIDE AS "JUST ANOTHER SCRAP."
DY820PEW

BY A.I.GOLDBERG
ALSATIAN FRONT, FEB. 2-(AP)-GERMAN TROOPS RETREATING RAPIDLY FROM THE SHRINKING COLMAR POCKET WERE BOMBED AND STRAFED TODAY BY THE LARGEST CONCENTRATION OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN-MANNED THUNDERBOLTS PUT INTO THE AIR BY THE FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE IN MORE THAN TWO MONTHS.
CAPITALIZING ON THE BEST WEATHER IN TWO WEEKS FIGHTER-BOMBERS FLEW FROM DAWN TO DARK IN 604 SORTIES, HITTING MOTORIZED, HORSEDRAWN AND RAIL TRANSPORT AND SCORING CUTS ON NUMEROUS RAIL LINES.
THERE WAS NO ENEMY AERIAL OPPOSITION AND ALL OF OUR PLANES RETURNED SAFELY.
AMERICAN-MANNED B-26 MEDIUMS ALSO HIT BARRACKS, FUEL AND AMMUNITION DUMPS ACROSS THE RHINE IN GERMANY. FRENCH THUNDERBOLT PILOTS STRAFED TWO BARGES LOADED WITH 250 GERMANS IN THE RHINE SEVEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF NEUFBREISACH AND LEFT AN ESTIMATED TOLL OF 60 KILLED AND WOUNDED.
LT.ROBERT GROSS OF 114 BECKER ST., MILLVILLE, PA., LED A FLIGHT WHICH BROKE UP TWO ROAD CONVOYS NEAR COLMAR.
IN MARAUDER BOMBER OPERATIONS, CAPT.RAYMOND TOWNS OF 6404 BELVIDERE AVE., CLEVELAND, LED A RAID WHICH PLASTERED BARRACKS AT OFFENBURG, 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF STRASBOURG. CAPTAIN VAN MCDOUGAL OF ARTHUR CITY, TEX., LED A STRIKE ON THE AMMUNITION DUMP NEAR RAMSCACH. LT. ALLAN ASPANG, OF 611 NORTH SCHOOL ST., HONOLULU, A BOMBARDIER ON THE

30.24-22641

BARRACKS RAID SAID:
"OUR BOMBS RIPPED THROUGH THE BARRACKS LIKE A STEAM SHOVEL DIGGING DIRT."
MAJOR HARRY JOHNSON OF 2045 WEST 80TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., RMORED DIVISION STAFF OFFICER WHO ROD

ARMORED DIVISION STAFF OFFICER WHO RODE A MARAUDER AS AN OBSERVER, SAID:
"I NEVER FLEW A MISSION BEFORE AND I WAS ENTRANCED WITH THE EXCELLENT FORMATION FLYING AND FIGHTER COVER."
FARTHER NORTH IN THE MANNHEIM, KARLSRUHE, WURZBURG TRIANGLE THE ALLIED PLANES STRUCK RAILROADS, RAILROAD YARDS AND ROLLING STOCK. A NORTHBOUND TRAIN LOADED WITH HEAVY GUNS AND WHAT ONE PILOT SAID LOOKED LIKE AMERICAN JEEPS WAS STRAFED AT HEPENHEIM, 12 MILES NORTHEAST OF MANNHEIM, BY A FLIGHT LED BY CAPT. HAROLD HARRICK OF 1801 WEST 12TH ST., PUEBLO, COLO.
ZTAZY.WEGGES BROKL123456789F 1820 WALNUT ST., HARRISBURG, PTVVVM

LT.HERVEY SROBLICE (CQ) OF 1820 WALNUT ST., HARRISBURG, PA., SAID THE ATTACKS WERE PRESSED HOME IN THE BEST BOMBING WEATHER SINCE MEDITERRANEAN DAYS.
LT.WILLIAM MCCOMBER OF 1145 SOUTH 37TH ST., OMAHA, NEB., WHO WAS AN AIRCRAFT INSPECTOR NINE MONTHS AT A MARTIN BOMBER PLANT, PILOTED THE "LADY LYNN" WHICH JOINED THE "CENTURY CLUB" OF THE BOOMERANG GROUP COMMANDED BY LT.COL.ASHLEY WOOLRIDGE OF CLEARFIELD, PA. BY FLYING HIS 100TH MISSION.
MCCOMBER SAID: "IT WAS QUITE A THRILL."
SN921PEW.

FEB 3 1945

BY TOM YARBROUGH

WITH THE 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION ON THE EDGE OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE, FEB.1-(AP)-- THE WEATHER IS GIVING THE YANKS MORE TROUBLE THAN THE GERMANS ON THIS SECTOR OF THE WESTERN FRONT JUST NOW.

SIX SEPARATE PATROLS FROM THIS DIVISION PROBED INTO THE OUTPOSTS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE LAST NIGHT AND ENCOUNTERED A TOTAL OF ONLY SEVEN GERMANS.

BUT BEHIND OUR LINES BULLDOZERS AND TANKDOZERS ARE WORKING 24 HOURS A DAY TRYING TO CLEAR ROADS OF SLUSH AND MAKE THEM PASSABLE FOR TRUCKS BRINGING UP RATIONS AND AMMUNITION. THE MAGNITUDE OF THE JOB WAS INDICATED BY ASSISTANT DIVISION ENGINEER CAPT.JOHN D. KIRKWOOD OF 1628 BERKSHIRE ROAD, COLUMBUS, OHIO, WHO SAID:

"IN THIS QUICK THAW THIS DIVISION IS USING THREE TO FOUR TIMES ITS NORMAL ENGINEERING SUPPORT."

FIRST CLASS ROADS ARE ALMOST NON-EXISTENT IN THIS SECTOR AND THE SECOND CLASS ROADS WHICH WE HAVE BEEN USING ARE FILLED WITH TREAXHEROUS POTHOLES WHICH HEAVY TRUCKS NAVIGATE ONLY BY A SEEMING MIRACLE.

FEB 3 1945

THE RAIN-SOAKED JUNGLES OF NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMONS, WHERE I WATCHED OUR TROOPS FIGHT BEFORE COMING TO THIS FRONT, DON'T HAVE MANY MORE PASSAGES MORE DIFFICULT OR FORBIDDING THAT THE SUPPLY LINES USED BY THIS DIVISION.

THERE IS ONE BRIGHTER SIDE: THE DIVISION HASN'T HIT MANY ENEMY MINES. THE GERMANS DIDN'T LAY THEM IN ANY GREAT QUANTITY HERE --PERHAPS BECAUSE THEY DIDN'T THINK THE AMERICANS --OR ANY OTHER ARMY-- WOULD ATTACK OVER SUCH ROADLESS TERRAIN.

YARBROUGHS THRU THIRD 2240--JA-- 230A

WITH THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY, FRANCE, FEB 2-(AP)-SGT.DOFF WILLIAMS, OF BECKLEY, W.VA., WORE A WHITE PARKA COAT IN THE LINE ONE DAY AND, AS A RESULT, 20 GERMANS WERE KILLED AND 20 MORE WERE CAPTURED.

WILLIAMS, A SQUAD LEADER, WAS AT AN OUTPOST WHEN HE SAW 50 SOLDIERS, ALSO IN PARKAS, WALKING TOWARD THE REAR ON HIS RIGHT.

"I THOUGHT THEY WERE GI'S," HE SAID. "I CALLED AND ASKED WHY THEY WERE LEAVING THE LINE BUT GOT NO REPLY. I WENT OUT TO INVESTIGATE. WHEN I CAUGHT UP WITH THEM, A KRAUT CAME UP AND ORDERED ME IN GERMAN TO SET UP A MACHINEGUN AT THE CORNER OF A NEARBY HOUSE.

"I REALIZED IMMEDIATELY THAT THE GERMANS HAD MADE THE SAME MISTAKE THAT I HAD," HE ADDED.

WILLIAMS PICKED UP THE GERMAN MACHINEGUN, WALKED AROUND THE HOUSE AND FOUND SOME AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO WERE DUG IN. HE REPORTED TO THEIR COMMANDING OFFICER, TOLD THEM OF THE ONCOMING GERMANS, JOINED THEM IN THE ATTACK AND THE YANKS TOOK A HEAVY TOLL.

QQ1021PEW

THIRD ARMY

FEB 3 1945

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH THE U.S. 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION ON THE OUR RIVER, FEB. 2-(AP)-

THE 90TH DIVISION IS BACK IN GERMANY AGAIN AND SINCE SOME OF ITS MEN BELIEVE THAT WHILE IN GERMANY DO AS THE GERMANS DO THEY ARE PASTING THE ENEMY WITH HIS OWN HEAVY MORTARS.

A COMPANY COMMANDED BY LT. RAYMOND SMEDLEY, HERMAN, MINN., HAD BEEN PRACTICING WITH CAPTURED 120-MILLIMETER MORTARS FOR SEVERAL WEEKS. NOT UNTIL NOW, AFTER CROSSING THE OUR RIVER INTO GERMANY NEAR WELCHENHAUSEN, HAVE THEY HAD A CHANCE TO USE THEM.

"WE FIRED BY MAP YESTERDAY, BUT TODAY WE GOT SOME OBSERVATION," SAID PVT. PRESTON WARREN, A LOADER FROM 4011 ARCHWOOD AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO, "AND OUR OBSERVERS SAID OUR FIRE REALLY MADE THE KRAUTS SCATTER."

FEB 3 1945

THE 90TH, WHICH WON RECOGNITION WITH ITS CROSSINGS OF THE MOSELLE AND SAAR RIVERS, HAS ANOTHER CANTANKEROUS STREAM ON ITS HANDS NOW WITH THE OUR, BUT IT'S GETTING USED TO WATERBORNE PROBLEMS.

WHEN THE TEXAS-OKLAHOMA TROOPS WENT ACROSS A FEW DAYS AGO THE OUR WAS ABOUT 20 FEET WIDE AND FROZEN EXCEPT FOR A GAP IN THE MIDDLE. SOME MEN HAD TO WADE, BUT MOST WERE ABLE TO JUMP ACROSS.

THEN CAME RAINS AND THAW AND TODAY THE OUR WAS A GOOD 80 FEET WIDE, EIGHT TO SIX FEET DEEP AND RUNNING LIKE A MILL RACE.

AN ICE JAM, WITH BLOCKS AS MUCH AS 16 INCHES THICK, SWEPT AWAY A WOODEN BRIDGE BUT ENGINEERS REPLACED IT WITH ANOTHER ONE OUT OF THE REACH OF THE WATER IN ANOTHER PLACE. IN THE INTERIM, INFANTRY ENTRENCHED ~~KNEEDEEKNEE~~ ON TOWERING HILLS ON THE EAST BANK WERE SUPPLIED BY BOAT.

SA-HAWKINS 1-2ND2029APR-622PEW

78TH DIVISION

BY ROBERT EUNSON

30.24-22643

KESTERNICH, GERMANY, FEB. 1-(AP)-THE GERMANS MAY BE RETREATING ELSEWHERE ON THE WESTERN FRONT BUT THEY FOUGHT HERE UNTIL AMERICAN ARTILLERY LEVELED THE LAST TWO OF THE TOWN'S 181 BUILDINGS AND DOUGHBOY TOMMYGUNNERS HAD KICKED OPEN EVERY BASEMENT DOOR. FEB 3 1945

LATE TODAY A COMPANY FROM THE 311TH "TIMBERWOLF" REGIMENT OF THE 78TH INFANTRY DIVISION CRACKED THE LAST TWO BLOCKS IN KESTERNICH AND WE WATCHED 20 STARTLED PRISONERS COME BACK TO BATTALION COMMAND POST.

OTHER PRISONERS SAID THEY HAD BEEN OUT OF CONTACT WITH THE REST OF THE GERMAN ARMY FOR A MONTH. THEY THOUGHT THE RUSSIANS WERE STILL EAST OF BRESLAU AND THAT ROCKET WEAPONS WERE BATTERING NEW YORK.

GERMAN ARTILLERY WAS SHELLING KESTERNICH TODAY AND OTHER TOWNS WEST OF HERE, BUT SMALL ARMS FIRE EAST OF TOWN WAS SILENCED.

THE LIGHTNING DIVISION HAS BEEN FIGHTING IN AND AROUND HERE FOR SIX WEEKS, HAD BEEN THROWN OUT THREE TIMES AND ONCE A WHOLE UNIT WAS SURROUNDED. AT MIDAFTERNOON YESTERDAY THE DOUGHBOYS WENT IN AGAIN.

A UNIT LED BY LT. COL. RICHARD W. KEYES, 1814 STANFORD ST., HOUSTON, TEX., LED THE ASSAULT THAT FANNED OUT IN THREE SMALL SPEARHEADS.

A COMPANY LED BY CAPT. WILLIAM J. CURRAN, DORCHESTER, MASS., WAS ON THE LEFT

XXXX, A COMPANY LED BY CAPT. EARL LINDROSE, PAHOKEE, FLA., WAS ON THE XXXX RIGHT, AND A COMPANY LED BY CAPT. JOHN ROWAN, RICHMOND, VA., WENT RIGHT DOWN MAIN STREET. FEB 3 1945

SGT. HUGH MOODY, CLARKVILLE, TENN., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT COLUMBUS, GA., STARTED OUT WITH HIS PLATOON BUT WOUND UP ALONE, AND MEN IN THE SCRAP SAID HE KILLED AT LEAST 30 GERMANS WITH HIS TOMMYGUN. HE RUSHED UP TO DOORS, KICKED THEM IN AND BLASTED EVERYTHING IN SIGHT.

SGT. SAMUEL J. RING, ELKHART, IND., CAPTURED A WHOLE ROW OF FOXHOLES ALONE BY A LITTLE FAST TALKING. A GERMAN EMERGED FROM ONE FOXHOLE AND SURRENDERED. HE SAID TEN GERMANS STILL WERE MANNING GUNS IN THE OTHER FOXHOLES.

"GO OVER AND GET THEM," RING ORDERED, "AND BRING THEM OUT WITH THEIR HANDS UP."

THE RELUCTANT PRISONER STARTED OFF BUT CAME BACK CRYING THAT HIS COMRADES WOULD KILL HIM.

"I'LL TAKE YOU," RING SAID, GRABBING THE PRISONER BY THE ARM AND STARTING ACROSS NO-MANS-LAND.

JUST BEFORE THEY REACHED THE FOXHOLES, THE PRISONER FELL WEEPING TO THE SNOW. ROUSED BY THE NOISE, 10 HUSKY GERMANS CAME OUT OF THE

FOXHOLES. THEY WERE STANDING AROUND TRYING TO FIGURE WHAT WAS WRONG WITH THEIR COMRADE WHEN ONE OF THEM SPOTTED RING.

UP WENT THEIR GUNS, BUT THE LONE INDIANA BOY MEX BLUFFED AND TOLD THEM THEY WERE SURROUNDED. THE GERMAN SERGEANT IN CHARGE THREW DOWN HIS RIFLE AND THE OTHERS FOLLOWED SUIT.

THE SPEARHEAD OF THE ATTACK THAT BROKE INTO THE CENTER OF THE TOWN AND KEPT RIGHT ON GOING WAS LED BY LT. CLYDE TRIVET, READING, OHIO.

FEB 3 1945

TRIVET FOUGHT DOWN THE MAIN STEM, BLOCK BY BLOCK, AND WHEN HE WAS THROUGH HE HAD ONLY THREE MEN WITH HIM. HIS SERGEANT TOLD ME THAT AT THE FINISH THEY WERE FIRING WITH GERMAN BURP GUNS AND LUGERS.

THOSE WITH TRIVET WERE SGT. J.C. CARNEY, QUITMAN, GA., SGT. HOMER H. HAMILTON, DECATUR, ALA., AND LT. EARL E. OSBURN, WHO COMES FROM A SMALL TOWN NEAR PITTSBURG, PA.

WE STARTED DOWN TO THEIR COMMAND POST WITH SGT. P.A. KELLY, EUREKA, NEV., AND IN THE CENTER OF TOWN WE MET TWO OFFICERS WHO ASKED US WHERE WE THOUGHT WE WERE GOING. THEY WERE MAJ. LYLE J. KENNEDY FARMVILLE, VA., AND CAPT. WILLIAM A. JONES, RIPLEY, WEST VA.

THEY SUGGESTED WE HAD BETTER TURN AROUND.

"THE FRONT LINES ARE RIGHT OVER THERE," KENNEDY SAID, POINTING TOWARD A ROW OF BUILDINGS ABOUT HALF A BLOCK AWAY. "AND WE ARE STARTING AN ATTACK ON THE LAST TWO BLOCK HOUSES IN TOWN."

IN A BASEMENT UNDER A GERMAN HOUSE, WE LEARNED THAT THE LAST ATTACK IN THE BATTLE FOR KESTERNICH WAS MXXXX LED BY CAPT. WILLIAM FEERY, 633 NEW BRITAIN AVE., HARTFORD, CONN.

FEB 3 1945

AMONG OTHER THINGS WE LEARNED DOWN IN THAT BASEMENT WAS THAT FIRST LIEUT. JOSEPH J. KLIMKIEWICZ, OF 111 ORANGE ST., NEW BRITAIN, CONN., HAD DEVISED A MAP OF THIS TOWN WITH EVERY BUILDING NUMBERED. BEFORE THE LAST BATTLE STARTED MEDICS WERE GIVEN COPIES OF THE MAP SO THAT AS SOON AS WOUNDED MEN WERE REPORTED THE EXACT LOCATION WAS RADIOED TO A FIELD HOSPITAL AND LITTLE TIME LOST IN REACHING THEM. THIS SAVED MANY LIVES AND CASUALTIES WERE EVACUATED WHILE THE FIGHT WAS GOING ON, OFTEN IN THE NEXT HOUSE.

MEDICS ALSO USED WEAZELS, A SMALL, TRACK-XXXXXXPROPELLED VEHICLE LARGE ENOUGH TO CARRY ONE OR TWO WOUNDED MEN.

"THOSE WEAZELS ARE WONDERFUL," SAID TECH. SGT. STEPHEN MAYERSKI, OF 3239 EAST 49TH ST., CLEVELAND, O., "WHY DON'T YOU START A CAMPAIGN FOR EVERY

30.24 - 22645

WAR OVERSEAS TO DONATE ONE PENNY AND WE'LL BUY SOME MORE."

WHEN HE SUGGESTED THE RUSSIANS MIGHT BE IN BERLIN BY THE TIME HIS CAMPAIGN STARTED, STEVE DECIDED IT MIGHT BE BETTER TO USE THE PROCEEDS TO BUY TROOPSHIPS TO TAKE THE ACF HOME.

FIRST LIEUT. JONES BERGIN OF GEORGETOWN, TEX., A TANK COMPANY MAN, SAID MINES HAD KNOCKED OUT ABOUT SEVEN OF OUR TANKS AND THAT OUR ARMOR IN KESTERNICH WAS LED BY CAPTAIN LEO J. MCCARTHY, OF BALTIMORE, MD.

FIRST SGT. HAROLD O. TENQUIST OF 23 NORTH PARK DR., WEST ORANGE, N. J., CAME OVER TO TELL US ABOUT TRIVETT AND OTHERS WHO COULDN'T STOP TALKING ABOUT THE LITTLE LIEUTENANT GIANT KILLER WERE PFC. JIMMY LIVELY OF HUNTINGTON, W. VA.; PFC. WILLIAM WALLACE, OF 25 SAGAMORE RD., BRONXVILLE, N.Y.; SGT. ARCHIE WESTBROOK, SHREVEPORT, LA.

FEB 3 1945

WHILE HE WAS STRINGING WIRE FOR COMMUNICATIONS, PFC. DANTE DEFEE OF PATERSON, N. J., SAW TWO GERMANS GO INTO A BARN AND TOOK TIME OUT TO CAPTURE THEM. AND SGT. HENRY GREGORY OF PELHAM BAY, N.Y., HAD HIS JEEP "WOUNDED" THREE TIMES BEFORE AN 88 SHELL FINALLY BLEW IT ALL TO HELL.

THAT WAS REALLY A WONDERFUL BASEMENT.

APR GUNSONS 1931 NEW 710 PCW

WITH THE THIRD ARMY, FEB 2-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., COMMANDER OF THE THIRD ARMY, TODAY DESCRIBED THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION'S 318TH REGIMENT IN THE RELIEF OF BASTOGNE AS "ONE OF THE FINEST CHAPTERS IN THE GLORIOUS HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY."

THIS PRAISE WAS CONTAINED IN COMMENDATIONS DIRECTED TO THE REGIMENT'S FIRST BATTALION COMMANDED BY MAJOR GEORGE W.CONNAUGHTON OF PARIS, ARK., AND THE SECOND BATTALION COMMANDED BY LIEUT.COL.GLENN GARDNER OF PARKERSBURG, W.VA.

DY1039PEW

PARIS, FEB 2-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TODAY CALLED UP SPECIALISTS IN THE AIR CORPS RESERVE, INCLUDING ALL CLASSES FROM 1924 TO 1942.

DY1050PEW

FEB 3 1945

PARIS, FEB 2-(AP)-A CURRENT ART EXHIBIT FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALLIED SOLDIERS IS DISPLAYING THE PAINTINGS OF RENOIR, DEGAS, CEZANNE, MONET, VAN GOGH, MATISSE--AND WINSTON CHURCHILL.

THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER'S WORK IS A LANDSCAPE CALLED "OLIVE TREES" AND IS DATED 1938. PRAISING THE DETAIL AND CARE SHOWN IN THE CANVAS, A FRENCH CRITIC SAID, "PERHAPS CHURCHILL WOULD HAVE BEEN A GREAT PAINTER IF HE HAD NOT CONSECRATED HIMSELF TO THE AFFAIRS OF STATE."

DY1050PEW

PARIS, FEB. 2--(AP)---COLD WEATHER TODAY (cond

"COMEDIE FRA'CAISE," A SELECT CIRCLE OF ARTISTS PERFORMI"G I" FRA'CE'S "TIO'AL THEATER, TO CLOSE. THEATER ADMI"ISTRATOR PIERRE DUX ISSUED THE ORDER BECAUSE LACK OF HEAT WAS A THREATE"I"G THE HEALTH OF PERFORMERS A"D EMPLOYES.

PARIS, FEB. 2--(AP)--THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY A NEW CENSUS TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF MISSING FRENCH VICTIMS OF WAR.

THE CENSUS, COVERING THE PAST FIVE YEARS, IS NEEDED, THE MINISTRY OF PRISONERS, DEPORTEES AND REFUGEES SAID, IN ORDER TO BETTER DETERMINE THE NEEDS OF FRANCE'S ECONOMY, TO FIX PENSIONS TO FAMILIES, ETC.

THE MINISTRY DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF MOSCOW DISPATCHES IN THE PARIS PRESS THAT SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR HAD BEEN LIBERATED IN POLAND BY THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE, SAYING SUCH REPORTS ARE RECEIVED "WITH EXTREME RESERVE."

FEB 3 1945

PW WILSONS 2015 MEM 829 PEW

Add Rome [Italy] XXX home [Hattrel]

THUNDERBOLTS OF THE U.S. 12TH AIR FORCE MADE THEIR DEEPEST PENETRATION YET INTO AXIS TERRITORY BY BOMBING AND STRAFING IMPORTANT RAIL TARGETS IN AUSTRIA. A FORMATION LED BY LT.ALFRED C.HEARNE, BOOKER,OKLA., DESTROYED OR DAMAGED A NUMBER OF LOCOMOTIVES AND RAILROAD CARS BETWEEN VILLACH AND KLAGENFURT.

N952AEW

ROME--FIRST ADD ASNE COMMITTEE X X X POST-WAR WORLD.
THE COMMITTEE ARRIVED FROM AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS WITH LT.GEN.IRA C.EAKER, MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE COMMANDER, AFTER HEARING FROM LT.GEN.JOSEPH T.MC NARNEY, U.S.ARMY COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN A DETAILED EXPLANATION OF MILITARY AND POLITICAL PHASES OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN.
MC NARNEY ASSURED THE COMMITTEE THAT THE U.S.ARMY IN THIS THEATER WAS FULLY BEHIND THE PROPOSAL THAT INTERNATIONAL PRESS FREEDOM BE ASSURED THROUGH ACTUAL AGREEMENT AT THE PEACE TABLE.
MT1139AEW

Add Moscow Patriarch XXX new buildings

METROPOLITAN NERMANOS, PATRIARCH OF CONSTANTINOPLE, WHO DID NOT ATTEND THE MEETING BECAUSE OF AGE, SENT GREETINGS AND WISHES OF SUCCESS TO THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.

DY958PEW

WITH LONDON RUSSIAN (220)
BY EDDY GILMORE
MOSCOW, FEB.2-(AP)-MARSHAL GREGORY ZHUKOV'S TANKS DRIVING TOWARD BERLIN ENCOUNTERED DEEP MINEFIELDS AND STRONG ARMORED FORCES BEFORE THE ODER IN THE FRANKFURT AND KUSTRIN SALIENTS TODAY, BUT FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THE RUSSIANS BEAT OFF THE FIRST ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS AND EDGED THROUGH ALL OFFERED RESISTANCE.
WITH OVER 200 NEWLY CAPTURED GERMAN TOWNS AND VILLAGES BEHIND HIM, ZHUKOV KEPT HIS INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY IMMEDIATELY BEHIND HIS TANKS AS THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY POURED INTO THE SANDY, LAKE-DOTTED PROVINCE OF BRANDENBURG.
PREVIOUSLY ZHUKOV HAD BEEN OPERATING WITH TANKS WELL AHEAD OF HIS MOTORIZED AND FOOT SOLDIERS, BUT NOW WITH THE STORMING OF THE ODER RIVER AS AN OBJECTIVE HE SAW TO IT THAT THEY WERE UP IN FRONT WITH HIS ARMOR.
RED ARMY AIRMEN, RETURNING FROM MISSIONS WEST OF THE ODER, REPORTED THAT THE MAIN HIGHWAYS AND RAILROADS FROM BERLIN, WHICH WERE UNDER AERIAL ATTACK, WERE CRAMMED WITH GERMAN MILITARY TRAFFIC MOVING TOWARD THE ODER.
THOUSANDS OF WORKERS IN LABOR BATTALIONS WERE WORKING NIGHT AND DAY ALONG THESE THOROUGHFARES TO KEEP THEM CLEAR, THE AIRMEN REPORTED. TO HAMPER SOVIET CROSSINGS OF THE RIVER, THE GERMANS WERE FRANTICALLY DYNAMITING THE ICE BRIDGES UP AND DOWN THE ODER FROM ABOVE KUSTRIN TO SILESIA.

JP644AEW

FEB 3 1945

STOCKHOLM, FEB 2-(AP)-GERMAN MILITARY CIRCLES CLAIMED FLATLY TONIGHT THAT THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON BERLIN HAD HALTED FOR THE MOMENT BECAUSE OF MILDER WEATHER WHICH HAS MADE TANK OPERATIONS DIFFICULT, THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF DAGENS NYHETER SAID.
THE DISPATCH SAID OPINION IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL WAS THAT MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV WAS BUSY REGROUPING HIS FORCES ALONG THE ODER RIVER FOR THE FINAL SMASH AT BERLIN.
"THE FINAL BATTLE CANNOT BE EXPECTED BEFORE THE GREAT MASSES OF GERMAN RESERVES NOW MARCHING TO THE FRONT ARE THROWN IN," THE CORRESPONDENT WROTE. "PEOPLE BREATHED EASIER IN BERLIN TODAY AS THE DIRECT THREAT TO THE CAPITAL DIMINISHED."
BERLIN NEWSPAPERS GAVE PROMINENCE TO A PROPAGANDA RTICLE SAYING THAT THE ALLIES WERE ABOUT TO OFFER GERMANY A NEW SET OF "WILSON'S 14 POINTS IN A MORE PALATABLE FORM."
DY1052PEW

STOCKHOLM, FEB 2-(AP)-GUNDER HAEGG, STAR MILER, AND HIS SWEDISH COUNTRYMAN, HURDLER HAAKON LIDMAN, LEFT TODAY BY AIRPLANE FOR ENGLAND ON THE FIRST LEG OF THEIR JOURNEY TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE FAMED RUNNERS, WHOSE TRIP HAD BEEN IN THE OFF-ON AGAIN CATEGORY FOR THE LAST MONTH, WAS DDELAYED FOR SEVERAL DAYS BECAUSE OF INCLEMENT WEATHER. THEY ARE EXPECTED TO BOARD AN AMERICAN EXPORT AIRLINES PLANE IN ENGLAND FOR THE FINAL TRIP TO THE U.S.WITHIN A FEW DAYS. THEY ARE TO COMPETE IN U.S.INDOOR MEETS.
IT IS THE SECOND TRIP FOR HAEGG WHO TOURED AMERICA IN THE SUMMER OF 1943, BUT THE FIRST FOR LIDMAN. BOTH HAVE BEEN TRAINING HARD, HAEGG AT MALMOE AND LIDMAN AT GOTHENBURG. HAEGG RECENTLY WAS CALLED UP FOR MILITARY TRAINING, BUT WAS GIVEN PERMISSION TO FIRST MAKE THE TRIP.
DY9PEW

SPORTS

BY STEPHEN BARBER
ATHENS, FEB 2-(AP)-PEACE TALKS BETWEEN THE GREEK GOVERNMENT AND LEFT-WING EAM-ELAS DELEGATES BEGAN TONIGHT WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE ACT OF TAKING UP ARMS WITH THE ELAS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THE LIST OF PUNISHABLE OFFENSES.
THUS, AS A RESULT OF THIS GOVERNMENT MOVE, THERE WILL BE NO GENERAL PROSECUTION AGAINST PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE CIVIL WAR, ALTHOUGH INDIVIDUAL ACTS CONTRARY TO THE LAWS OF WAR OR THE NORMAL CRIMINAL CODE WILL BE PUNISHED.
FOREIGN MINISTER JOHN SOFIANOPOLOUS OUTLINED THE GOVERNMENT'S BASIC PROGRAM AT THE CONFERENCE AS FOLLOWS:
A NATIONAL ARMY WILL BE FORMED ON THE BASIS OF CALL-UPS BY AGE GROUPS. A TECHNICAL MILITARY COMMITTEE WILL BE FORMED AND WILL WORK IN CONJUNCTION WITH A BRITISH MILITARY MISSION TO SELECT OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS FOR THE NEW ARMY.
THE GENDARMERIE AND POLICE WILL BE RETAINED TEMPORARILY UNTIL

THE MINISTRY DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF MOSCOW DISPATCHES IN THE PARIS PRESS THAT SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR HAD BEEN LIBERATED IN POLAND BY THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE, SAYING SUCH REPORTS ARE RECKLESSLY RECEIVED "WITH EXTREME RESERVE."

FEB 3 1945

PW WILSONS 2015 MEM 829 PEW

Add Rome Italian XXX none Allied.

THUNDERBOLTS OF THE U.S. 12TH AIR FORCE MADE THEIR DEEPEST PENETRATION YET INTO AXIS TERRITORY BY BOMBING AND STRAFING IMPORTANT RAIL TARGETS IN AUSTRIA. A FORMATION LED BY LT.ALFRED C.HEARNE, BOOKER,OKLA., DESTROYED OR DAMAGED A NUMBER OF LOCOMOTIVES AND RAILROAD CARS BETWEEN VILLACH AND KLAGENFURT.

N952AEW

ROME--FIRST ADD ASNE COMMITTEE X X X POST-WAR WORLD.
THE COMMITTEE ARRIVED FROM AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS WITH LT.GEN.IRA C.EAKER, MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE COMMANDER, AFTER HEARING FROM LT.GEN.JOSEPH T.MC NARNEY, U.S.ARMY COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN A DETAILED EXPLANATION OF MILITARY AND POLITICAL PHASES OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN.
MC NARNEY ASSURED THE COMMITTEE THAT THE U.S.ARMY IN THIS THEATER WAS FULLY BEHIND THE PROPOSAL THAT INTERNATIONAL PRESS FREEDOM BE ASSURED THROUGH ACTUAL AGREEMENT AT THE PEACE TABLE.
MT1139AEW

Add Moscow Patriarch XXX new buildings

METROPOLITAN NERNANOS, PATRIARCH OF CONSTANTINOPLE, WHO DID NOT ATTEND THE MEETING BECAUSE OF AGE, SENT GREETINGS AND WISHES OF SUCCESS TO THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.

DY958PEW

WITH LONDON RUSSIAN (220)
BY EDDY GILMORE
MOSCOW, FEB.2-(AP)-MARSHAL GREGORY ZHUKOV'S TANKS DRIVING TOWARD BERLIN ENCOUNTERED DEEP MINEFIELDS AND STRONG ARMORED FORCES BEFORE THE ODER IN THE FRANKFURT AND KUSTRIN SALIENTS TODAY, BUT FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THE RUSSIANS BEAT OFF THE FIRST ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS AND EDGED THROUGH ALL OFFERED RESISTANCE.
WITH OVER 200 NEWLY CAPTURED GERMAN TOWNS AND VILLAGES BEHIND HIM, ZHUKOV KEPT HIS INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY IMMEDIATELY BEHIND HIS TANKS AS THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY POURED INTO THE SANDY, LAKE-DOTTED PROVINCE OF BRANDENBURG.
PREVIOUSLY ZHUKOV HAD BEEN OPERATING WITH TANKS WELL AHEAD OF HIS MOTORIZED AND FOOT SOLDIERS, BUT NOW WITH THE STORMING OF THE ODER RIVER AS AN OBJECTIVE HE SAW TO IT THAT THEY WERE UP IN FRONT WITH HIS ARMOR.
RED ARMY AIRMEN, RETURNING FROM MISSIONS WEST OF THE ODER, REPORTED THAT THE MAIN HIGHWAYS AND RAILROADS FROM BERLIN, WHICH WERE UNDER AERIAL ATTACK, WERE CRAMMED WITH GERMAN MILITARY TRAFFIC MOVING TOWARD THE ODER.
THOUSANDS OF WORKERS IN LABOR BATTALIONS WERE WORKING NIGHT AND DAY ALONG THESE THOROUGHFARES TO KEEP THEM CLEAR, THE AIRMEN REPORTED. TO HAMPER SOVIET CROSSINGS OF THE RIVER, THE GERMANS WERE FRANTICALLY DYNAMITING THE ICE BRIDGES UP AND DOWN THE ODER FROM ABOVE KUSTRIN TO SILESIA.

JP644AEW

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30.24-22647

REORGANIZED BUT ALL MEMBERS GUILTY OF CRIMINAL ACTS, INCLUDING COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMANS, WILL BE REMOVED AND DEALT WITH EXPEDITIOUSLY.

THERE WILL BE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION OF POLITICAL OPINION BUT ANY ATTEMPT TO RESORT TO VIOLENCE TO OBTAIN CONTROL OF POLITICAL OPINION WILL BE TREATED AS PUNISHABLE UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE.

MARTIAL LAW WILL BE REPEALED AS SOON AS AN AGREEMENT IS REACHED AND PEACE IS OBTAINED.

THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS, WITH FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND ASSEMBLY, WILL BE SAFEGUARDED UNDER THE CONSTITUTION. TRADE UNIONS WILL BE GUARANTEED FREE AND HONEST ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS.

A FREE PLEBISCITE WILL BE CONDUCTED TO DECIDE ON THE FORM OF THE CONSTITUTION.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN SAID THAT, IN ORDER TO HAVE THESE TERMS CARRIED OUT, TWO CONDITIONS WILL BE REQUIRED OF THE ELAS-EAM GROUP, AS FOLLOWS:

FIRST, ALL HOSTAGES, WHETHER IN THE HANDS OF THE ELAS MILITARY OR THE EAM POLICE, MUST BE RELEASED FORTHWITH AND ANY PERSONS BELIEVED BY THE INSURGENTS TO BE GUILTY OF EITHER COLLABORATING WITH THE ENEMY OR OF CRIMINAL ACTS MUST BE HANDED TO THE STATE AUTHORITIES WHO WILL TAKE STEPS ACCORDING TO LAW.

SECOND, ALL IRREGULAR FORCES OF WHATEVER KIND ARE TO BE DISBANDED AND MUST HAND IN ARMS TO THE STATE AT SUCH A TIME AND IN SUCH A MANNER AS OUTLINED BY A TECHNICAL COMMISSION TO BE ESTABLISHED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

THE CONFERENCE, WHICH IS EXPECTED TO IRON OUT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PREMIER GEN.NICHOLAS PLASTIRAS' GOVERNMENT AND THE EAM-ELAS GROUP, HAD BEEN DELAYED BY A DISPUTE OVER NUMERICAL REPRESENTATION.

REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENT WERE SOFIANOPOULOS, MINISTER OF INTERIOR PERICLES RHALLIS AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE MACROPOULOS.

ACROSS THE CONFERENCE TABLE WERE COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY SIANTOS, EAM SECRETARY DIMITRI PARTSALIDES, AND ELD (UNION OF POPULAR DEMOCRACY) LEADER ILIAS TSIRIMOCOS.

FEB 3 1945

DY1047PEW

(Mac Churchill Chinese (Moosa) xx American invasion

WEATHER GROUNDED MOST PLANES IN CHINA, BUT AMERICAN BOMBERS STRAFED JAPANESE DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS SOUTH OF NANNING AND DAMAGED NEARBY RIVER SHIPPING. A GROUNDED JAPANESE FREIGHTER ALSO WAS SUNK ON THE FRENCH INDO-CHINA COAST 70 MILES SOUTH OF TOURANE AND ANOTHER OCEAN-GOING STEAMER WAS DAMAGED.

HJ237PEW

CHUNGKING, CHINA, FEB. 2-(AP)-~~Lieut~~. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER TODAY PINNED THE AIR MEDAL ON HIS PERSONAL PILOT, CAPT. HOWARD M. COTTON, JR., 25, OF 326 ERIE ST., JACKSON, MISS., FOR MORE THAN 150 HOURS OF FLIGHT OVER THE DANGEROUS AND DIFFICULT ASSAM-CHINA AIR ROUTES WHERE JAPANESE ATTACK WAS PROBABLE.

THE CITATION SAID COTTON'S ACHIEVEMENT "REFLECTS MUCH CREDIT ON HIMSELF AND ARMY AIR FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES."

FEB 3 1945

LAP MOOSA'S 1730 DD9AEW

GEN MAC'S HQ LUZON--FIFTH ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD (CORRECT) PIPS (Mac Daniel)
X X X THAN 131,000.

THE FIGURE INCLUDED 929 ADDITIONAL JAPANESE KILLED IN THE LATEST MOP-UP BAG.

LIBERATOR BOMBERS DESTROYED WAREHOUSES AND CAUSED HUGE EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES WITH 109 TONS DROPPED ON THE CAVITE NAVAL BASE, THE HEAVIEST BOMB LOAD YET UNLOADED THERE.

OTHER FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS, FLYING WITH A FIGHTER ESCORT, RANGED ACROSS THE CHINA SEA TO HIT ENEMY AIR BASES IN SOUTHWESTERN FORMOSA WITH 72 TONS OF BOMBS. THIRTY PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND THERE. A LONE JAPANESE FIGHTER OFFERED THE ONLY INTERCEPTION.

MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS SANK TWO COASTAL VESSELS LADEN WITH TROOPS IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES. TWO HUNDRED JAPANESE WERE ESTIMATED DROWNED. ALONG WITH SUPPLIES ABOARD.

THE THIRD AND LATEST LUZON BEACHHEAD MADE BY THE AMERICANS, SET UP WEDNESDAY WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY'S 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION AMPHIBIOUS LANDING SOUTH OF MANILA, SEALED OFF JAPANESE TROOPS IN SOUTHERN LUZON, BUT MET LITTLE ENEMY FIRE.

THIS VIRTUALLY UNOPPOSED OPERATION AT NASUGBU ON THE WEST COAST OF BATANGAS PROVINCE BROUGHT FROM LT.GEN.ROBERT EICHELBERGER, EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER, THE REMARK:

"THOSE JAPANESE GENERALS MUST HAVE GONE CRAZY. WHERE IN HELL ARE THEY GOING TO FIGHT?"

THE 11TH PRESSED INLAND TOWARD TAGAYTAY RIDGE, 21 MILES AWAY. THIS 2,000-FOOT HEIGHT COMMANDS EXCELLENT HIGHWAYS LEADING TO MANILA, 32 MILES TO THE NORTH.

OTHER EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS MET BUT LIGHT RESISTANCE AS THEY ADVANCED EAST OF OLONGAPO NAVAL BASE ALONG THE BASE OF THE BATAAN PENINSULA, HEADING FOR A JUNCTURE WITH SIXTH ARMY UNITS MOVING SOUTHWEST FROM SAN FERNANDO.

WHEN THESE TWO FORCES JOIN, THE JAPANESE ON BATAAN, WHERE AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS MADE THEIR HISTORIC STAND IN 1942, WILL BE SEALED INTO THE PENINSULA WITH ISOLATED ENEMY UNITS TO THE NORTH BARRED FROM JOINING THEM.

IN THE NORTH SECTOR SAN NICOLAS FELL TO SIXTH ARMY FIRST CORPS' TROOPS WHO ALSO PUSHED FOUR MILES EAST OF TAYUG IN THE FIGHTING TO KEEP ENEMY FORCES IN THE HILLS FROM SALLYING ONTO THE CENTRAL LUZON

PLAIN.

THE YANKS IN THIS SECTOR DESTROYED AN ENEMY COLUMN ON THE BALUNGAO-UMINGAN ROAD, SMASHING EIGHT JAPANESE MEDIUM TANKS, EIGHT FIELD ARTILLERY PIECES AND MANY TRUCKS.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE FIRST DISMOUNTED CAVALRY DIVISION AND THE 32ND INFANTRY DIVISION, BOTH VETERANS OF THE BITTER FIGHTING ON LEYTE ISLAND, HAVE JOINED THE LUZON FORCES BROUGHT TO 10 THE TOTAL OF YANK DIVISIONS ANNOUNCED SO FAR AS FIGHTING ON THE ISLAND.

GG2333PCW NM

[illegible] FOR LAGGING."

Add Evacuation Hospital, LUZON (Manson) xx 111,

ANOTHER PARTICIPANT, SGT.ARTHUR HARRISON, FRESNO, CALIF., SAW NO ONE GIVEN FOOD BY THE JAPANESE DURING THE FIRST SIX DAYS. FILIPINOS TRIED TO SNEAK SOME FOOD TO THE YANKS BUT ANY SOLDIERS ACCEPTING IT RISKED A BEATING, POSSIBLY DEATH. AND MANY DIED.

"HOW MANY? GOD, I DON'T KNOW," SAID HARRISON.

"AT SAN FERNANDO (CAPTURED LAST WEEK BY THE MANILA-BOUND YANKS) THEY JAMMED US, 100 TO A SMALL BOXCAR, FOR THE LAST LAP TO CAMP O'DONNELL.

(CAMP O'DONNELL ALSO WAS OCCUPIED RECENTLY AND FOUND TO CONTAIN THE GRAVES OF THOUSANDS OF FILIPINOS AND SEVERAL SCORE AMERICANS VICTIMS OF TORTURE, DISEASE AND STARVATION)

"AT CAMP, WE GOT A CANTEEN OF WATER EACH DAY--BUT NO FOOD FOR A COUPLE MORE DAYS. THAT, PLUS THE HARDSHIPS OF THE TRIP, KILLED A LOT MORE."

FEB 3 1945

IT IS MEN LIKE HIM WHO WANT TO FULLY RECOVER, SEE THE FOLKS AT HOME--THEN COME BACK AND [illegible] JAPANESE.

MM1145PPW NM

GEN MACS Hq LUZON--IN THIRD NIGHT LEAD PIPs BY MCDANIEL INSERT

AT END FOURTH GRAF BEGINNING: EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS OF THE 11TH ETC.

AND ENDING: X X X CAVITE NAVAL BASE. AHEAD OF THESE ADVANCING ELEMENTS, AMERICAN PLANES HIT CAVITE WITH 100 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES.

IN ONE OF ETC FIFTH GRAF.

THE AP/FX

X357PPW NM

SUB FOLLOWING FOR THE [illegible] GRAF, [illegible], WHICH BEGINS: IN ONE OF THE LONGEST SINGLE ADVANCES EC. AND ENDS:

XXX AT MALOLOS:

XXX CAVITE NAVAL BASE.

IN THE LONGEST SINGLE ADVANCE YET REPORTED ON LUZON, THE VETERAN DISMOUNTED FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION SWEPT 32 MILES FROM GUIMBA IN NUEVA ECIJA PROVINCE DOWN THROUGH THE TOWNS OFCABANATUAN, SANTA ROSA AND GAPAN. PATROLS THEN SPED 25 MILES SOUTHWARD TO SABANG ON THE ANGAT RIVER.

FEB 3 1945

THE SIXTH'S 2TH DIVISION XXX ETC. 11TH GRAF.

A3FX Add MacArthur's HQ Luzon-Philippines (Berghelz) xx yesterday:

THESE TROOPS ARE HEADING TOWARD A JUNCTURE WITH A SIXTH ARMY COLUMN ADVANCING WESTWARD FROM SAN FERNANDO. THIS WILL SEAL OFF JAPANESE TROOPS IN THE BATAAN PENINSULA, WHICH FORMS ONE JAW OF MANILA BAY.

MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED THAT THE HARD-HITTING FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION IS NOW DRIVING ON MANILA. VICTORS OVER THE JAPANESE IN THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS AND ON LEYTE, THIS DISMOUNTED OUTFIT IS RATED ONE OF HIS TOPNOTCH FIGHTING FORCES.

HE DISCLOSED THAT THE 32ND DIVISION ALSO IS IN THE LUZON FIGHT. THE 32ND WHIPPED THE JAPANESE IN THE BLOODY PAPUAN CAMPAIGN, MACARTHUR'S FIRST GROUND ACTION.

THE 32ND IS INVOLVED IN THE STUBBORNLY-HELD NORTHERN SECTOR WHERE THE FIRST CORPS IS MOVING EASTWARD TO CLEAR THE NORTH END OF THE CENTRAL LUZON PLAIN. THE YANKS NOW ARE FOUR MILES EAST OF TAYUG AND SIX MILES EAST OF SAN MANUEL, WHERE THEY SEIZED THE TOWN OF SAN NICHOLAS ON THE CAGAYAN VALLEY HIGHWAY, TITAL TO JAPANESE REINFORCEMENT OR RETREAT.

MACARTHUR REPORTED AN ENTIRE JAPANESE COLUMN, TRAPPED BETWEEN TWO AMERICAN FORCES ON THE BALUNGAO-UMINGAN ROAD IN THIS NORTHERN SECTOR, HAD BEEN ANNIHILATED. EIGHT TANKS, EIGHT ARTILLERY PIECES AND CONSIDERABLE OTHER MATERIEL WAS DESTROYED.

DEFENSES IN THE MANILA BAY SECTOR TOOK ANOTHER SEVERE AERIAL POUNDING AS LIBERATORS DUMPED 152 TONS OF BOMBS ON CORREGIDOR AND THE CAVITE NAVAL BASE, CAUSING EXTENSIVE FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS.

TWO AIRDROMES ON FORMOSA WERE TARGETS FOR PATROL BOMBERS. SIX JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND TWO OTHERS PROBABLY.

OTHER BOMBERS SCORED DIRECT HITS ON A 10,000-TON TANKER AND A SMALLER FREIGHTER IN THE CHINA SEA SOUTH OF FORMOSA, LEAVING THE LARGER SHIP ABLAZE.

MM1129PPW

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS--INSERTS PRISONER LIST

JOHN C. ALLAN, 22 SHRUBBER ROAD, EDMONTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PFC LORNE B. COX, 10TH ST., MONROE, WIS.
PFC LORNE B. COX, 515 W. JACKSON ST., MEDFORD, ORE.
(CHECKING DUPLICATION)

1ST SGT. HOWARD DAMON, NORWAY, MINN.
T/SGT. ROBERT DOYLE (NO ADDRESS)
SGT. GEORGE O. DUNN, 4135 VINE ST., RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

S.SGT MILO FOLSON, (NO ADDRESS)

T/SGT GEORGE J. GAVIN, 646 W. 11TH ST., DUBUQUE, IA.
CPL. MAX M. GREENBURG (NO ADDRESS)

CPL. GLEN HAGSTROM, 1020 SUMMIT BLVD, SPOKANE, WASH.
PVT. BERNARD HOLDEN (NO ADDRESS)
PFC. SAMUEL M. HORROCKS, 882 AILEEN ST., OAKLAND, CALIF.
MAJ.RALPH W.HUBBARD, 1501 E. 11TH ST., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

OSBORNE JONES (NO ADDRESS)
CPL. NEIL P. JOVINA (NO ADDRESS)

30.24-22649

1ST LT. GEORGE W. KANE, 1200 VAN BURNE ST. SW., ATLANTA, GA.
PFC DENNIS M. KEATING, 294 CRANBROOK RD, ILFORD, ESSEX, ENGLAND.
1ST LT. HUGH FRANCIS KENNEDY, SCARSDALE MANOR APS, SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N.Y.
WT.2/C ORVIN G.W.KRINGLER, WEST BEND, IA.

SGT.S.L.HERBERT MARKHAM, 74 EXETER ROAD, SHERWOOD RISE, NOTTINGHAM, ENG.
CAPT. WILSON R. MCNEIL, 312 1/2 D AVE., LAWTON, OKLA.
1ST LT. MERLE M.MUSSELMAN, 414 S. 13TH ST., NEBRASKA CITY, NEBR.

A60FX
PVT. JAMES E. NEWMAN, 3749 GALVEY ST., FORT WORTH, TEX.

1ST LT. HERBERT I. OTT, RR BOX 300, WHEATON, ILL.

SGT. LESLEY H. PALMER, 3 GLADSTONE COTTAGE, KESSINGLAND, LOWASTOFT, SUFFOLK, ENG.

PVT. PHILIP G. RHODE, BEDFORD AVE., HAMDEN, CONN.
SGT. WALTER RING, (NO ADDRESS)

FEB 3 1945

CAPT. ROBERT E. ROSEYEARE (NO ADDRESS)

MAJ. STEPHEN C. SITTER, 4001 N. PROSPECT AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS.
PFC PETER SOPPOKNERSKY, (NO ADDRESS)
PFC SJPRIANO SRUGO (NO ADDRESS)
PFC ROBERT V.STRASTERS, 566 S. 10TH EAST, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
S/SGT LEON O. SWINDELL, JR., TIFTON, GA.

SGT. WILLIAM THOMAS, 538 E. SEVENTH ST., BLOOMSBURG, A.

PVT WILLIS C. VINCENT, BOX 393, KLAMATH FALLS, ORE.
PFC LESTER P. VITEK, RFD BOX 72, CHELSEA, IA.

T/SGT. CHARLES B. WALKER, 1904 SOUTH 20TH ST., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
(END LIST).

JP340APW NM

EDITOR'S NOTE:
REGARDING THE LIST OF RESCUED PRISONERS ON LUZON, WHICH HAS BEEN IN THE PROCESS OF TRANSMISSION SINCE YESTERDAY, WE ARE NOW ADVISED THAT THE NAME OF PFC LORNE B.COX, 10TH ST., MONROE, WIS (SENT AS A59FX IN DAY REPORT) SHOULD BE DELETED AS A DUPLICATION OF SAME NAME CORRECTLY ADDRESSED AS 515 W.JACKSON ST. MEDFORD, ORE. APPROXIMATELY A SCORE OF NAMES STILL ARE MISSING. THERE IS NOT, AS YET, ANY SIGHT OF ADDITIONS. WE WILL KEEP YOU ADVISED.
THE AP/FX
PM/MH802PPW

C O R R E C T I O N

MACARTHUR'S HQ--PRISONERS RELEASE LIST SNITE'S REPORT MAKE IT READ PFC CARL A.CARLSON (INSTEAD OF CARLLSON) OF 444 EAST 149TH ST. (INSTEAD OF 14TH ST.) BRONX, N.Y.
(THE A.P.)

MM1201APW

BY RUSSELL BRINES (170)
U.S.EVACUATION HOSPITAL,LUZON,FEB 2 (AP)-APPROXIMATELY HALF THE ORIGINAL PATIENTS IN BATAAN MILITARY HOSPITAL NO.1 AFTER THE AMERICAN-FILIPINO SURRENDER TO THE JAPANESE IN APRIL, 1942, DIED OF DISEASE, SAID COL.JAMES W.DUCKWORTH AFTER HIS RESCUE FROM THE CABANATUAN PRISON CAMP.
DUCKWORTH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, WAS THE MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE NO.1 HOSPITAL ON BATAAN AT THE TIME OF THE SURRENDER. LATER HE WAS SENT TO CAMP O'DONNELL WHERE HE ESTIMATED 27,000 FILIPINO CAPTIVES AND HUNDREDS OF AMERICANS DIED. HE ESTIMATED MANY MORE HUNDREDS DIED AT CABANATUAN, SCENE OF THE DRAMATIC PRISONER RESCUE LAST TUESDAY NIGHT.
CAPT.ROBERT K.WHITELEY OF (110 PARK ST.) DETROIT, MICH., ALSO RESCUED FROM THE CABANATUAN CAMP, SAID BATAAN HOSPITAL NO.2 CONTAINED MORE DISEASED THAN WOUNDED PATIENTS ALTHOUGH IT WAS A BATTLE CASUALTY CENTER.
CORP.WILLIAM PETERSON OF LAKE PARK, IOWA, SAID THE CORREGIDOR GARRISON, BEFORE THE SURRENDER, WAS UNABLE TO ANSWER TERRIFIC JAPANESE BOMBARDMENTS BECAUSE AMERICAN WOUNDED WERE IN HOSPITALS NEAR NIPPON GUN POSITIONS ON BATAAN.

GG236PCW NM

WITH THE U.S.SIXTH RANGERS,LUZON,FEB 1 (DELAYED)-(AP)-CAPT.JAMES C.FISHER OF (6738 BLAIREMORE) PHILADELPHIA, PA., YANK RANGER MEDICAL OFFICER AND FIRST PHYSICIAN TO REACH THE PRISONERS RESCUED FROM THE CABANATUAN CAMP, IS THE SON OF NOVELIST DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER.
DR.FISHER, A HARVARD GRADUATE, HAS TRAINED WITH THE RANGERS SINCE INCEPTION OF THE OUTFIT IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. HE HAS GONE THROUGH THE IDENTICAL PHYSICAL CONDITIONING THAT THE TOUGHENED DOUGHBOYS AND THEIR OFFICERS UNDERWENT.
STOCKY, BROWN-EYED DR.FISHER, WHO ACCOMPANIED THE RANGERS ON THEIR FIRST BIG OPERATION—

THE PRE-INVASION LANDING ON DINAGAT, HOMONHON AND SULUAN ISLANDS OFF LEYTE--MADE THE DANGEROUS CROSS-COUNTRY MARCH WITH THE RANGERS AND FILIPINO GUERRILLAS TO RESCUE AMERICAN AND OTHER ALLIED PRISONERS. HE GAVE THEM FIRST AID TREATMENT DURING THE DARING ESCAPE WHEN THE RANGERS AND GUERRILLAS HAD TO FIGHT OFF TANK-LED JAPANESE ATTACKS.

GG138PCW

U.S.EVACUATION HOSPITAL,LUZON,FEB 1 (DELAYED)-(AP)-"JAP SOLDIERS OFTEN HATE THEIR OFFICERS A GOOD DEAL MORE THAN THEY HATE AMERICANS," SAID MARINE PFC.FRED S.VINTON, OF JACKSON, MICH., WHO WAS AMONG THOSE RESCUED FROM THE CABANATUAN PRISON CAMP.
"THERE WAS ONE JAP OFFICER THE CAMP GUARDS HATED WORSE THAN WE DID," VINCTON SAID. "HE WAS ORDERED TO ESCORT A GROUP OF PRISONERS TO JAPAN. THE GUARDS CHEERED. LATER WE HEARD THE SHIP WAS SUNK AND THE GUARDS CHEERED AGAIN. LATER WE LEARNED THE OFFICER HAD BEEN RESCUED AND THE GUARDS WERE SICK OVER IT. THAT OFFICER MADE A LOT OF PRO-AMERICANS AMONG THE GUARDS."

GG147PCW

FEB 3 1945

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, LUZON, SATURDAY, FEB. 3-(AP)-JAPANESE CASUALTIES IN THE FUTILE FIGHT TO HOLD LEYTE, FIRST MAJOR PHILIPPINE ISLAND TO BE LIBERATED, NOW TOTAL MORE THAN 131,000, GEN. DOUGLAS MA

C

ARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THIS FIGURE INCLUDED 929 ADDITIONAL NIPPONESE KILLED IN MOPPING UP OPERATONS ON LEYTE AND ADJACENT ISLANDS REPORTED IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE.

LATEST REPORT OF AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN THE LEYTE CAMPAIGN WAS LAST DEC. 26, WHEN THEY TOTALED 11,217. THAT INCLUDED 2,623 DEAD, 8,422 WOUNDED AND 172 MISSING. MACARTHUR SAID AT THAT TIME THE CAMPAIGN COULD BE "REGARDED AS CLOSED EXCEPT FOR MINOR MOPPING UP."

MH435PPW NM

U.S.EVACUATION HOSPITAL,LU2 EB 1 (DELAYED)-(AP)-MOST OF THE AMERICANS CAPTURED IN GAPORE BY THE JAPANESE WERE IN CHANGI PRISON THERE THE LAST TIME THOMAS POTTER, A BRITISH SOLDIER, HEARD ABOUT THEM.

POTTER WAS AMONG THOSE RESCUED FROM THE CABANATUAN PRISON CAMP.

POTTER SAID MANY AMERICANS WERE TAKEN TO SINGAPORE FROM SHIPS THAT WERE SUNK BY THE JAPANESE AFTER THE FALL OF MALAYA. HE THINKS THE ABLE BODIED ONES WERE SENT TO WORK CAMPS WHILE THE OTHERS PROBABLY WERE RETAINED IN SINGAPORE.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER SAID HEALTH AND FOOD CONDITIONS IN SINGAPORE WERE SO BAD WHEN HE PASSED THROUGH THERE FOUR MONTHS AGO THAT THOUSANDS WERE LEAVING THE CITY.

FEB 3 1945

GG1248PCW

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

NASUGBU,BATANGAS PROVINCE,LUZON,FEB.2-(AP)-SENOR ANTONIO ROXAS, ARISTOCRATIC SPANISH LANDLORD AND BUSINESS EXECUTIVE OF THIS TOWN, LEANED BACK ON HIS UPHOLSTERED DIVAN AND SAID "YOU JUST CANNOT ARGUE WITH THE JAPANESE."

HE TALKED WITH THE WRITER AFTER AMERICAN 8TH ARMY TROOPS HAD LANDED AT NASUGBU, SOUTH OF MANILA BAY.

"WHEN THE JAPANESE CAME IN HERE AFTER THE FALL OF MANILA THEY DECIDED TO TAKE OVER SOME OF OUR LAND AND RAISE COTTON," ROXAS CONTINUED.

"BUT COTTON WILL NOT GROW HERE. NEITHER THE LAND NOR THE CLIMATE IS SUITABLE. WE TOLD THEM. BUT IT WAS NO USE. THEY HAD DECIDED TO RAISE COTTON AND THAT WAS ALL THERE WAS TO IT.

"THEY TOOK PRODUCING SUGAR CANE LAND, CLEANED IT OUT AND PLANTED COTTON. NEEDLESS TO SAY IT WAS A DISMAL FAILURE. SO THEY DECIDED WE SHOULD RAISE SUGAR CANE.

"THEY CAME HERE ONE TIME AND SAID THEY WERE GOING TO TAKE MOST OF OUR RICE CROP. WE GIVE THREE-FOURTHS OF THE YIELD TO THE WORKERS AND KEEP ONE-QUARTER FOR THE COMPANY. SO THKBAINED IF THEY T

AND KEEP ONE-QUARTER FOR THE COMPANY. SO WE EXPLAINED IF THEY TOOK THE RICE THE WORKERS WOULD STARVE. SINCE MOST OF OUR WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES ALSO WORK IN SUGAR CANE OR THE REFINERY WHERE WE PRODUCE INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL WE ARGUED THAT PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOL, WHICH THE JAPS USE AS MOTOR FUEL, WOULD FALL OFF SHARPLY BECAUSE THE WORKERS WOULD BE UNDERNOURISHED.

"BUT, AS I SAY, YOU SIMPLY CANNOT ARGUE WITH THE JAPANESE. THEY TOOK THE RICE, THE WORKERS WENT HUNGRY, THE ALCOHOL OUTPUT DROPPED. IT WASN'T LONG BEFORE THEY DECIDED THEY DIDN'T NEED ANY MORE RICE."

ROXAS SAID THAT LATER WHEN THE JAPANESE "TOOK OVER OUR HOUSE WE MOVED TO MANILA. FROM TIME TO TIME VARIOUS JAP COMMANDERS LIVED HERE. AND EACH TIME THEY LEFT HELPED THEMSELVES TO SOME OF THE FURNISHINGS.

"FINALLY THEY SAID WE COULD MOVE BACK. THE PLACE WAS STRIPPED BARE."

ROXAS WAS GRADUATED IN FOREIGN COMMERCE AT NOTRE DAME IN 1926.

"TELL ME," HE ASKED, "IS IT TRUE NOTRE DAME WAS BEATEN BY ARMY 59 TO 0?"

RA1027PCW

HONOLULU, FEB.2-(AP)-DR.FERRIS F.LAUNE, SECRETARY OF THE HONOLULU COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES, SAID TODAY HE IS INVESTIGATING A "BLACK MARKET" IN BABY ADOPTIONS, ASSERTING IN ONE CASE $1,500 WAS PAID FOR A BABY.

DR.LAUNE SAID THE METHOD FOLLOWED IS TO HAVE FOSTER PARENTS PAY UNDER THE GUISE OF FINANCING NECESSARY HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL EXPENSES.

HE REPORTED AN UNWED MOTHER ADVERTISED "BABY FOR ADOPTION" AND TENTATIVELY AGREED TO ACCEPT $1,000. LATER SHE WAS PAID $1,500.

"IN EFFECT, SHE TOOK THE OFFER OF THE HIGHEST BIDDER," HE SAID.

"IT IS COMMON PRACTICE FOR FOSTER PARENTS TO PAY HOSPITAL EXPENSES."

DR.LAUNE CITED BOARD OF HEALTH RECORDS SHOWING 454 ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN HONOLULU IN 1943 AND 607 IN 1944. THE HONOLULU COURTS HANDLED 506 ADOPTIONS IN 1943 AND 431 IN 1944.

PM634PPW

RA20PA (RUSSIA)

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, FEB.2-(AP)-THE CABINET TODAY APPOINTED ALFRED STIRLING AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER TO CANADA, LT. COL. WILLIAM ROY HODGSON AUSTRALIAN MINISTER TO PARIS, AND LEWIS RICHARD MACGREGOR MINISTER-AT-LARGE TO SOUTH AMERICA WITH HEADQUARTERS IN BRAZIL.

STIRLING PREVIOUSLY WAS COUNSELLOR OF THE AUSTRALIAN LEGATION TO THE NETHERLANDS IN LONDON. HODGSON FORMERLY WAS SECRETARY OF THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT AT CANBERRA AND ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER AT OTTAWA. MACGREGOR HAS BEEN DIRECTOR OF THE AUSTRALIAN GENERAL WAR SUPPLIES PROCUREMENT MISSION IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1942.

JP640APW NM

TINE GOVERNMENT. Add Bares Utilities x ~ government

THE REPORT CONCLUDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD PROCEED TO NATIONALIZE PUBLIC UTILITIES "AS SOON AS ECONOMIC POSSIBILITIES PERMIT."

IN NEW YORK, MARKAM CHEEVER, EXECUTIVE WHO SUPERVISES OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANIES CONCERNED, POINTED OUT THE REPORT "IS IN THE NATURE OF A RECOMMENDATION ONLY."

"IN THE PAST, WHEN SUCH MATTERS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO THE HIGHER COURTS OF ARGENTINA," CHEEVER SAID, "ANY UNFAIR OR UNSUBSTANTIATED CHARGES OR UNREASONABLE FINES HAVE NOT BEEN SUSTAINED BY THE COURT. IN THE CASES CITED, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS RENDERED AN OPINION TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NATION IN FAVOR OF THE COMPANY'S POSITION."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON, WHILE REPORTED INTERESTED, GAVE NO INDICATION OF HOW IT FELT ABOUT THE MATTER.

KA1233PEW

SECOND LEAD CANADIAN

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

FEB 3 1945

OWEN SOUND, ONT. FEB 2-(AP)-A CHARGE THAT CANADIAN DRAFTEE TROOPS HAD THROWN THEIR RIFLES AND AMMUNITION OVERBOARD ENROUTE TO EUROPE WAS DENIED TONIGHT BY DEFENSE MINISTER GEN.A.G.L.MCNAUGHTON, AND HE DECLARED THAT JOHN BRACKEN, NATIONAL LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, WHO MADE THE ACCUSATION, MUST SUB-

TIATE IT OR "PAY THE PENALTY FOR IT."
D.N.MCNAUGHTON, CAMPAIGNING FOR A SEAT IN PARLIAMENT, ANGRILY DECLARED BEFORE A RURAL MEETING THAT BRACKEN HAD MADE "IDLE, CARELESS STATEMENTS" REGARDING THE ARMY.
"THIS CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER AGAINST THE CANADIAN ARMY HAS GOT TO COME TO AND END," HE DECLARED.
"I HAVE CALLED ON THAT GENTLEMAN (BRACKEN) TO SUBSTANTIATE HIS STATEMENT. I'M GOING TO SEE THAT HE DOES SUBSTANTIATE THAT STATEMENT OR PAY THE PENALTY FOR IT."
MCNAUGHTON EARLIER IN THE DAY HAD DECLARED THAT AN INVESTIGATION HAD UNCOVERED NO EVIDENCE OF THE CHARGE EXCEPT A RUMOR THAT ONE MAN HAD THROWN HIS ARMS OVERBOARD. THE DISCIPLINE OF THE DRAFTEE TROOPS RECENTLY SENT ABROAD WAS FOUND TO HAVE BEEN SATISFACTORY, HE ADDED.
BRACKEN MADE THE STATEMENT CONCERNING THE GUNS AT A POLITICAL RALLY LAST NIGHT AT NEARBY MEAFORD. HE CALLED ON MCNAUGHTON TO TELL THE "WHOLE SORDID STORY."
MCNAUGHTON, WHO, ETC X X X THIRD GRAF FIRST LEAD
DY1248AEW

Add Owen Sound Canadian (Montgomery) x Conservatives.

ONSERVATIVES.
THE ELECTION WAS BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE GOVERNMENT OSTENSIBLY MERELY O PROVIDE A SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR ITS NEW DEFENSE INISTER, GEN.A.G.L.MCNAUGHTON. A LIBERAL MEMBER RESIGNED TO PROVIDE HE OPENING AND KING DECLARED HE EXPECTED TO WIN BY ACCLAMATION.
THE OPPOSING PARTIES DECIDED OTHERWISE, AND ARE WAGING AN EXPENSIVE BATTLE, WITH THEIR NATIONAL LEADERS ARRIVING ON THE SCENE TO CAMPAIGN AMONG THE RELATIVE HANDFUL OF FARMER AND SMALL TOWN VOTERS WHOSE BALLOTS WILL MIRROR THE POLITICAL STRESS OF CANADA AT WAR.
THE CONSTITUENCY HAS 23,000 VOTERS. IT IS COMPOSED OF THE GREAT LAKES PORT OF OWEN SOUND HERE ON THE SOUTHERN SHORE OF GEORGIAN BAY AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRYSIDE OF SMALL FARMS. OWEN SOUND HAS A POPULATION OF 14,000.

FEB 3 1945

B93
POLITICAL EXPERTS FROM OTTAWA ARE SOMEWHAT BAFFLED BY THE TACITURNITY OF THESE VOTERS OF OLD-LINE BRITISH STOCK, WHO ARE OUTWARDLY UNRESPONSIVE TO THE LAVISH APPEALS MADE TO THEM AND WHO DECLINE TO DISCUSS EVEN AMONG THEMSELVES HOW THEY ARE GOING TO VOTE.
AS A RESULT, IT IS REGARDED AS ANYBODY'S RACE.
ONLY ONE OF THE CANDIDATES, THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE'S FORMER MAYOR W.GARFIELD CASE, IS A LOCAL CITIZEN. HE IS A 45-YEAR OLD LIFE INSURANCE AGENT MAKING HIS SECOND BID FOR FEDERAL OFFICE. HE RAN THIRD IN THE 1940 PARLIAMENTARY BALLOTING, RUNNING AS AN INDEPENDENT LIBERAL WELL BEHIND THE TWO OLD-LINE PARTY CANDIDATES.
THE CCF ENTERED AIR VICE MARSHAL A.EARL GODFREY, RETIRED, 54-YEAR OLD WORLD WAR HERO NOW A WELL-TO-DO EXECUTIVE OF AN INDUSTRIAL FIRM AT GANANOQUE, ONT., IN THE THOUSAND ISLANDS DISTRICT 300 MILES AWAY. GODFREY WHOSE MILITARY RANK CORRESPONDENTS TO THAT OF A MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE ARMY, IS, LIKE GEN.MCNAUGHTON, MAKING HIS FIRST VENTURE INTO POLITICS.
GEN.MCNAUGHTON, 57, WAS THE BUILDER OF THE MODERN CANADIAN ARMY WHO RETIRED A YEAR AGO OSTENSIBLY BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH BUT UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES NEVER FULLY EXPLAINED. HE TOLD A POLITICAL MEETING YESTERDAY THAT HE LEFT THE ARMY "NOT BY MY OWN DESIRE OR WILL."
A GREAT POPULAR IDOL UPON HIS RETIREMENT, PRIME MINISTER KING NAMED HIM DEFENSE MINISTER IN THE CONSCRIPTION CRISIS OF LAST NOVEMBER. HIS POPULARITY AS A POLITICIAN WILL BE TESTED MONDAY.
,KK130PEW

Add Montreal Dahl xxx final decision.

THE CHARGES GREW FROM DAHL'S ALLEGED IMPROPER DISPOSAL OF PARTS FROM WRECKED PLANES AS WELL AS OTHER ITEMS WHILE HE WAS STATIONED AT BELEM, BRAZIL, AS COMMANDER OF AN RCAF TRANSPORT BASE. THE DEFENSE CONTENDED HE HAD BEEN VICTIMIZED BY A BRAZILIAN JUNK DEALER WHO PERSUADED HIM TO SIGN A DOCUMENT WRITTEN IN A FOREIGN TONGUE.
JR722AEW

FEB 3 1945

WITH WASHINGTON COAL
OTTAWA, FEB. 2-(AP)-GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THEY WERE UNABLE TO PREDICT THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION IN DIVERGING LARGE QUANTITIES OF BITUMINOUS COAL CONSIGNED TO CANADA TO FUEL-SHORT AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES.
IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT, LATE TODAY, OFFICIALS DESCRIBED THE CANADIAN SITUATION AS "JUST GETTING BY."
"WE NEED EVERY BIT OF COAL WE CAN GET FOR HIGHLY ESSENTIAL USES," ONE AUTHORITY SAID. "WE HOPE TO BE ABLE TO GET BY WITHOUT ANY SEVERE LIMITATIONS. PEOPLE ARE, OF COURSE, HAVING TO SUBSTITUTE COKE AND SOFT COAL FOR ANTHRACITE IN MANY CASES."
THE FUEL CONSERVATION PROGRAM, INTRODUCED TWO YEARS AGO, HAS BEEN AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN SPREADING THE AVAILABLE SUPPLIES AMONG ESSENTIAL USERS.
HEATING ENGINEERS HAVE CHECKED INDUSTRIAL PLANTS ACROSS CANADA TO CURB HEAT LOSSES AND ASSURE EFFICIENT USE OF AVAILABLE FUEL.
IN MONTREAL E.J.BRUNNING, CANADIAN COAL ADMINISTRATOR, SAID CANADA IS NOT GETTING ONE TON MORE THAN ITS QUOTA OF COAL FROM THE UNITED STATES. UNDER AN AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES, HE SAID, COAL IS SUPPLIED TO CANADA ON THE SAME BASIS AS THEY PROVIDED IN THE STATES.
"WE ARE GETTING ON VERY WELL WITH WASHINGTON," BRUNNING ADDED. "IT MAY SEEM TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT WE ARE GETTING MORE COAL THAN U.S. CENTERS, BUT THAT ISN'T SO."
IF AUTHORITIES AT WASHINGTON SET AN 80 PER CENT BASIS FOR THE UNITED STATES, CANADA ALSO IS PUT ON AN 80 PER CENT BASIS.
SN1138PEW

NIGHT LEAD TRIAL
SARNIA, ONT., FEB. 2-(AP)-THE CROWN RESTED TODAY IN THE TRIAL OF PVT. IRWIN WILLIAM BROWN STATA CHARGED WITH THE RIFLE-SLAYING OF MRS.ETHEL SMITH OF DETROIT, MICH., AT HER PORT FRANKS, ONT., SUMMER COTTAGE LAST SEPT. 11.
INDICATIONS WERE THAT JUSTICE J.KEILLER MACKAY (CAP K) WOULD MAKE HIS CHARGE TO THE JURY TOMORROW OR MONDAY.
TWO STATEMENTS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY STATA TO PROVINCIAL POLICE AFTER HIS ARREST IN TORONTO WERE READ TO THE JURY TODAY. ONE WAS AN ALLEGED ADMISSION OF THE KILLING OF MRS.SMITH. YESTERDAY STATA, TESTIFYING IN HIS OWN DEFENSE, ADMITTED HAVING MADE THE STATEMENTS, ASSERTING HE HAD BEEN INDUCED TO MAKE THE ALLEGED ADMISSION OF GUILT ON THE PROMISE OF A POLICE OFFICER THAT "THINGS WOULD BE EASIER" IF HE DID SO.
SN846PEW

(200) SARNIA, ONT., FEB 2-(AP)-IRWIN WILLIAM STATA, 19-YEAR OLD CANADIAN ARMY PRIVATE CHARGED WITH MURDERING MRS.AUSTIN SMITH OF DETROIT, TESTIFIED IN HIS OWN DEFENSE YESTERDAY. MRS.SMITH WAS FOUND

BY HER HUSBAND IN THEIR SUMMER COTTAGE AT PORT FRANKS, ONT., LAST SEPT.11. SHE HAD BEEN SHOT BY A .303 RIFLE BULLET.

STATA SAID HE GAVE TWO STATEMENTS TO POLICE BECAUSE HE WAS TOLD "THINGS WOULD BE EASIER" IF HE DID SO. HE WOULD NOT SWEAR TO THE SIGNATURES ON THE STATEMENTS, HOWEVER. BOTH WERE ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.

THE SECOND STATEMENT SAID STATA HAD LEFT CAMP IPPERWASH, WHERE HE WAS STATIONED, TAKING RIFLE AND CARTRIDGES WITH THE INTENTION OF GOING INTO THE WOODS AND FIRING THEM.

THE STATEMENT CONTINUED:

"I FOLLOWED ALONG A SMALL CREEK WHICH LED ME OUT TO THE LAKESHORE. THE FIRST THING THAT DREW MY ATTENTION WAS THE CAR (MRS.SMITH'S COUPE) STANDING BESIDE THE HOUSE. I WALKED UP TO THE HOUSE, LOOKED INTO THE CAR AND SAW NO KEYS.

"I HAD IN MIND TAKING THE CAR AND GOING LOOSE FROM THE ARMY. I FIGURED THERE WASN'T ANYONE AT HOME. SO I OPENED THE SCREEN DOOR, WALKED IN AND THROUGH THE KITCHEN.

"JUST BEFORE PASSING THROUGH THE DOOR INTO THE KITCHEN THIS LADY STEPS OUT WITH THE PISTOL IN HER HAND AT MY BACK. WELL, THE MINUTE SHE SPOKE, I SWUNG AROUND, DISCHARGED THE RIFLE NOT MEANING TO HIT HER...AFTER I SAW WHAT I HAD DONE I TOOK THE KEYS AND DROVE AWAY."

HE WAS ARRESTED IN TORONTO SEPT.14.

KK907AEW FEB 3 1945

OTTAWA, FEB 2-(AP)-R C A F ADMINISTRATORS NOW ARE SENDING TRAINED MEN INTO A CIVILIAN RESERVE, DEMOBILIZING SURPLUS FLYING PERSONNEL AND GETTING READY TO WIND UP THE BIG COMMONWEALTH AIR PLAN THAT HAS DEVELOPED 122,000 AIRCREWMEN.

THE PLAN, DESIGNED IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR WHEN CASUALTIES WERE HEAVY AGAINST A NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR ENEMY, WILL NOT BE EXTENDED BEYOND ITS SCHEDULED EXPIRATION DATE, MARCH 31.

DEPUTY AIR MINISTER H.F.GORDON EXPLAINED THAT BY THEN "THERE WILL BE THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN, SURPLUS TO THE OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE, BUT WHO ARE WELL TRAINED AND WHO FORM A VALUABLE BACK-LOG--SOUND INSURANCE AGAINST ANY EVENTUALITY.

"THEY MAY NEVER BE REQUIRED TO FACE THE ENEMY AND ARE BITTERLY DISAPPOINTED IN BEING DENIED THE CHANCE OF SEEING ACTION.

"WE OWE A GREAT DEBT OF GRATITUDE TO THEIR COMRADES WHO WENT BEFORE THEM AND BY THEIR GALLANTRY MADE IT PROBABLE THAT THESE FINAL CLASSES MAY NEVER BE CALLED UPON TO FIGHT."

DY1211AEW

SAN JUAN, P.R., FEB 2-(AP)-RESEARCHERS ANNOUNCED "APPARENT CURES" TODAY IN 11 OF 33 VICTIMS OF FILARIASIS DISEASE, PROBABLY BEST KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC AS ELEPHANTIASIS.

DRS.H.M.ROSS AND JAMES CULBERTSON OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY EMPHASIZED THAT THE METHOD OF TREATMENT STILL WAS EXPERIMENTAL, BUT SAID "11 OF 33 CASES OF FILARIAL INFECTION WHICH WERE TREATED WITH NEOSTIBOSAN IN APRIL AND MAY, 1944, NOW APPEAR FREE OF INFECTION."

"SOME OTHERS APPEAR LIKELY TO BE FREE OF INFECTION IN THE NEXT SEVERAL MONTHS," IT WAS ADDED. "EIGHTEEN UNTREATED CASES OF FILARIASIS WHICH WERE FOLLOWED FOR THE SAME TIME ARE STILL INFECTED, SOME NOW MORE INTENSELY THAN WHEN THE WORK BEGAN. X X X

ZTHE EVIDENCE THUS FAR INDICATES THAT THE DRUG WOULD BE MOST USEFUL IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE DISEASE WHEN THE PARASITES CAN BE SEEN IN THE BLOOD AND BEFORE EXTENSIVE TISSUE CHANGES HAVE OCCURED."

THE WORK WAS DONE IN COLLABORATION WITH DR.P.MORALES OTERO, HEAD OF THE SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE, AND THE STAFF OF THE SCHOOL.

--DASH--

MANY AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE PACIFIC HAVE BEEN INFECTED WITH FILARIASIS BUT TO DATE THE MEDICAL REPORTS CITE NOT A SINGLE CASE WHERE A LIMB OR OTHER ORGAN SWELLS TO ENORMOUS SIZE.

THE MEDICAL STUDIES INDICATE THAT THIS ELEPHANTIASIS, OR SEVERE SWELLING STAGE, IS UNLIKELY AMONG THE AMERICANS. THE GREAT SWELLINGS COME FROM LONG EXPOSURE TO THE INFECTION AND AMERICANS ARE PROMPTLY REMOVED FROM FURTHER CONTACT WITH THE DISEASE SOURCES.

NO BAD EFFECTS WHATEVER HAVE BEEN REPORTED YET AMONG THE AMERICAN BOYS, EXCEPT PSYCHOLOGICAL SHOCK DUE TO FEARS THAT ARE UNFOUNDED.

FILARIASIS IS A MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASE. THE MOSQUITOS TRANSMIT EMBRYONIC WORMS FROM PERSON TO PERSON. THESE WORMS GROW AND BLOCK LYMPH CHANNELS, RESULTING IN PERMANENT SWELLINGS.

THERE NEVER HAS BEEN A CURE. THE MOSQUITOES WHICH CAN TRANSMIT FILARIASIS EXIST IN THE UNITED STATES BUT MEDICAL STUDIES INDICATE BOTH THAT SPREAD IS UNLIKELY AND THAT AT ANY RATE IT WOULD NOT BE SERIOUS.

A REPORT PUBLISHED BY THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY OF THE U.S. NAVY, WRITTEN BY LT.CMDR.J.W.HAVILAND, OF THE U.S. MARINE BARRACKS, KLAMATH FALLS, ORE., SITE OF A FILARIASIS HOSPITAL, SAYS:

"FILARIASIS IS NOT THE FEARSOME DISEASE WHICH HAS BEEN IMPRESSED ON THE LAY IMAGINATION. WE HAVE GOOD EVIDENCE THAT IT IS NOT GOING TO MUTILATE SONS AND MAKE HUSBANDS STERILE. THE MORE FAMILIAR WE BECOME WITH IT, THE LESS MALIGNANT IT SEEMS."

G1124AEW

UNDATED JAPANESE ARMY FEB 3 1945
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE WAR MINISTRY WAS QUOTED BY DOMEI AGENCY THURSDAY AS ANNOUNCING THE SETTING UP OF SIX ARMY DISTRICTS IN THE NIPPON HOMELAND WITH TWO HIGH RANKING OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF EACH REGION.

THE DOMEI RADIO BROADCAST, PICKED UP BY FCC, ALSO REPORTED THE APPOINTMENT OF LT.GEN.EINOSUKE SUDO AS CHIEF OF STAFF OF DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS.

DV1030PCW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, FEB. 2-SHAVED, FED AND CLOTHED IN NEW ARMY KHAKI, MOST OF THE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND DUTCH PRISONERS OF WAR RESCUED FROM THE CABANTUAN CAMP IN LUZON BY U.S. RANGERS LOOKED LIKE NEW MEN TODAY, PAT FLAHERTY, NBC CORRESPONDENT IN THE PHILIPPINES, SAID IN A BROADCAST.

HE BROUGHT A REPRESENTATIVE GROUP OF THE FORMER PRISONERS TO THE MICROPHONE, AND THESE WERE SOME OF THEIR REMARKS:

SGT. JULIAN B. BROWN, SON OF MRS. LOWELL E. BROWN, MADISON, FLA.: "I THINK I WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN OUT OF THE PRISON CAMP. FIRST THING I KNEW I WAS STANDING OUTSIDE WITH A BIG YANK. HIS NAME WAS CAPT. PRINCE OF SEATTLE, WASH. X X X THE FIRST THING I DID WAS TO GRAB THE CAPTAIN AND HUG AND KISS HIM RIGHT THERE." BROWN SAID HE ENLISTED IN JUNE, 1940, FOUGHT AT BATAAN, SURVIVED THE INFAMOUS DEATH MARCH.

CPL. CARL E. STUART, SON OF MRS. MINNIE STUART, 56-14 SOUTH 23RD ST., OMAHA, NEB.: "WE HEARD IT (THE FIRING OUTSIDE THE CAMP), BUT WE THOUGHT IT WAS ANOTHER SCRIMMAGE BETWEEN THE GUERRILLAS AND THE JAPS. X X X I WANT TO GO BACK TO THE GOOD OLD U.S.A. I WANT TO SEE MY FOLKS. I WANT TO KNOW WHAT IT IS TO BE HOME AGAIN, AND I HOPE MY GIRL IS STILL WAITING FOR ME." STREWARD SAID HE LANDED IN THE PHILIPPINES IN MAY, 1940, AND FOUGHT AT BATAAN.

CPL. MAX M. GREENBERG, SON OF MRS. CHARLOTTE GREENBERG, 954 41ST ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.: "I HAVE BEEN IN THE ARMY FOR 13 YEARS. I HAVE BEEN AWAY 10 YEARS, AND IT SURE IS GOING TO BE GOOD TO SEE MY MOM AND DAD AND ALL THE FOLKS BACK THERE IN BROOKLYN. I MIGHT EVEN HAVE TIME TO WATCH THE BROOKLYN DODGERS. X X X BEING THERE IN BATAAN AND COMING BACK TO SEE ALL THAT UNCLE SAM HAS NOW, AND UNCLE SAM'S ARMY, MAKES YOU FEEL PRETTY GOOD. IT'S THE BIGGEST AND THE BESTEST AND IT

30.24-22653

SURE HAS LEFT US PROUD. THAT'S WHY I SAY IT'S THE ARMY FOR ME AGAIN."
PFC. FRANK T. WILSON, HUSBAND OF MRS. EILEEN WILSON, SALINAS, CALIF.: "I CAN HARDLY BELIEVE WHAT I SEE HERE IN THE PHILIPPINES. WHY, THE JAPS HAVEN'T A CHANCE. THE WHOLE ARMY SETUP IS AMAZING TO ME." WILSON SAID HE ENLISTED IN 1940, WAS IN THE PHILIPPINES SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1941, AND FOUGHT WITH A TANK UNIT.

A168

PFC NORMAN J. LEV, SON OF MRS. FANNY LEV, 5023 NORTH LONGDALE AVE., CHICAGO: "X X X TWO OF MY CHICAGO BUDDIES, EDWARD JOHNSON AND CHARLES JENSEN, MET LT. COL. MUCCI, THE LEADER OF THE RANGERS. FILING AMONG US, HE SAID: 'HEY, YOU FELLOWS, GET THE HELL OUT OF HERE. YOU' BEEN HERE FOR THREE YEARS AND IT'S TOO LONG.' X X X BEING ONE OF THE MEDICS I KNEW THERE WAS AT LEAST ONE MAN WHO COULDN'T MAKE IT BY HIMSELF, MICHAEL SPENELLI (PITTSBURGH, PA.), WHO WAS WOUNDED ON BATAAN. I PICKED HIM UP THE BEST I COULD AND CARRIED HIM OUT."
TECH. SGT. GEORGE J. GAVIN, SON OF MRS. JULIAN GAVIN, 646 W. 11TH ST., DUBUQUE, IOWA.: "I BELIEVE MY BUDDIES AND I WERE THE LAST TO LEAVE THE CAMP. WE WERE SITTING OUTSIDE OUR QUARTERS WHEN THE FIRING BEGAN, AND WHEN THE FIRING OPENED UP JAP FIRE CAME IN OUR DIRECTION, SO WE HIT THE DIRT AND CRAWLED BACK INTO OUR QUARTERS. WE CRAWLED OUT OF THE BACK DOOR OF OUR QUARTERS AND WE COULD HEAR THE YANKS CALLING TO US, 'COME ON YOU YANKS, HEAD FOR THE MAIN GATE.' AND THAT'S WHAT WE DID."
HJ1257PEW

FEB 3 1945

(150) UNDATED BULGARIAN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
DEATH SENTENCES FOR TREASON HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON THREE FORMER BULGARIAN REGENTS, 22 CABINET MINISTERS, NINE KING'S COUNSELORS AND 66 FORMER MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S COURT, THE SOFIA RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FCC.
AN ADDITIONAL 49 DEPUTIES WERE SENTENCED TO PRISON, 23 FOR LIFE TERMS, THE BROADCAST SAID. THE COURT ALSO HAS ORDERED CONFISCATION OF THE PROPERTY OF ALL THOSE SENTENCED.
THE COURT, CONSIDERING THE CASES OF A NUMBER OF DECEASED DEPUTIES, ORDERED CONFISCATION OF THE PROPERTY THAT NINE HAD BEQUEATHED TO HEIRS BUT FOUND THAT THREE OTHERS WERE INNOCENT, THE BROADCAST SAID.
THE SOFIA RADIO ANNOUNCED SEVERAL DAYS AGO THAT PRINCE CYRIL, BROTHER OFITHE LATE KING BORIS, WAS AMONG THOSE SENTENCED TO DEATH. THE OTHER EX-REGENTS CONDEMNED ARE FORMER PREMIER BOGDAN PHILOV AND LT.GOLGMNIKOLA MIKHOV. THE THREE SER

THE OTHER EX-REGENTS CONDEMNED ARE FORMER PREMIER BOGDAN PHILOV AND LT.GEN.NIKOLA MIKHOV. THE THREE SERVED AS REGENTS JUST BEFORE A NEW BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT CUT AXIS TIES AND SWUNG THE COUNTRY TO THE ALLIES.
KK557AEW

(270) UNDATED STALINGRAD
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
TWO YEARS AGO TODAY THE BATTLE OF STALINGRAD--1,380 MILES FROM BERLIN--ENDED IN BLOODY AGONY FOR THE LAST REMNANTS OF 600,000 DEAD AN CAPTURED GERMAN TROOPS.
TODAY THE FORCES OF MARSHAL GREGORY ZHUKOV, A HERO OF THE STALINGRAD EPIC, ARE REPORTED LESS THAN 40 MILES FROM BERLIN.
THE 162 DESPERATE DAYS OF SIEGE AND COUNTER-SIEGE AT STALINGRAD MARKED A TURNING POINT OF THE WAR, THE REPULSE OF THE DEEPEST GERMAN THRUST INTO RUSSIA AND A BATTLE OF PRESTIGE BETWEEN STALIN, WHOSE NAME THE CITY BORE, AND HITLER.
SINCE HAVE FOLLOWED, IN THE RESURGENCE OF RED ARMY POWER, THE VICTORIES AT KURSK, KHARKOV, ROSTOV, KIEV, SEVASTOPOL, CHELM, LUBLIN AND WARSAW AND THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF GERMANY. LENINGRAD WAS FREED AND RUSSIAN TROOPS WENT THROUGH FINLAND TO NORWAY. RED ARMIES SWINGING SOUTHWARD KNOCKED OUT HITLER'S BALKAN PROPS.
THE GERMANS LAID SIEGE TO STALINGRAD, GREAT FACTORY CITY ON THE VOLGA, ON AUG.25, 1942. IT BECAME A DEATH TRAP FOR THE FLOWER OF HITLER'S INVADING ARMY.
RUSSIAN TROOPS FOUGHT FOR EVERY INCH OF STALINGRAD, DESPITE ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENTS, DESPITE RAIDS BY 600 TO 1,000 PLANES, DESPITE CHARGES OF SHOCK TROOPS. THE CITY NEARLY SLIPPED FROM RUSSIAN GRASP.
ON SEPT.30, HITLER ASSERTED STALINGRAD WOULD BE CAPTURED, AND "YOU MAY REST ASSURED THAT NO HUMAN BEING WILL BE ABLE TO OUST US FROM THERE."
THE RUSSIAN COUNTEROFFENSIVE OPENED NOV.19. IN CLASSIC PINCERS, A GIGANTIC RED ARMY TRAP CLOSED ON THE GERMAN SIXTH ARMY, WHICH WRITHED IN DEATH STRUGGLES UNTIL THE LAST RESISTANCE BY 330,000 SURROUNDED GERMANS ENDED AT 4 P.M.ON FEB.2, 1943.
BETWEEN NOV.19 AND FEB.2, THE GERMANS HAD LOST 503,650 TROOPS IN KILLED AND CAPTURED, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED. STALIN EARLIER HAD SAID THE FIRST 60 DAYS OF THE SIEGE HAD COST THE ENEMY 100,000 MEN, FOR A GRAND TOTAL OF MORE THAN 600,000 TROOPS.
AMONG THE CAPTIVES WERE FIELD MARSHAL FRIEDRICH VON PAULUS AND 15 NAZI GENERALS.
KK553AEW

FEB 3 1945

THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT: GERMANS REPORTED ABANDONING LARGE SECTIONS OF SIEGFRIED LINE; AMERICAN ARMIES CONTINUED SWEEP INTO GERMAN WESTWALL DEFENSES; AMERICAN PLANES AND ARTILLERY POUNDED COLMAR POCKET AS FRENCH CLOSED IN.
THE RUSSIAN FRONT: CRITICAL STAGE OF RED ARMY OFFENSIVE BELIEVED NEAR; GERMANS REPORTED RED ARMY FROM 30 TO 40 MILES OF BERLIN; MOSCOW SAID DUHRINGSHOFGN 59 MILES NORTHEAST OF CAPITAL, WAS CAPTURED; NEW CROSSING INTO REICH FROM POLAND REPORTED 117 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN.
THE ITALIAN FRONT: ONLY MINOR PATROL ACTIONS REPORTED.
THE PACIFIC FRONT: AMERICANS STEADILY CLOSED TRAP ON MANILA; EIGHTH ARMY IN NEW INVASION LANDED 67 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CAPITAL; SIXTH ARMY SPEARHEADS WERE 20 MILES AWAY ON THE NORTH; THIRD LUZON INVASION CAUGHT ENEMY BY S

SAID DUHRINGSHOF, 59 MILES NORTHEAST OF CAPITAL, WAS CAPTURED; NEW CROSSING INTO REICH FROM POLAND REPORTED 117 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN.
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THE PACIFIC FRONT: AMERICANS STEADILY CLOSED TRAP ON MANILA; EIGHTH ARMY IN NEW INVASION LANDED 67 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CAPITAL; SIXTH ARMY SPEARHEADS WERE 20 MILES AWAY ON THE NORTH; THIRD LUZON INVASION CAUGHT ENEMY BY SURPRISE, CARRIED OUT WITHOUT LOSS.
N9AEW

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (FRI) NIGHT:
NORTHERN SECTOR: NO MAJOR CHANGES REPORTED.
CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS BROKE THROUGH FIRST OF WESTWALL'S TWO MAUN DEFENSE BELTS IN THREE-MILE GAIN SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN AGAINST INCREASED RESISTANCE.
SOUTHERN SECTOR: FRENCH AND AMERICANS BATTLED INTO COLMAR, CLEARED 30 MILE STRETCH OF WEST RHINE BANK, OVERRAN 25 ALSATIAN TOWNS AND

THREATENED GERMANS' ESCAPE ROUTE.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST, BRITISH SECOND AND U. S. NINTH: NO CHANGE REPORTED IN HOLLAND OR ON ROER RIVER FRONT.

U. S. FIRST ARMY: BORED TEN MILES INTO GERMANY IN THREE-MILE ADVANCE THAT SMASHED FIRST OF TWO MAIN WESTWALL DEFENSE BELTS.

U. S. THIRD ARMY: GAINED UP TO TWO MILES, REACHED POINT FIVE AND ONE-HALF MILES FROM PRUM, GERMAN FORTRESS, AND SEIZED SEVERAL GERMAN TOWNS.

U. S. SEVENTH ARMY: WITH FRENCH UNITS, PUSHED GERMANS BACK 15 MILES NORTH OF STRASBOURG, CROSSED MODER RIVER EAST AND WEST OF HAGUENAU, AND INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES ON THE GERMANS.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY: WITH AMERICANS, FOUGHT INTO COLMAR, SWEPT UP 25 TOWNS, AND GENERALLY LOOSENED GERMANS' ALSATIAN HOLD.

--DASH--

U. S. DIVISIONS:

SECOND INFANTRY: LED U. S. FIRST ARMY DRIVE, ADVANCED THREE MILES TO SCHONESEIFFEN, SEVEN MILES EAST OF MONSCHAU.

82ND AIRBORNE: MET SAVAGE RESISTANCE BUT FOUGHT INTO UDENBRETH, MILE AND ONE-HALF INSIDE GERMANY.

NINTH INFANTRY: SEIZED ROAD JUNCTION FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF MONSCHAU.

FIRST INFANTRY: TORE INTO WESTWALL'S MAIN DEFENSES SOUTHEAST OF MONSCHAU.

FEB 3 1945

SN842PEW

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1---EASTERN FRONT: 51 MILES (FROM DROSSEN--BY OFFICIAL RUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENT); 40 MILES (FROM KUSTRIN--BY GERMAN REPORT.)

2---WESTERN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM LINNICH-JULICH-DUREN AREA.)

3---ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER)

DY745PEW

WAR CRIMES (300)

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON,FEB 2-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN AGREED TODAY THAT THE ALLIED AUTHORITIES WHICH CONTROL POSTWAR GERMANY SHOULD UNDERTAKE THE ENORMOUS TASK OF PUNISHING THE NAZI PERSECUTORS OF GERMAN JEWS.

WITH "INEXORABLE DETERMINATION" TO SEE JUSTICE DONE, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT IT HAS COMPLETED PROPOSALS FOR A STERN SYSTEM OF PUNISHMENT AND THAT THESE ARE NOW UNDER DISCUSSION WITH THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS.

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE JOSEPH C.GREW SUMMED THEM UP THUSLY:

"THEY PROVIDE FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF GERMAN LEADERS

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE JOSEPH C.GREW SUMMED THEM UP THUSLY:

"THEY PROVIDE FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF GERMAN LEADERS AND THEIR ASSOCIATES FOR THEIR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WHOLE BROAD CRIMINAL ENTERPRISE DEVISED AND EXECUTED WITH RUTHLESS DISREGARD OF THE VERY FOUNDATION OF LAW AND MORALITY, INCLUDING OFFENSES WHEREVER COMMITTED AGAINST THE RULES OF WAR AND AGAINST MINORITY ELEMENTS, JEWISH AND OTHER GROUPS, AND INDIVIDUALS."

THE ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN STATED TO PARLIAMENT BY RICHARD K.LAW, MINISTER OF STATE. HE DREW THE SAME DISTINCTION BETWEEN "WAR CRIMES" WHICH ARE OFFENSES COMMITTED BY GERMANS AGAINST OTHER NATIONS AND ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY NAZIS AGAINST GERMAN CITIZENS.

BOTH GREW AND LAW THUS SOUGHT TO ALLAY FEARS RECENTLY EXPRESSED IN THIS COUNTRY AND BRITAIN THAT THE NAZIS THROUGH TECHNICALITIES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, MIGHT ESCAPE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR SOME OF THEIR

PERSECUTIONS.

AT A NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY GREW ISSUED A STATEMENT DECLARING THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT WELCOMES "PUBLIC DISCUSSION OF THE PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS" WHICH HE SAID HAD RESULTED IN MAKING CLEAR "THE DETERMINATION OF OUR PEOPLE THAT THE GUILTY SHALL BE PUNISHED."

HE THEN CITED PREVIOUS DECLARATIONS BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND ALSO THE FOUR POWER DECLARATION OF MOSCOW IN NOVEMBER 1943, TO SHOW THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD HELD THIS DETERMINATION FROM THE EARLIEST DAYS OF THE WAR.

HY551AEW

ABOARD U.S.S. CALIFORNIA, DEC 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THREE AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS WERE DECORATED TODAY FOR THEIR PART IN THE DEFEAT OF A JAPANESE BATTLESHIP FORCE IN SURIGAO STRAITS LAST OCT. 25, DURING THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINES SEA.

VICE ADM.JESSE B.OLDENDORF, COMMANDER OF THE BATTLE FORCE OF THE SEVENTH U.S. FLEET, PINNED THE NAVY CROSS ON HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, CAPT.RICHARD BATES, (12 MT.VERNON ST.) NEWPORT, R.I., AND CAPT.THOMAS G.W.SETTLE, COMMANDER OF THE HEAVY CRUISER PORTLAND. SETTLE LIVES AT MENLO PARK, CALIF.

OLDENDORF PRESENTED THE LEGION OF MERIT TO CAPT.JOHN SYLVESTER, STAFF OPERATIONS OFFICER, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT (62 AYRAULT ST.) NEWPORT.

GM1135ACW

FEB 3 1945

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB.2, 1941--BRITISH PLANES ATTACK DOCKS AT BREST, BOULOGNE AND OSTEND. PLANES FROM BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET BOMB SARDINIA.

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FEB 3 1945

FEB 3 1945

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Reds Close In On Kustrin And Frankfurt In Berlin Bulge MacArthur's Patrols Reported At 'Outskirts' Of Manila

FEB 4 1945

FEB 4 1945

FEB 4 1945

RUSSIAN FORCES CLOSE ON KUSTRIN, PERIL FRANKFURT

Soviet Tanks Smash Past Sonnenburg, 47 Miles from Capital.

SMASH TOWARD STETTIN

Nazis Lose 17,450 Trapped Troops, Reds Cross Oder River.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 4—(AP) The Red Army, closing swiftly on Frankfurt and Kustrin, last Oder river strongholds 38 and 40 miles from bomb-shattered Berlin, yesterday reached the marshes bordering that last natural barrier to the Axis capital, and killed or captured 17,450 trapped Germans, Moscow announced last night.

Advancing up to eight miles against fierce resistance by heavy enemy reinforcements hurled into the flaming struggle, Soviet tanks pushed through Sonnenburg, six miles southeast of Kustrin, and also seized Reppen, 10 miles east of Frankfurt's east bank suburb of Damm.

Captured Sonnenburg is 47 miles east of Berlin, the closest the Russians officially have placed their troops, but the Germans said that Kustrin, 40 miles northeast of Berlin, was the scene of furious combat, with the Russians attacking the garrison from four directions and trying an effective forcing of the Oder near that town.

Reds Cross Oder River

Soviet shock troops made one crossing of the Oder near Kustrin, but were wiped out, Berlin said, Nazi reports said the Russians were attacking Kustrin from the northwest, northeast, east and south. One new Soviet attack in the southern suburbs, presumably made by the units that took Sonnenburg, was beaten off during the day, Berlin said.

North of the Warthe river the Russians seized Vietz, 11 miles northeast of Kustrin, in an eight-mile two-day advance down the highway and railway from Landsberg.

Moscow did not announce any further progress by Russian units fighting their way toward Stettin, Baltic port 70 miles northeast of Berlin. The Russians on Friday were reported within 36 miles of Stettin, and a Russian German-language broadcast yesterday had placed them only 11 miles from their goal.

The capture of Stettin would cut off a 13,500-square-mile section of Pomerania, the Polish corridor and Danzig. There were unconfirmed reports that German ships already had fled Stettin and put into Copenhagen in Denmark.

Smash Toward Baltic

Farther east other Soviet troops were attacking toward the Baltic coast in a similar effort to split up Pomerania and Lessen the threat of a German flanking attack on the central salient pointed at Berlin.

Advancing on a 32-mile front on both sides of imperilled Deutschkrone, big 12-way German communications center, the Russians seized Schloppe, on the Berlin-Danzig highway and railway 70 miles southeast of Stettin and 23 southwest of encircled Schneidemuhl.

At the other end of the front the Russians took Jagdhaus, and at intermediate points closed in on Deutschkrone by seizing Sagermuhl, three miles on the northeast; Quiram, three miles on the south, and Karlsruhe, five miles on the southeast.

In East Prussia the Russians gained up to five miles on a curving 32-mile front and captured 30 localities in the shrinking Axis pocket below besieged Konigsberg. These included [illegible]hhorn, three miles southeast [illegible]dsberg, and Spittehnen, two miles west of Barstein, two of the last few big towns still held by the encircled Germans.

Konigsberg itself still held out and Moscow dispatches said it looked "like a volcano" as Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian army troops fought in its suburbs and poured streams of shells into its buildings.

The German High command indicated that the six-weeks-old siege of Budapest, Hungarian capital, was almost over. Praising the bravery of the garrison it disclosed that the remnants of the once formidable Nazi force had been pressed by the Russians into small pocket around the royal castle in Buda on the west bank of the Danube, and was being supplied by air.

Compress Budapest Ring

The Russians announced capture of 10 more blocks in Buda, and for the first time disclosed the power of the German relief attacks southwest of Budapest between the capital and Sekesfehervar, 32 miles away.

On a 30-mile front east and southeast of Sekesfehervar the Russians had been pushed back almost to the Danube, the communique disclosed, in telling of the recapture of more than 60 localities, including Kisverlencze, eight miles east of Sekesfehervar; Perkata, 20 miles on the southeast, and Sarbogard, 24 miles on the southeast.

The Germans for weeks had claimed continuing successes in this area until a few days ago when the Russians went over to the counterattack. The new drive by Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine army now apparently is well underway and Moscow has shown its counter-results and what preceded it.

In the drive on Frankfurt, last major obstacle on the direct road to Berlin, the Russians during the day captured more than 150 German localities, including the powerful hedgehog positions of Zielenzig, 24 miles to the northeast, and Sternberg, 22 miles to the south east.

Cut Vital Railway

Pushing on through Reppen the Russians cut the Kustrin-Breslau railway, last north-south German communications line in the Oder bend, and Moscow dispatches said that Soviet artillery already had been placed in the ridges overlooking the Oder and was shelling the Germans' east bank fortifications on the 16-mile front between Frankfurt and Kustrin.

Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov was pouring thousands of tanks, guns and infantrymen into the big bend formed by the Oder and Warthe rivers, and these troops encircled the large German force in a forest southeast of Kustrin, apparently the Limmritz and Konigswalde forests which stretch for 30 miles east of fallen Sonnenburg.

The Soviet communique said that 8,000 of the trapped Germans resisted and were killed, and that 9,450 surrendered. In addition to inflicting these casualties the Russians said they captured 163 guns, 55 mortars, 167 machineguns, 1,626 trucks, 500 motorcycles, 200 carts laden with war supplies, and other material.

Germans Say Soviet Troops Have Been Hurled Back After Crossing River.

FEB 4 1945

MORE NAZIS JOIN IN FIGHTING

Soviet Troops Only 11 Miles From Port of Stettin—Foe Faces New Trap.

London, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—Russian attacks on the Oder River have been repulsed, the German High Command declared today as Soviet troops massed along the river forty miles east of the capital.

One Berlin broadcast said Marshal Gregory Zhukov's troops had won, but later lost a bridgehead over the Oder near Kustrin.

The Moscow radio declared one of Marshal Zhukov's columns had speared to within eleven and one-quarter miles of Stettin on the Baltic. A plunge to Stettin would lop off 13,500 square miles of northeastern Germany, the Polish Corridor, and the Danzig area.

Kustrin is on the Oder forty miles east of Berlin. A huge battle was reported raging farther south, four miles east of Frankfurt on the historic Kundersdorf battlefield, first bloodied in the era of Frederick the Great.

Nazis Rush Up Reserves.

Marshal Zhukov's drive on Stettin, seventy-four miles northeast of Berlin, threatened to cut off great German forces, and to open Berlin for an attack from the north.

The Germans rushed fresh divisions up to the Oder River line.

The German military commentator, Col. Ernst von Hammer, declared the "western bank of the Oder has now been mopped up of Russian forces" after one spearhead had won a temporary bridgehead near Kustrin.

Moscow dispatches said the Soviet artillerymen already were pumping shells into Kustrin, forty miles northeast of Berlin. Kustrin and Frankfurt form the last major barriers before Berlin.

South of Kustrin other Russian vanguards plunged forward from captured Drossen, fourteen miles northeast of Frankfurt and fifty-one miles due east of Berlin. The fall of this communications hub represented the greatest gain yesterday for the Russians with a fifteen-mile plunge straight through the heavily reinforced German lines.

Puts Reds 38 Miles Away.

The German radio, which has consistently placed the Russian advance several miles ahead of points announced officially by the Soviet High Command, said that the Red Army was attacking Kustrin and had reached the Oder River at new points only thirty-eight miles from Berlin in the Frankfurt area.

Moscow Claims Gains

The midnight Russian war bulletin said the Nazis were constantly replenishing their shattered forces east and northeast of Frankfurt, but despite a stubborn resistance were losing one position after another under blows.

Another column of Zhukov's men, coiling northwest around Kustrin, reached the Oder river at a point 39 miles from Berlin, the Germans announced. This advance threatened to outflank Kustrin and take it from the rear.

Moscow's communiqué did not confirm that fighting was in progress at Kustrin, itself.

Close-Quarter Combat

A late Nazi broadcast said the Kustrin garrison was in close-quarter combat with Soviet units

attacking the town along the northern bank of the Warthe.

The 1st White Russian Army captured more than 150 places yesterday, despite the stiffened German resistance and an unseasonal thaw which hampered mechanized operations.

A DNB broadcast from Berlin reflected German alarm at the double-barreled thrust by Zhukov. It said the eastern danger zone could be divided into two main areas—the march on Berlin and the attempted break into Stettin to split the German northeastern armies from those in the central front sector.

Success In Silesia

In the Silesian area about 100 miles southeast of Berlin, Russian troops scored new successes yesterday along the Oder, reaching the river on a new 7-mile front between captured Boyadel and Lippen in advances up to 13 miles.

Berlin said other Russian units were attacking at various points on both sides of the Oder southward as far as Ratibor, 12 miles north of Moravska Ostrava, Czechoslovakia's third largest city, which is astride the Moravian gateway to Prague and Vienna. This big city was also threatened by Soviet troops that had reached to within 29 miles from the east, Berlin said.

German garrisons in Poznan and Budapest still held out, but were reported being liquidated methodically by superior Russian forces.

Meanwhile, in East Prussia the Russians compressed the German-held territory to less than 1,000 square miles of the original 14,283. More than 100 localities were captured yesterday, including Domnau and Schippenbeil, 20 and 33 miles southeast of encircled Konigsberg, where the German garrison was reported running out of ammunition.

The Russians also slashed into the Danzig Bay area, capturing Germau on the Samland Peninsula.

1,000 B-17'S BOMB BERLIN

Nearly 4,000 Allied Planes Pound Nazi Installations

London, Sunday, Feb. 4 (AP)—Nearly 4,000 Allied warplanes pounded German installations yesterday, Berlin itself being rocked by the most concentrated assault ever made on the German capital.

In a wild, 45-minute period, more than 1,000 United States Eighth Air Force Flying Fortresses, escorted by more than 900 fighters, blasted Berlin. They were in sight of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's Russian assault against the Oder River line 30 to 40 miles to the east as they poured some 3,000 tons of high explosives and fire bombs on military targets in the refugee-packed city.

40 American Planes Missing

This raid, a diversionary stab at the oil center of Mafdeburg by 400 United States Liberators, cost the Americans 35 bombers and five fighters missing, a communiqué said. Twenty-one *Luftwaffe* planes were downed in combat near Berlin and fourteen others were destroyed on the ground.

Weather was good for bombing, and for the first time in the war, there was no German air opposition over the Reich capital. What dogfights there were occurred as Mustangs and Thunderbolt pilots carried out sweeps over scattered areas some distance from the city.

Rail And Bridge Targets Bombed

At the same time, planes of the United States Continent-based 1st Tactical Air Force blasted rail targets east of the Rhine and north of Alsace. German military movements between the Siegfried Line and farther north were battered by 461 fighter-bombers and 150 medium and light bombers of the 9th Air Force.

Two fighter-bombers were lost while this large force hit bridges, made 24 cuts in vital Nazi rail lines and destroyed 58 railway cars and 91 trucks.

The British 2nd Tactical Air Force sent out 500 bombers and fighter-bombers. They concentrated chiefly on the railroads of northern Holland and northwestern Germany. In another area, RAF Lancasters escorted by Spitfires carried the air war to Hitler's Navy by pounding seaports along the European coastline.

Designed To Isolate Units

The all-out aerial assaults are designed to isolate German units on the Western front and keep them from shifting troops to the east, and at the same time to soften up the enemy for a possible large-scale push to the Rhine.

Early broadcasts from German heard in London made no mention of the results of the raid on Berlin, but Sergt. Clifford L. Whipple, Syracuse, N.Y., a B-17 radio operator, said he heard a Nazi announcer say:

"Every man, woman and child is out fighting the flames with the Russians only 70 kilometers away."

Large Fires Started In Berlin

"The first wave of bombers over the Reich capital attacked in good visibility," an air force communiqué said. "Large fires were started in the target areas and smoke and flames which followed caused some of the last formations over the city to bomb by instruments."

Allied air raiders were over Germany continuously from 11 A.M. to about 3.30 P.M. yesterday, and German radio warnings were renewed last night, indicating that Allied bombers were out for a follow-up blow against the Reich.

It was the first time in the war that no German planes interfered with Allied bombers over Berlin, but some groups of the American force ran into intense anti-aircraft fire and returning crews reported seeing several Flying Fortresses shot down.

Many Refugees Reported Killed

A dispatch from Stockholm said thousands of the refugees jammed into Berlin from the East were killed in the raid when they were unable to find shelter in the battered city.

As the first formation's lead plane, piloted by Col. Lewis D. Lyle, of Pine Bluff, Ark., began the attack by releasing its bombs over the heart of the unprotected city, the last formation of a procession of Fortresses more than 300 miles long was crossing the Netherlands coast to add its bombs to the deluge.

In a parallel diversionary assault, more than 400 Liberators of the U. S. Eighth airforce split a load of 1,200 tons of bombs between the Magdeburg railyards and the synthetic oil plant at Rothensee, a suburb of Magdeburg. The latter is one of the last four oil plants still supplying fuel to the German air and ground forces.

Hit Railway Stations

The target for the tremendous assault on Berlin was the heart of the city and included the Anhalter and Potsdamer railway stations, the Tempelhof yards and military and government buildings in which the Nazis' struggle to direct defense measures and handle the masses of refugees are centered.

It was the 204th air attack on Berlin of the war, including night Mosquito atacks by the RAF, but it was by far the most concentrated on the center of the city. A larger number of American planes attacked Berlin June 21, 1944, but their bombloads were dispersed through the industrial suburbs.

The RAF has made 22 major heavy bomber attacks on the Nazi capital. Today's was the sixteenth 8th Air Force assault on the city and it brought American bomb tonnage dropped there to 13,000 and the Allied total to nearly 50,000.

Purpose Of Raid Twofold

The apparent purpose of the massive raid on Berlin was twofold—to shatter military transportation between the East and West fronts and to deal a blow to enemy morale.

"The attack was aimed at disrupting communications through the capital city," the official announcement of the attack stated, "and at disorganizing control of military forces within the Reich at this crucial time."

Lyle, having led the attack, watched hundreds of the Fortresses which followed him drop their loads, striking the targets squarely.

"Everything dropped in the target area," he reported. "I got my first good look at Berlin today. It was beautiful bombing weather. I could watch every plane in the sky for 50 or 60 miles."

German radio stations went haywire after broadcasting a warning at 11 A.M. that Allied bombers were over northwestern Germany and headed east. Regular transmissions were canceled.

1,000 Forts Strike Heart Of Capital In Daylight

London, Feb. 3 (AP)—More than 1,000 United States Flying Fortresses blasted and burned the heart of Berlin today in the greatest air blow ever dealt the German capital, and not a single Nazi fighter opposed the raiders.

Nearly 3,000 tons of bombs were dropped in 45 minutes on the capital, teeming with refugees and now almost in the front line of land war.

For the first time in a major attack, no German planes fought in the air over Berlin itself to disrupt the bombers' aim.

20 Downed Near City

But in dogfights near the city twenty Nazi fighters were shot down and thirteen more were wrecked aground.

The record attack was aimed directly at military and communications targets in the center of the city menaced by Soviet armies which the Germans say are only 40 miles away.

More than 400 Liberators, staging a diversionary attack that confused Berlin's defenders, pounded a synthetic oil plant and rail yards on the outskirts of Magdeburg, 65 miles southwest of Berlin.

900-Plane Shield

The United States 8th Air Force bombers were shielded by more than 900 Mustangs and Thunderbolts which streamed from Magdeburg to Berlin in a protective shuttle, cutting down fighter opposition to the bombers.

An 8th Air Force staff officer said targets included important military and governmental office buildings, the Anhalter and Potsdamer railway stations and Templehof rail yards.

"The attack was aimed at disrupting communications through the capital and disorganizing control of military forces within the Reich at this crucial time," he said. "Berlin is the hub through which flows vital communications lines between the Eastern and Western fronts."

Good Results Indicated

First reports indicated generally good results, although bombardiers sighted through broken clouds.

The RAF in its heaviest attack on Berlin, last February 15, dropped 2,500 tons of bombs.

Today's assault was more spectacular than the 1,000-bomber raid by the 8th Air Force last June 21, which set the previous record, and more devastating to the center of the city.

The strength of the June 21 formations was dispersed over a wide area of Berlin's outlying industrial zone, but today's blows were concentrated on the very center.

204th Raid On City

It was the two hundred and fourth raid of the war on Berlin, and brought the total of bombs dropped there to nearly 50,000 tons—seven times the amount the Germans dumped on London during the aerial battle of Britain.

The RAF has made 22 major heavy bomber attacks. RAF Mosquitos have hit the capital with two-ton blockbusters in 165 night attacks, and American raids account for the rest.

From mid-morning until noon the Berlin *Achtung* service flashed warnings every few minutes that groups of Allied aircraft were heading for the area of the capital.

Timetable Schedule

The alarms started when the first formations of Fortresses and Liberators sped over northern Holland into Germany, and were maintained on timetable schedule until the aerial storm struck in full force.

All radio services of the German news agency DNB apparently were affected by the attack. After some crossing of beams, both overseas and home transmitters either remained silent or simply sent call signs and test messages for nearly three hours.

Reconnaissance photographs show great areas of Berlin burned out by earlier attacks, but other sections which are known to have been heavily hit have been hastily repaired. All of the 103 factories regarded by the Ministry of Economic Warfare as of the highest importance to Germany's war effort or economic survival are reported leveled or badly damaged.

Has Tenth Of Reich Plants

As a war target, Berlin contains one tenth of all the key factories of military importance in urban Germany—as many as in Munich, Leipzig, Cologne, Hannover and Mannheim combined. It is essentially a processing rather than a heavy-industry center.

The chief administrative offices of the Reich's transport system are located in Berlin, and fourteen main railway lines radiate from the city.

Spearheaded by Brig. Gen. Howard Turner's 1st Air Division, which was led by Col. Lewis Pyle, of Pine Bluff, Ark., the three forces of Fortresses and Liberators flew into Germany in a column 300 miles long.

Third Branches Off

The first two headed straight for Berlin and the third branched off to Magdeburg.

The raids followed attacks last night by more than 1,200 RAF bombers on rail and communications at Wiesbaden, 20 miles southwest of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and at Karlsruhe, just across the northeast corner of Alsace. The British lost 25 aircraft.

In addition to hitting the two Rhine Valley cities, the RAF bombed a synthetic oil plant at Wanne-Eickel, in the Dortmund region.

VAST DAMAGE DONE IN RAID ON BERLIN

A United States Bomber Base, England, Feb. 3 A. P.).—American flyers back from Berlin today declared incredible devastation had been inflicted on the Nazi capital.

"It was wide open," jubilantly exclaimed Capt. Charles D. Bennett of Dallas, Tex., lead bombardier of the second group to hit the city. "I saw the Tiergarten on one side and Templehof Airdromo on the other. Right in the middle was our target—the railway marshalling yards—and we let 'em have it.

"There wasn't a cloud over the city," continued Capt. Bennett, a veteran of the Schweinfurt raid, "and we came in a squadron at a time. If any city ever took a pasting, that's it. It'll burn for days."

Staff Sergt. Kenneth Stafford of Frankfort, Mich., a tail gunner on one of the first ships, said the target areas were just one big cloud of dust and smoke as his squadron headed home.

"It was the best bomb pattern I have ever seen in thirty-two missions," added Staff Sergt. John Raush of Evansville, Ind., a ball turret gunner.

Goebbels Talk To Berlin Due

New York, Feb. 3 (AP)—Paul Joseph Goebbels was scheduled to address the people of Berlin today over the city's wired broadcast system, a means of communication which keeps his words from the rest of the German people and the outside world, the Nazi-controlled Danish radio said.

These broadcasts are transmitted over telephone lines and can be heard in homes or gathering places through radio loud-speakers, the Federal Communications Commission explained.

Moscow broadcasts last night declared Goebbels, the *Gauleiter* of Berlin as well as Hitler's plenipotentiary for war mobilization, had left Berlin.

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RUSSIANS URGE DRIVE IN WEST

Believe It Would End War; Can't Understand Delay

Moscow, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Red Army offensive has brought to the fore in the Soviet Union an urgent desire on the part of the Russians for more activity from the Americans and British on the Western front.

It is believed in Moscow that a quick end to the war is possible with equal blows against Germany from the west and east.

During the past week Soviet commentators in international and military affairs have urged in plain words resumption of an all-out offensive by the western Allies.

Can't See Why Not

A deep-seated feeling exists here that the Allies may miss the opportunity of a lifetime to end the war if they do not open up this week with all-out attacks on the Siegfried Line and in Italy. The Russians do not see any reason why the United States and Britain do not drive into the Nazis' western defenses.

The press here is full of reports from the Russian front, quotations from German prisoners and even from American and British papers, saying that the Germans have moved or are moving large numbers of troops, tanks and planes from the west and hurling them into the Oder salient in the east.

Read Production Figures

The best estimate here is that the Germans have nearly 200 divisions on the eastern front from Norway to Yugoslavia, with dozens of their best massed with the people's army around the Oder.

The Russians are convinced that the Germans do not have one third this strength on the Western front. Constant readers of staggering production figures from the United States, the Russians cannot be persuaded that the Americans lack material for an offensive.

The conclusion of the average Russian reader of American and British propaganda is that either the propaganda is too optimistic or the Allies are holding back in the west for some unknown reason.

Russian writers also feel that there is no need for restraining themselves when dealing with this subject because they are recalling now that before the Soviet winter offensive, United States and British writers were complaining of the "stalemates" in Poland and East Prussia.

WOMAN SLAVE FARM DISCOVERED IN REICH

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (AP)—A dispatch in the Army newspaper Red Star said today that Soviet troops who captured a baronial estate in Silesia had discovered a huge slave farm where Russian women had been held in reserve for German employers.

A large group of the women, crying and thankful over their liberation, told the Red Army soldiers that the operators of the farm had fled with other Germans to a safer area, the dispatch said.

Several thousand girls and women were placed in a large barbed-wire enclosure as landowners, factory managers and rich housewives arrived in picnic style to select their slave workers, Red Star related.

"They felt our muscles, arms and legs," one girl was quoted as having said, "trying to find out who was the strongest and who was able to do the most work. They made us open our mouths and looked at our teeth like we were animals."

The liberated women added that the strongest were taken away to work in factories and farms, and the weaker ones were sent to domestic service in homes.

'Remember '18' Is Nazis' Cry To Bar Yielding

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Broadcast Interrupted With Cry: 'The End, the End'; Panic Is Said to Spread

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Broadcasts from Moscow declared today that panic reigned in many parts of Germany. The German press and radio, obviously trying to bolster home-front morale against an Allied demand for immediate surrender which may come from the meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, chorused: "Remember 1918."

Reports from neutral countries said Berlin, still jammed with refugees, was threatened with famine because of the influx from the east and the loss of food stocks in territory taken by the Russians.

The official D. N. B. news agency mysteriously signaled the words "Schluss, Schluss" (the end, then end), tonight in the middle of one of its regular broadcasts after the daylight raid on Berlin by American bombers.

The words "Schluss, Schluss" were recorded at The Associated Press listening post where machines pickup radio signals from German transmission stations presumably situated in Berlin.

"Schluss" sometimes is used by German broadcasters to indicate the end of a transmission period, but never before, Associated Press listeners said, has it been interjected during a transmission.

Market Reports in English

The D. N. B. transmission had been interrupted by the daylight raid on Berlin and was jumbled when broadcasts were resumed, but when "Schluss" came transmitting facilities appeared to be operating satisfactorily and the signals came clearly.

In a message "for Nauen (a German short-wave station) only," the D. N. B. European service transmitted "market reports from Berlin" in English tonight. The listeners said this also was unprecedented and that the market reports always before had been in German.

A Russian broadcast asserted that Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, who had been charged with the defense of Berlin by Adolf Hitler, had fled to Bavaria, but the Nazi-controlled Danish radio said Goebbels would speak today to the people of the threatened capital on the municipal broadcast system. This is a means of communication which would limit his address to the Berlin area.

Spanish correspondents wrote that Nazi relief organizations and members of the home army were having difficulty controlling the refugees and keeping them moving through Berlin to points farther west.

Munich Seen as New Capital

Munch, said a Swiss correspondent, is "hourly becoming more and more the capital of the Reich."

A dispatch from Stockholm said that Berlin's entire population, including old men, women and children, was being armed to defend the city and that prisoners in jails were being shot.

Another Swiss report said thousands of deserters from the German Army were hiding in Berlin and that most of the anti-aircraft guns protecting the city had been moved to the Oder River defense line or to Munich.

Other neutral reports said anti-Hitler posters and scribblings were appearing on walls in many German cities, flouting the trumpeting of newspapers that "all enemy claims cannot be achieved if the German people have the firm will not to capitulate."

'The End, The End,' Says Berlin Radio

London, Feb. 3 (AP)—A broadcast of the official German news agency DNB was interrupted without explanation tonight with the exclamations "The end, the end."

News transmissions were broken up frequently with exclamations *"Schluss! Schluss!"* Veteran listeners said this was a most unusual procedure and that *"Schluss,"* meaning "end," never was used in any routine transmissions.

The exclamations of *"Schluss!"* came from the transmitting station DLX.

The flow of propaganda usually broadcast from the main German agencies—Transocean and DNB—virtually stopped during and after the raid on Berlin. The interruption, however, apparently was not due to the damage of stations as the transmitters continued to put out call signals.

After a long pause tonight the German home service came on the air and said there was no material available.

It also put in the usual words *"Schluss DLP"* (the call sign of the home service) and repeated them twice before closing down.

Stand Firm, Germans Urged

London, Feb. 3 (AP)—The German press and radio sounded the theme of "Remember 1918" in appeals today to Germans to stand firm against battlefront setbacks and any Allied calls for surrender.

Promising nothing, German newspapers declared, "All enemy aims cannot be achieved if the German people have the firm will not to capitulate."

Anti-Hitler Posters

Dispatches from neutral capitals and Allied broadcasts said anti-Hitler posters and slogans were appearing on walls in large German cities. Moscow radio said, "There is no doubt of panic reigning in many sections of Germany."

Berlin was reported in various dispatches as teeming with refugees. One Swiss newspaper's Berlin dispatch said the city was threatened with famine due to overcrowding and the loss of huge food stocks to the Russians in the East. Munich, it added, is "hourly becoming more and more the capital of the Reich."

Russ Call For Attacks

A Moscow broadcast called for an Allied attack on the Western front, and declared weather and terrain should not delay it.

"The ground is ripe for a blow at the Germans in the West that would crush the thinned ranks of Hitler's armies stationed there, and the time is also ripe," the Soviet commentator declared.

Goebbels Fled, Says Report

Another Soviet broadcast asserted that Gauleiter Paul Joseph Goebbels and his Propaganda Ministry had alreadty deserted Berlin for Bavaria, although he was charged by Hitler with defense of the capital.

Deputy Gauleiter Gerhard Schach announced that he would speak nightly on the Berlin radio.

The Berlin correspondent of Madrid's Falange organ, *Arriba*, wrote that "in the midst of the chaotic mass of people filling the squares and streets of Frankfurt," refugees were being cared for with difficulty by the Nazi party refugees services.

The correspondent said the "wild unruly mass fleeing from the East to the West" was being canalized toward the German capital, which since January 15 "has suffered an avalanche of refugees who stayed there temporarily before being shipped toward central and southern Germany."

Digging Trenches

Other Spanish correspondents said members of the Berlin *Volkssturm* (home guards) had been forced to serve as control agents for the refugees in addition to digging trenches for the "Battle of Berlin."

Arriba's correspondent said the sight of refugees with suitcases and trunks piled on wagons and wheelbarrows was strange in Germany, although it was familiar in most of the belligerent countries of Europe.

"Caravan after caravan," he continued, "ceaselessly follow each other along the roads, using every available vehicle and taking livestock and whatever belongings they are able."

Nazis Admit Shift Of Troops to East

London, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio said today that German troops have been shifted from the western front to the east in an attempt to stop the Russian breakthrough. The broadcast declared, however, that "Eisenhower has found that German resistance has not slackened" in the west.

The broadcast asserted that some Americans taken prisoner left New York only three weeks ago.

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Von Paulus Reported In Bern To 'Negotiate'

Paris, Feb. 3 (AP)—The newspaper *Le Monde* reported today that dispatches from Berlin said Nazi Field Marshal Friedrich Von Paulus, member of the Soviet-sponsored Free Germany Committee, had arrived to negotiate peace terms with the Allies. Von Paulus surrendered the German 6th Army at Stalingrad in February, 1943.

AMERICANS POISED FOR FINAL DRIVE TO SEIZE CAPITAL

Await Arrival of Supporting Heavy Guns Before Assaulting City.

MEET LIGHT RESISTANCE

Two Doughboy Columns Racing Neck to Neck to Enter Bastion.

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Central Luzon, Sunday, Feb. 4—(AP) Yank columns are fast approaching Manila, far outdistancing the official reports today which put them less than 15 miles away on the north at 6 p. m. Friday.

"American big guns are close enough this evening for Manila residents to hear them," reported Associated Press correspondent Russell Brines with the 37th division which is in a neck and neck drive with the motorized First Cavalry division for the honor of being the first to enter the city.

Reach Manila Outskirts

(Broadcast reports from Luzon today referred to patrols reaching the "outskirts" without specifying places).

Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's 37th was running into just enough harrassing resistance along Highway three skirting Manila bay to permit the First Cavalry of Maj. Gen. Vern Mudge, driving on the east down Highway five, to pull abreast.

The First virtually was unopposed in a truck, jeep and tank march.

Air observers reported no sign of enemy defenses at Manila itself, but Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold, commanding the 14th Army Corps, emphasized he would not risk sending the 37th and 1st Cavalry into a trap but would pace their advance with that of supporting heavy guns.

However, Filipinos drifting out of Manila all told of Japanese—sailors, marines and soldiers—remaining in the city.

Dean Schedler, Associated Press war correspondent with the First Cavalry spearheads, said "this flying squadron has done virtually no fighting, leaving bypassed Japanese pockets to the main columns following."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur moved his headquarters into central Luzon to be closer to the climax punch poised at the city where he had his headquarters when the war broke Dec. 8, 1941 (Dec. 7, U. S. Date).

Today's communique made no mention of any enemy resistance as it spotlighted a heavy movement of the First cavalry down to the Angat river where its patrols were reported yesterday. First cavalry elements then crossed the river at Bustos to make the closer approach.

General Beightler's 37th, originally called the "Buckeye division" but presently representing virtually every state in the union, has

the inside track as it has had throughout a 114 road mile drive from Lingayen gulf where it landed Jan. 9.

Slight Enemy Resistance

Brines, with the 37th, said the infantrymen were "crossing blasted bridges and fighting pocket-sized battles against small but bitterly resisting groups of Japanese."

Arthur Feldman, Blue network correspondent in a broadcast from Luzon said there are rumors the road approaches to Manila have been heavily mined by the enemy the past few days.

(He said it is known the Japanese Marine garrison in Manila is intact and pointed out that only 6,000 Japanese could put up a bitter fight, utilizing sections of the city suited for last-stand operations).

The First cavalry, in which Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, imprisoned hero of Corregidor once served as a senior officer, was on virtual even terms with the 37th, pushing through San Ildefonso and San Miguel in Bulacan province.

Ahead of these advancing Yanks, measuring their progress to permit the bringing up of supporting heavy artillery, bombers in force attacked Corregidor and Cavite naval base.

They started numerous fires and explosions.

On the left flank, First corps troops pushed on through the Caraballo mountains and shelled Tumana, two miles south of San Jose in Nueva Ecija province.

The 25th division captured Umingan after inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese in heavy fighting.

Japs Lose 33,000

General MacArthur announced that enemy casualties in the Luzon campaign for the first three weeks exceeded 33,000.

American casualties for the same period were 5,589, including 1,271 killed, 219 missing and 4,099 wounded.

Yanks of the 38th and 24th division which landed last Monday on Zambales province northwest of Manila have punched eight miles across the base of Bataan peninsula from seized Olongapo naval base.

The 11th Airborne division of the Eighth army, which landed Wednesday in Batangas province southwest of Manila have captured Caylungan, 13 miles inland, in their drive toward Cavite naval base.

In the First corps sector along the east side of the central Luzon plains, where all operations are aimed at widening the gap between Japanese forces on north and south Luzon, other 25th division troops captured Santa Maria.

This town is at the entrance to the Villaverde trail leading northeast into Cagayan valley. It is into this valley that Japanese forces have been retreating, including the main garrison which fled from the infamous prison camp near Cabanatuan shortly before more than 500 prisoners were rescued there.

Sakishima Islands Hit

Philippines-based heavy bombers ranged over the China sea northeast of Formosa to attack the Sakishima islands, touching off large explosions at the Toko seaplane base.

Three small enemy freighters were set afire by patrol planes off the China coast and several others were damaged. These patrol planes flew to the vicinity of Hongkong near which a floatplane was shot down.

Other air patrols attacked oil refineries on Dutch Borneo and enemy bivouacs at Dutch Celebes.

In the lesser Sundas, a small freighter was sunk by air action and two others damaged.

Liberation of Manila must await the bringing up of heavy guns and equipment, Maj. Gen. Griswold, veteran field commander, warned as the capital, eagerly awaiting delivery, faced the prospect today of complete blockade by overwhelming American power.

Two American columns of Griswold's 14th army corps were rapidly approaching the city from the north, still without meeting organized resistance.

One of these, the Distinguished First Cavalry division, was sweeping down the eastern side of the Luzon plains area and was within 24 miles of the queen city of the Philippines.

Yanks In Race For Manila

New York, Feb. 3—NBC said today the British Broadcasting Corporation had announced that American troops were reported to be within 2 miles of Manila. The broadcast said American troops there met no Japanese resistance.

MacArthur's Headquarters, Luzon, Feb. 3 (AP) — Two powerful American armored columns raced toward Manila from the north today with strong indications that the Philippine capital would soon be liberated without a major fight. One United States force was less than 18 air miles away.

First Cavalry (dismounted) Division troops drove a new arrow toward Manila Thursday by sweeping 57 miles in 24 hours down the east flank of the central Luzon plain to Sabang, within 24 miles of Manila, and beyond.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said today this sensational thrust completely severed Japanese forces in the north and south of Luzon.

Angat River Crossed

Even closer to MacArthur's prime objective were elements of the 37th Division, which led the advance down central Luzon. These Yanks crossed the Angat River to the environs of Malolos, important communications center just 17 air miles to the north.

[American mechanized units are 24 miles from Manila, the Japanese Domei agency admitted today.

["Embittered fighting is raging in all sectors on Luzon Island between the Japanese defenders and American invaders," said the Tokyo overseas broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.]

A third American spear was pointed at Manila from the southwest, in Batangas province, where the 11th Airborne Division landed virtually unopposed Wednesday.

Neither of the two columns speeding toward Manila from the north met anything but scattered, ineffective resistance as they rolled along fine highways which converge a few miles north of the city. There was no indication the Japanese would put up a stand.

Race To Get There First

"It is definitely a race between forward elements of the 1st Cavalry and the 37th Division to see who enters Manila first," wrote Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz.

[Arthur Feldman, Blue network reporter, broadcast from Luzon that "strange as it seems, everything points to the fact that we should get to Manila in just the space of time it takes us to move the men and equipment on the road."]

For the first time since the Luzon invasion, January 9, Japanese warships were spotted near the island. Three enemy destroyers were observed off the northwest coast on Wednesday and immediately were engaged by United States medium bombers. In a two-day running battle one destroyer was sunk and the other two severely damaged.

Greatest Single Advance

The 1st Cavalry's 57-mile sweep toward Manila, greatest single advance of the Luzon campaign, took in the towns of Cabanatuan, Santa Rosa, Gapan and Sabang; on the Angat River only 12 miles east of the 37th Division spearhead.

This "gives us dominance of all major roads and railroads in the central plain," MacArthur announced. "With the loss of all main lines of communication, the enemy's forces in the north and south of Luzon are now totally severed."

Further, the 25th Division in the northern sector established road blocks south of Captured Umingan, "giving us complete control of the last remaining highway in the northern central plain."

Six-Mile Gain

Eighth Army troops put ashore just north of Subic Bay last Monday advanced 6 miles toward a juncture with 6th Army units forking westward from San Fernando to seal off the Bataan Peninsula. Only light resistance was encountered as the 8th moved east of the captured Olongapo naval base, already being converted to American use.

The 11th Airborne southwest of Manila gained 9 miles from its beachhead to seize an airfield near Wawa in a drive toward Tagaytay Ridge, which commands highways leading to the Cavite naval base and Manila.

In advance of these forces, Liberator bombers poured a devastating load of 109 tons of explosives on the Cavite base.

The Japanese tried to break up the Batangas invasion Wednesday night. They sent 30 heavily armed seacraft into the Nasugbu landing area with torpedoes and depth charges. The attack was broken up by the American naval screen, but "slight damage" was acknowledged.

Heavy bombers, flying with a fighter escort, pounded southern Formosa air bases. Speedy American motor torpedo boats sank two coastal ships laden with troops and supplies in the Visayan Sea of the central Philippines.

MacArthur Cheered As He Nears Manila

With American Troops in the Philippines, Feb. 2 [AP—Delayed]. Ringing church bells and flower-bedecked villages welcomed Gen. Douglas MacArthur today as he jeeped ahead with his most advanced infantry patrols, which took him—had the road been on a hilltop—almost within sight of the outskirts of the Manila he left more than three years ago.

The five-star general ran into small-sized ovations in several barrios whose inhabitants loudly shouted, "Viva Mockarthur!" and "Veektory!" the inevitably greeting of all Filipinos to everybody in American uniform on Luzon.

General MacArthur has been far forward on Luzon before but never received a reception like today.

General Griswold Cautious

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON LUZON, Feb. 3 (AP)—An epidemic of eagerness to be the first into Manila spread among American forces converging on that city today, but General Griswold, commander of the Fourteenth Corps, moved with caution until heavy guns and equipment can be brought up.

"No troops under my command are entering the city until they have heavier guns and heavy equipment," General Griswold told an Associated Press correspondent.

"Bridges and beans are still more of a problem than bullets or Japs. I am not going to throw good military judgment to the wind to stage a footrace into a city which for all we know may be stoutly defended.

"This is a very real military operation and not a gala holiday outing."

The general's statement was made while awaiting completion of the twelfth bridging operation in as many hours.

Flyers Scouting Manila See No Jap Defenses

By Fred Hampson

With Advanced Units of the 37th Division, Feb. 2 [AP—Delayed]—If there were any extensive Japanese defenses around the approaches to Manila I could not see them during a flight over the city today. Our observation plane drew no fire from the ground.

The plane was flown by Lieut. Bert Williams, of Syracuse, N.Y. Visibility was poor but from what we could see the city appeared quiet and, except for the waterfront areas, little damaged. Along the harbor front we saw a small fire but could not determine whether it was from demolitions or ordinary causes.

Yanks Nearing Manila

Returning northward we saw American infantrymen swinging along easily toward Manila, which from the air appeared to be patiently awaiting their arrival.

Buckeye boys of this Ohio National Guard division had driven within 20 road miles of Manila by nightfall of February 2 (time and distance limit set by communiqué) while the 1st Cavalry spearhead was only a few miles behind on a parallel highway in a hot race for the honor of winning the biggest plum of the Pacific war to date.

Logistics Only Bar

If the Japanese intended a stiff defense of the Philippines at Manila there was no indication of it as the 37th Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, sent several battalions of the 145th and 148th Regiments across the Pampanga River. By night they were well past the swamps which extend to Manila bay and they are still advancing.

As the doughboys of the 37th raced for the prime goal of the Luzon campaign, logistics—not the Japanese—provided the only bar to imminent success. But engineers had been working all day and will be working all night to span the Pampanga River and canal to permit passage of heavy vehicles—it takes more than a demolished bridge to stop these eager infantrymen—and lighter vehicles were ferried across.

Cavalry Rolls Forward

The cavalry, starting fresh and assigned a more easterly route, was able to ford the Pampanga River and roll forward with little assistance from special engineering units attached to a jeep, truck and tank mounted cavalry division.

While the cavalrymen so far are having plain sailing, the 37th was delayed five hours yesterday at the approaches to Malolos (20 miles from Manila) and several hours longer at a village on the lateral road. Small bands of enemy troops, with a few armored cars, anti-tank guns and machine guns, fought until the situation was hopeless, then withdrew after destroying their equipment.

Capt. Patch Awarded D.S.C. Posthumously

Sixth Army Group Headquarters, Feb. 3 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously today to Capt. Alexander M. Patch 3d, son of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, Jr., commander of the United States 7th Army.

Young Patch was wounded in an engagement in which he led a company against the enemy in a forest near Sailly last August, but insisted on remaining at the head of his company for two hours until the objective was in sight.

He was wounded fatally last October in Parroy Forest. Previously he had been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the Silver Star.

Sees Jap Army Awaiting Navy

U. S. Expert Suggests Luzon Troops May Be Forcing Showdown With Fleet.

Washington, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—The Japanese Army on Luzon, engaged in a strangely listless battle with American forces, may be using this occasion for a showdown with the Tokyo Admiralty before the hour comes to defend the homeland.

This is suggested by an American naval spokesman in discussing the mystery of the relatively light enemy resistance to Gen. MacArthur's land forces on Luzon.

He recalls that high Japanese Army commanders, both in the field and at home, have been urging the Navy to come out and fight.

"We think," said the spokesman "that Gen. Yamashita is waiting for support from the Navy and air forces."

But the Navy, he said, has shrunk to "the size of a task force." He did not elaborate. But it was

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evident that he implied that the Japanese Navy does not even approach its peak size.

And a breakdown of Japanese ships sunk or damaged bears out his point.

Shipping Losses Heavy.

Navy figures show that in the last eight months more Japanese vessels have been sunk or damaged than in the two and a half years of war prior to that time.

Since the first battle of the Philippines on June 19, 1944, 911 enemy ships have been sunk compared with 871 prior to that time.

In addition, 104 Japanese ships probably have been sunk and 710 damaged since June 19—an average of fifty a week sunk or damaged.

A breakdown of the losses since June 19 includes 152 combatant and 759 non-combatant ships sunk while of the 871 before then 152 were combatant and 719 non-combatant.

He said the latest data on the second battle of the Philippines in late October showed twenty-three enemy combatant ships sunk and possibly twenty-five.

These included three battleships, the Yamashiro, the Fuso and the Musashi; four carriers, one large and three light; six heavy cruisers; three to four light cruisers and seven to eight destroyers.

The Navy's recapitulation listed in addition to enemy ships sunk, eighty-three as probably sunk before June 19 and 104 probably sunk since; 429 damaged before June 19 and 710 damaged since.

This makes a grand total of 1,383 sunk or damaged before June 19 and 1,725 since for a grand total of 3,108 sunk, probably sunk or damaged by naval forces since December 7, 1941.

A Million Await Liberation in Stricken Manila

3,600 American Internees at Santo Tomas Have Been Waiting for 3 Years

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—Recapture of Manila will free nearly a million Filipinos reportedly on the verge of starvation, and probably 3,600 American civilians who may be in equally squalid circumstances. Most of them have been interned at Santo Tomas University since early 1942.

A large proportion of the Americans are women and children, families of the business men, missionaries, engineers and others caught there in 1941. With them are probably 900 other Allied nationals, mostly British. All probably are wearing the clothes they had on Jan. 2, 1942, when the Japanese told them they were going in for a day or two "to be registered."

About 500 more Americans are interned at Baguio, near the northern American flank on Luzon, and another 1,500 at Los Banos, a town forty miles southeast of Manila on the south shore of Laguna De Bay which lies in the path of the new landing force at Nasugbu.

Much uncertainty has existed here in recent months about the welfare of the Manila internees. The breakdown of communications all over Luzon has cut off the population from provincial food supplies it needs to live. Japanese confiscation, inflation and black markets aggravate the scarcities.

The internee population at Santo Tomas rose abruptly last spring from a crowded 3,000 or so to well above 4,000 when the Japanese interned the last Allied nationals who had been allowed to live outside the camp because of poor health, advanced age, or other reasons.

It is believed here that the camp had some food reserves on hand for just such an emergency and for an expected siege of Manila, but it is known that for many months now the internees have had but one meal daily from the camp kitchen, in addition to a breakfast of rice soup.

Filipino refugees from Manila who have reached the American lines recently have told a uniform story of "famine conditions" in the city, with the poor dying daily in the streets.

Rescued Men Comment On Experiences

New York, Feb. 3 (AP)—The survivors of Bataan, Corregidor and Singapore who were rescued this week from a Japanese prison camp took everything the enemy could give for three years, but still came up smiling and full of wisecracks, Pat Flaherty, NBC correspondent, said in a broadcast from the Philippines last night.

Here are the comments of some of the men with whom Flaherty talked:

Corporal Cecil Hay, of San Antonio, Texas, said he had a pretty rough go of it. He was on Bataan and made the "March of Death."

"No Compromise"

"But it's all over now," he continued, "and Uncle Sam soon will have us home where I can be with my wife and baby again. As for the Japs, there can be no compromise. Unconditional surrender is even too good for them. The ones I have seen are not human."

Sergt. Donald W. Bridges, of Oakland, Cal., also recommended complete annihilation for the Japs. He's looking forward to seeing his father and aunts in California.

In the same group was Private Philip G. Rhode, of Newton, Mass.

No Letters In 3 Years

"I'm hoping it won't be long until I am sitting down again with mother and father back there in Newton, Mass.," he said.

Staff Sergeant Dico, of Crockett, Cal., has a mother and a sweetheart back there. It has been three years since he has had a letter from either.

"Tell my mom," he said, "that I'm all right and getting better every day now." He paused briefly and then added: "Gosh, I hope the girl friend is still waiting for me. It has been a long time."

"Could Have Been Worse"

Corporal George Reed, of Walla Walla, Wash., went to the Philippines in January, 1941, and was on Corregidor when it was surrendered. "It was never so bad that it couldn't have been worse," he said, adding that his last letter was delivered to him in September, 1944.

Sergt. Donald M. Smith, of Boulder, Col., told of his first sight of one of our Cub observation planes hovering over their camp.

"Gosh, I thought to myself, is that what our Army has come to! Is that what they're going to send to us," he said.

He knows now that that little plane was doing much of the work that the Rangers needed to make their strategy foolproof.

CAPTIVES' PAY READY

Washington, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—There's a fortune on ice for the soldiers freed from Japanese captivity on Luzon.

For nearly three years the 500-odd officers and men have been in the enemy confines. Their pay has mounted.

And today, according to War Department finance officers, it represents a sum as yet untotaled but up into, and perhaps beyond, hundreds of thousands of dollars.

And, the War Department emphasized, it's ready and waiting.

Japanese Not 'Dead Ducks'

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 3 (AP)—The Navy's leading ace said today the Japs are cracking up but it will take two more years to finish them off.

"While their skill in the air is slipping, they're still a long way from being a bunch of dead ducks," commented Commander Dave McCampbell, of West Palm Beach, here on a visit to the naval air station.

The fighter pilot has 54 Jap planes to his credit—34 destroyed in the air and 20 on the ground. He's the hottest "one-day" pilot in the history of aerial warfare, having knocked down nine Nip aircraft in a day to set an all-time record.

"It doesn't make much difference whether a pilot is 20 or 30," the 35-year-old airman declared. "The important thing is to see your enemy first and have an altitude advantage. When the average American fighter pilot does that he usually comes out on top."

CONCILIATION COUNCIL SEEN

Big 3 Believed Planning Unit To Settle Allied Differences

London, Feb. 3 (AP)—The victory and peace deliberations of the Allied "Big Three" are believed here to include creation of a grand conciliation council to settle political and economic problems and prevent disagreement among the Allies on European policy.

The urgency for such organization has been underlined by admitted policy disagreements between Britain and the United States on Greece and Italy and the separate views of the Soviet Union and the British and Americans on the Polish question.

Quarterly Meetings?

Whether this organization will be called the "grand conciliation council" or by another name was not known, but its creation was considered certain in informed London quarters.

In this connection, the Big Three also are reported considering a proposal for a quarterly meeting of their foreign ministers to effect closer liaison.

Such meetings were proposed by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in Commons last December when Anglo-American relations were at their lowest point of the war.

The grand council idea is more significant from the American viewpoint, since both the Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and the President's adviser, Harry Hopkins, recently have made it clear that the United States intends to take a firm hand in European affairs.

Partnership Into Bulwark

Its creation would go a long way toward turning the United Nations partnership into a bulwark for peace, most diplomatic sources agreed.

It also would be a step toward solution of one of the major problems before the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference, the implementing of the future world security league with powers to make its mandates stick.

The meeting place of the Big Three still was one of the most guarded secrets of the war, a contrast to the previous gathering, when word "leaked" that Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin were meeting at Tehran.

"Sensational Declaration"

The German radio reported that the current meeting had started at the Romanian Black Sea port of Constanta and attempted to bolster the Reich's home front against a "surrender-now" demand from the heads of the allied states.

The Germans were told to expect a "sensational declaration" from the meeting which would be aimed at shattering the nation's morale and were warned against "seemingly innocent phrases" promising a soft peace.

RHATIGAN GETS NEW POST

Former Welfare Chief to Assist UNRRA Operations in Europe

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Edward E. Rhatigan, former New York City Welfare Commissioner, has been named deputy director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in charge of operations at the European regional office, it was announced today.

He succeeds Lithgow Osborne, now the American Ambassador to Norway.

Mr. Rhatigan, whose home was in Ridgewood, Queens, was appointed director of public assistance by William Hodson of the Welfare Commission in March of 1941. When Mr. Hodson was killed in an airplane crash while on his way to direct relief in North Africa for the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Mr. Rhatigan was serving as first deputy welfare commissioner.

He resigned his position with the city Nov. 1, 1943, to join the same organization, under the State Department, and was honored at a farewell dinner here by 500 of his friends and associates in State and city welfare work.

ZIONISTS GET BACKING OF BRITISH LIBERALS

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—A Liberal party conference voted today to reverse the policy of the British White Paper that called for limited Jewish immigration into Palestine and to return to the Jewish national home idea of the Balfour Declaration.

If the Liberal party resolution, adopted after a sharp debate, becomes the policy of the British Government, it would mean scrapping the 1939 White Paper that Jewish spokesmen have been criticizing for years.

The White Paper called for the creation of a joint Arab-Jewish state by 1949 and for the limitation of the Jewish influx into Palestine to 75,000 up to 1944. The Balfour Declaration of 1917 was much more pro-Zionist and said that "His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."

Lublin Poles In Warsaw 'For Permanent Work'

London, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Lublin Polish provisional government has arrived in Warsaw "for permanent work," the Moscow radio announced today.

The broadcast, quoting a Tass message from Warsaw dated yesterday, said that President Boleslaw Bierut, Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski and Vice Premier Vladislaw Gomolka and Stanislaw Janusz had reached the Polish capital accompanied by other ministers and "leading figures of the State apparatus."

U.S. Forces Within Mile Of Break Through Line

First Army Spearheads Advance Deeper Into Germany.

PARIS, Feb. 3—(AP) American troops thrust three miles deeper into Germany today to within a mile of a break through the permanent fortifications of the Siegfried Line and pushed the last Germans off Belgian soil.

U. S. First army spearheads were 11 miles inside the western border of the Reich and 31 miles from the Rhine, while the French First army and its American reinforcements in Alsace liberated the city of Colmar and carved a five-mile slice off the German Salient in that province.

Nazis Build New Defense

Total penetration of the Westwalls' double belt of defenses would not open the way completely for

the continuing First army advance, as the Germans feverishly have been throwing up temporary fortifications farther back.

During the day, however, more that 1,000 U. S. heavy bombers reached the heart of Germany, spreading flaming ruin on refugee-packed Berlin only 40 miles or so from the Russian forces hammering at the embattled Nazis' last eastern lines of defenses.

First army Doughboys liberated Krewinkel, last German held town in the eastern tip of Belgium, a late front dispatch reported. In clearing the Germans from the three-mile by three-mile area held by the Germans east and northeast of St. Vith, the Americans seized three other towns earlier in the day.

(The Berlin radio said that despite thaws, Gen. Eisenhower was making "frantic preparations" behind the lines for a big push from the west, "with no effort to keep it secret.")

Yanks Smash Westwall

Two of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army divisions were ripping the vitals from German defenses due east of Monschau and 25 miles southeast of Aachen over rough, river-cut terrain where, if anywhere the Germans, should be expected to attempt a stand.

Now the veteran Second division, 11 miles deep into Germany, was entirely through the first belt of defenses, had surged across open country and seized the village of Bronsfeld, only a mile from Schlieden in the eastern edge of the Siegfried line.

The Ninth infantry division of a second communications center at Gemund, which also is a rear position in the elaborate Siegfried defenses.

Gemund is 16 miles south of Duren, where American forces are drawn up at the Roer river barrier to the Rhine plain—which would be outflanked unless Von Rundstedt could rally and stop this attack.

Schlieden is three miles south of Gemund. Both lie far east of the main belts of bunkers, pillboxes, dragons' teeth and mine-fields which the Germans—before American entry into the war—boasted never could be cracked.

By capturing Bronsfeld, the First army seized control of the main highways leading into Schleiden. The Ninth division captured Dreiborn, four miles from Gemund.

Against this growing attack, the Germans threw in service troops and rear echelon soldiers, but still the two divisions streamed through under artillery and mortar fire. More than a half dozen towns were engulfed in the sweep.

Battle in Ramscheid

Trouble was developing for the enemy five miles south of this sector, where the First division was through two rows of dragons' teeth and was battling in Ramscheid, a mile inside Germany and within the main westwall defenses.

Two miles farther south the 82nd airborne division completed the occupation of Udenbreth, with heights commanding all Siegfried positions in that area.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army ran into rocky resistance as it pressed to within five and a half miles of the Westwall's fortified communications city of Prum.

A front dispatch said fighting still was in progress at Bleialf, reported captured yesterday on this front, where the American lines have been thrust three and a half miles into the Reich.

Rain and mist, turning snowfields into quagmires, limited activity elsewhere on Patton's front to patrolling.

Counting the original gap torn in the Siegfried line at Aachen, and later extended to the north, Allied armies now are through 45 miles of the defenses and have broken through the inner belt on a 35-mile front from the Roer sector north of Aachen to a point south of Monschau.

Yanks Cross 1st Pillbox Belt Of Siegfried Line

Paris, Feb. 3 (AP)—United States 1st Army doughboys, smashing into the final West Wall defenses today in the Monschau sector, reached points little more than a mile from the last concrete fortifications. They had burst completely through the first pillbox belt of the double Siegfried Line.

The Americans punched their way into Bronsfeld, slightly more than a mile from Schleiden, which is on the eastern fringe of the Siegfried defenses. They occupied Bronsfeld, 9 miles southeast of Monschau, Berescheid and Dreiborn, 7½ miles east of Monschau, towns controlling the main highways to the communications center of Schleiden.

2d, 9th Make Gains

Gains of 3 miles and more were registered as the 2d and 9th divisions pushed through open country into the final Siegfried belt.

The German high command reported lively air activity and increasing artillery fire in Holland and on the front along the Roer River in Germany, amid rising indications of an impending Allied offensive.

"We Must Be Watchful"

Field Marshal von Rundstedt gave this cryptic command to his troops: "Orders for what we have to do have been given. Comrades, now more than ever we must be watchful."

The 2d Division, some 30 miles southeast of Aachen, and the 9th Division on its left flank, were pouring through the first breached defense belt and streaming across an open country gap under cover of artillery and mortar fire, toward the second and last zone of concrete barriers.

Colmar Almost Cleared

In the south, Colmar, the last great French city to be held by the Germans, was cleared except for a few holdout German strong points. Allied armor raced to points 5 miles south of the city, and the whole cross-Rhine pocket of the Germans began to collapse.

Along the 40-mile front of the attack on the Siegfried Line, the fighting at some points was described as the heaviest since the peak of the German pre-Christmas Ardennes breakthrough. Germans were springing to the counter-attack in some places from their concrete bunkers. But the 2d Division already was 10 miles or more inside Germany.

Gain Despite Resistance

Just south of the 9th and 2d Divisions, the 1st Infantry and 82d Airborne ran into harder going in the main defenses of the Siegfried Line, but they ground out some gains. In heavy fighting the 82d's 325th Glider Regiment and 424th Parachute Regiment cleared Udenbreth and beat off two counter-attacks, taking heights 1½ miles inside Germany and dominating West Wall defenses.

The 1st Division pushed ahead through two rows of dragons' teeth emplacements about a mile or more north of where the 18th Regiment captured Scheitert. Other infantry units captured Radscheid and three other hamlets, along and just across the Reich frontier east and slightly northeast of St. Vith.

Farther down the 40-mile assault front the Germans fought bitterly against the 3d Army push in the area of Bleialf, 5½ miles west of Prum, supply center for the defense line.

American and French troops in Alsace now have cleared at least 48 miles of the Rhine's west bank north and south of Strasbourg, removing the menace to that Alsatian capital.

Campholz Woods Cleared

Elements of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 94th Division completed the clearing of the Campholz woods, 3 miles inside Germany and 15 miles southeast of the city of Luxembourg.

Elsewhere along the 3d Army front the Americans retained defensive positions and continued active patrol jabs.

Rain and mist returned to the 3d Army front. Rising temperatures accelerated the thaw.

Advance North Of Strasbourg

Americans of the 7th Army, aided at points by French units, advanced in the area 15 miles north of Strasbourg and doughboys pushed back across the Moder River on both sides of Haguenau.

Allied planes struck repeatedly in support of ground troops. They destroyed or damaged 64 locomotives, 1,312 railway cars, and 274 motor vehicles Friday.

British and Canadian patrols felt out German strength on the northern end of the front. Patrols were sent out in force across the Maas River northeast of Breda and southeast of Nijmegen and in the Venlo area.

As the American 1st and 3d Armies beat into the Siegfried Line, the 9th Army stood poised along the Roer River farther north, where a gap had been torn in the defense chain.

Breakthrough Move Seen

The pattern of day and night attack began increasingly to seal off the whole battle zone from Dusseldorf to Coblenz, perhaps preparing for a breakthrough bid for the Rhine.

Aircraft operating from the 1st Army area northward and east into Germany reported there was still considerable enemy movement east across the Reich.

Meanwhile, Supreme Headquarters declined to amplify an announcement that General Eisenhower and Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley were conferring at an undisclosed point on "current operations." The conference possibly presaged new blows against the Germans from the west in conjunction with the Russian drive.

Escape Gap Cut to Twelve Miles

ON THE ALSATIAN FRONT in France, Feb. 3 (AP)—With the city of Colmar completely liberated, the German escape gap in the shrinking pocket south of the freed Alsatian city has been reduced to less than twelve miles, it was announced tonight.

Allied artillery fire is smashing at the straggling Germans trying to flee back to the Rhine through the corridor now funneling through the Neuf-Brisach area and Chalampe on the south.

French First Army troops driving north freed Wittelsheim, east of Cernay, and reached the outskirts of Rossallemand and Tulbersheim. In the Rhine pocket north of Gambsheim, American Seventh Army forces maintained their grip on Oberhoffen, but withdrew in the Herrlisheim and Offendorf areas, where stiff opposition and a flooded terrain hampered operations.

Raiding operations and air blows at Neuf-Brisach communications and at targets across the Rhine continued.

Nazis' Rockets Reach Rear of 3d Army Front

Harassing Fire From Range Estimated at 25 Miles Called Not Very Deadly

AT THE BELGIAN-GERMAN FRONTIER, Feb. 3 (AP).—The Germans have started throwing long-range rockets into rear areas of the United States 3d Army front. The effects of this harassing fire are not being disclosed, but it can be said that the rockets have not been particularly destructive or deadly so far.

The projectiles, presumably being fired at a range of about twenty-five miles, may be the same type of rocket artillery brought into action in the last few weeks against the 1st and 9th Armies. They are not particularly heavy and probably are in about the same category as an eight-inch shell.

They may well be merely a larger version of the nebelwerfer and wurfkoerper rockets which have been employed in considerable number against 3d Army front-line areas recently at ranges of from one to three miles.

The nebelwerfer is a six-barreled projector firing six-inch rockets weighing about seventy-five pounds each and carrying five and a half pounds of T. N. T. in the warhead. The rockets, not very accurate, are variously called "screaming meemies" and "moaning Minnies," but, like most Army slang terms, these names are also applied to other enemy explosives.

Much more destructive but even less accurate are the wurfkoerper rockets, many of which were seized intact at an enemy ammunition dump by the 90th Division. The wurfkoerper rocket prompted some reports of a new, silent, secret weapon at the start of the Ardennes offensive. Ordnance experts, however, said that all rockets are silent during the final stages of flight.

These rockets, fired from the crates in which they are shipped, are about five feet long and have a warhead of about three feet in length and ten inches in diameter. They carry about 110 pounds of explosive. In a cylindrical tail about two feet long and seven inches in diameter, there is a propellent charge.

Range Under 2 Miles

The *Wurfkoepers* have been extensively employed by the Germans in their withdrawal toward the Siegfried Line, apparently in an effort to conserve artillery shells.

They have a range of less than two miles and are not very accurate, but they have a tremendous blast effect and set up a terrifying roar when launched.

sweep toward Antwerp just as their predecessors halted a Paris-bound enemy before Chateau-Thierry in the historic battle of the Marne.

Like the men of 1918, who stood unyielding against the onslaughts of two elite German divisions, the present-day 38th fought with gallantry. They gave a little—three bloodily conceded miles—but not until the force of the enemy drive was stemmed.

Unorthodox Tactics

The 38th did it by doing what military textbooks say can't be done without total disaster—a complete turn around in daylight from the offensive to defense against an enemy already tearing at the flanks and rear.

On December 6 the 38th, commanded by Col. Francis Boss, of Janesville, Wis., was just getting it's own attack rolling past the Siegfried's pillboxes and through the natural wooded barriers of the Monschau forest. The doughboys, who had been out of contact with the enemy only eighteen days since D-day, had punched their way well inside the Reich.

By mid-afternoon of December 17 they were having to fight their way out rapidly. In three days of fighting around Rocherath and near-by Krinkelt they knocked out 78 German tanks and killed uncounted hundreds of charging Germans.

Supply Lines Periled

The Germans were thrusting hungrily for the supply and communications of the 2d Division—of which the 38th is a part—forcing Lieut. Col. Frank T. Mildren, of Las Vegas, N. M., to pull the regiment 3d Battalion back three miles from within the Germans' defenses.

38th Stands Off Foe To Match Feat Of 1918

By Edward D. Ball

Rocherath, Belgium, Jan. 30 [AP—*Delayed*]—The 38th Infantry Regiment—"the Rock of the Marne" of the last war—returned today to the town where it helped block the enemy's December flood-tide.

Here in this little village, the 38th, its ranks filled with a new generation, stopped one section of Field Marshal von Rundstedt's

While this disengagement was being achieved, the Germans broke through the defenses of a neighboring American division and lashed Mildren's men from the rear. The 38th Service Company, which by this time was the regiment's only unit left in Rocherath, got on the ball in typical 38th tradition.

The company's supply clerks, KP's, ammunition clerks, type-

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writer pounders and telephone operators organized themselves into bazooka teams and rifle squads and went into the line. They hurled back a major enemy assault. The service company checked the enemy, permitting other units to set up defenses against the Nazi fury. Time after time the Germans hurled tanks and infantry against the defenses.

Free-For-All Battle

By the third day the battle had become a free-for-all. There was no semblance of any front line—Mildren's men were now completely cut off from their supplies and they fought with what they had from basements, attics and barns. One unsuccessful foray alone cost the Germans nine tanks.

During the four days of fighting a couple of battalion headquarters officers did some neat improvising. One was Lieut. Sidney B. Dane, of Chicago, who rounded up a herd of cattle, coaxed them onto a road and established an effective block against enemy tanks.

Sergt. Paul Hepler, of Elsie, Neb., was captured twice and was liberated twice.

Cook's Helper In Action

Private Isabel Salazar, of Houston, Texas, a cook's helper who left the kitchen to join the fight, knocked out two tanks with a bazooka.

The regiment finally went underground and let the Germans storm overhead with everything from heavy artillery to buzz bombs. Not a building was standing in the area in which the regiment held out.

"I stayed in a darkened cellar so long the daylight is still hard on my eyes," said Capt. Esardo Ethell, former Associated Press staff member in New York and Baltimore, who is regimental adjutant.

troops has been started by the United States Army newspaper Stars and Stripes.

The first one, appearing yesterday, in a page one box, was: "Mi tovarishi"—"We are friends."

NEW YORK SOLDIERS RECEIVE LONG TERMS

PARIS, Feb. 3 (AP)—Two soldiers convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States were sentenced to thirty-five years at hard labor and dishonorably discharged from the Army today by a court martial trying the railway battalion black market cases.

Two others received twenty and twenty-five year sentences and the last two in the six-man group drew five years each after they asked the court to give them a chance to re-establish themselves as good soldiers.

The heaviest sentences of thirty-five years were given to Sgt. John Tielemans, 65-05 Central Avenue, Glendale, Queens, and T/5 Nicholas J. Tanella of 2143 East First Street, Brooklyn, who repudiated on the witness stand signed statements allegedly admitting black market sales of large quantities of cigarettes.

They told the court the statements were made under coercion and that in reality they had made big money by purchasing pistols from parachute troops and policemen and then selling them at a high profit to soldiers.

Pvt. Stanley Moreschi of Chicago was sentenced to twenty-five years and T/5 Ben Hefter of Los Angeles, Calif., to twenty years.

The two remaining defendants testified they were guilty of wrongfully disposing of Government property—several cases of Army rations from a supply train—but asked the court to give them another chance.

They were Pvt. Oscar T. Koehn of Elyria, Ohio, and Pvt. Henry R. Zywiecki of Somerville, Mass. They drew five-year sentences.

selling them to envious soldiers.

Sergt. John Tielemans, of Glendale, N.Y., testified that a confession to peddling looted cigarettes was obtained under duress and was false. Actually, he told the court, he made large sums by buying pistols for as low as $30 and selling them for as high as $200.

"Lot Of Money Around"

Asked by the court if it did not strike him as peculiar that an ordinary soldier would pay $200 for a pistol, he replied:

"No, there is a lot of money around. A jeweler in our outfit had $17,000 he made buying and selling watches. And there were a lot of crap games going on. We also sold jewelry and perfume we picked up."

Tech. 5/g Nicholas J. Tanella, of Brooklyn, N.Y., also repudiated a confession, testified he never sold looted cigarettes, but did make considerable money buying and selling pistols. He said he bought many pistols from parachute troopers (who took them from Germans) and also bought them from a French policeman.

Ashtrays For $8

Tanella also said he made ashtrays out of German 88-millimeter shells and sold many of these to soldiers for $8.

Two other defendants, Private Henry R. Zywiecki, of Somerville, Mass., and Private Oscar T. Koehn, of Elyria, Ohio, admitted they wrongfully disposed of several cases of army rations taken from supply trains. They appealed to the court to give them a chance to re-establish themselves as good soldiers.

Paris Bourse Reopened To Jewish Membership

Paris, Feb. 3 (AP)—French Jews who were evicted from membership on the Paris Bourse by Vichy laws will be allowed to re-enter the trade, it was announced today.

An ordinance authorizing an increase in the number of Bourse memberships for trade in negotiable securities from 44 to 60 is being prepared. This is intended to provide places for the pre-Vichy Jewish members, in accordance with a decision by a Bourse committee.

'MI TOVARISHI,' SAYS G. I. TO IVAN

Paris, Feb. 3 (AP)—A daily lesson in phrases for American

Bought, Sold Pistols, Made Big Profit, 2 GI's Say

Paris, Feb. 3 (AP)—Two soldier defendants in a train-looting case today repudiated signed confessions and said they had made big money by buying pistols from parachute troops and policemen and

settled.

This, added to the recent big walkout in the coal mines at Charleroi and Mons, presents a labor problem of the first importance.

To keep supplies moving, soldiers took over the unloading job at the docks.

Preparing a defense against charges that his Government is ineffective in remedying food and coal shortages and is not vigorous in prosecuting collaborators, Pierlot closeted himself today with his advisers.

Paul Henri Spaak, Foreign Minister, who had intended to go to Paris Tuesday for a discussion of French and Belgian relations, called off the trip, at least until after the debate.

This pointed up the seriousness of the internal question, since Belgians have been increasingly concerned about relations with the French, and especially what General de Gaulle proposes to do about that strip of Germany lying between the Rhine and Belgium.

BELGIANS BALKED RUIN OF ANTWERP

Leader of Secret Army Tells How Underground Forces Thwarted German Moves

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 3 (AP)—Now it can be told that Belgium's secret army kept the Germans from destroying the all-important port of Antwerp—a military mystery hitherto unexplained to the public.

It was the secret army's 500 sabotage teams disguised as innocent bicyclists who blew up bridges, pumping stations and junctions and carpeted highways with nails and foiled a mass German retreat from Belgium before the Allied onslaught last summer.

The man who organized the 500 teams and brought this misery on the one-time conquerors told today how he did it under the nose of the Gestapo.

Known only as "Le Pelerin" (The Pilgrim), he had the hazardous job of maintaining contact with all these teams, distributing maps, diagrams and samples of explosives.

Outlines Operations

Here, told by "Le Pelerin," is the story of how Antwerp was saved so that it could become the great supply base for the Allied offensive from the west:

"A special anti-destruction command was stationed in Antwerp. Its job was to sabotage German plans to wreck the port facilities.

"When British tanks came to Antwerp they were merely a spearhead—they crossed Antwerp, but did not stop.

"The secret army held off the Germans five or six hours until the main British force arrived—five or six hours that the Germans had counted on for destroying the port.

"The secret army succeeded in preventing the Germans from sinking blockships where they wanted to, and today Antwerp harbor is open and working for the Allies."

The secret army had several sections besides the sabotage wing. There were forces that collected weapons dropped by Allied planes and detachments of guerrilla fighters.

"Le Pelerin's" sabotage section had one team for each mission—one team to a bridge or a pumping station.

Planted in German Offices

Men were planted in the Ministry of Public Works, where they brazenly copied diagrams and specifications on bridges, telephone cables, junctions, railroad clog points and other targets.

From March until June, "Le Pelerin," looking like a professor or a doctor, with a brief case slung over his bicycle, went into the provinces and established contact with the chiefs of the local teams.

In barns and cellars he handed over diagrams and told the patriots how to use British explosives. Sometimes the professor traveled by train or automobile.

"The dangerous part was making contact with the teams," he said. "This was done through a secret line of communication. Had I ever spoken the password to the wrong man I wouldn't be here today.

"Three days after D-day we got a message saying to start. SHAEF gave first priority to lines going south into France.

Given Second Priority

"Second priority was the transport system inside Belgium. German Army intelligence was more dangerous than the Gestapo. Some of our teams were caught, but we had reserves who took over.

"We got daily reports on results on railroads by having a man stationed in railroad headquarters, which had to have daily reports to operate.

"Of 95 railway bridges attacked we had 116 successes—more successes than targets because in some instances a target would be blown up, rebuilt, then blown up again."

Le Pelerin presented this picture of other targets: Highway bridges 12 targets, 12 successes; pumping stations, 73 targets, 87 successes; turntables, 29 and 35; water locks, 14 and 17.

The sabotage army caused 111 derailments, destroyed 401 sections of railway track, blew up 322 junctions, sabotaged 233 locomotives, destroyed 1,115 freightcars, wrecked 34 signal boxes and blocke 17 tunnels.

The man who organized the work of these teams gave his name readily to correspondents. Later they received this note:

"Don't know whether you intend to put my name in the article. If so, please don't. I might have to do some other job. If you want a name, I was known during the occupation as 'Le Pelerin.'"

Poles In German Army In Italy Are Deserting

Rome, Feb. 2 (AP)—A number of impressed Polish troops from Silesia have deserted to the American lines. They learned for the first time today that the Germans were being rapidly driven from the homeland by the Red Army offensive.

The Poles—some of whose countrymen are fighting with the British 8th Army on the Adriatic front—said they were subjected to contemptuous abuse by German noncoms and had been told only of "local attacks" on the Eastern front.

Fifth Army and 8th Army patrols again made raids into the enemy lines, inflicting casualties and taking prisoners, but there was no other ground activity.

The weather was so bad that the air forces were grounded except for a few medium bombers, which flew 450 sorties yesterday, most of them against the enemy lifeline through the Brenner Pass.

Yanks In Italy Test Nazis

Rome, Feb. 3 (AP)—Allied patrols probing German defenses before the American 5th and British 8th army fronts inflicted casualties yesterday at several points, Allied Headquarters announced today.

A headquarters statement said a number of Silesian Poles from the German 148th Division had deserted to 5th Army lines.

Despite unfavorable flying weather, medium bombers of the Mediterrnean Allied Tactical Air Force attacked rail bridges on the Brenner route into Germany and bridges in north Italy.

Eaker Asserts German Planes Are Obsolete

Rome, Feb. 3 (AP)—With the exception of the jet-propelled craft, virtually all German warplanes in use today are obsolescent, Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Allied Mediterranean Air Force, said today.

Even the Nazi jet-planes "have not been able to successfully attack our better fighter types such as Mustangs, Thunderbolts and Spitfires," Eaker declared, adding that the German jet-plane is inferior to the new American models.

In a year-end report on operations of the Mediterranean Air Force, Eaker said it had lost 5,306 planes in 1944 combat operations, but the losses would have been much high[illegible] United States had faile[illegible]op long-range fighters [illegible] pilots.

Air-Power Lack Called Seed Of Nazi Doom

Rome, Feb. 3 (AP)—Adolf Hitler has lost the second World War because he failed to build up a strategic air force and because he fell behind in every type of "technological development weapon," Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker said today.

The Mediterranean Air Force commander addressed war correspondents on the third anniver-

sary of the day he landed in England to take over the United States bomber command.

Germany was definitely defeated when bombers cut her oil supply to half the minimum requirements for her defense, Eaker said. In modern warfare, he said, the "air battle must be won first," and that, he added, has been accomplished by the Allies.

What Might Have Been

"If the Germans had our long-range bombers, the landings in North Africa, Italy and France would have been impossible, and the Germans today would be in Moscow and Stalingrad," Eaker said.

The fact that the Nazis had no such strategic air force, the commander declared, was proof that he not only was outfought, but that he was out-thought.

"Our equipment definitely was superior to that of the enemy," he said. "In practically every case the enemy would gladly exchange his types for ours."

Virtually all German aircraft today obsolescent, with the exception of jet-propelled planes, but even enemy jet-fighters "have not been able successfully to attack our better fighter types such as Mustangs, Thunderbolts and Spitfires," Eaker declared. In fact, he added, the German jet-plane is inferior to the new American ones.

German Plane Output

Germany, he said, was manufacturing 1,000 fighter planes monthly and was ready to step up the output to 3,000 when American and British air might was turned loose on her aircraft plants. The bombs were so successful that production soon was sliced to less than 300 fighter a month. However, Eaker said, subsequent rebuilding could restore production to 3,000 per month, and as a result "we shall undoubtedly be required from time to time to knock down rebuilt fighter factories."

The *Luftwaffe's* biggest handicap, however, is the fuel shortage. Eaker said the Germans not only lacked enough fuel for effective use of their air force, but also for training of pilots.

U.S. Plane Losses

Mediterranean air force combat operation losses in 1944, a total of 5,306 planes, would have been higher if the United States had failed to develop both pilots and long-range fighters superior to anything the enemy ever possessed, Eaker said.

He listed these accomplishments for his command in the year:

Tons of bombs dropped, 390,258; sorties flown, 604,383; enemy aircraft destroyed in the air, 4,203, plus 1,221 probables; enemy aircraft damaged, 1,475; ships (various types) sunk, 486; ships severely damaged, 194; ships damaged, 1,180; enemy vehicles destroyed and damaged, 28,780; aircraft destroyed on the ground, 4,584; locomotives destroyed, 1,940; locomotives damaged, 2,029; rail cars destroyed or damaged, 20,226.

FAIRBANKS IS DECORATED

Navy Officer, Formerly of the Films, Receives British DSC

ROME, Feb. 3 (AP)—Lieut. Comdr. Douglas Fairbanks Jr., former film actor, has received the British Distinguished Service Cross for his work as special operations officer on Vice Admiral H. K. Hewitt's staff in landings in Sicily and at Salerno, Elba and southern France, it was announced today.

The decoration was also conferred on Capt. Charles W. Moses of Bismarck, N. D., Admiral Hewitt's fleet gunnery officer.

The British Distinguished Service Order was awarded Capt. Francis P. Old of Washington, formerly Admiral Hewitt's deputy chief of staff and now on duty in the Navy Department.

Pope Receives Taylor

Vatican City, Feb. 3 (AP)—Pope Pius XII received Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's Vatican Representative, and Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commanding general of the Mediterranean Allied Airforce in a twenty-minute audience today.

Fascists Say Big 3 Meet in Romania

Berne, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—A dispatch from the Swiss border town of Chiasso to the newspaper La Suisse today quoted Fascist sources in Italy as saying that the Big Three conference has begun in the Romanian port of Constanta on the Black Sea.

Three ELAS Members Condemned To Death

Athens, Feb. 3 (AP)—Three members of the ELAS, all charged with high treason and murder, were sentenced to death today by a military court.

The defendants admitted membership in the OPLA, an organization within the ELAS. Defense counsel pleaded that the men merely were tools by higher-ups in the ELAS.

Thus far, out of six ELAS members tried, five have been condemned to death and one, 18, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Five army officers constitute the court.

DANISH COMMUNISTS IN

Moeller Says They Will Get a Place in New Government

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 3 (AP)—A Government fully representing the Danish patriot organization inside Denmark and the Communists as well undoubtedly will be formed immediately after the German occupation ends, J. Christmas Moeller, chairman of the Free Danish Council in London, said on a visit to Stockholm today.

"In my judgment, the Parliament elected under our constitutional processes in 1943 is legal and almost representative of all forms of opinion," Mr. Moeller said.

"A law of 1941 outlawed the Communist party, so it holds no Parliamentary seats at the moment, but there is no doubt that will be changed and the Communist party will become one of the leading parties at the moment of liberation."

ADMITS LOSS OF SUICHWAN

China Also Tells Of Jap Drive East Of Corridor

Chungking, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Chinese high command acknowledged tonight that the Japanese driving against airbases east of their corridor across China had reached and taken their first objective, Suichwan, halfway between Hong Kong and Hangkow.

The Chinese said fighting continued south of Suichwan, where bases of the United States 14th Air Force were destroyed and abandoned January 24.

Having taken Kukong, provincial capital of Kwangtung province 125 miles north of Canton, the Japanese swung eastward and stormed Chihing on January 30, the Chinese reported.

The Japanese drive east of their corridor threatens the southern Kiangsi town of Kanhsien, seat of the district administered by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's elder son, Chiang Ching-kuo, which is being evacuated by every available means, press dispatches said. Chiang Ching-kuo has moved his headquarters to Anyuan, 65 miles south.

Japs Break Into Suichwan

Chungking, Feb. 3 (AP)—Japanese troops, driving against airbases east of their China-Indo-China corridor, have broken into Suichwan, halfway between Hong Kong and Hangkow, the Chinese high command said tonight. Suichwan was the first great objective of the Japanese.

The Chinese acknowledged the fall of Suichwan by saying that fighting now is raging south of that Kiangsi province city, the site of United States 14th Air Force bases destroyed and abandoned on January 24.

PREPARE DRIVE ON MANDALAY

British Clearing Irrawaddy Bank Opposite City

Calcutta, Feb. 3 (AP)—British forces were steadily driving the Japanese today from a 30-mile stretch of the Irrawaddy's north bank due west of Mandalay in preparation for a final push against Burma's former capital.

The last nests of resistance were cleared from Ywathitgyi, 17 miles west of the city, forward elements were nearing the outskirts of Sagaing, just across the river from Mandalay, and other forces were pushing west from Myinmu, 25 miles farther west.

Knot Of Japs Wiped Out

Near Nyinmu, where the Irrawaddy turns south, a knot of Japanese was wiped out after air raids left 150 enemy dead on the battlefield.

The battle of the Singu bridgehead, 40 miles north of Mandalay raged unabated. Indian troops steadily expanded their positions on the east bank, either for a slashing drive across retreat lines or an outflanking move on Mandalay itself.

The island-hopping campaign off Burma's west coast was stepped up with a new landing on the southern tip of Ramree Island, which put the Japanese defenders in a sore plight.

Dominating Heights Taken

Indian troops seized heights dominating the Japanese strong Chaung River line, which has been holding an advance across the last half of the island, while naval guns bombarded the enemy positions from the sea flank.

The new landings on Ramree were made by the same force which occupied Sagu Kyun Island, just to the south, without opposition yesterday.

To the north on the mainland, the British were closing in on Minbya, long a Japanese base. The main enemy force had pulled out and was hammering at the road block, cutting off retreat through Kangaw. The battle was rising in fury as the Japanese tried desperately to clear out the British and evacuate equipment and personnel. A communiqué said more than 1,000 Japanese were slain.

British Take Town Near Mandalay

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 3 (AP)—British troops driving on Mandalay have completed occupation of Ywathitgyi, on the north bank of the Irrawaddy River about 17 miles west of the city.

The Southeast Asia Command announced today that stubborn Japanese resistance was encountered after the village had been penetrated in strength yesterday.

Stiff Battle At Kangaw

Meanwhile, on Burma's west coast a furious fight is still raging at Kangaw, 30 miles east of Akyab, as the Japanese attempt to keep open their escape route southward.

A communiqué said 1,000 Japanese have been killed in the fighting there and twenty guns have been captured.

West African troops have occupied Minbya, strategic town on the Taungup road, in that sector.

B-29 IS BACK 'WITH PRAYER'

Had 147 Holes And Jap Shell In Gas Tank

B-29 Base, Saipan, Jan. 23 (AP)—(Delayed)—A B-29 called Twentieth Century Limited struggled home from a Nagoya raid tonight on two and a half engines, with 147 holes in the fuselage and an unexploded Japanese shell lodged above one fuel tank.

"How we ever got back we'll never know," said the copilot, Second Lieutenant Robert Sollock, of Rule, Texas. "But not one of us was hurt."

"It must have been because every one of us was praying. I can assure you there were no atheists aboard. We had a good, spirited prayer meeting most of the way home."

"God Knows How"

The plane commander, Capt. Jay J. Brown, of Little Rock, Ark., said:

"God knows how many fighter attacks there were. We were the deputy leader of our formation. The formation leader had an engine shot out and went down over the target. (The 20th Air Force communiqué covering this raid announced the loss of one B-29.)

"Our tailgunner and right gunner, Sergt. R. E. Bookman, of Chase City, Va., and Sergt. B. E. Gilberson, Portland, Ore. shot down two fighters each. Our gunners accounted for seven probables, set several afire and damaged many others."

"We had 125 or 130 separate attacks," Sollock broke in.

Enemy fire hit the No. 2 engine, and Brown feathered it. Thirty seconds later there was a terrific explosion in No. 3, and all but 60 gallons of gasoline in the No. 3 tank poured out.

Brown said:

"Two ships from another outfit escorted us back home. They did part of our navigation, and took care of us like the Good Shepherd.

No. 4 Engine Out

"The No. 4 engine went out once because of lack of fuel, but we were able to transfer a little from No. 3. When we landed, we had half an inch of gas in one tank, three quarters of an inch in the second, and the third was empty. We wouldn't have been able to fly once around the field.

"Our navigator, Lieut. George H. Timson, Silvis, Ill., got us back in straight line—and don't think straight lines don't count in those circumstances."

Bracken Charge Hotly Denied In Canada

Owen Sound, Ont., Feb. 3 (AP)—John Bracken, national leader of Canada's official opposition party, faced a challenge today to substantiate his charge that drafted troops threw away rifles and ammunition while en route overseas.

"This campaign of slander against the Canadian Army has got to come to an end," Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Defense Minister, declared last night. "I'm going to see that he (Bracken) does substantiate that statement or pay the penalty for it."

McNaughton did not indicate what the penalty might be.

Byelection Is Monday

The charge made by Bracken, Progressive Conservative leader, and a fighting denial from McNaughton highlighted the closing speeches of the Grey North parliamentary byelection, in which the Dominion Government's compromise conscription policy has been made the principal issue. The voting Monday will be watched by the entire country.

McNaughton, appointed Defense Minister in the conscription crisis last November, is running for his first political office in seeking a seat in Parliament. He is opposed by Garfield Case, Progressive Conservative, former Mayor of Owen Sound, and by Air Vice Marshal A. Earl Godfrey, of the socialistic CCF (Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation).

Bracken, in addresses for Case, has centered his attack chiefly on the Government's manpower and conscription policy.

Denies Reinforcements Short

To Bracken's charges that Canada's reinforcement needs were not being met, McNaughton replied:

"At this moment the reinforcements program is completely up to date, despite many wild and malicious statements."

The two old-line parties, the Liberals of the Federal Government and the Progressive Conservatives, have aimed most of their fire at each other, virtually ignoring the CCF. This socialistic party on its part has paid relatively little attention to the manpower and conscription issue and has waged its campaign on its long-range platform.

The CCF is regarded as having its greatest strength in Grey North among the farmers.

WOL Canadians Reported In U.S.

Seattle, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* said today an "undetermined number of Canadian soldiers are believed absent

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without leave in Seattle and neighboring American Pacific Northwest cities" and added the men "face court-martial upon arrest."

The article said Maj. Gen. G. R. Perkes, general officer commander in chief of the Pacific Command at Vancouver, B. C., refused comment about the soldiers, "known in Canada as 'Zombies.'"

Arrest Plans Reported

"But it is known in Vancouver that Canadian military authorities have been apprized of the presence at Seattle of Canadian soldiers suspected of 'Zombie' status, and it is reported that an immediate effort will be made to return them to Canada in custody," the article said.

Canadian Army officials in Vancouver said they "had no possible way of knowing whether there is any truth in the report."

The *Post-Intelligencer* said Canadian authorities believed a "considerable" number of the "Zombies," still in uniform, "may now be living in Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and other American coast cities, benefitting from facilities set up by charitable and civic organizations for the accommodation and entertainment of Allied troops."

'Big 3' Parley On In Constanta, Report

New York, Feb. 3 (AP)—A security blackout veiled the movements of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Marshal Stalin today as Axis capitals speculated that the Big Three conference was under way in Romania.

A dispatch from the Swiss border town of Chiasso to the Geneva newspaper *La Suisse* quoted Fascist sources in Italy as saying that the conference had begun in the Romanian Black Sea port of Constanta.

Other Sites Suggested

One German broadcast had fixed the site as Bucharest, the Romanian capital, while the German Transocean agency said the Allied leaders were conferring at a Romanian port on the Black Sea.

Recent dispatches from London and Rome, passed through censorship, had speculated that the meeting would be held close to or within the borders of the Soviet Union, since Stalin is personally directing the Russian offensive.

A dispatch from London last night said there was every indication that "the fate of Germany was being decided by the Big Three somewhere east of London."

Churchill At Gibraltar

Workers returning to the Spanish town of La Linea from Gibraltar brought rumors that Churchill arrived there by plane Wednesday night, a Madrid dispatch said.

United States Secretary of State Stettinius and Harry Hopkins, both of whom possibly may attend the conference, left Rome by air Wednesday for an undisclosed destination which may or may not be the scene of the Big Three parley. Hopkins, an adviser to the President, earlier had acknowledged that the trip which took him to London, Paris and Rome was connected with preliminaries for the conference.

Japs Warned Of U.S. China-Landing Plans

San Francisco, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Tokyo newspaper *Yomiuri-Hochi* warned the Japanese people not to be deluded by recent successes of their army in China and asserted Chinese and Americans were continuing preparations for the "projected American landing operations on the China coast."

In an editorial transmitted to the controlled Asiatic press and recorded here, the newspaper said the United States had increased the size of its ground and air forces in China and had sent many officers to various units of the Chungking army "to train Chinese troops in earnest."

Jap Consul At Macao Wounded, Tokyo Says

San Francisco, Feb. 3 (AP)—Tokyo radio said today that Yasumitsu Fujui, Japanese consul at the Macao Portuguese colony near Hong Kong, was shot and seriously wounded yesterday.

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said the attack was made by "terrorists." Fujui's assistant, who was walking with him near the consulate, escaped with "slight injury," the report added.

Filipino Puppet Asks Japs For Aid

San Francisco, Feb. 3 (AP)—Jose Vargas, Ambassador to Japan of the puppet Philippines Government, told a Tokyo audience today that "the fate and destiny of the empire" is at stake.

He appealed for more war materiel for Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's force on Luzon and declared the "Americans must be stopped in the Philippines." Vargas' broadcast was recorded here.

Japs Claim Four Subs Sunk

San Francisco, Feb. 3 (AP)—An unconfirmed Japanese Domei news agency dispatch today claimed that four "enemy submarines" were sunk in recent days in the Southwest Pacific.

U.S. LISTS AID GIVEN FRANCE

Inability To Send All Needed Supplies Creates Friction

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Washington, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Government tonight announced a far-reaching program for French civilian supplies, but privately officials conceded that Franco-American relations will get worse before they get better.

The announcement covered thousands of tons of foodstuffs, industrial materials, and badly needed transportation equipment, including 700 locomotives and 3,000 trucks, authorized for French purchase here.

The goods are being shipped as rapidly as cargo space becomes available. The announcement disclosed that 46,000 tons of civilian supplies were shipped to France during January. Other goods are to be stockpiled near ports for movement a stonnage becomes available.

One Of Worst Winters

Officials said, however, that the French people are now going through one of the worst winters in their history, suffering intensely from lack of fuel, clothing and food in many parts of the country. They said the failure to get supplies delivered in time to prevent this suffering inevitably means some loss of good will between France and the other Allies.

"Somebody has to be the scape goat," one authority summed it up "and it looks like we're it—we and the British."

The supply failure is blamed on greater need than was anticipated last summer, when it was not thought that all of France would be liberated as quickly as it was, and also on the heavy demands of the military forces on all fronts of transportation. Thus there has not been such shipping availabie for French civilian goods and there has been little transportation inside France to distribute goods.

Unfavorable Comparison

In some instances, it is said, conditions have led to unfavorable comparison with the situation under the Germans when many of the French enjoyed a kind of material comfort. French political leaders striving to solidify their support are inclined to blame the United States and Britain more frequently than the conditions of the war.

There is unexpectedly prolonged difference on one issue between the French and Amerncan representatives negotiating over supplies here. That is the extent to which France should use her available resources of $2,400,000,000 to pay for civilian goods, and the extent to which those goods may be shipped under some form of lend-lease arrangement.

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U.S. Policy Noted

American policy now appears to be pretty well fixed along these lines:

1. Lend-lease goods actually to be given to the French will be munitions which they need for helping defeat the Germans and later the Japanese.

2. For the time being they may obtain on a temporary lend-lease credit basis some long-term capital goods such as dynamos for which the United States at present cannot offer any other means of financing. But the French will have to agree to pay eventually. This is about the same sort of arrangement which has been worked out with Russia.

Cash Must Be Used

3. For purchases of goods for immediate civilian consumption, the French, under the agreement now contemplated, will have to use cash.

No goods are being held up while the agreement is being negotiated but, on theother hand, there is no prospect of an immediate settlement.

The figures on French purchases of locomotives, truck and other goods were contained in a summary of economic and military assistance to France released by the Office of War Information.

The OWI, in listing what has been done for France, noted the delivery of more than 200 naval craft, and the promise to help rebuild the French merchant marine. The rebuilding of this service is being achieved partly by the allocation of United States ships for operation under the French flag by French crews, and partly by turning back French ships which have been operated by the Allies.

PLANE RATIO 5-1 OVER JAPS

Navy, Marine Flyers Bag 9,819 To Loss Of 1,882

Washington, Feb. 3 (AP)—In three years of war, Navy and Marine Corps flyers have established a superiority ratio of more than 5 to 1 over the Japanese.

To January 1, the Navy disclosed today, Japanese planes shot down in combat or destroyed on the ground by its flyers totaled 9,819 against 1,882 planes lost. The figures do not include losses to anti-aircraft fire by either side.

The score in 1942 was 1,134 to 384, for a ratio of 3 to 1; in 1943 it was 2,212 to 351, or 6.3 to 1, and last year, 6,473 to 1,147, or 5.7 to 1.

Pilots The Factor

"Although the Jap is steadily and rapidly improving the fighting performance of his aircraft—and some of his latest models are excellent—during the last year most of his planes could not be regarded as the equal of comparable types employed by the Navy," said Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, deputy chief of naval operations for air.

"But a more important factor was the superior quality of our navy and marine pilots."

The Navy said at least 65 per cent of the Navy and marine flyers forced down are rescued.

Fighters Take Most

The greatest toll of Japanese planes the Navy said, was exacted by fighters—Hellcats based on carriers of the Essex or Independence class; smaller Wildcats based on escort carriers, and Corsairs operated from land bases and carriers.

Long-range search planes, Liberators, Catalinas and Coronados twin-motor Venturas and big Martin Mariners, also contributed to the destruction of Jap air power.

'Battle For Leyte Gulf' Name Chosen By Navy

Washington, Feb. 3 (AP)—The big naval engagement off the Philippines in October is now officially "the battle for Leyte Gulf."

The new name, the Navy announced today, has been selected to supersede the popularly used designation of "second battle of the Philippine Sea."

The change was suggested by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and was approved by Secretary Forrestal upon recommendation of Admiral Ernest J. King.

The Leyte Gulf battle is divided into three operations—the battle of Suriago Strait, the battle of Samar and the battle off Cape Engano.

Enemy Sub Sinks Big U.S. Tanker

Washington, Feb. 3 (AP)—The War Shipping Administration announced tonight that an enemy submarine sank a large American tanker in the Arabian Sea with the loss of 33 merchant seamen. The date was not reported.

The tanker, the H. D. Collier, of the Standard Oil Company of California, was transporting 102,000 barrels of high-octane gasoline when struck by three torpedoes. The raider surfaced and shelled the tanker as two lifeboats were launched.

One lifeboat, carrying the vessel's master, Capt. Joseph Fox, of Oakland, Cal., was swamped and drifted into the flames fed by the gasoline. All aboard were lost.

Several days later the SS Empire picked up fourteen survivors in the second lifeboat.

James E. O'Brien, of Oakland, Cal., chief mate of the H. D. Collier, was commended by Vice Admiral R. R. Waesche, commandant of the Coast Guard, "for exceptional performance of duty under emergency conditions."

The tanker, 12,700 tons, was built at Chester, Pa., in 1938.

ITALIAN PRESS UNFETTERED

Papers in Free Part to Be Allowed to Buy News of Own Choice

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Newspapers in liberated Italy will be authorized by Allied authorities to buy news from commercial agencies of their choice soon.

The Office of War Information, announcing this today, said that thus far communications had been devoted almost entirely to military purposes, but Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone of the Allied Commission hoped that "more normal news distribution" would be possible by the end of next month.

Foreign news agencies, which heretofore have been able to distribute only to newspapers in Rome, and Ansa, a cooperative news agency newly formed by Italian papers, will be authorized to extend their services to all parts of the country except German-held areas.

"Ansa is an independent news agency created in the hope that its diverse membership will enable it to forestall a future official or semi-official news monopoly in Italy," the OWI added. "It is designed to be self-supporting and self-regulating."

RED CROSS MONTH SET

March Designated By Roosevelt In Proclamation

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Washington, Feb. 3 (AP) — President Roosevelt tonight designated March as "Red Cross month" in a proclamation calling for contributions to the organization's 1945 appeal for a minimum war fund of $200,000,000.

In the proclamation, made public by the White House, the President said he was "confident in the readiness of the people to respond to the utmost of their ability in support of this organization . . . dedicated to their services in this hour of increasing need."

The proclamation was dated January 19.

Text Of Proclamation

The text of the President's proclamation follows:

"Whereas, under the provisions of its congressional charter, the American National Red Cross, in its fourth year of the war is fulfilling its obligations to comfort our wounded, to cheer and help our service men on every fighting front, and to provide an essential link between these men and their families at home, thereby relieving anxiety and restoring hope to all those who are suffering and in need of aid;

"Whereas, this organization is helping the people at home to stand firmly behind our fighting men through its collection of blood for our wounded, its shipment of food parcels, medical supplies and comfort items to our prisoners of war in enemy hands, its production of surgical dressings, and its recruitment of nurses for our Army and Navy; and

"Whereas, the American National Red Cross is also carrying on its peacetime activities by assisting the civilian victims of tornado, flood and other disaster, and by training

the people of our nation to combat sickness and accident and thus to prevent suffering and death; and

"Whereas, by the very nature of its services and the principles for which it stands, the American National Red Cross is helping to build a world of unity, and peace and brotherhood, recognizing no barriers of creed or race; and

"Whereas, this organization, which represents a tangible expression of the desire of the people to reach out to the nation's fighting men, now far removed from them, and which is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions to carry out its purposes is issuing to every citizen of this country, its 1945 appeal for a minimum war fund of $200,000,000:

"Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America and president of the American National Red Cross, do hereby designate the month of March, 1945, as Red Cross month confident in the readiness of the people to respond to the utmost of their ability in support of this organization built by their generous contributions in the past and dedicated to their services in this hour of increasing need.

"In witness, whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Forty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and sixty-ninth."

Johnson Charges War Dept. 'Sabotaged' Work-or-Jail Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 — (AP) Senator Johnson (D-Colo) charged today that "the War department has sabotaged the work-or-jail bill" by secretly changing its position on who should administer it.

After the Senate Military affairs committee voted yesterday to report the bill with overall control vested in James F. Byrnes' Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Johnson told reporters, representatives of the War department reversed their position and sent word they wanted to give the power to Selective Service, as provided in the bill which passed the House Thursday.

Johnson left the meeting, went to his office, grabbed a pencil and scrawled off a statement:

"The War department has sabotaged the work-or-jail bill.

"Officially and on the record they advocate that the powers under the bill be delegated to Mr. Justice Byrnes (director of War Mobilization and Reconversion).

"In private contacts with Senators on the Military Affairs committee they urge that these powers be placed under Selective Service.

"As a result the Military Affairs committee which voted yesterday 7 to 2 to report out the bill favorably backed up today and goodness knows when if ever the bill will now be reported out of committee.

"This is a good example of the dirty double-crossing that goes on in the executive departments of this administration."

When the committee emerged from its executive session, Chairman Thomas (D-Utah) told the press:

"No decision was made today except to meet again Monday morning and continue consideration of the bill."

Johnson said the War department switched its position yesterday. Both before and after the 7 to 2 vote for the bill with the bill with Byrnes as boss, he said, there was considerable discussion of the measure. During those discussions (he couldn't recall whether it was before or after the vote) certain Senators presented the War department's new stand for draft board control. Those Senators, he said, had been in touch with the Department by telephone.

The Coloradoan declared flatly that a majority of the committee is opposed to the bill.

"The reason they're voting for it," he said, "is that the President, General Marshall, Admiral King, Jimmy Byrnes and other high officials of the Government say it is needed.

"I'm opposed to a compulsory labor law myself, but am going along in the hope that its passage will be a morale builder, a shot in the arm for the men at the front."

He said he preferred giving Byrnes rather than Selective Service control "because the employment problem is spotted."

"There are a few fever spots which need special treatment," he said. "I contend that local Selective Service boards, such as the one in the Colorado county which is my home, don't know about these fever spots, and they should be handled on a national rather than a local basis.

"I contend that under the bill the committee approved yesterday Mr. Byrnes wouldn't have to regiment all the people of the United States to do one little job."

Under both the House-approved bill and the one before the Senate committee, men between the ages of 18 and 45 who left essential jobs, or who disregarded government orders to go into essential work, would be subject to immediate induction, or to a jail sentence of up to 5 years, or to a fine of not more than $5,000.

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Senate Service Bill Action Delayed

Washington, Feb. 2 (AP) — The Senate Military Committee today was reported to have deferred decision on a limited national service bill until Monday.

Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), emerging from a closed session, said he had a number of objections to the bill as tentatively amended by the committee. Not the least of his criticisms was the placing of overall control of the manpower program in James F. Byrnes's Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

House Backs Draft Board

The legislation passed the House in such form as to give local selective service board the say about who would be shifted to war jobs. Under the Senate committee's first draft, Byrnes' office would be in charge, but could delegate the actual placement authority to any other agency of Government.

O'Mahoney said today's papers told of two events illustrative of the mistakes that can be made by government agencies. One, he said, was the loose wording of the natural gas conservation order which resulted in the shutdown of some war plants in the Detroit area. The other instance involved the purchase of a searchlight for 31 and its subsequent resale to the Government for $235.

"Would Destroy Effectiveness"

"Mistakes like that can be made involving inanimate objects," O'Mahoney said, "but to make them with men would be to destroy the effectiveness of the whole bill."

During four days' consideration of the bill, the House repulsed all efforts to give that authority to any other agency than the local boards. Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the House Military Committee, declared that opposition would continue if the Senate sent the bill to conference with the switch in authority.

Under the Senate committee's amendment, Byrnes's office could deputize any agency to carry out details of the job placements in individual cases.

Thomas Confident

Chairman Thomas (D., Utah) seemed confident, that the War Manpower Commission rather than selective service would be the favored agency.

Both versions of the bill provide for immediate induction, fines or imprisonment for men who disregard orders to stay on essential jobs or to take essential work in war plants.

The bill is expected to come before the Senate early next week. Party lines are split. Senator Taft (R., Ohio), chairman of the Republican Steering Committee, said the minority group is not going to take any unified position on the legislation.

Unnecessary, Kilgore Says

Senator Kilgore (D., W.Va.), a member of the military committee, said that in his opinion the bill is unnecessary. At the most, he said, the only legislation needed is a bill establishing a transportation fund "to get workers where they belong," and authority for the WMC to survey industries and fix employment ceilings.

The committee heard a different story, however, from Robert P. Patterson, acting secretary of war in a letter to Thomas made public yesterday. Patterson said that 1945 war production requirements already top anything to date, and may be increased.

BATTLE REFORMS AGAINST WILLIAMS

Wallace Opposition Carries Over To REA Appointment

Washington, Feb. 3 (AP)—The armed truce under which Senate Democrats suspended their civil war over the Henry Wallace Cabinet appointment may be shattered next week over Aubrey Williams, another presidential nominee.

Williams's appointment to head the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) comes before the Senate Agriculture Committee Tuesday for public hearings. There are signs that the same lineup of Southern Democrats and Republicans which came within one vote of forcing a nomination-killing showdown on the former Vice President's appointment as Secretary of Commerce has formed ranks against Williams.

McKellar Takes Lead

Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), who went off the Administration reservation to fight Wallace, already has assumed leadership in the battle against Williams, former National Youth Administration head. McKellar calls Williams a "waster of Government money."

To many of the Southern Democrats, Williams stands as a symbol of what they call the Left-Wing element of the party headed by Wallace.

Their assault, as in the Wallace attack, will be against the governmental spending theories they attribute to both men. Both also have strong backing from the CIO.

GOP Support Predicted

enator Wherry, of Nebraska, the minority whip, predicted Republicans may give more solid support to the Williams opposition than they did against Wallace.

Ten GOP senators jumped ranks at a crucial point in the Wallace parliamentary battle and the anti-Wallace coalition turned up a vote short. It had to be content with passage of a bill stripping the Commerce Department of Government lending agencies and postponement of action on the nomination until March 1.

While some Wallace supporters thought they detected a new note of unity among the Democrats as a result of this outcome, anti-New Dealers made it plain that the fight will go on.

Barkley Sees Spirit Of Unity

Senator Barkley (Ky.), democratic leader, generally credited with persuading Senator Walsh (D., Mass.) to cast the deciding vote against a coalition motion for a showdown, told a reporter he thought a "new spirit of co-operation" had grown up among the Democrats.

Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) said he was encouraged by the fact that National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan and Wallace had been brought together again during the controversy. There has been a coolness in the Wallace camp toward Hannegan since the Democratic National Convention last year when the chairman was accused by Wallace's backers of working against the former Vice President's nomination.

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Pepper Thanks Hannegan

"Hannegan did some very effective work for us," Pepper said. "He personally talked to about eighteen senators and I think he did some good for Wallace with some of them."

On the other hand, Senator Byrd (D., Va.) said the Administration need not think that it is going to have clear sailing in the future.

"We may have lost the fight to prevent Wallace's confirmation as Secretary of Commerce," he said, "but we have put the country on notice as to the issues involved. I don't think the people of the country want Wallace to have control of the vast lending authority involved in the RFC setup and I believe we have stopped that.

"This scrap is going on," he continued. "There are fundamental principles involved and we intend to keep fighting for them."

Fuel, Transport Still Snarled By Snow

[By the Associated Press]

Transportation and fuel services, snarled by a two-month snow blanket, continued tight today with embargoes on rail freight and appeals for more coal production. The only cheering note was a forecast of moderating weather for most of the nation.

United States Weather Bureau forecasters at Chicago saw no bitterly cold temperatures anywhere, but said the next unpleasant weather was developing in the Southwest, where freezing rain moved slowly eastward. From the mid-West light snow also sidled toward the East.

Nation-Wide Summary

The bureau's report gave this general summary of today's nation-wide weather conditions: Pacific Coast—seasonal rains with temperature of 46 at Seattle, Wash., and 54 at San Diego, Cal. Southwest — Considerable cloudiness, temperatures 46 at El Paso, Texas, and 55 at San Antonio, Texas; Middle West and Plains States—Extensive light precipitation, rain in lower Mississippi Valley, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Iowa; snow in the Dakotas and southwestern Minnesota; clearing skies in Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, with temperatures ranging from middle 30's in Oklahoma to 15 above zero in North Dakota and readings of around 5 degrees below in northern Wisconsin and upper Michigan. Ohio Valley—Considerable cloudiness, with intermittent snow flurries in upper portion, temperatures ranging from 10 to 20 above zero. Eastern Seaboard—Generally fair, temperatures slightly below normal ranging from 15 above at Boston, 18 in New York, 20 in Washington, to 47 at Miami, Fla.

At Buffalo, N.Y., a heretofore critical area, snow flurries had subsided and the wind had quieted, the bureau reported.

Coal Situation Critical

The coal situation remained the most critical. In Ohio, Gov. Frank J. Lausche ordered all State buildings closed for the week end, and New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey matched the order.

The Ohio Governor recommended a five-day week for all business in Ohio except war plants and essential institutions in a proclamation that suggested Monday would be the best day for the fuel-conserving holiday.

It will continue through April 1 and include all normal business establishments, schools, offices, museums, libraries and the like.

The Governor said his recommendation bore the approval of all business elements in the State and contained suggestions adopted at a meeting of the Governor's Emergency Council yesterday.

State, municipal and city offices, plus all schools, should continue to remain closed Mondays, he said.

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Milk Deliveries Cut

In New York it was tough-and-go from Albany to Buffalo. Charles H. Sells, State director of transportation and supplies in the emergency, said milk deliveries had been cut as much as 40 per cent in some cities. He warned that the egg shortage would increase, and that meat supplies were tight.

The Grange League Federation Exchange mobilized a fleet of 140 trucks to send feed to western New York farms, while in the New York harbor area the 3d Naval District announced the release of 16,800,000 gallons of fuel oil to civilians in New York, northern New Jersey and part of Connecticut.

In Philadelphia the heating situation was unchanged, although a forecast of slowly rising temperatures brought some hope for relief. At Towanda, Pa., Dr. E. E. Newhart, unable to reach a child pneumonia patient, was flown to the victim's home in a plane equipped with skis.

Coal Miners To Work

About 65,000 Pennsylvania anthracite miners went to work today following an appeal yesterday by the Solid Fuels Administration that they work a full day today at regular pay rates to help ease the critical coal shortage.

Only 7,200 miners were idle, Owen E. Williams, regional SFA representative, said.

"Approximately 150,000 tons of coal will be mined today," he said.

The miners who refused to work today said, "They just didn't want to establish a precedent of working at regular pay on Saturday," United Mine Workers' representative Peter Flyzik, of Coaldale, said.

Transport Snarled

The crux of the difficulty was in transportation, in a hopeless tangle because of heavy snows. Freight movement was reported considerably improved at Buffalo, N.Y., and moving more rapidly at Albany. New York State guardsmen have been assisting in getting yards cleared, but more than 4,000 Pennsylvania miners were idle because of a lack of freight cars.

Hence the ODT in Washington applied a four-day embargo on shipments of most civilian goods, except coal, in most of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and parts of Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

PLEA BRINGS 65,000 MINERS TO JOBS

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Feb. 3 (A. P.).—About 65,000 Pennsylvania anthracite miners went to work today following an appeal yesterday by the Solid Fuels Administration that they work a full day today at regular pay rates to help ease the critical coal shortage. Only 7,200 miners were idle, Owen E. Williams, regional SFA representative, said.

He estimated that 8,000 tons would be lost in the Pottsville area by the failure of 3,200 Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company miners to report and that 14,000 tons would be lost in the Coaldale region because 4,000 Lehigh Navigation Coal Company miners were idle.

"Approximately 150,000 tons of coal will be mined today," he said.

The miners who refused to work today said "they just didn't want to establish a precedent of working at regular pay on Saturday," United Mine Workers' Representative Peter Flyzik of Coaldale, said.

Reports Soft Coal Loss.

Washington, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—A soft coal production loss of about 386,000 tons during the week ended January 27 was reported today by the Solid Fuels Administration. Delayed movement of 6,992 railroad cars due to bad weather was held chiefly responsible.

Secretary Ickes said that production totaled 11,680,000 tons, compared with 11,960,000 tons the previous week and 12,830,000 tons the same week last year. Consumption exceeded production by nearly 11,000,000 tons in December. Stocks held by industrial consumers and retail bituminous stocks held by industrial consumers and retail dealers on January 1 dwindled to an average thirty-two days' supply with many plants and coal yards having far less, Mr. Ickes said.

HOLLYWOOD FILM EXTRAS END STRIKE

Hollywood, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—The Screen Players Union instructed its members to go back to work today, ending a one-day walkout of extras at major film studios.

Members of the union, which claims to represent 3,000 extras, picketed studios yesterday.

S. P. U. members agreed to go back to their jobs after producers announced that they would immediately enter negotiations to settle differences arising from a jurisdictional dispute between the independent S. P. U. and the A. F. of L. Screen Actors Guild.

Michael Jeffers, business representative for the S. P. U., said the walkout was a protest against what he said was the producers' repudiation of the union's certification by the National Labor Relations Board as the bargaining agent for the extras. A spokesman for the producers said the S. P. U. was trying to force upon them a closed shop without waiting for the orderly processes of collective bargaining.

Mr. Jeffers said the work stoppage was halted at the request of the War Labor Board and NLRB.

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Wickard Says Farmers Look To Full Output After War

Washington, Feb. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt was informed by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, today that farmers are looking forward to a peace of full agricultural production freed of prewar AAA crop-restriction programs.

The Secretary expressed the opinion, however, that achievement of this farmer goal would depend more largely upon lines of action pursued by industry and Government rather than upon anything that agriculture itself might do.

In his annual report to the President, Secretary Wickard said agriculture should be able to produce 50 per cent more food and fiber in the postwar years than before the war.

Foresees Stupendous Amount

Manpower freed by peace, plentiful supplies of farm machinery and application of new technological developments will make possible, he said, the production of a stupendous quantity of farm commodities.

Mr. Wickard cautioned, however, that peace "will almost surely bring some decline in the demand of agricultural products. In the absence of vigorous measures to prevent such a misfortune, peace could bring a severe decline in the demand."

Hence, it is imperative, the Secretary declared, that substitutes be found for war-induced demands—military, lend-lease and war-prosperous civilian demands. Otherwise, a return to crop control would become necessary.

Substitutes Suggested

Mr. Wickard outlined these possible substitutes for the war demands:

1. "All-out" industrial production providing non-farm groups with a high level of purchasing power with which to buy farm products.

2. Government subsidization of consumption by low-income families.

3. Foreign-trade policies which will encourage export of surplus farm products.

"Large farm production can be continued," Wickard asserted, "only if we have all-out industrial production as well. If industrial production falls, agricultural production must decline also. Industry and agriculture furnish a market for each other, the size of which depend on the degree of their activity."

Dependence Cited

In words obviously directed to growers, the Secretary said farmers have sometimes not realized their dependence on nonfarm employment, fair wages and salaries, and good consumer incomes.

Wickard said full industrial employment in itself would not absorb all that agriculture would be able to produce. He said that under present war-favorable income patterns, millions of families receive insufficient incomes to feed and clothe themselves adequately.

He recommended that consumption of such families be increased by means of food stamp, school lunch and similar programs.

Other Ideas Given

"Even with such programs added to full employment, the demand for farm products will still not fully equal the country's farm production capacity," he said.

"In the war years we have been providing foods and other farm products to our allies, as well as to our own armed forces and civilians. After the war, therefore, we shall need a substitute for the lend-lease shipments; otherwise, agriculture's export acreage will have to be reduced."

This means, Wickard said, that this country must have considerable farm export trade, not merely for world relief purposes, but on a permanent commercial basis.

Discusses Export Problem

In order to sell abroad, he said, this country will have to do something about its farm-price structure and help provide possible foreign buyers with funds with which to buy American farm commodities. In this connection, Wickard pointed out that the United States has raised its farm prices considerably above their normal world relationship — a situation which will have to be corrected if the country expects to develop farm export trade.

In the matter of providing foreign countries with purchasing power, Wickard declared this country must make up its mind to import goods from abroad if it hopes to sell abroad.

Calls For Preparation

"It is necessary," he said, "to prepare for this development. The best preparation is full employment and a high national income, which will sustain both exports and imports on a high level. Experience shows that in prosperous times we absorb increased imports without difficulty. The problem can only be met by developing a vigorous export trade, based if necessary on a foreign lending program.

"Any other course would mean price declines and unemployment at once, because it would pile up surpluses of goods."

In addition to full markets, agriculture looks to the Government, Wickard said, for programs designed to improve public services and facilities of rural people, such as housing, health services and hospitals, schools, rural electrification, and social security for farm operators and workers.

NEWSPRINT CUT FEARED

WPB Indicates Present Quotas Can't Be Kept Up

Washington, Feb. 3 (AP)—The War Production Board announced today it might be impossible to maintain present quotas of newsprint for newspapers through the second quarter of the year.

The announcement followed a meeting this week of the Newspaper Industry Advisory Committee, whose publisher members recommended there be no change in present newsprint allotments in the forthcoming quarter.

Uncertain Factors

"There are many uncertain factors that may develop in the next 30 days which might make it impossible to maintain present consumption quotas," the WPB said in a statement relating to action taken at the conference with newspaper industry spokesmen.

The WPB reported an "extremely tight supply situation" in all pulpwood products, particularly in ground wood, fine and book papers produced in this country, largely because of military demands for nitrating pulp and the inability of pulp producers to keep up with expanding demand.

Real Reduction Taken

"Newspaper publishers already have taken a real reduction in the area of usable newsprint, owing to the fact that their basic weight could not be reduced, while users of other papers have been able to conserve paper to their advantage by reducing basic weights," the official account of the closed meeting said.

"The committee went on record as believing that newsprint stocks and prospective supplies warrant a continuation of the present allowable newspaper consumption quotas, at least during the first six months of 1945."

The newspaper spokesmen called attention to what was termed increasing use of newsprint paper in the magazine and commercial printing industries, as well as allocations to the Foreign Economic Administration for shipment abroad.

Inroads On Supply

"Continued drain on newsprint supply to nonessential uses and by former nonnewsprint users, as well as governmental requirements would necessitate a reduction of consumption by all newspaper publishers," the industry committee said.

In view of such inroads on the newsprint supply, the committee continued, continuance of present quotas for newspapers must depend upon "strict economy in use, intelligent distribution of available supplies and minimum of ex-quota appeal grants." Ex-quota grants are those made by WPB to alleviate hardship under regularly assigned newsprint allotments.

Revival of the proposals for 30-pound newsprint, which would spread the existing pulp tonnage over a larger amount of paper, was indicated in the announcement that Canadian newsprint authorities have suggested a new conference on the subject.

MEANWHILE, COL. ERNST VON HAMMER, GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR, MADE THREE FALSE STARTS ON HIS BROADCAST BEFORE HE FINALLY COMPLETED IT ON ANOTHER PROGRAM. THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE WAS AN HOUR LATE AND THE DNB AGENCY WAS OFF THE AIR FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF, JUMBLING TWO PROGRAMS WHEN IT RETURNED. BUT EVEN AFTER THE BROADCASTS WERE RESUMED, NOTHING WAS SAID

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F THE RESULTS OF THE AIR ATTACK ON BERLIN.

ONE BROADCAST DENIED THAT RESIDENTS OF THE CAPITAL HAD BEEN ORDERED INTO CELLARS WITH STOCKS OF WATER AND BREAD BECAUSE OF THE IMMINENCE OF SOVIETSHELLING.

ALTHOUGH NO ENEMY FIGHTERS INTERFERED WITH THE FORTRESS AND LIBERATOR FORMATIONS, SOME OF THE MORE THAN 900 MUSTANG AND THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER PLANES SCREENING THE ATTACK SHOT DOWN AT LEAST 21 GERMAN AIRCRAFT IN WIDE-RANGING SWEEPS.

ONE THUNDERBOLT GROUP CAUGHT 15 SINGLE-ENGINE ENEMY FIGHTERS JUST AFTER THEIR TAKE-OFF FROM A FIELD EAST OF BERLIN AND SHOT DOWN NINE. A GROUP OF MUSTANGS SHOT DOWN 12 NAZI PLANES. THERE WERE SEVERAL CLAIMS OF GERMAN AIRCRAFT DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

IN STRAFING ATTACKS IN THE HAMBURG AREA, A TROOP TRAIN AND 20 LOCOMOTIVES WERE HIT AND SEVEN OIL CARS AND 25 FREIGHT CARS WERE DESTROYED.

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LT.COL.ELWIN RIGHETTI, SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF., AND LT.BERNARD H.HOWES, 872 PARK STREET, STAUGHTON, MASS., SHARED HONORS IN THE DAY'S FIGHTER KILLS WITH THREE EACH.

TWO AERIAL VICTORIES EACH WERE CREDITED TO MAJ.PAUL CONGER, 560 BOULEVARD WAY, PIEDMONT, CALIF.; CAPT.FELIX D.WILLIAMSON, ROUTE 2, CORDELE, GA.; CAPT.CAMERON N.HART, 633 WEST WATER STREET, ELMIRA, N.Y., AND LT.RICHARD G.GIBBS, 44 WEST CHESTER STREET, NANTUCKET ISLE, MASS.

LT.LESTER S.SPIECKER, 930 SOUTH MONROE STREET, MONROE, MICH., AND LT. DUDLE M.AMOS, GREENWICH, CON

AND LT. DUDLEY M.AMOS, GREENWICH, CONN., SHARED ONE AERIAL VICTORY AND AMOS SCORED ANOTHER ALONE.

IN STRAFING RUNS, FIGHTER PILOTS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 78 RAILWAY CARS AND 32 LOCOMOTIVES, HIT FIVE AMMUNITION SHEDS, TWO SWITCH TOWERS AND SEVEN OIL CARS, AND SHOT UP A GERMAN TROOP TRAIN MOVING WESTWARD NEAR NEUMUNSTER.

E, ONEKAD THE PILOTS ATTACKING THE TROOP TRAIN, FIRST LT.MAURICE

NEAR NEUMUNSTER.

ONE OF THE PILOTS ATTACKING THE TROOP TRAIN, FIRST LT.MAURICE MORRIS, OF KALAMAZOO, MICH., SAID "GERMAN SOLDIERS PILED OUT, HEADING FOR OPEN FIELDS AND SCRAMBLING ON TOP OF EACH OTHER TRYING TO ESCAPE OUR MACHINEGUN FIRE."

CREDITED WITH ONE VICTORY EACH IN THE AIR FIGHTS WERE CAPT. JOHN C.FEHINGER, 341 LINCOLN AVE., LIMA, OHIO, CAPT.WILLIAM H.LEWIS, 695 SOUTH MADISON AVE., PASADENA, CALIF., FIRST LT.FRANK M.OGDEN, 3RD.,

SOU.
3516 EAST 61ST ST., KANSAS CITY, MO., SECOND LT.PHILIP G.KUHN, 3521 JOHN "A" ST., DEARBORN, MICH., AND SECOND LT.PATRICK L.MOORE, BOX 344, GRIFFIN, IND.

FIRST LT.KEITH R.MCGINNIS, 917 LOCUST ST., DES MOINES, IOWA, DESTROYED FOUR PLANES ON THE GROUND AND FIRST LT. FRANK E.OITER, OF 75 EAST 219TH ST., EUCLID, OHIO, SECOND LT.PAUL S.OSTRANDER, 4129 NORTHEAST 51ST ST., SEATTLE, WASH., SECOND LT.EARL L.STIER, OF 213 FIFTH AVE., WEST BEND, WIS., GOT TWO EACH ON THE GROUND.

CREDITED WITH DESTRUCTION OF ONE EACH ON THE GROUND WERE FIRST LT. BROOKS J.LILES, ROUTE 2, CLAYTON, N.C.; SECOND LT.JAMES M.FARMER, 343 ADELLE ST., JACKSON, MISS., SECOND LT.WARREN S.BLODGETT, CABOT, VA., AND SECOND LT.JOHN S.BOND, 304 EAST FIRST ST., HAYDEN, IND.

RW104AEW

Add London (Russian (Yesishlie) xxx other material.

AS THE BATTLE FOR THE ODER WAS JOINED, AMERICAN AIRMEN STRUCK A MASSIVE ADVANCE BLOW IN THE BATTLE FOR BERLIN WITH MORE THAN 1,000 FLYING FORTRESSES SHOWERING 3,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES ON THE CENTER OF THE AXIS CITADEL TO DISRUPT GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS TO THE EASTERN FRONT.

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THE BATTLE FOR THE ODER WAS NOT CONFINED TO THE AREA NEAR BERLIN, BUT ALSO RAGED ALONG ITS MIDDLE AND UPPER COURSES A POINT NEAR THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER. BERLIN SAID THE WEST BANK TOWN OF STEINAU, 100 MILES SOUTHEAST OF FRANKFURT, WAS UNDER SIEGE. THE GARRISON AT BRESLAU, SILESIAN CAPITAL 34 MILES SOUTHEAST OF STEINAU, ALSO WAS FIGHTING DESPERATELY TO HOLD THAT GREAT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER.

IN EAST PRUSSIA THE ENCIRCLED CAPITAL OF KONIGSBERG STILL HELD OUT AND MOSCOW REPORTED IT LOOKED "LIKE A VOLCANO" AS GEN. IVAN CHERNIAKHOVSKY'S THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY FORCES FOUGHT IN ITS SUBURBS AND POURED STREAMS OF SHELLS AND TRACER BULLETS INTO GERMAN-HELD BUILDINGS.

A182

HEAVY FIGHTING ALSO RAGED AT ELBING AND MARIENBURG, ON THE BORDER OF DANZIG TERRITORY SOUTHWEST OF KONIGSBERG, THE GERMANS SAID. THE ENEMY WAS TRYING TO HOLD THESE TOWNS AS A CORRIDOR FOR

30.24-22667

THOUSANDS OF POCKETED GERMAN TROOPS TRYING TO FIGHT THEIR WAY OUT OF THE TRAP SOUTH OF KONIGSBERG.

IN THE ALMOST FORGOTTEN BATTLE OF BUDAPEST ANOTHER RUSSIAN ARMY WAS ANNIHILATING THE LAST REMNANTS OF A NAZI SUICIDE GARRISON. PROBABLY FORESHADOWING THE END OF THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL SIEGE, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND PRAISED THE STAND OF ITS "BRAVE GARRISON" AND DISCLOSED THAT THE FEW TROOPS LEFT HAD BEEN COMPRESSED INTO A NARROW SPACE AROUND THE ROYAL CASTLE IN BUDA, THE WESTERN SIDE OF BUDAPEST, AND WERE BEING SUPPLIED BY AI

GH310PEW

A/U.S.BOMBER BASE---FIRST ADD BERLIN BOMBERS X X TURRET GUNNER.

"WE JUST POURED IT IN THERE," SAID LT.JOSEPH HOROFF, BOMBARDIER OF 768 SARATOGA AVE., BROOKLYN,N.Y. "IT WAS WIDE OPEN AND YOU JUST COULDN'T MISS. IT SURE LOOKED GOOD TO ME." (Wheeler)

"THERE WAS A LOT OF STUFF BLOWING UP," REPORTED STAFF SGT.RICHARD SURPHIN, WAIST GUNNER, OF VASSAR, MICH., WHO FLEW HIS LAST MISSION. "WE COULD SEE WHERE WE TORE HELL OUT OF IT."

CAPT.WILLIAM T.JOHNSON, AIR COMMANDER FLYING HIS 43RD MISSION, LED A GROUP FORMATION WITH CAPT.JAMES R.GILMORE OF MILLERVILLE, GA., AS LEAD PILOT.

TECH.SGT.ALBERT LONDON, RADIO OPERATOR, OF 239 SOUTH ALDEN ST., PHILADELPHIA, A MEMBER OF GIRLMORE'S CREW, SLAPPED HIS FELLOWS ON THE BACK, AND SHOUTED, "WE DON'T GO BACK TO BERLIN AGAIN."

COL.THEODORE R.MILTON OF WASHINGTON, D.C., COMMANDER OF THE GROUP AND A VETERAN OF THE FIRST BIG RAID ON BERLIN LAST MARCH 6, SAID PRELIMINARY PICTURES OF TODAY'S RAID SHOWED BERLIN SPOTTED WITH GREAT FIRES.

FLAK WAS DESCRIBED AS "MEDIUM TO INTENSE"---VARYING AS THE BOMBERS SWEPT OVER THE CITY---BUT SGT.RAYMOND MAGILSON OF PITTSBURGH, PA., EXCLAIMED "I NEVER SAW SO MUCH FLAK IN ALL MY LIFE."

LT.DONALD O.FUNK OF FERRON, UTAH, PILOT OF THE "NEVADA AVENGER," SAID THE FLAK WAS ACCURATE.

FLIGHT OFFICER HAROLD E.MARSH, BOMBARDIER OF LITTLETON, MASS., REPORTED DUMPING HIS BOMBS "EXACTLY AS BRIEFED" AND BALL TURRET GUNNER SGT.ROBERT L.STEED OF PARIS,TEX., DECLARED "I FOLLOWED 'EM RIGHT ON DOWN AND THEY WERE RIGHT ON THE MONEY."

"THE TARGET WAS JUST WIDE OPEN," SAID SGT.JOSEPH MAURER, GUNNER OF 4539 NORTH 18TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

"WIDE OPEN, AND WE PUT DOWN A BEAUTIFUL PATTERN," CHIMED IN THE BALL TURRET GUNNER OF ANOTHER FORTRESS, SGT.RAYMOND COURTNEY OF ATLANTIC, PA.

CAPT.KENNETH S.LORD OF 28 UNDERHILL ST., STAMFORD,CONN., LEAD SHIP NAVIGATOR, SAID THE TREMENDOUS ARMADA RODE TAIL WIND ALL THE WAY TO THE TARGET, COMING IN OVER BERLIN AT MORE THAN 300 MILES PER HOUR.

"IT WAS AN HOUR AND 15 MINUTES FROM THE DUTCH COAST TO BERLIN---AND NEARLY FOUR HOURS COMING OUT AGAIN," SAID CAPTAIN BENNETT. "IT WAS MY FIFTH TRIP TO BERLIN AND BELIEVE ME, THE JERRIES MUST HAVE KNOWN I WAS COMING. THAT FLAK WAS RIGHT AT ME."

LT.ROBERT JFISHER, PILOT OF 4142 AMITY ROAD, DEER PARK, CINCINNATI, REPORTED HIS LOAD OF BOMBS WAS "RIGHT ON THE BUTTON."

HIS CREW INCLUDED LT.EMMETT CULHENE, CO-PILOT OF 561 WEST MOUND ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y.; LT.ROBERT H.OBERMEYER, NAVIGATOR OF 3430 WABASH AVE., CINCINNATI; STAFF SGT.RALPH BUTLER, BOMBARDIER OF SANDY, UTAH; TECH.SGT.EDWARD KENNECK, RADIO OPERATOR, 1649 GLENCOE ST., DENVER, COL.; TECH.SGT.JOSEPH GOODE, TOP TURRET GUNNER, HUDDLESTON, VA.; STAFF SGT.ROBERT E.WORK, WAIST GUNNER, DENVER, COL., AND SGTS. RAUSH AND STAFFORD.

GROUP OBSERVER OF THE MISSION WAS LT.ROY DOBSON OF BOWDON, GA., WHO FLEW WITH CAPTAIN GILMORE.

RH317PEW

Add London Brg 3 (Paris) x x h a soft peace.

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NEWSPAPERS IN GERMANY CARRIED A STORY INSPIRED BY PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS STATING:

"THE THREE NATIONS MAY BE OF DIFFERENT OPINION ON MANY POINTS, BUT IN ONE WAY THEY ARE COMPLETELY UNITED AND THAT IS IN THE DEEPEST HATRED WITH THE INTENTION TO DESTROY THE GERMAN NATION. NO MATTER HOW SUCH INTENTIONS ARE BEING PROCLAIMED, THE AIM TO ENSLAVE GERMANY REMAINS."

GH137PEW

LONDON, FEB 3-(AP)-A MYSTERIOUS BROADCAST HEARD IN LONDON TODAY SAID "RUMORS ARE SWEEPING BERLIN THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND INTENDS TO DECLARE BERLIN AN OPEN CITY BUT GERMAN ARMY CIRCLES DECLARE THERE IS NO TRUTH IN IT."

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LISTENING POST HEARD THE BROADCAST BUT COULD NOT TRACE ITS ORIGIN.

DN448AEW

BROADCASTS PRECEDE NEW YORK

LONDON, FEB. 3--THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORP. REPORTED TONIGHT THAT AMERICAN PATROLS HAD PUSHED WITHIN TWO MILES OF MANILA. IT QUOTED AN AMERICAN RADIO CORRESPONDENT ON LUZON AS BROADCASTING:

"WE GOT WITHIN A COUPLE OF MILES OF MANILA AND WHILE WE KNEW THERE WERE A CERTAIN NUMBER OF JAPANESE IN THE VICINITY THEY DID NOT CHALLENGE OUR PATROL. I DON'T THINK THERE IS MUCH BETWEEN US AND MANILA."

KA336PEW

LONDON, FEB. 3-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT ISSUED A CRYPTIC ORDER OF THE DAY TODAY TO HIS TROOPS ON THE WESTERN FRONT THE BERLIN RADIO QUOTING IT AS SAYING: "ORDERS FOR WHAT WE HAVE TO DO HAVE BEEN GIVEN. COMRADES, NOW MORE THAN EVER WE MUST BE WATCHFUL."

FD847AEW

Y JAMES KING
LONDON, SUNDAY, FEB. 4-(AP)-BARON ROBERT GILBERT VANSITTART, BRITAIN'S LEADING EXPONENT OF A HARSH PEACE FOR GERMANY, CHARGED TODAY THAT THE FREE GERMAN COMMITTEE IN MOSCOW HOPED TO PRESERVE THE GERMAN ARMY IN SOME FORM AFTER THE WAR.

VANSITTART SAID THAT REPORTS OF RUSSIAN INTENTIONS TO SET UP THE COMMITTEE--COMPOSED LARGELY OF CAPTURED GERMAN OFFICERS--AS A REGIME IN EAST PRUSSIA OR SOME OTHER SOVIET-OCCUPIED PART OF GERMANY WERE INSPIRED BY WHAT HE CALLED GERMAN "STOOGES" IN THE UNITED STATES AND HE ASSERTED THAT THE RUSSIANS WOULD NOT BE DUPED.

"X X XTHE REAL PURPOSE OF THESE GERMANS IS TO PRESERVE THE GERMAN ARMY IN SOME FORM," VANSITTART WROTE IN THE SUNDAY DISPATCH. "THAT WAS CLEAR FROM THE COMMITTEE'S OWN UTTERANCES AND COMPOSITIONS."

HE ASSERTED THAT THE COMMITTEE "HAS AN ADMIXTURE OF GERMAN COMMUNISTS BUT THE OPERATIVE PART ALWAYS HAS BEEN A GROUP--GROWING BY CAPTURE--OF 'FREE' GERMAN GENERALS AND THEIR MILITARIST UNDERLINGS. THEY SOUGHT RUSSIAN FAVOR--LATE IN THE DAY--BY PRETENDING THROUGH THEIR BROADCASTS TO DISRUPT THE GERMAN ARMY, WHICH IS FIGHTING TO THE BITTER END. BUT ALL THE WHILE THEY WERE PLAYING THEIR OWN COVERT GAME. THEIR LEIT MOTIF WAS ALWAYS THE SAME X X X 'SAVE THE GERMAN ARMY' X X X 'IT WILL GIVE US BARGAINING POWER'".

VANSITTART, A PRIVY COUNCILLOR, SAID "THE GAME HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY PLAYED BEFORE TO PRESERVE THE CADRES" BUT THAT THIS TIME THE GERMANS ARE DEALING WITH THE RUSSIANS WHO ARE "MORE LIKELY THAN ANYONE ELSE TO SEE THROUGH THE ULTIMATE INTENTIONS OF THE GERMANS, WHOM THEY HAVE USED FOR AN INTELLIGIBLE THOUGH UNFULFILLED PURPOSE AND WHO ARE NOW HOPING ULTIMATELY TO USE THEIR CAPTORS."

SN1119PEW

Add Paris W Front (Bealmear) xxx FEB 4 1945 rev

THE AMERICANS HAD CLEARED THE GERMANS FROM HALF OF THE THREE-BY-THREE MILE EASTERN STRIP OF BELGIUM EAST AND NORTHEAST OF ST. VITH, THE LAST BELGIAN SOIL STILL IN ENEMY HANDS, CAPTURING THREE TOWNS.

IN SOUTHERN ALSACE, LT. GEN. JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY'S FRENCH FIRST ARMY MOPPED UP THE LAST GERMAN RESISTANCE IN COLMAR, FAMED AS THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE SCULPTOR OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

WITHOUT WAITING FOR THE CLEANUP, OTHER UNITS SWEPT SOUTH BOTH EAST AND WEST OF THE CITY FOUR TO FIVE MILES. FIVE OR SIX MORE TOWNS WERE LIBERATED, AND THE ONCE-STRONG GERMAN COLMAR POCKET APPEARED TO BE ON THE VERGE OF COLLAPSE.

ENEMY REARGUARDS FOUGHT BACK FIERCELY TO KEEP OPEN THE ROADS OF ESCAPE. FORTY-EIGHT MILES OF THE RHINE'S WEST BANK SOUTH OF STRASBOURG--13 MORE THAN YESTERDAY--NOW WERE IN ALLIED HANDS.

THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN NORTHERN ALSACE WAS LIKEWISE STEPPING UP ITS ASSAULT, AND DROVE THE LAST RESISTANCE FROM OFFENDORF, 11 MILES NORTH OF STRASBOURG.

THREE MILES FARTHER NORTH AND TWO MILES FROM THE RHINE, LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S TROOPS OCCUPIED ROHRWILLER, VIRTUALLY LIQUIDATING THE NAZI CORRIDOR WHICH ONCE MENACED STRASBOURG FROM THE NORTH.

THE AMERICANS STILL WERE HELD UP AT OBERHOFFEN, 15 MILES NORTH OF STRASBOURG, WHERE FORCES THRUSTING BACK ACROSS THE MODER RIVER WERE ENGAGED IN HARD FIGHTING FOR THE THIRD STRAIGHT DAY.

FIGHTERBOMBERS LASHED AT THE GERMANS THERE AND IN SOUTHERN ALSACE, WHERE THE RAILWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE RHINE DUE EAST OF COLMAR ALSO WAS UNDER ALLIED ARTILLERY FIRE. FEB 4 1945

THE REMAINDER OF THE WESTERN FRONT WAS IN AN OMINOUS LULL EXCEPT FOR THE THIRD ARMY INVASION OF THE REICH IN THE MOSELLE VALLEY BETWEEN LUXEMBOURG AND THE SAAR.

HERE THE 94TH INFANTRY DIVISION CLEARED THE CAMPHOLZ WOODS, THREE MILES INSIDE GERMANY AND 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LUXEMBOURG CITY, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID.

~~MA JOR ENEMY ASSAULT.~~ Add Rocherath 38th Pvt (Ball) xx regimental adjutant

CAPT.STRATTON COLLIER, JR., 20007 NORTH PRAIRIE AVE., DALLAS, TEXAS, IN COMMAND, GUIDED AN AMERICAN TANK INTO POSITION, THEN PERSONALLY DIRECTED FIRE AGAINST GERMAN TANKS STRIKING DOWN THE ROAD.

THE SERVICE COMPANY CHECKED THE ENEMY, PERMITTING OTHER UNITS TO SET UP DEFENSES FOR THE NAZI FURY WHICH WAS TO BREAK TIME AND AGAIN ON THEM.

THAT NIGHT---IT WAS SUNDAY, DEC.17---GERMAN TANKS AND INFANTRY CHARGED THE FIRST BATTALION COMMAND POST. THEY WERE BEATEN OFF BY A FEW LINE DOUGHBOYS AND HEADQUARTERS CLERKS MANNING LIGHT MACHINEGUNS AND BAZOOKAS.

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AT THE SAME TIME A COMPANY COMMANDED BY CAPT. ROY Z.WHITE, NEW BRITAIN CONN., AND REINFORCED BY A HANDFUL OF STRAGGLERS, STOPPED ANOTHER ATTACK IN ITS POSITIONS. WHITE'S CREW IGNORED A GERMAN SURRENDER OR DIE ULTIMATUM AND DROVE OFF THREE MORE ASSAULTS.

THE NEXT MORNING GERMAN TANKS AND INFANTRY CHARGED MILDREN'S BATTALION FRONT AGAIN. THIS TIME COMPANY B, UNDER CAPT.WILLIAM S. MCCART OF 1276 FRANKLIN AVE., COLUMBUS OHIO, SENT THE ENEMY SKULKING BACK.

RECKLESSLY THE GERMANS THREW MORE TANKS INTO THE ATTACK ON THE THIRD DAY, WHEN THE BATTLE BECAME A FREE-FOR-ALL. THERE WAS NO SEMBLANCE OF ANY FRONT LINE--MILDREN'S MEN WERE NOW COMPLETELY CUT OFF FROM THEIR SUPPLIES AND THEY FOUGHT WITH WHAT THEY HAD FROM BASEMENTS, ATTCIS AND BARNS. ONE UNSUCCESSFUL FORAY ALONE COST THE GERMANS NINE TANKS.

DURING THE FOUR DAYS OF FIGHTING A COUPLE OF BATTALION HEADQUARTERS OFFICERS DID SOME NEAT IMPROVISING.

30.24 – 22669

LT. SIDNEY B. DANE, CHICAGO, ILL., ROUNDED UP A HERD OF CATTLE, COAXED THEM ONTO A ROAD AND ESTABLISHED AN EFFECTIVE BLOCK AGAINST ENEMY TANKS.

LT. HOWARD EMMERISH, 2635 DENNIS ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO, PERCHED ATOP A ROADSIDE BUILDING, SCORED BULLSEYES WITH ANTI-TANK GRENADES PITCHED INTO THE TURRET OF AN ATTACKING TANK.

IN ONE GRIM FIGHT A COUPLE OF PLATOONS FROM C COMPANY COMMANDED BY CAPT. EDWARD C. ROLLINGS, 1546 HILDEBRAND ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., SCATTERED A GERMAN ATTACK LED BY 11 TANKS, KILLED FIFTY OF THE ENEMY AND RESCUED 25 COMRADES WHO HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONER.

SEVEN MEN FROM D COMPANY, COMMANDED BY LT. MICHAEL E.MATUSKA, 455 ESSI ST., HADLEY, MASS., OVERPOWERED THEIR GERMAN GUARDS AND GOT BACK INTO THE FIGHT. SGT. PAUL HEPLER, ELSIE, NEBR., WAS CAPTURED TWICE AND WAS LIBERATED TWICE.

THE 38TH'S SECOND BATTALION, COMMANDED BY LT. COL. JACK MORRIS, PAYETTE, IDAHO, WAS SPEARHEADING A RUHR ATTACK WHEN VON RUNDSTEDT'S STORM BROKE, AND IT WOUND UP IN A BLOODY, DEFENSIVE BATTLE.

COMPANY E, UNDER LT. ALLEN MCELROY, MORGAN CITY, LA., GOT TANGLED WITH 12 GERMAN TANKS LED BY A CAPTURED AMERICAN SHERMAN. THE COMPANY TOOK HEAVY CASUALTIES AND WAS EJECTED FROM ITS POSITIONS, BUT IT FOUGHT ITS WAY BACK.

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DOUGHBOYS OF COMPANY E, UNDER CAPT. JOHN W. DUMONT, 341 CLAREMONT ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, FOUGHT OFF THREE TANK AND INFANTRY ATTACKS AND KILLED 75 GERMANS.

CAPT. JOSEPH SKAGGS, OF LACROSSE, WIS., COMMANDER OF COMPANY G, ESTABLISHED A DEFENSE AROUND REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS. HIS MEN KNOCKED OUT FIVE TANKS WITH BAZOOKAS.

TWO KILLS EACH WERE SCORED BY TEAMS COMPOSED OF PVT. SAMUEL N. DISTEFANO, CANONSBURG, PA., AND PVT. JOSEPH T. NEMEC, 3004 SOUTH PULASKI RD., CHICAGO, AND PVT. EUGENE GULLEN, 336 VIRGINIA AVE., JERSEY CITY, N.J., AND PVT. ALBERT BRUNER, 752 EAST WALNUT ST., EVANSVILLE, N.C.

SGT. ALFRED L.MADDUX, OF TRION, GA., GOT THE FIFTH.

AN ANTI-TANK COMPANY UNDER CAPT. JAMES LOVE., OF BUTTE, MONT., MEANWHILE FOUND ITSELF DOUBLING IN BRASS.

WHILE ALL THE MEN WHO COULD BE SPARED BROUGHT IN THE RIFLE COMPANIES, THE REMAINDER MANNED ANTI-TANK WEAPONS AND THWARTED AN ATTACK BY A SPEARHEAD OF 20 ENEMY TANKS.

WHEN TEN MORE TANKS MADE ANOTHER ATTACK WITH INFANTRY SUPPORT, LOVE TOOK COMMAND OF AN AMERICAN TANK WHICH DESTROYED A TIGER.

THESE THRUSTS COST THE GERMANS NINE TANKS, INCLUDING TWO KNOCKED OUT BY A BAZOOKA FIRED BY PVT. ISABEL SALAZAR, OF 7640 AVENUE I, HOUSTON, TEXAS, A COOK'S HELPER WHO LEFT THE KITCHEN TO JOIN THE FIGHT.

[illegible] WHEN LAUNCHED.

Add A Belgian-German Frontier – Rockets (Hawkins) xx launched,

THIS WEAPON WAS NEW TO MANY TROOPS AGAINST WHOM IT WAS USED IN RECENT WEEKS. ITS EMPLOYMENT GAVE RISE TO REPORTS OF A MYSTERIOUS NEW "SILENT" ROCKET BECAUSE WHILE IT IS NOISY AT THE START, IT FALLS ALMOST VERTICALLY AND WITH LITTLE SOUND. THE WURFKOERPERS ALSO ARE OFTEN CONFUSED WITH THE NEBELWERFERS, MUCH SMALLER ROCKETS LAUNCHED FROM A SIX-BARRELLED PROJECTOR.

Add On The Alsatian Front – Colmar – (Goldberg) xx continued

LATE THIS AFTERNOON, COLMAR QUIETED DOWN AFTER THE INITIAL TUMULT OVER THE CITY'S LIBERATION. WOMEN AND CHILDREN THRONGED THE STREETS IN ALSATIAN COSTUMES. MAYOR EDUARD RICHARD RETURNED TO THE CITY HALL WHICH WAS DECORATED AGAIN WITH THE TRICOLOR, AN AMERICAN FLAG AND THE RED BATTLE ENSIGN OF THE BRITISH NAVY--APPARENTLY THE ONLY BRITISH FLAG TO BE FOUND HURRIEDLY IN COLMAR.

SPORTING A GERMAN FLAG THEY SEIZED IN A VACATED GERMAN BARRACKS WERE PVT. RICHARD PONCA, OF 354 EAST MAIN ST., NORRISTOWN, PA., PVT. WILLIAM HIGGINS, OF 26 YONKERS ST., YONKERS, N.Y., AND PT. ROBERT TYHURST, LEONARD, MO.

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OUTSIDE OF LIBERATED COLMAR, THE BATTLE CONTINUED AND THE GERMANS AERE PULLING OUT ACROSS THE RHINE UNDER A HAIL OF ARTILLERY FIRE.

ALLIED TROOPS WERE CLOSING ON NEUF-BRISACH, WHERE THE RAILWAY CROSSES THE RHINE-RHONE CANAL. BOTH THIS BRIDGE AND THE ONE TO THE EAST SPANNING THE RHINE AT ALT-BREISACH STILL WERE INTACT AND CARRYING A HEAVY FLOW OF TRAFFIC.

THE GERMANS ALSO WERE FLEEING BY FERRY AND TEMPORARY BRIDGES FARTHER SOUTH, WHICH LIKEWISE WERE BEING HAMMERED BY ALLIED GUNS.

IT IS PROBABLE THE GERMANS ARE USING A BRIDGE AT NAMBSHEIM, SIX MILES SOUTH OF ALT-BREISACH, IN THE EVACUATION OF FORCES ONCE BELIEVED TO NUMBER 25,000 MEN.

THE AMERICAN ATTACKS TO CLEAR THE RHINE NORTH OF STRASBOURG WERE RUNNING INTO STIFFER RESISTANCE. A COUNTERATTACK WAS BEATEN OFF AT ROHRWILLER, 13 MILES NORTHEAST OF STRASBOURG, AND THE ALLIES WERE FORCED TO MAKE A RETIREMENT NEAR HERRLISHEIM, A MILE AND A HALF FARTHER SOUTH.

TACTICAL WARPLANES IN POOR FLYING WEATHER CONCENTRATED ON THE ESCAPE HATCH AT NEUF-BREISACH, WHICH WAS BOMBED AND STRAFED BY TWO WAVES OF THUNDERBOLTS.

PILOTS REPORTED HALF THE BUILDINGS IN THE ANCIENT TOWN WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

LT.NORMAN WASPE, 4509 CLEARVIEW AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO, SAID HE WAS FORCED TO BOMB FROM LESS THAN 1,000 FEET BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER.

EAST OF THE RHINE, NORTH-BOUND TRAINS ON THE FREIBURG-OFFENBURG LINE WERE SHOT UP AND RAILWAY YARDS FEEDING THE COLMAR POCKET WERE BOMBED.

SN629PEW

PARIS, FEB. 3-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER LE MONDE REPORTED TODAY THAT DISPATCHES FROM BERN SAID NAZI FIELD MARSHAL FRIEDRICH VON PAULUS,

WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE SOVIET-SPONSORED FREE GERMAN COMMITTEE, HAD ARRIVED TO NEGOTIATE PEACE TERMS WITH THE ALLIES. VON PAULUS SURRENDERED THE GERMAN 6TH ARMY AT STALINGRAD IN FEBRUARY, 1943.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION HERE OF THIS REPORT. IT WAS UNCLEAR HOW VON PAULUS, ALREADY UNDER ALLIED CONTROL, COULD "NEGOTIATE WITH THE ALLIES."

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SN630PEW

BY THOBURN WIANT

WITH THE 17TH AIRBORNE DIVISION IN LUXEMBOURG, FEB. 3-(AP)-THERE IS PROBABLY NO MILITARY UNIT ON THE WESTERN FRONT LESS ORTHODOX THAN "UNCLE BUD'S BEAT-UPS."

UNCLE BUD IS MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM M.MILEY, 45-YEAR-OLD COMMANDER OF THE 17TH AIRBORNE DIVISION WHO COMES FROM STARKVILLE, MISS. HIS BEAT-UPS, ROUGH, READY AND NOT AFRAID OF THE DARK, COMPRISE A RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY COMMANDED BY CAPT.DUDLEY A.HILL, 32, OF 1307 WEST 18TH ST., AMARILLO, TEX.

BEFORE COMING INTO ACTION MANY OF THE BEAT-UPS WERE PROBLEM CHILDREN. THEY WENT AWOL, AND OFTEN SAID THE WRONG THINGS TO THE WRONG PEOPLE. WHEN THE PROBLEM AS TO WHAT TO DO WITH 17 CASTOFFS IN THE STOCKADE AROSE SOMEONE SUGGESTED THAT THEY BE TRANSFERRED TO HILL'S COMPANY. THE SUGGESTION WAS QUICKLY ADOPTED.

BUT THINGS ARE DIFFERENT NOW. THE BEAT-UPS ARE THE PRIDE OF THE 17TH AIRBORNE OUTFIT. THEY SNEAK BEHIND GERMAN LINES, FREQUENTLY AS FAR AS TWO OR THREE MILES, GATHERING INFORMATION. THEY HAVE MADE MORE THAN 45 COMBAT RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS WITHOUT HAVING A SINGLE MAN KILLED, CAPTURED OR REPORTED MISSING. A FEW OF THEM, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN WOUNDED ACCIDENTALLY BY THEIR OWN TROOPS.

LT.KEN PALMER OF MILWAUKEE, WIS., EXPLAINED THAT "WE ARE AFRAID TO RETURN TO OUR OWN LINES AT NIGHT WHEN THEY CUT BEHIND THE ENEMY'S."

THE BEAT-UPS THEME SONG IS "DON'T DO NUTHIN' 'TIL YOU HEAR FROM ME." THAT SUITS THE REST OF THE DIVISION BECAUSE THE BEAT-UPS INVARIABLY GET WHATEVER THEY GO AFTER.

"THEY'RE A MIGHTY AGGRESSIVE BUNCH," MILEY SAID. "SOMETIMES TOO AGGRESSIVE FOR RECONNAISSANCE. WE HAVE TO REMIND THEM OCCASIONALLY TO CONFINE THEMSELVES TO GATHERING INFORMATION AND FORGET ABOUT PICKING FIGHTS."

BUT THEY HAVEN'T CHANGED COMPLETELY. FOR EXAMPLE, PFC.JOSEPH PANTALONE, THE COMPANY COOK FROM CAMDEN, N.J., WEARS A BOWLER HAT WHILE SERVING CHOW. PFC.ROBERT G.RICKETTS OF SPRINGFIELD, O., SPORTS A SOLID WHITE BOW TIE DURING NIGHT PATROL WORK EXPLAINING THAT "IT BLENDS WITH THE SNOWSCAPE."

B36

OTHERS ARE LIKELY TO BE SEEN IN FRENCH OFFICER'S GARRISON CAPS, TOP HATS, BRITISH PARATROOPER BERETS OR BELGIAN STETSONS. THEY GET A KICK OUT OF IT, AND HILL DOESN'T OBJECT AS LONG AS THEY KEEP UP THEIR GOOD WORK.

LT.JOHN BRADFORD OF LONOKE, ARK., IS ONE OF THE TYPICAL BEAT-UPS. HE ONCE ASKED THE DIVISION'S OPERATIONS OFFICER WHETHER HE COULD HAVE A COUPLE OF HOURS OFF BECAUSE HE HAD "SOMETHING TO DO." HIS REQUEST WAS GRANTED AND BRADFORD TOOK OFF WITH THREE VOLUNTEERS, SGT.GEORGE LOSS OF HANOVER, PA., PVT.EVERETT BURKE OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS., AND PVT.BILLIE COLLINS OF HILLSBORO, N.C., IN THE DIRECTION OF A TOWN WHICH THE GERMANS WERE STILL HOLDING.

THE QUARTET ENTERED THE TOWN UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS AND MADE SO MUCH NOISE THAT THE KRAUTS PROBABLY THOUGHT THEY WERE FACING AT LEAST ONE WHOLE COMPANY. AT ANY RATE, THE BEAT-UPS TOOK SEVEN PRISONERS, WOUNDED TWO OTHERS AND SAW 40 MORE NAZI SOLDIERS RUNNING AWAY FROM THEM.

THE BEAT-UPS OPERATE PRINCIPALLY AT NIGHT BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES.

"IT'S USUALLY SO DARK THAT WE CAN'T SEE AT ALL SO WE TRAVEL BY EAR," PVT.JOHN GERZ OF 6217 OAKLEY ST., PHILADELPHIA, EXPLAINED.

RECENTLY GERZ AND PVT.ROBERT THOMAS OF PALESTINE, TEX., CROSSED THE OUR RIVER AND FOUND AN EMPTY SIEGFRIED LINE PILLBOX.

"WE COULDN'T AFFORD TO SHOW ANY LIGHT," THOMAS SAID. "SO WE COULDN'T TELL WHETHER IT WAS EMPTY UNTIL WE FELT OUR WAY ALL AROUND."

HILL, WHO ROSE FROM A PRIVATE IN THE TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD TO COMMAND OF HIS COMPANY, SAID:

"I'VE GOT A BUNCH OF ROUGHNECKS BUT THEY'RE JUST RIGHT FOR THIS JOB. IN ENGLAND SOME OF THEM GOT INTO TROUBLE BECAUSE THEY HAD TOO MUCH ENERGY AND THEY HAD TO DO SOMETHING. OVER HERE THERE'S PLENTY TO DO FOR EVERYONE. AND SOME OF THE FELLOWS WHO GAVE ME THE MOST TROUBLE OVER THERE ARE THE STEADIEST AND MOST DEPENDABLE OF THEM ALL OVER HERE."

FEB 4 1945

BY TOM YARBROUGH (340)

HARPERSCHEID, GERMANY, FEB. 3-(AP)-THE SECOND "INDIAN HEAD" INFANTRY DIVISION WAS BACK AROUND ITS OLD "HEARTBREAK CORNER" TODAY WITHOUT ANY HEARTBREAKS, AND GOING STRONG, WITH REINFORCEMENTS OF HUNDREDS OF MEN WHO ATE THEIR CHRISTMAS DINNERS IN THE U.S.A.

AFTER TAKING THE VILLAGES OF SCHONESEIFFEN AND HARPERSCHEID ALMOST IN A BREEZE AND CAPTURING 250 GERMANS WHOM THEY "FERRETED OUT OF CELLARS LIKE RATS," THE NINTH REGIMENT WAS MORE THAN FIVE MILES BEYOND "HEARTBREAK CORNER" -- THAT CROSSROADS IN MONSCHAU FOREST WHICH COST THE LIVES OF SO MANY DOUGHBOYS ON THE EVE OF THE VON RUNDSTEDT BREAKTHROUGH LAST DECEMBER.

THE TRAGIC PART OF IT ALL WAS THAT AFTER TAKING THE CROSSROADS AT SUCH A HIGH PRICE BY THROWING FOOT-SOLDIERS AGAINST MASSIVE STEEL AND CONCRETE PILLBOXES ALONG THE SIEGFRIED LINE, THE NINTH REGIMENT WAS ORDERED TO WITHDRAW FROM IT BECAUSE OF THE BIG ENEMY BREAKTHROUGH.

THE REGIMENT'S NEW COMMANDING OFFICER, COL. P.D. GINDER OF 2880 LOCUST ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF., DID NOT PREFER TO SEND HIS TROOPS FOR A SECOND TIME AGAINST THE TOUGH OBJECTIVE THEY HAD WON AND GIVEN UP, NOT BY GERMAN FORCE BUT BY ORDERS. SO "HEARTBREAK CORNER" WAS RETAKEN BY ELEMENTS OF ANOTHER DIVISION-- THE NINTH -- BUT THE NINTH REGIMENT WALKED PAST ITS SPLINTERED TREES WITH STRONG AND BITTER MEMORIES.

NOW THE NINTH REGIMENT IS APPROACHING SCHLEIDEN ON THE FRINGE OF THE INNER BELT OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

"THE KRAUTS ARE NOT FIGHTING," SAID LT. COL. WALTER M. HIGGINS JR., OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN., WHOSE BATTALION PROVIDED THE "SUNDAY PUNCH" (IN THE WORDS OF HIS REGIMENTAL COMMANDER) FOR THE OPERATION THAT CLEANED UP THE TOWNS OF SCHONESIEFFEN AND HARPERSCHEID LATE YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT IN THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

"IF YOU GO SLOW RIGHT IN FRONT OF THEM THEY'LL SHOOT," HIGGINS EXPLAINED. "BUT IF YOU MOVE FAST, GET BEHIND THEM AND MAKE A LOT OF NOISE, THEY'LL GIVE UP. THAT'S THE WAY WE FOUND THEM HERE THIS TIME."

HIGGINS HAD HIGH PRAISE FOR HIS "REINFORCEMENTS" SO NEWLY ARRICED FROM THE UNITED STATES. BY OFFICIAL ORDER THEY'RE NOW CALLED REINFORCEMENTS AND NOT "REPLACEMENTS" WHICH IS SUSCEPTIBLE TO SOMEWHAT MACABRE CONNOTATIONS.

TA907PEW

30.24-22671

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. STRATEGIC AIRFORCES IN EUROPE, FEB. 3-(AP)-A U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER PILOT BECAME THE WESTERN ALLIES' FIRST EYEWITNESS OF THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE EASTERN FRONT TODAY WHILE HE WAS FLYING ESCORT IN TODAY'S BOMBER ATTACK ON BERLIN.

LT.COL.RUSSELL GUSTKE, 5308 WOODALE AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., FLYING HIS MUSTANGE FIVE MILES ABOVE THE GERMAN CAPITAL, GLANCED EASTWARD THROUGH THE CLOUDLESS AIR, SAW THE ODER RIVER AND CAUGHT A GLIMPSE OF THE FIGHTING BETWEEN THE GERMAN FORCES AND THE ARMY OF MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV RANGED ALONG ITS BANKS.

"SOME TERRIFIC FIGHTING MUST HAVE BEEN GOING ON IN THAT AREA," GUSTKE SAID, "BECAUSE I COULD SEE COLUMNS OF SMOKE RISING AT SEVERAL POINTS.

"I WAS PUZZLED BY WHAT LOOKED LIKE SMALL ROCKETS OR SOMETHING SIMILAR BEING THROWN IN THE DIRECTION OF THE RUSSIANS. THEY ROSE TO ABOUT 5,000 FEET AND LEFT TRAILS LIKE A V-2 EXCEPT ON A SMALLER SCALE. I'VE NEVER SEEN A WEAPON JUST LIKE THAT BEFORE AND COULDN'T BE SURE JUST WHAT THEY WERE."

AT THE POINT WHERE IT COMES CLOSEST TO BERLIN, THE ODER RIVER IS 30 MILES FROM BERLIN.

SN759PEW

MARSEILLE, FEB. 3-(AP)-WELL-ORGANIZED BANDS OF NAZI-SYMPATHIZING MAQUIS ROAMING THROUGH SOUTHERN FRANCE HAVE BEEN WAGING A CAMPAIGN OF TERROR AGAINST LOYAL FRENCHMEN AND OTHER ALLIES, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THIS ANTI-FFI, ANTI-ALLIED FIFTH COLUMN WAS BELIEVED TO BE LOCATED IN MARSEILLE ITSELF--A CITY THRONGING WITH SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN ALL KINDS OF UNIFORMS WHERE IT WOULD BE EASY TO BE INCONSPICUOUS AND ANONYMOUS.

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BANDS OF BANDITS ROAMING OVER SCATTERED AREAS SEEK TO CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE OF INSECURITY AND HINDER THE MILITARY AS WELL AS THE CIVILIAN ROUTINE WITH SHOOTINGS, THEFTS AND EXPLOSIONS, REGIONAL POLICE OFFICERS SAID.

THE BANDITS ARE BELIEVED TO COMPRISE ELEMENTS OF THE FORMER FOLLOWING OF AN OFFICIAL IN THE PARTI POPULAIRE FRANCAISE--THE MILITIA OF JACQUES DORIOT. BANDS OF THESE PRO-GERMAN ELEMENTS ARE SAID TO BE ROAMING THE COUNTRYSIDE IN AMERICAN AS WELL AS REGULAR FRENCH UNIFORMS.

THIS "WHITE" OR "BROWN" MAQUIS ORGANIZATION IS HIGHLY MOBILE. IT REPORTEDLY OPERATES WITH STOLEN AMERICAN VEHICLES.

SN1054PEW

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

MAASTRICHT, THE NETHERLANDS, FEB. 3--(AP)--ENTER A LIBERATED DUTCH CITY TODAY WITH NOTHING IN THE WAY OF CASH IN YOUR POCKET EXCEPT A SINGLE 100 GULDEN BILL AND YOU MAY SHARE THE FATE OF KING MIDAS.

I SPENT TWO HOURS TODAY DURING A VISIT TO LIBERATED MAASTRICHT TRYING TO BUY A FEW NEEDED ARTICLES BUT WAS FRUSTRATED AGAIN AND AGAIN BY THE INABILITY OF STORE KEEPERS TO CHANGE THE EQUIVALENT OF $37.50 IN AMERICAN MONEY.

THEY DO BUSINESS NOW NOW DAYS ON AN EXCEEDINGLY LIMITED BASIS IN SUCH SECTIONS OF HOLLAND LIBERATED THE POVERTY OF THE POPULATION, DUE TO THE WAR AS WELL AS TO A SCARCITY OF GOODS, HAS COINCIDED TO BRING ABOUT THIS CONDITION.

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MY SHOPPING EXPEDITION STARTED IN MAASTRICHT'S BIGGEST DEPARTMENT STORE. IT IS COMPARABLE IN TO THAT OF ANY AMERICAN CITY WITH A SIMILAR 80,000 POPULATION. I WAS ATTRACTED BY A SET OF CLEVER CARRICATURES OF HITLER, GOERING AND GOEBBELS. WHEN I OFFERED A 100 GULDEN BILL TO PAY FOR A TWO GULDEN PURCHASE THERE WERE STAFF CONFERENCES AT FIVE CASHIERS' CAGES. THE COMBINED SATURDAY MORNING INCOME WAS NOT SUFFICIENT TO GIVE ME CHANGE. I PROMISED TO RETURN FOR THE CARDS WHEN I OBTAINED THE CHANGE.

AT A RED CROSS CENTER WHERE COFFEE AND DOUGHNUTS ARE

AVAILABLE FOR A SMALL AMOUNT A 100 GULDEN CERTIFICATE WAS LOOKED ON AS

SOMETHING FROM ANOTHER WORLD. THE DUTCH POLICEMAN TO WHOM I APPEALED

COULD OFFER NO SOLUTION. THE 100 GULDEN BILL LOOKED AWFULLY BIG TO HIM.

I KEPT ON TRYING OFFERING TO BUY THINGS REALLY USELESS TO

ME. IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO FIND ANY CASHIER WITH 100 GULDEN IN SMALL CHANGE

FINALLY ONE OBLIGING DUTCH [redacted] MERCHANT WENT FROM HIS STORE

TO HIS [redacted] HOME, OPENED THE FAMILY SAFE AND CHANGED MY BILL. HE

PROBABLY SCRAPPED THE BARREL TO DO IT. HE IS PROBABLY A CROESUS IN

THE EYES OF HIS FELLOW CITIZENS.

FEB 4 1945

BY JOSEPH DYNAN (270)
PARIS, FEB. 3-(AP)-FENCH OFFICIAL CIRCLES PREDICTED TODAY THAT GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE WOULD BE INVITED TO SIT IN ON THE SECOND HALF, OR POLITICAL PORTION, OF THE "BIG THREE" CONFERENCES WHICH WOULD "MOST PROBABLY" BE FOLLOWED BY A VISIT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

ALTHOUGH DE GAULLE WAS KNOWN TO FEEL THAT SUCH A "LAST MINUTE" INVITATION WOULD NOT BEFIT FRANCE'S RIGHT TO A VOICE IN HIGH ALLIED COUNCILS, PERSONS CLOSE TO THE FRENCH LEADER SAID THEY THOUGHT HE WOULD MAKE THE TRIP NONETHELESS, IF AND WHEN THE CALL CAME.

(JEAN CALVET, A DOMESTIC RADIO COMMENTATOR IN PARIS, DECLARED TODAY THAT THE "BIG THREE" MEETING HAD BEGUN, AND ADDED THAT "IT IS DIFFICULT NOT TO FEEL A CERTAIN BITTERNESS" OVER THE FACT THAT "FRANCE SHOULD BE ABSENT FROM THIS MEETING, WHICH IS SO IMPORTANT FOR THE FUTURE OF EUROPE AND THE WORLD." HIS BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE OWI.)

SEVERAL OFFICIALS HERE ASSERTED THAT THE ALLIES COULD NOT DECIDE THE FATE OF GERMANY IN WHICH FRANCE IS SO VITALLY INTERESTED, OR PICK FRANCE AS ONE OF THE REICH'S POST-WAR GUARDS, WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING FRENCH CONSENT. THEY CONCEDED THAT THE FRENCH WOULD NOT NEED TO BE INCLUDED IN THE MILITARY PHASE OF THE CONFERENCES DEALING WITH HIGH COMMAND STRATEGY FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE NAZIS.

MEANWHILE, FRENCH OFFICIALS SAID PRESIDENTIAL AIDE HARRY HOPKINS BROUGHT NO NEWS ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WOULD VISIT PARIS, BUT OFFICIALS POINTED OUT THAT THE PRESIDENT ALREADY HAS ACCEPTED DE GAULLE'S INVITATION "IN PRINCIPLE," WITH ONLY THE DATE AND CIRCUMSTANCES LEFT OPEN.

IF DE GAULLE ATTENDS PART OF THE "BIG THREE" CONFERENCE HE WILL BRING THE PRESIDENT BACK WITH HIM FOR FRANCO-AMERICAN TALKS, SOME OFFICIALS PREDICTED.

TA842PEW

PARIS, Feb. 3-(AP)- A new census to determine the number of missing French victims of war will be undertaken soon by the French government, it was announced last night. The census will cover the past five years.

RPS nighter which unmoved 130a

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Add Home Folder (Hoagland) & Superior Pilots,

HE ASSERTED THAT ONE OF THE NAZI COMMAND'S BIGGEST MISTAKES WAS ITS FAILURE TO BUILD A STRATEGIC AIRFORCE. "IF THE GERMANS HAD HAD OUR LONG-RANGE BOMBERS, THE LANDINGS IN NORTH AFRICA, ITALY AND FRANCE WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE AND THE GERMANS WOULD BE IN MOSCOW AND STALINGRAD TODAY," EAKER SAID.

ALLIED BOMBINGS OF GERMAN AIRCRAFT FACTORIES CUT PRODUCTION FOR THE LUFTWAFFE TO LESS THAN 300 FIGHTERS A MONTH, EAKER REPORTED, BUT SUBSEQUENT REBUILDING OF THE FACTORIES MAY HAVE RESTORED PRODUCTION TO 1,000 MONTHLY AND "WE SHALL UNDOUBTEDLY BE REQUIRED FROM TIME TO TIME TO KNOCK DOWN THE REBUILT FIGHTER FACTORIES."

LACK OF OIL, HOWEVER, STILL IS THE GERMAN AIRFORCE'S GREATEST HANDICAP SINCE IT NOT ONLY LACKS FUEL FOR EFFECTIVE USE OF ITS FIGHTER PLANES, BUT ALSO FOR THE TRAINING OF PILOTS, HE SAID.

LISTING MEDITERRANEAN AIRFORCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR 1944, EAKER GAVE THESE FIGURES:

TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED, 390,258; SORTIES FLOWN, 604,383; ENEMY

AIRCRAFT DESTROYED IN THE AIR, 4,203 AND 1,221 PROBABLES; ENEMY AIRCRAFT DAMAGED, 1,475; SHIPS SUNK, 486; SHIPS SEVERELY DAMAGED, 194; SHIPS DAMAGED, 1,180; ENEMY VEHICLES DESTROYED AND DAMAGED, 28,780; AIRCRAFT DESTROYED ON THE GROUND, 4,584; LOCOMOTIVES DESTROYED, 1,940; LOCOMOTIVES DAMAGED, 2,029; RAILROAD CARS DESTROYED AND DAMAGED, 20,226.

GH1222PEW

ROME--FIRST ADD FAIRBANKS (TOP ON AYE) X X X NAVY DEPARTMENT. THE BRITISH DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS ALSO WAS AWARDED LT.-COMDR BENJAMIN GRISWOLD OF BALTIMORE, MD., HEWITT'S FLAG LIEUTENANT.

RH125PEW

ROME,FEB.3-(AP)-STAFF SGT.DANIEL C.LEFEBRE OF 1933 WEST GRAND AVENUE, CHICAGO, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION LAST OCTOBER ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT AND WILL RECEIVE THE MEDAL AT A RETREAT CEREMONY FEB.8, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

LEFEVRE, WHO IS 32, NOW IS ASSIGNED AS A WAREHOUSE MAN FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION IN ROME. LAST OCTOBER HE LED A PATROL IN THE CAPTURE OF THREE HOUSES, KILLING ONE GERMAN AND WOUNDING SEVEN OTHERS WITH HAN. GRENADES AND SHOOTING ANOTHER ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE.

RH1011AEW NM

Add. Stockholm Danish/Swedish moment of liberation."

MOELLER, WHO MADE A DRAMATIC ESCAPE TO BRITAIN IN MAY, 1942, AFTER A LONG CAREER AS A CONSERVATIVE PARTY LEADER, CAME TO STOCKHOLM FOR CONFERENCES WITH THOMAS DOESSING, FREE DANISH REPRESENTATIVE IN MOSCOW.

FEB 4 1945

SN720PEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FEB. 3-(AP)-THE SOVIET PUBLICATION WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS INCLUDED CRITICISM OF SPAIN, SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND IN INTERNATIONAL DISCUSSIONS TODAY IN ITS FEBRUARY ISSUE.

IN AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "SEARCH FOR A FRANCO SUBSTITUTE," THE PERIODICAL ASKED, "IN WHAT WAY CAN THE SPANISH REPUBLIC BE RESTORED?"

"THE QUESTION MUST BE ANSWERED BY THE SPANISH PEOPLE THEMSELVES, AND BEFORE THAT BY THOSE WHO, DURING THE FALANGING TERROR, ORGANIZED RESISTANCE INSIDE

THE COUNTRY," IT SAID.

"SOVIET SOCIETY IS GREATLY INTERESTED IN WHAT IS GOING ON IN AND AROUND SPAIN, NOT ONLY BECAUSE THAT HEROIC PEOPLE FOR THREE YEARS REPULSED THE FIRST BLOWS OF THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN AGGRESSORS BUT BECAUSE THE SOVIET UNION ALWAYS SYMPATHIZED FULLY WITH THEM.

"WE MUST ALWAYS BEAR IN MIND THAT...SPAIN WILL REMAIN UNDER CONTROL OF GERMAN FINANCIERS AND MANUFACTURERS AND MAY BECOME THE BIRTHPLACE OF A THIRD WORLD WAR.

"NO CHANGE OF FACES WILL BE ABLE TO AVERT THIS DANGER. THE ONLY WAY TO DESTROY THE DANGER IS TO RESTORE TO THE SPANISH PEOPLE FULL FREEDOM TO REGULATE THEIR OWN FATE AFTER ALL THE VARIOUS FORMS OF FASCISM ARE COMPLETELY DESTROYED."

ANOTHER ARTICLE, ENTITLED "SOMETHING MORE ABOUT SWEDISH HOSPITALITY," CRITICIZED SWEDEN ON THE GROUNDS THAT SHE ALLOWED EMIGRANTS FROM THE BALTIC AND GESTAPO AGENTS TO CARRY ON ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITIES.

IT DECLARED THAT A SOVIET JOURNALIST HAD ASKED A REASONABLE QUESTION "IF SERIOUS, IRREPARABLE HARM HAD NOT BEEN CAUSED TO THE NATIONAL INTERESTS OF SWEDEN BY THE PROTECTION AND CONVENIENCE ENJOYED BY ANTI-SOVIET GANGS."

THE ARTICLE CONCLUDED, "HE WHO GOES TO BED WITH DOGS WAKES UP WITH FLEAS."

ACCUSING SWITZERLAND OF PRO-FASCIST ACTIVITIES, WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS SAID: "THE SOVIET ESTIMATION OF THE PRO-FASCIST POLICY OF SWITZERLAND WAS MADE THREE MONTHS AGO. EVERYTHING WHICH HAS HAPPENED SINCE HAS BEEN PROOF FOR MANY AMERICAN COMMENTATORS, WHO REALIZE AT LAST THE FULL JUSTICE OF THE FACTS ARRAIGNED AGAINST SWITZERLAND."

GH/N214PEW

30.24-22673

FEB 4 1945

PRECEDE LONDON

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FEB 3-(AP)-THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY WAS REPORTED SPREADING OUT TODAY BETWEEN FRANKFURT AND KUSTRIN ALONG A RIDGE OF HILLS FROM WHICH ITS ARTILLERY COULD POUND GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ODER RIVER.

FROM YESTERDAY'S CAPTURED GROUND, MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV'S TROOPS COULD EASILY SIGHT THIS IMPORTANT WATER BARRIER TO BERLIN.

THE ELEVATIONS, RANGING FROM 150 TO 200 FEET, OVER WHICH HIS FORCES WERE NOW DEPLOYING COULD NOT BE SAID TO BE DOMINATING POSITIONS, BUT THEY PROVIDED GOOD ARTILLERY POINTS. KNOWN AS THE GORITZ HILLS, THEY RUN THROUGH THE TOWN OF THAT NAME JUST EAST OF THE RIVER.

OFFICIAL RUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENTS SAID NOTHING ABOUT GERMAN REPORTS THAT THE RED ARMY WAS BUT TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM FRANKFURT, ON THE EASTERN BANK OF THE RIVER. SOVIET COMMUNIQUES PUT THE RUSSIANS ABOUT 10 MILES FROM THE RIVER IN THE REGION OF GORITZ, BETWEEN FRANKFURT AND KUSTRIN.

THE FRANKFURT SALIENT, HOWEER, WAS NOT THE ONLY PLACE THE NAZIS GREW APPREHENSIVE OF CROSSINGS OF THE ODER. THE SECTOR NORTHWEST OF KUSTIN OFFERED CONSIDERABLE CAUSE FOR ALARM, FOR HERE THE LAND ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER IS LOW, FLAT WOODED AREA.

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DURING THE NIGHT ZHUKOV BUILT UP HIS COMMUNICATIONS INSIDE THE ODER AND WARTHE BEND AND HURRIED MORE ARTILLERY INTO THE SALIENT.

DURING THE LAST THREE DAYS ZUKHOV HAS BEEN KEEPING HIS INFANTRY HOT ON THE TREADS OF HIS TANKS, PUSHING THEM FORWARD AFTER EVERY VICTORY.

DN546AEW

TOCKHOLM, FEB. 4-(AP)-BERLIN HAD ITS HARDEST TRIAL OF THE WAR SATURDAY" WHEN AMERICAN BOMBERS WITH "ENORMOUS FIGHTER COVER" ATTACKED THE CAPITAL CITY, A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE DAGENS NYHETER REPORTED.

DETAILS OF THE RAID COULD NOT BE DISCLOSED, BUT THE CORRESPONDENT, IVAR WESTERLUND -- WHO WAS BOMBED OUT HIMSELF -- SAID "A GREAT MANY PERSONS WERE KILLED, PARTICULARLY BECAUSE OF SO MANY REFUGEES IN THE CITY."

SN1051PEA

AIRCRAFT DESTROYED IN THE AIR, 4,203 AND 1,221 PROBABLES; ENEMY AIRCRAFT DAMAGED, 1,475; SHIPS SUNK, 486; SHIPS SEVERELY DAMAGED, 194; SHIPS DAMAGED, 1,180; ENEMY VEHICLES DESTROYED AND DAMAGED, 28,780; AIRCRAFT DESTROYED ON THE GROUND, 4,584; LOCOMOTIVES DESTROYED, 1,940; LOCOMOTIVES DAMAGED, 2,029; RAILROAD CARS DESTROYED AND DAMAGED, 20,226.

GH1222PEW

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RH125PEW

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FEB 4 1945

SN720PEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

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GH/N214PEW

FEB 4 1945

PRECEDE LONDON

BY EDDY GILMORE

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DN546AEW

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DETAILS OF THE RAID COULD NOT BE DISCLOSED, BUT THE CORRESPONDENT, IVAR WESTERLUND -- WHO WAS BOMBED OUT HIMSELF -- SAID "A GREAT MANY PERSONS WERE KILLED, PARTICULARLY BECAUSE OF SO MANY REFUGEES IN THE CITY."

SN1051PEA

ATHENS, FEB. 3-(AP)-THE PEACE CONFERENCE BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT AND DELEGATES OF THE LEFT-WING EAM AND ELAS WAS RECONVENED LATE THIS AFTERNOON AT A VILLA 20 MILES FROM ATHENS.

BRITISH GUARDS SURROUNDED THE VILLA, BUT THE GATHERING OTHERWISE WAS ENTIRELY A GREEK ONE.

AN EYEWITNESS OF THE OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE SAID ITS WHOLE TONE SEEMED CONCILIATORY AND ALMOST CORDIAL.

SN836PEW

ATHENS, FEB 3-(AP)-THE CONCILIATORY SPIRIT THAT MARKED THE OPENING CONFERENCE BETWEEN GREEK GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES AND LEFT-WING EAM-ELAS DELEGATES SPURRED HOPES TODAY THAT A SETTLEMENT WOULD BE REACHED IN THE DISPUTE THAT FLARED INTO CIVIL WAR AFTER GREECE'S LIBERATION.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE TWO FACTIONS LAST NIGHT ENDED WITHOUT A CLASH. THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT TAKING UP ARMS WITH THE ELAS HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM THE LIST OF PUNISHABLE OFFENSES, BUT INDIVIDUAL ACTS CONTRARY TO RULES OF WAR OR THE CRIMINAL CODE WILL BE PUNISHED.

DN618AEW

SPEEDY AMERICAN MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS SANK TWO COASTAL SHIPS LADEN WITH TROOPS AND SUPPLIES IN THE VISAYAN SEA OF THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES AN ESTIMATED 200 JAPANESE DROWNED.

Add Mac' HQ, Luzon Philippines x Cent and Philipp

CONTINUED MOPPING UP OF LEYTE ISLAND, FIRST MAJOR INVASION POINT OF THE PHILIPPINES, YIELDED 929 ADDITIONAL JAPANESE DEAD FOR A STAGGERING TOTAL OF MORE THAN 131,000. AMERICAN CASUALTIES ON THE BLOODY ISLAND WERE GIVEN LAST DEC. 26 AS 11,217--INCLUDING 2,623 DEAD, 8,422 WOUNDED AND 172 MISSING.

-HW1131PPW

FEB 4 1945

[illegible] MILES OF THE QUEZON CITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

THE OTHER, THE 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION, WAS ABOUT 12 MILES TO THE RIGHT, OR WEST, OF THE CAVALRY OUTFIT AND WITHIN 17 MILES OF MANILA. BOTH ARE PARTS OF LT.GEN.WALTER KRUEGER'S SIXTH ARMY.

Add Gen Mac's HQ Luzon (MacDaniel) x-the Philippines.

"I DON'T KNOW WHETHER THE FIRST CAVALRY OR 37TH DIVISION WILL REACH MANILA FIRST," GRISWOLD TOLD FRED HAMPSON, AP WAR CORRESPONDENT LATE SATURDAY.

HE ADDED WITH EMPHASIS: "BUT I AM TELLING YOU NO TROOPS UNDER MY COMMAND ARE ENTERING THE CITY UNTIL THEY HAVE HEAVIER GUNS AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT. X X X I AM NOT GOING TO THROW GOOD MILITARY JUDGMENT TO THE WIND TO STAGE A FOOTRACE INTO A CITY WHICH FOR ALL WE KNOW MAY BE STOUTLY DEFENDED."

INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE AMERICANS MAY NOT HAVE LONG TO WAIT TO FIND OUT WHETHER GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, WHO HAS FAILED TO MAKE ANY CONCERTED STAND AT ANY POINT OF THE AMERICAN MAIN DRIVE SOUTHWARD, WILL FIGHT FOR MANILA.

THE CITY, WHICH WAS DECLARED "OPEN" BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ON DEC. 26, 1941 AND OCCUPIED BY THE JAPANESE SEVEN DAYS LATER, MAY BE BLOCKADED SHORTLY ON LAND, CUT OFF BY SEA AND BLANKETED IN THE AIR BY THE OVERPOWERING FORCES NOW AT MACARTHUR'S DISPOSAL.

(A BRITISH BROADCASTING CORP. ANNOUNCEMENT SATURDAY, HEARD IN NEW YORK BY NBC, PLACED AMERICAN TROOPS WITHIN TWO MILES OF MANILA)

THE DISMOUNTED BUT MOTORIZED CAVALRY DIVISION, WITH A LONG STRING OF BATTLE VICTORIES DATING BACK TO 1860, WAS RUSHING DOWN THE EAST SIDE OF THE CENTRAL LUZON PLAINS, NOW FIRMLY IN AMERICAN HANDS. MACARTHUR'S SATURDAY COMMUNIQUE PLACED THE HARD DRIVING TROOPERS AT SABANG, ON HIGHWAY NO. 5, WITHIN 24 MILES OF MANILA.

THEIR ADVANCE OF 57 MILES IN TWO DAYS GAVE THE LIBERATION FORCES COMMAND OF ALL MAJOR ROADS AND RAILROADS IN THE CENTRAL PLAIN. JAPANESE FORCES IN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN LUZON THUS WERE COMPLETELY ISOLATED.

THE 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION, COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.ROBERT S.BEIGHTLER OF COLUMBUS,O., WAS LAST REPORTED AT MALOLOS, IMPORTANT RAIL AND HIGHWAY JUNCTION ONLY 17 AIRLINE MILES NORTH OF MANILA. THE "BUCKEYE" DIVISION HAD SAFELY NEGOTIATED THE NARROW NECK OF LAND BETWEEN THE GUAGUA AND CANDABA SWAMPS, WHERE THE JAPANESE COULD HAVE MADE A BLOODY STAND. AHEAD OF THEM WAS FLAT COUNTRY TO MANILA.

NEITHER OF THESE COLUMNS HAD FACED ORGANIZED RESISTANCE AS THEY CONVERGED ON MANILA. THEY PROBABLY WERE WELL IN ADVANCE OF THE POSITIONS GIVEN BY SATURDAY'S COMMUNIQUE AS THERE IS A TIME LAG OF 24 TO 36 HOURS AT THE BEST BETWEEN BATTLE ACTION AND THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

FEB 4 1945

A164

WHEN THE FIRST CAVALRY LANDED IN THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS A YEAR AGO THIS MONTH ITS MEN EXPRESSED THE HOPE THEY WOULD SPEARHEAD THE AMERICAN ADVANCE INTO THE PHILIPPINES AND MANILA. LT.GEN.JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT, WHO WAS ENTRUSTED WITH THE FINAL DEFENSE OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR AND NOW IN A JAPANESE PRISON CAMP, ONCE WAS A SENIOR OFFICER OF THE DIVISION. IT IS NOW COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.VERNE D. MUDGE.

THE LANDING IN THE ADMIRALTIES, GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID AT THE TIME, MARKED THE TURN OF HIS ADVANCE FROM THE NORTH TOWARD THE WEST--TOWARD THE PHILIPPINES TO WHICH HE WAS PLEDGED TO RETURN.

A FLIGHT OVER MANILA FRIDAY BY FRED HAMPSON, AP WAR CORRESPONDENT, LED HIM TO REPORT THAT HE HAD NOT SIGHTED ANY EXTENSIVE DEFENSES AROUND THE APPROACHES TO THE CITY. VISIBILITY WAS POOR, HE SAID, BUT THE CITY APPEARED QUIET AND LITTLE DAMAGED, EXCEPT FOR THE WATERFRONT AREA.

ENGINEERS OF THE 37TH DIVISION, HAMPSON REPORTED, WERE SPANNING THE PAMPANGA RIVER AND CANAL AT CALUMPIT TO PERMIT PASSAGE OF HEAVY VEHICLES. SEVERAL BATTALIONS OF THE 145TH AND 148TH INFANTRY REGIMENTS OF THE 37TH ALREADY HAD CROSSED THE RIVER AND ADVANCED WELL BEYOND.

(RADIO TOKYO YESTERDAY ADMITTED THAT AMERICAN MECHANIZED UNITS WERE WITHIN 24 MILES OF MANILA AND REPORTED "EMBITTERED FIGHTING" RAGED IN ALL SECTORS ON LUZON.

(AN INDICATION THAT THE JAPANESE MIGHT TURN MANILA INTO A BATTLEGROUND CAME FROM GEORGE FOLSTER, NBC WAR CORRESPONDENT ON LUZON. HE REPORTED SATURDAY THAT SEVERAL FILIPINOS WITH WHOM HE HAD TALKED IN THE VICINITY OF THE SIXTH ARMY SPEARHEADS SAID SOME BUILDINGS HAD BEEN MINED, TANK TRAPS INSTALLED ON HIGHWAYS AND WINDOWS CEMENTED SHUT.)

AS THE SIXTH ARMY COLUMNS KNIFED IN TOWARD MANILA, TWO SEPARATE FORCES OF LT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER'S 8TH ARMY, WHICH LANDED EARLIER IN THE WEEK ON LUZON, POINTED SPEARHEADS AT MANILA.

A165KX

UNITS OF THE 38TH AND 24TH DIVISIONS ADVANCED FROM THEIR BEACHHEAD ON THE ZAMBALES COAST, 60 AIRLINE MILES NORTHWEST OF MANILA, AND WERE LAST REPORTED TO HAVE PENETRATED SIX MILES ACROSS THE BASE OF HISTORIC BATAAN PENINSULA. THEY CAPTURED THE NAVAL BASE OF OLONGAPO, ON SUBIC BAY, SEVERAL DAYS AGO, AND WERE NEARING THEIR OBJECTIVE OF SEALING OFF THE PENINSULA.

THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION ELEMENTS MEANWHILE WERE STRIKING TOWARD MANILA FROM BATANGAS PROVINCE, TO THE SOUTHWEST, WHERE THEY LANDED WEDNESDAY. THEY HAD ADVANCED NINE MILES INLAND, AFTER SECURING NASUGBU AND WAWA AND A NEARBY AIRFIELD, AND WERE APPROACHING CAYLUNGAN. THEIR IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE WAS THE 2,000-FOOT TAGAYTAY RIDGE, FROM WHICH COULD BE SEEN MANILA, ABOUT 40 AIRLINE MILES DISTANT.

HU102PCW NM

Add" w/h Amn forces on Luzon - Manila Race (McDaniel)) x many hours.

HAMPSON REPORTED THAT THE FEVER TO BE AMONG THE FIRST TROOPS TO ENTER MANILA, OR AT LEAST TO BE IN ON THE LIBERATION OF THE CITY HAD SPREAD EVEN TO THE WOUNDED. SOME MEN WITH LESSER WOUNDS OF RECENT DAYS HAVE REFUSED HOSPITALIZATION AND KEPT TRUDGING ALONG.

NN156PCW NM

Add B-29 Base Saipan - 20th Century Ltd. xx circumstances,"

BROWN AND SOLLOCK ALSO PRAISED THE WORK OF THE BOMBARDIER AND ENGINEER, LTS.NORMAN A.EK (CORRECT) OF (2445 NORTH NEW-LAND AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., AND DONALD D.CHAPMAN, (57 GRAND PLACE), ARLINGTON, N.J., AND THE OTHER CREW MEMBERS:

SERGEANTS A.L.DAY, PHILIPSBURG, MONT.; J.P.DIRKIN (4959 WEST HUBBARD ST.), CHICAGO, ILL.; G.N.BONNELLI (107 UNIVERSITY ROAD), BROOKLINE, MASS.; LESTER L.LANG, ANGIE,LA., AND W.E.VAUGHN, DENTON,TEXAS.

FEB 4 1945

DV534PCW

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

WITH THE ELEVENTH CORPS APPROACHING BATAAN,LUZON (DELAYED) JAN 31 (AP)-AMERICAN FORCES PUSHED UP THE HIGHWAY TO BATAAN PROVINCE TODAY AFTER YESTERDAY'S OCCUPATION OF THE FORMER UNITED STATES NAVAL BASE OF OLONGAPO.

ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF THE ELEVENTH CORPS WERE NEAR THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF BATAAN PROVINCE WHEN THE SPEEDY ADVANCE EASTWARD ON THE MANILA HIGHWAY WAS SLOWED BY ENEMY FIRE FROM THE HILLS ABOVE THE ROAD. AMERICAN ARTILLERY WAS POURING FIRE INTO A ZIGZAG SECTOR OF THE HIGHWAY WHICH FORMS PART OF BATAAN'S NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

ELEMENTS OF THE 38TH AND 24TH DIVISIONS WERE ENTERING THE SECTOR, WHICH COULD BE EFFECTIVELY DEFENDED BY A DETERMINED FOE BECAUSE OF THE DOMINATING FORESTED HILLS OVERLOOKING THE HIGHWAY.

OUR FORCES WERE HANDICAPPED BY A LACK OF MANEUVERING SPACE BETWEEN THE STEEP SLOPES AND THE RIVER. EVERY ENEMY PILLBOX AND EMPLACEMENT MUST BE BLASTED OUT BY MORTARS AND ARTILLERY, OR ROOTED OUT BY PATROLS WORKING THROUGH THE HILLS BEHIND THE JAPANESE. ANY FRONTAL ASSAULT AGAINST SUCH CONCEALED POSITIONS WOULD BE COSTLY IN LIVES.

THE ENEMY POSITIONS ENABLED A SMALL NUMBER OF DEFENDERS TO CONTROL THE HIGHWAY.

LT. COL. CHARLES OGLESBY OF WALTHAM, MASS., LEADING A UNIT OF THE 24TH DIVISION WHICH FIRST PROBED INTO THE HILLS BEYOND OLONGAPO, SAID THE JAPANESE TODAY HAD MOVED BACK INTO EMPLACEMENTS ATOP A RIDGE WHICH HAD BEEN ABANDONED YESTERDAY. HE SAID HE DIDN'T THINK, HOWEVER, THIS REPRESENTED A LARGE DEFENSE FORCE.

COL. ROBERT L.STILWELL, FORMER UTILITIES COMPANY EXECUTIVE

30.24-22675

OF (727 SOUTH ENGLEWOOD) EVANSVILLE, IND., SENT ELEMENTS OF HIS 38TH DIVISION REGIMENT IN A FLANKING MOVE AROUND THE JAPANESE. HE SAID: "I WOULD RATHER CATCH THEM IN A PINCERS AND DESTROY THEM, INSTEAD OF HAVING THEM WITHDRAW CONTINUALLY, TO FACE US AT THE NEXT DEFENSIVE POSITIONS."

THE TROOPS CROSSED THE RIVER AND MOVED UP A GORGE TO CLOSE IN BEHIND THE ENEMY POSITIONS. THE MANEUVER LEFT THE JAPANESE CONTROLLING THE MAIN HIGHWAY BETWEEN REAR AND ADVANCED AMERICAN TROOPS BUT OPENED THE WAY TO THE PINCER MOVE.

SHORTLY BEFORE DUSK, STILWELL SENT A SMALL TANK FORCE THROUGH ON THE HIGHWAY TO THE ADVANCED POSITION TO GIVE THOSE TROOPS ADDED FIREPOWER. HE SIMULTANEOUSLY OPENED CONCENTRATED MORTAR FIRE ON THE ENEMY POCKET.

THE FORWARD ELEMENTS ADVANCED SOME 5,000 YARDS FROM OLONGAPO DURING THE DAY. STILWELL HIMSELF WAS PINNED DOWN BRIEFLY BY MACHINE GUN FIRE.

A SURVEY OF ABANDONED ENEMY POSITIONS AT OLONGAPO GAVE EMPHASIS TO THE QUESTION OF WHY THEY DIDN'T MAKE A FIGHT FOR THE TOWN. THERE WERE MORE THAN A DOZEN PILLBOXES ALONG MAIN STREET ALONE. MANY HAD BEEN BUILT SO RECENTLY THAT THE LUMBER ENTRANCE WAYS STILL LOOKED NEW.

THE 38TH DIVISION INCLUDES FORMER INDIANA AND KENTUCKY NATIONAL GUARD REGIMENTS. IT IS COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. HENRY L.C. JONES, ONETIME UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA ATHLETE.

NN306PCW

FEB 4 1945

BY C.YATES MCDANIEL (400)

WITH AMERICAN FORCES,LUZON,FEB 3 (AP)-"WELL, THEY ARE GOING TO WIPE US OUT THIS TIME."

THE LONE TENNESSEAN IN THE CABANATUAN PRISON CAMP AT CABU SAID THIS TO HIMSELF WHEN HE HEARD THE SHOOTING WHICH HERALDED THE SIXTH U.S. RANGERS DRAMATIC LIBERATION RAID THE NIGHT OF JAN.30.

VIRGIL GREENWAY, 26, SQUATTED ON THE GROUND IN NOTHING BUT A PAIR OF WHITE SHORTS AND A SURPRISINGLY NEAT AND CLEAN BATHROBE AND TOLD HIS STORY TODAY. GREENWAY'S HOME IS AT 324 NORTH FOURTH AVE., NASHVILLE, TENN.

HE SAID A FLIPINA GAVE HIM THE BATHROBE "WHEN SHE SAW ME SHIVERING HERE AFTER OUR 21 MILE HIKE FROM CABANATUAN WITH THE RANGERS."

GREENWAY'S SCUFFED AND BLEEDING FEET TOLD THE STORY OF WHAT THAT DASH FOR FREEDOM HAD MEANT.

"YOU SEE, WHEN THE RANGERS YELLED FOR US TO RUN FOR THE DOOR I DIDN'T STOP FOR ANYTHING BUT MY SHORTS," HE SAID.

"I WAS A MEMBER OF THE 60TH COAST ARTILLERY REGIMENT WHEN THE JAPS TOOK US ON CORREGIDOR.

GREENWAY, AN AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC, BECAME THE CAMP BARBER. WHEN HE WASN'T BARBERING HE CULTIVATED SWEET POTATOES.

"WE WOULD BE WORKING OUR HARDEST BUT THE JAP GUARDS WOULD YELL, 'SPEED UP', AND THEN BEAT US WITH RIFLE BUTTS," HE SAID.

GREENWAY, WHO APPEARED TO WEIGH ABOUT 120 POUNDS AND SEEMED IN MUCH BETTER CONDITION THAN SOME OF HIS COMRADES, SAID HE HAD DONE PRETTY WELL--LOSING ONLY 16 POUNDS--ON A DIET OF RICE, SWEET POTATO WINE AND GREENS.

HE WAS RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS THE MISERIES OF PRISON CAMP LIFE, SAYING, "I'D JUST AS SOON NOT TALK ABOUT THAT. ANYWAY, NOBODY WOULD BELIEVE IT IF I DID."

"I GUESS I WAS FORTUNATE," HE SAID. "THE ONLY THING I HAD WAS DYSENTERY--YES, I BROKE A LEG. NO, THE JAPS DIDN'T DO THAT. I FELL OFF A CARABAO LAST AUGUST. AMERICAN CAMP DOCTORS FIXED IT UP AND I STAYED IN THE HOSPITAL UNTIL NOVEMBER.

"THOSE WERE MY WORST MONTHS IN CAMP. I GOT EVEN LESS FOOD IN

WHAT PASSED FOR A HOSPITAL THAN WHEN I WAS OUTSIDE.
"YES, I HAD SOME MEAT TO EAT IN THE PRISON CAMP. TWICE SOME OF MY FRIENDS CAUGHT DOGS AND WE ATE THEM. WE HAD A LOT OF DOG AND CAT TRAPS SCATTERED AROUND THE CAMP."
GREENWAY SAID THE ONLY WORD HE HAD FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD WERE THREE OR FOUR LETTERS FROM OWEN D.MOORE," A FRIEND OF MINE IN OLD HICKORY, TENN." HE HAS NO FAMILY OR CLOSE RELATIVES, HE ADDED.
MOORE LIVES AT 1701 OVERTON STREET, OLD HICKORY.
THE TENNESSEAN SAID THE JAPANESE PAID HIM 10 CENTAVOS (10 CENTS) DAILY IN "THEIR WORTHLESS INVASION MONEY."
"OCCASIONALLY WE WERE ABLE TO BUY A LITTLE TOBACCO, BUT THAT WAS ALL," HE ADDED. "CIGARETTES SOLD FOR AS HIGH AS 20 DOLLARS EACH."
GREENWAY SAID WHEN HE HEARD THE RANGERS SHOOTING AND SHOUTING INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PRISONERS ON THAT LIBERATION NIGHT HE THOUGHT AT FIRST IT WAS A JAPANESE TRICK.
"BUT I DIDN'T WAIT FOR ANYTHING," HE SAID. "EVEN SOME OF THE PATIENTS AND MEN WHO HADN'T WALKED FOR 18 MONTHS GOT RIGHT UP AND WALKED OUT."

GG258PCW

FEB 4 1945

BY JAMES HUTCHESON (480)
WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN OLONGAPO,LUZON,JAN 30 (DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS OCCUPIED STRATEGIC OLONGAPO ON SUBIC BAY LATE TODAY AFTER MEETING THE FIRST JAPANESE RESISTANCE ON THIS "BATAAN FRONT BATTLE OF THE CEMETERY."
THE FIRST TROOPS ENTERED THIS BLASTED SITE OF A FORMER UNITED STATES NAVAL BASE FIVE HOURS AFTER OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE 11TH CORPS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY HAD SWEPT ASHORE WITHOUT OPPOSITION ON GRANDE ISLAND THE "LITTLE CORREGIDOR" BARRING ENTRY INTO SUBIC BAY.
CONQUEST OF THE COMMANDING POSITIONS ON SUBIC BAY BROUGHT SENTIMENTAL SATISFACTION TO AMERICAN COMMANDERS. IT WAS HERE THAT THE JAPANESE LANDED REINFORCEMENTS IN 1942 IN THE ENEMY'S LONG FRUSTRATED ATTEMPT TO BREAK THE HISTORIC AMERICAN AND FILIPINO RESISTANCE ON BATAAN.
THE DOUBLE-BARRELED ACTION CAME THE DAY AFTER THE SPEEDY AMERICAN ADVANCE STARTED FROM THE WESTERN LUZON BEACHHEAD. GRANDE ISLAND WAS OCCUPIED EASILY IN AN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION BY 38TH DIVISION UNITS AFTER FILIPINO GUERRILLAS RAN UP AN AMERICAN FLAG AS A SIGNAL THAT THE JAPANESE HAD EVACUATED THE ISLAND.
THE FIGHT FOR OLONGAPO CAME AFTER THE 34TH REGIMENT OF THE 24TH DIVISION DASHED APPROXIMATELY 25 MILES ALONG THE INLAND HIGHWAY WITHOUT OPPOSITION.
THE FIRST SIGN OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE CAME WHEN A GRENADE EXPLODED ALONGSIDE A HALFTRACK TRUCK HEADING THE COLUMN. NOBODY WAS EVEN HURT.
THE ENSUING FIGHT DELAYED THE AMERICAN ADVANCE INTO OLONGAPO FOR TWO HOURS.
MACHINEGUN, TANK, SNIPER AND MORTAR FIRE ECHOED AROUND THE WHITE ARCH WITH ITS INSCRIPTION: "OLONGAPO PANTHEISTIC CEMETERY--THOSE WHO HONOR THE DEAD WILL CARE FOR THE LIVING."
THE JAPANESE WERE HIDDEN IN THE TALL COGON GRASS IN THE CEMETERY AND IN EMPLACEMENTS ON KALAKLAN POINT, A LIGHTHOUSE PROMONTORY INTO THE BAY. THE CEMETERY WAS HIGH ATOP A RIDGE.
COL. WILLIAM W.JENNA, LEOMINSTER, MASS., GAVE THE ORDER FOR THE FIRST CROSSING OF THE BRIDGE INTO TOWN AT 4:30 P.M., AFTER A DEMOLITION CREW HAD CLEARED THE BRIDGE OF EXPLOSIVES.
THE FIRST TANK CREPT SLOWLY ACROSS THE SPAN WITH INFANTRYMEN TRUDGING BEHIND. THE TANK WAS COMMANDED BY SGT.VESTER MARTIN, CHILHOWIE, VA.
"WE JUST SWEATED IT OUT. WONDERING IF WE WOULD CRASH THROUGH THE BRIDGE OR BE BLOWN UP," MARTIN SAID. HIS CREWMEN WERE SGT. FRANK GRABINSKY, 316 WARREN ST., HACKETTSTOWN, N.J.; CPL. ORACE (CORRECT) ALKIRE, 908 HAWTHORNE ST., FAIRMONT, W.VA.; PFC RAYMOND KIPPEMAN, 631 GRANT ST., FREMONT, OHIO, AND PVT. HARRY JACOBS, 79 EIGHTY-FIRST AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

B88KX
THE OLONGAPO MAIN STREET WAS LINED WITH PILLBOXES BUT THE JAPANESE HAD VANISHED, LEAVING THE BRIDGE BURNING AND THE TOWNS EASTERN EXIT STREETS CRUDELY MINED.
LT.COL.CHARLES OGLESBY, 22 ORCHESTER ST., WALTHAM, MASS., LED THE BATTALION WHICH SECURED THE EASTERN PART OF THE TOWN AND THE BRIDGE FOR PURSUIT OF THE NIPPONESE ALONG THE ROAD TOWARD MANILA.
THE TOWN OFFERED NO SIGNS OF JAPANESE NAVY INSTALLATIONS. LONG ROWS OF WATERFRONT BUILDINGS WERE IN CHARRED RUINS.
OLONGAPO WAS ALMOST BARE OF FILIPINOS WHO HAD GONE TO THE HILLS.
AS THE SKIRMISH PROCEEDED ASHORE, NAVY GUNBOATS CIRCLED OFF SHORE AND THE SHIPS OF A GREAT CONVOY WERE VISIBLE AGAINST THE SKYLINE ACROSS THE BAY.
AMERICAN TROOPS HAD TURNED THE CORNER IN THEIR TRIP BACK TO BATAAN.

NN120PCW

BY DEAN SCHEDLER (230)
FIFTEEN MILES FROM MANILA,FEB.2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WITHIN THE LAST 24 HOURS THIS FLYING COLUMN OF FIRST CAVALRY UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT.COL.HASKETT L.CONNER, JR., HAS SLASHED 45 MILES SOUTHWEST SWINGING FROM CABANTUAN DOWN HIGHWAY NO. 5.
WE HAVE PASSED NUMEROUS POCKETS OF SNIPERS IN THIS FAST SWEEP, LEAVING THEM TO REAR ELEMENTS TO MOP UP.
SMALL CAVALRY ADVANCE UNITS WERE SENT AHEAD DURING THE EARLY EVENING HOURS TO SECURE BRIDGES IN OUR LONG ROUTE AD AS WE PASSED DOWN THE HIGHWAY IN THE STRICTLY ENFORCED BLACKOUT, HUGE HULKS OF TANKS LOOMED NEAR THE FOOTINGS OF BRIDGES TO PREVENT THE ENEMY FROM DESTROYING THEM.
IN SOME DARK CURVES OF THE HIGHWAY, JAPANESE WERE LURKING IN THE BRUSH AWAITING THEIR CANCE TO STRIKE BUT IT NEVER CAME.
DURING THE DARKNESS ONE SMALL RECONNAISSANCE UNIT UNDER THE LEAD OF CAPT.WALTER ANDRY OF WASHINGTON,D.C., WENT DOWN THE ROAD TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON BRIDGES AND PLACE MARKERS FOR THE CONVOY TO FOLLOW A FEW HOURS LATER. IN ONE SMALL BARRIO HIS TANKS QUICKLY DISPERSED 40 JAPANESE WHO WERE ATTEMPTING TO STAGE A DELAYING ACTION.
THIS SQUADRON OF MECHANIZED VEHICLES STARTED DOWN THE HIGHWAY AT MIDNIGHT AND IS CLEARING A PATH FOR THE BALANCE OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION.
TWENTY-SEVEN YEAR OLD COLONEL CONNER (WEST POINT, CLASS '39) IS THE SON OF ARMY COLONEL HASKETT L.CONNER, SENIOR, STATIONED AT THE ARMY HOSPITAL, WAKEMAN,IND.
CERTAINLY THERE IS NO SECRECY ABOUT OUR MOVEMENTS AS OUR TANKS CLANK AND COUGH AT THE HEAD OF THIS COLUMN AS WE RORAR THROUGH THE DARKNESS.
BUT IT IS EERIE. EVEN SMALL NATIVE HUTS LOOK OMINOUS IN THE BLACK NIGHT BUT NOT A SHOT HAS BEEN FIRED AT US, YET.
HW701PPW NM

FEB 1945

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,FORWARD AREA,FEB.3-(AP)-LOW-FLYING MARINE MITCHELLS HAVE DAMAGED 13 JAPANESE SHIPS, PROBABLY SINKING ONE OF THEM, IN NIGHTLY HARASSING ATTACKS SINCE DEC. 6 ON THE BONIN AND VOLCANO ISLANDS, ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ REPORT TODAY.
HIS COMMUNIQUE TOLD ALSO OF FRESH AIR STRIKES WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY AGAINST IWO JIMA IN THE VOLCANOS. PROTECTING THE APPROACHES

30.24-22677

TO THE JAPANESE MAINLAND FROM THE TOKYO-RAIDING SUPERFORTRESS BASE AT SAIPAN.

ARMY LIBERATORS HITTING IWO, WHICH HAS COME IN FOR A DAILY POUNDING FOR MONTHS, ENCOUNTERED FOUR INTERCEPTORS OVER THE TINY ISLAND ON WEDNESDAY. THE THURSDAY STRIKE LEFT FIRES VISIBLE 30 MILES AWAY.

YAP IN THE WESTERN CAROLINES AND VARIOUS TARGETS IN THE PALAU ISLANDS WERE BOMBED BY MARINE FIGHTERS BOTH WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

HW1133PPW NM

BY ELMONT WAITE (170)

SOMEWHERE IN THE MARIANAS ISLANDS,FEB 3 (AP)-THE HONOR OF BEING FIRST TO LAND ON A GIANT NEW AIRSTRIP IN THE MARIANAS TODAY WENT TO FOUR ENLISTED MEN, WHO WERE FOLLOWED BY A MAJOR GENERAL.

THE MEN WERE GUESTS OF HONOR, CHOSEN TO REPRESENT THE WHITE AND NEGRO AVIATION ENGINEERING BATTALIONS WHICH COMPLETED THE STRIP IN WHAT LT.GEN.MILLARD F.HARMON CALLED IMPOSSIBLE TIME.

THE FOUR ARE CORP.CHARLES E.HOUSER, ALLENTOWN, PA., AND PFC. JAMES BRAY, PHILADELPHIA, BOTH NEGROES, PFC.JOSEPH FOBB, BENNINGTON, OKLA., A CHOCTAW INDIAN, AND SGT.MIKE MENTON, SCURRY, TEX.

GENERAL HARMON, COMMANDER OF THE AIR FORCES, PACIFIC OCEAN AREA, WELCOMED THE MEN.

MAJ.GEN.CURTISE.(OLD IRON PANTS) LEMAY, COMMANDER

MAJ.GEN.CURTIS E.(OLD IRON PANTS) LEMAY, COMMANDER OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, PILOTED THE SECOND PLANE IN, THE FIRST B-29 TO LAND. HARMON AND LEMAY PAID TRIBUTE TO THE WORK OF THE ASSEMBLED CONSTRUCTION MEN.

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COL.JOHN G.FOWLER OF NEWMAN, GA., PILOTED THE LIBERATOR CARRYING THE ENLISTED MEN. MAJ.RUFUS H.HOLLOWAY, COLUMBUS, MISS., WAS CO-PILOT. SGTS.NORMAN P.LEWIS, MINDEN, NEB., AND MARION D.HOLDER, LUBBOCK, TEX., COMPLETED THE CREW.

GG1003ACW NM

MEXICO CITY, FEB. 3-(AP)-STREET CAR WORKERS WENT ON STRIKE TONIGHT TO ENFORCE DEMANDS FOR HIGHER PAY AND BETTER EQUIPMENT. FEDERAL DISTRICT OFFICIALS WILL TAKE OVER THE SYSTEM AND OPERATE IT IF POSSIBLE.

THE EMPLOYES ASKED 60 CENTS A DAY INCREASE OVER THEIR PRESENT AVERAGE OF ABOUT $1 BUT WITH THE CONDITION THAT THE TWO-CENT FARE BE MAINTAINED AND THE SYSTEM SHOULD IMPROVE. THE COMPANY REFUSED, ABANKRUPT UNLESSLD G

BE MAINTAINED AND THE SYSTEM SHOULD IMPROVE. THE COMPANY REFUSED, ASSERTING IT WOULD GO BANKRUPT UNLESS FARES WERE RAISED.

SN1004PEW

NIGHT LEAD CANADIAN

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

OWEN SOUND, ONT., FEB. 3-(AP)-THE KEY TO TROUBLE CANADA'S IMMEDIATE POLITICAL FUTURE REPOSED TODAY WITH THE 23,000 REGISTERED VOTERS IN THIS RELATIVELY REMOTE PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY OF GREY NORTH, ON GEORGIAN BAY 125 MILES NORTH OF TORONTO.

THESE TACITURN BRITISH-STOCK TOWNSFOLK AND FARMERS, ALTHOUGH EXPOSED TO WEEKS OF CAMPAIGNING, PREPARED CALMLY TO VOTE IN MONDAY'S TEST CASE BY-ELECTION CENTERING AROUND THE COMPROMISE CONSCRIPTION POLICY OF PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING.

SEEKING CLUES TO CANADA'S FUTURE MANPOWER POLICY, THE PROBABLE DATE OF A FORTHCOMING GENERAL ELECTION AND THE STRENGTH OF THE SOCIALIST COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION, THE DOMINION WATCHED THE TINY ELECTORATE ATTENTIVELY.

CANADA'S THREE MAJOR PARTIES MADE THESE PLEAS:

1. PRIME MINISTER KING'S LIBERAL PARTY ASKED ELECTION OF DEFENSE MINISTER GEN. A.G.L.MCNAUGHTON TO A SEAT IN PARLIAMENT SO THAT HE COULD BETTER EXECUTE THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE, TO WHICH HE WAS APPOINTED IN NOVEMBER'S CONSCRIPTION CRISIS.

2. THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION PARTY, THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES, ASKED ELECTION OF GARFIELD CASE, FORMER MAYOR OF OWEN SOUND, ON THE CHARGE THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S MANPOWER POLICY HAD FAILED TO SUPPLY NEEDED INFANTRY REINFORCEMENTS OVERSEAS AND THAT IT HAD BEEN THE CAUSE OF VIOLENCE AND "DESERTIONS" AMONG DRAFTEE TROOPS. MORE THAN 7,000 OF THESE TROOPS WENT ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE AS THEY WERE ABOUT TO BE SENT OVERSEAS, BUT SO FAR AS IS KNOWN HAVE NOT YET BEEN FORMALLY CHARGED WITH DESERTION.

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3. THE CCF ASKED ELECTION OF AIR VICE MARSHAL A.EARE GODFREY, A WELL-TO-DO INDUSTRIALIST WHO RECENTLY BECAME A SUPPORTER OF THE PARTY'S LONG-RANGE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC AIMS.

ALL THREE PARTIES REGARD IT AS A CLOSE RACE. THE CONCENSUS OF 18 VISITING NEWSPAPERMEN REPRESENTING ALL PARTS OF THE DOMINION GAVE MCNAUGHTON A SLIGHT EDGE, SEVEN PREDICTING HE WOULD WIN AGAINST SIX FOR GODFREY AND FIVE FOR CASE.

THE TWO OLD-LINE PARTIES HAVE CAMPAIGNED MAINLY AGAINST EACH OTHER OVER THE CONSCRIPTION ISSUE. THE CCF, LARGELY IGNORING THE QUESTION, HAS DIRECTED ITS APPEAL TO APPROXIMATELY 1,400 TRADE UNIONISTS IN OWEN SOUND AND TO THE FARMERS, REPRESENTING THE MAJORITY OF THE CONSTITUENCY AND HAVING A TRADITION OF MANY YEARS OF PROGRESSIVISM AND COOPERATIVE MARKETING.

THE VOTERS WERE TOLD BY THE NON-PARTISAN LOCAL DAILY TODAY THAT TO THEM "HAS FALLEN THE TASK OF SPEAKING FOR CANADA IN THE MOST MOMENTOUS BY-ELECTION IN THE HISTORY OF THE DOMINION," AND THAT "TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD THE VOICE OF GREY NORTH WILL BE TAKEN AS THE VOICE OF CANADA."

CANADA'S NEW POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, COUNTERPART OF THE PA IN THE UNITED STATES, IS SUPPORTING THE CCF IN ITS FIRST CAMPAIGN. IT IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOR, DOMINION PROTOTYPE OF THE CIO.

THE LABOR PROGRESSIVE PARTY, HEADED BY THE FORMER LEADERS OF THE DISSOLVED COMMUNIST PARTY, IS SUPPORTING MCNAUGHTON AND THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM WITH A PLEA FOR ALL-OUT SUPPORT OF THE WAR EFFORT AS IT IS BEING CONDUCTED.

THE MOST SENSATIONAL CHARGE OF THE CAMPAIGN WAS MADE THURSDAY NIGHT BY THE NATIONAL LEADER OF THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES, JOHN BRACKEN, WHO DECLARED THAT DRAFTED TROOPS HAD THROWN RIFLES AND AMMUNITION OVERBOARD AS THEY WERE BEING SENT ABROAD.

MCNAUGHTON DENIED THE CHARGE, DECLARING THAT A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION HAD SHOWN ONLY THAT IN ONE INSTANCE ONE "CRAZY" SOLDIER HAD THROWN HIS RIFLE AND KIT OVERBOARD, AND HE CALLED UPON BRACKEN TO SUBSTANTIATE HIS CHARGE "OR ELSE PAY THE PENALTY FOR IT." HE DID NOT INDICATE WHAT THIS PENALTY MIGHT BE.

THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE ISSUED A STATEMENT IN OTTAWA TODAY REPEATING THE DENIAL CATEGORICALLY AND ADDING THAT THE RECENT MOVEMENT OF REINFORCEMENTS OVERSEAS "WAS ONE OF THE BEST MOVEMENTS OF CANADIAN TROOPS."

"AMONG ALL THESE TROOPS THERE WAS ONLY ONE SOLDIER WHO THREW HIS RIFLE AND EQUIPMENT OVERBOARD AT PORT OF DEPARTURE," THE STATEMENT SAID. "AT THE PORT OF ARRIVAL THE SAME SOLDIER REFUSED TO GO OFF THE SHIP. HE WAS TAKEN OFF BY HIS UNIT AND DEALT WITH. EXCEPT FOR THIS, ABSOLUTELY NO INCIDENT OF ANY KIND OCCURRED."

THE DRAFTED TROOPS ARE SETTLING DOWN WELL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE MINISTRY SAID, AND "NO DISCIPLINARY TROUBLES HAVE BEEN ENCOUNTERED."

SARNIA, ONT., FEB. 3-(AP)-PVT. IRWIN STATA, 19, WAS ACQUITTED TODAY OF A CHARGE OF MURDER IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEATH OF MRS. ETHEL SMITH OF DETROIT, BUT WAS CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER AND SENTENCED TO SERVE 18 YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

STATA WAS ARRESTED A FEW DAYS AFTER MRS. SMITH'S BULLET-PIERCED BODY WAS FOUND BY HER HUSBAND ON SEPT. 11 AT A PORT FRANKS, ONT., COTTAGE.

FEB 4 1945

CP-MP-710PEM

UNDATED MATSUI (110)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
JAPAN WILL NOT ABANDON THE FIGHT FOR THE PHILIPPINES "EVEN THOUGH TOKYO SHOULD BE REDUCED TO ASHES," GEN.IWANE MATSUI SAID TODAY, ACCORDING TO A TOKYO DOMEI (JAPANESE) NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST RECORDED BY FCC.
MATSUI, PRESIDENT OF THE ASIA DEVELOPMENT HEADQUARTERS OF THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION, ADDRESSED A RALLY IN THE JAPANESE CAPITAL.
"THE RISE AND FALL OF THE PHILIPPINES IS THE JOINT RESPONSIBILITY OF JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES," MATSUI WAS QUOTED. "WE MUST NOT LET PRESIDENT JOSEPH LAUREL (PUPPET PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES) TASTE THE BITTER CUP AS GEN. (EMILIO) AGUINALDO (PHILIPPINE INSURRECTIONIST) DID 40 YEARS AGO. EVEN IF TOKYO SHOULD BE REDUCED TO ASHES, JAPAN MUST WITHOUT REGRET RESCUE THE PHILIPPINES."
JW445PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB 3--THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY INTEND TO TURN THE CITY OF MANILA INTO A BATTLEGROUND, GEORGE FOLSTER, NBC WAR CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED TODAY AFTER TALKING WITH FILIPINOS IN THE VICINITY OF THE AMERICAN SIXTH ARMY SPEARHEAD APPROACHING THE CITY.
THE FILIPINOS SAID NIPPONESE TROOPS HAD MINED SOME OF MANILA'S BUILDINGS, BLOCKED WINDOWS WITH CEMENT, AND INSTALLED TANK TRAPS AND STEEL RAIL ROADBLOCKS.
FOLSTER SAID THE ROADS NORTH OF THE CITY WERE LITTERED WITH THE WRECKAGE OF JAPANESE STAFF CARS, INDICATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AMERICAN AIR STRAFING ATTACKS.
HU1133ACW NM

UNDATED LUZON RACE (270)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE UNITED STATES FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION (DISMOUNTED) WAS RACING TO FULFILL A HOPE AND A PROMISE IN ITS ADVANCE ON MANILA.
THE PROMISE WAS MADE WHEN THE DIVISION INVADED THE ADMIRALTY ISLAND LAST FEBRUARY--AN ACCOMPLISHMENT WHICH GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID AT THE TIME SHIFTED THE DIRECTION OF THE AMERICAN AMPHIBIOUS ADVANCE.FROM NORTH TO WEST, OR DIRECTLY AT THE PHILIPPINES.
THE TOUGH CAVALRYMEN SAID THEY HOPED TO FIGHT IN THE PHILIPPINES AND TO BE THE FIRST AMERICAN TROOPS TO REENTER MANILA.
THIS HOPE WAS SOMETHING OF A PROMISE TO ONE OF THE DIVISION'S FORMER SENIOR OFFICERS--LT.GEN.JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT, GALLANT DEFENDER OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR, AT LAST REPORTS IN A JAPANESE PRISON CAMP IN FORMOSA.
DISPATCHES FROM MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ON LUZON SAID THE CAVALRY DIVISION HAD PASSED SABANG, 24 MILES FROM MANILA, AFTER SPEEDING 57 MILES DOWN THE EAST SIDE OF THE CENTRAL LUZON PLAINS IN 24 HOURS. THE 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION, SPEARHEADING THE WEST SIDE APPROACH, WAS BEYOND MALOLOS, ONLY 18 MILES AWAY.
THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, WHOSE RECORD EXTENDS BACK TO 1860, IS COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.VERNE D.MUDGE.
FROM THE ADMIRALTIES, THE MECHANIZED TROOPERS JOINED THE MOVE ON THE PHILIPPINES AND FOUGHT THROUGH THE INITIAL CAMPAIGN ON LEYTE ISLAND.
ONE BRIGADE SERVED PREVIOUSLY IN THE PHILIPPINES DURING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR AND AGAIN IN 1907. THE DIVISION'S LONG RECORD ALSO INCLUDES PARTICIPATION IN THE INDIAN CAMPAIGNS AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, INCLUDING "CUSTER'S LAST STAND."
THE HARD FIGHTING DOUGHBOYS OF THE 37TH INFANTRY OR "BUCKEYE" DIVISION ARE COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.ROBERT S.BEIGHTLER. THEY PREVIOUSLY FOUGHT THE JAPANESE ON BOUGAINVILLE IN THE SOLOMONS.
BOTH DIVISIONS ARE PART OF LT.GEN.WALTER KRUEGER'S SIXTH ARMY.
NN147PCW NM

FEB 4 1945

WITH LUZON (150)
(BROADCAST)
SAN FRANCISCO, FEB.3--ARTHUR FELDMAN, BLUE NETWORK WAR CORRESPONDENT, SAID IN A BROADCAST FROM LUZON THE MARCH ON MANILA IS MOVING SO FAST THAT SOME YANKS ARE COLLAPSING FROM THE HEAT.
FORTY SUCH MEN WERE PLACED IN AMBULANCES AND TAKEN BACK TO THE REAR, FELDMAN SAID, QUOTING AN UNIDENTIFIED COLONEL.
"THE NEXT DAY," THE COLONEL SAID, "EVERY ONE OF THEM WAS BACK IN THE LINE OF MARCH AGAIN. WHEN WE GET TO MANILA, I'M GOING TO GET DOWN ON MY HANDS AND KNEES AND THANK EVERY ONE OF MY DOUGHBOYS. I'VE GOT THE MOVINGEST, MARCHINGEST BUNCH OF MEN IN THE ARMY."
FELDMAN REPORTED SEEING MAJ.GEN.OSCAR W.GRISWOLD, COMMANDER OF THE 14TH CORPS, STANDING ON A BRIDGE OVER ONE RIVER DIRECTING TRAFFIC "AND JUST SHOVING TRUCKS AND HALFTRACKS ACROSS THE SPAN."
"I RATED ABOUT A FIVE PRIORITY," FELDMAN RELATED, "AND TO GET ACROSS THE BRIDGE I HAD TO HAUL A LOAD OF AMMUNITION TO AN ADVANCED ARTILLERY POST. THAT'S THE ONLY WAY I COULD GET TO WITHIN 15 MILES OF MANILA."
(EDITOR'S, ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED INTO THE GENERAL STORY IF DESIRED).
PM551PPW NM

UNDATED SHANGHAI EVACUATION (170)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL (PUPPET) GOVERNMENT PLANNED TO EVACUATE APPROXIMATELY 1,000,000 PEOPLE AND IMPOSE MARTIAL LAW AGAINST ECONOMIC PROFITEERS. THE BROADCAST WAS INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
THE EVACUATION IS PLANNED AS AN AIR RAID PRECAUTION AS WELL AS BECAUSE OF THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE FOOD AND FUEL SITUATION, DOMEI SAID.
THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME ON THE HEELS OF A WARNING TO THE JAPANESE

30.24-22679

BY THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER YOMIURI-HOCHI THAT THE CHINESE AND AMERICANS WERE CONTINUING PREPARATIONS FOR AMERICAN LANDING OPERATIONS ON THE CHINA COAST.

DOMEI ADDED THAT LO CHUN-CHIANG, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, HAD STATED IN A PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY THAT A "CONCRETE PLAN" FOR DEPOPULATING THE CITY WOULD BE FORMED "WITHIN THE COMING WEEK" BY A COMMITTEE MADE UP OF "STAFF MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS.

TO FINANCE THE EVACUATION LO SAID THE COMMITTEE WOULD APPROPRIATE 130,000,000 YUAN (ABOUT $6,500,000).

LO SAID THAT THE APPLICATION OF MARTIAL LAW "WILL TEND TO SIMPLIFY THE CURRENT LAW PROCEDURE" AND ASSIST MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES "TO METE OUT SEVERE PUNISHMENT TO THOSE WHO COMMIT DISORDERLY ACTS AGAINST THE PUBLIC WELFARE IN WARTIME."

PM1127PPW NM

FEB 4 1945

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (SAT) NIGHT:

NORTHERN SECTOR, BRITISH AND CANADIAN PATROL ACTIVITY.

CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICAN TROOPS PUSHED THREE MILES DEEPER INTO GERMANY TO WITHIN A MILE OF A BREAK THROUGH PERMANENT WESTWALL DEFENSES. CLEARED LAST GERMANS OFF BELGIAN SOIL. SEVERAL GERMAN TOWNS SEIZED.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: FRENCH AND AMERICANS FREED COLMAR, CUT GERMAN SALIENT BY FIVE MILES.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST, BRITISH SECOND ARMIES: PATROLS CROSSED MAAS RIVER IN HOLLAND.

U.S.NINTH ARMY: ROER RIVER LINE UNCHANGED.

U.S.FIRST ARMY: SPEARHEADS CRACKING WESTWALL'S MAIN DEFENSES WERE 11 MILES INSIDE GERMANY AND 31 MILES FROM RHINE.

U.S.THIRD ARMY: [illegible] STIFF RESISTANCE BUT PRESSED TO WITHIN FIVE AND ONE-HALF MILES OF PRUM, FORTIFIED GERMANY CITY.

U.S.SEVENTH ARMY: CLEARED OFFENDORF AND ROHRWILLER, VIRTUALLY LIQUIDATING NAZI CORRIDOR NORTH OF STRASBOURG.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY: WITH YANKS IN THE RANKS, FREED COLMAR, SEVERAL OTHER TOWNS, SOUGHT TO TRAP SEVERAL GERMAN DIVISIONS.

--DASH--

U.S.DIVISIONS:

SECOND INFANTRY: BATTLED THROUGH MOST OF WESTWALL DEFENSES 11 MILES INSIDE REICH NEAR SCHLIEDEN.

NINTH INFANTRY: ALSO SLASHED THROUGH LARGE PART OF WESTWALL MAZE AND NEARED GEMUND.

FIRST INFANTRY: FOUGHT IN RAMSCHEID, ONE MILE INSIDE GERMANY, IN WESTWALL BELT.

82ND AIRBORNE: COMPLETED OCCUPATION OF UDENBRETH.

94TH INFANTRY: CLEARED CAMPHOLZ WOODS THREE MILES INSIDE GERMANY.

RW839PEW

FEB 4 1945

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB. 3, 1941--CHEERING CROWDS GREETED WENDELL WILLKIE IN MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

IN SHANGHAI, KING HUA-TING, EDITOR OF SHUN PAO, PRO-CHUNGKING NEWSPAPER, WAS SHOT DEAD AS HE LEFT A CABARET.

DN451AEW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE (110)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: AMERICANS PLUNGED HALFWAY THROUGH SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES IN MONSCHAU REGION IN HEAVIEST FIGHTING SINCE ARDENNES BREAKTHROUGH; FRENCH AND AMERICANS HELD LONG STRETCH OF RHINE'S WEST BANK, DROVE LAST GERMANS FROM COLMAR IN ALSACE.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: ARTILLERY POUNDED GERMAN POSITIONS ACROSS ODER RIVER; RUSSIANS MASSED EAST OF ODER AS GERMANS FLUNG NEW DIVISIONS INTO THE BATTLE. GERMANS REPORTED FRUSTRATED CROSSING IN KUSTRIN AREA, 40 MILES FROM CAPITAL, SAID SOVIET FORCES REACHED RIVER AT POINTS 38 MILES FROM BERLIN.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMY PATROLS INFLICTED CASUALTIES IN JABS AT ENEMY DEFENSES.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: POWERFUL AMERICAN COLUMNS RACED FOR MANILA, ONE OF THEM 18 MILES AWAY; JAPANESE FORCES IN SOUTH OF LUZON CUT OFF FROM THOSE IN NORTH. IN BATANGAS PROVINCE, AMERICANS WERE 40 MILES FROM CAPITAL.

JR818AEW 3

FEB 4 1945

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--EASTERN FRONT: 47 MILES (FROM SONNENBURG--BY OFFICIAL SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENT); 38 MILES (FROM NEAR KUSTRIN--BY GERMAN REPORT).

2--WESTERN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM LINNICH-JULICH-DUREN AREA.)

3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER.)

S.8PEW

NEW YORK, FEBM 3-(AP)-SUMNER WELLES, FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, CALLED TONIGHT FOR AN INTERNATIONAL BILL OF RIGHTS GUARANTEEING FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN FREEDOMS TO SIGNATORY NATIONS OF AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

WELLES TOLD THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE AT A DINNER MEETING THERE WAS ONLY ONE WAY THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE ABLE TO OBTAIN FOR PEOPLES OF OTHER NAATIONS THE SAME RIGHTS GUARANTEED TO AMERICANS.

"THAT IS," HE SAID, "THROUGH THE INSISTENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES THAT THE CHARTER OF THE COMING INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION MUST CONTAIN SPECIFIC AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS TO BE ENTERED INTO BY EVERY STATE PARTICIPATING IN THE INTERNATINAL ORGANIZATION, AND WHICH COMMIT EACH CONTRACTING PARTY TO GRANT ITS NATIONALS THE PERMANENT ENJOYMENT OF THE HUMAN FREEDOMS INVOLVED."

SN1150PEW

FEB 4 1945

BLANK

30.24-22679

BY THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER YOMIURI-HOCHI THAT THE CHINESE AND AMERICANS WERE CONTINUING PREPARATIONS FOR AMERICAN LANDING OPERATIONS ON THE CHINA COAST.

DOMEI ADDED THAT LO CHUN-CHIANG, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, HAD STATED IN A PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY THAT A "CONCRETE PLAN" FOR DEPOPULATING THE CITY WOULD BE FORMED "WITHIN THE COMING WEEK" BY A COMMITTEE MADE UP OF "STAFF MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS.

TO FINANCE THE EVACUATION LO SAID THE COMMITTEE WOULD APPROPRIATE 130,000,000 YUAN (ABOUT $6,500,000).

LO SAID THAT THE APPLICATION OF MARTIAL LAW "WILL TEND TO SIMPLIFY THE CURRENT LAW PROCEDURE" AND ASSIST MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES "TO METE OUT SEVERE PUNISHMENT TO THOSE WHO COMMIT DISORDERLY ACTS AGAINST THE PUBLIC WELFARE IN WARTIME."

PM1127PPW NM

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AMERICAN TROOPS ENTER HEART OF MANILA, FREE 3,000 PRISONERS AT SANTO TOMAS; REDS FLANK KUSTRIN, GATEWAY TO BERLIN

FEB 5 1945

1ST CAVALRYMEN CIRCLE IN DARKNESS TO RESCUE SANTO TOMAS INTERNEES

FEB 5 1945

Seize Concentration Camp Freeing 3,000 Civilians—37th Division Reaches Suburbs. Northern Half Of City Held

McDaniel

MacArthur Headquarters, Luzon, *Monday*, Feb. 5 (AP)—American troops reached the heart of Manila yesterday and raised the Stars and Stripes over the Philippine capital.

Yanks of the 1st Cavalry Division, in a wide encircling move by dark, entered the city Saturday night against harassing sniper fire and quickly captured Malacanan Palace and the large Santo Tomas concentration camp.

3,000 Liberated At Santo Tomas

Russell Brines, Associated Press correspondent with the 1st Cavalry, said 3,000 Santo Tomas internes were liberated. They were mostly American women and children interned there since May 1, 1942.

Brines said "room-by-room" fighting occurred within the former university.

Frontline reports said ambulances already were bringing out the Santo Tomas prisoners.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur was denied the satisfaction of entering the capital immediately. A dynamited bridge on the northern outskirts forced the leader of the troops to turn back and find another route into the city.

Northern Half In American Hands

The northern half of Manila was in American hands as elements of the 1st Cavalry and 37th Infantry Division, the latter entering from the north, pressed for the knockout.

The Japanese in the northern part of the city offered no major stand, but explosions were heard and fires were seen south of the wide and deep Pasig River barrier which splits the city in two.

The Japanese may put up a bitter and bloody fight for the historic and commercial center of Manila, but for those who might survive, there will be no escape.

37th Advances Through Airdrome

While the 37th Division cautiously pushed through the Grace Park Airdrome from the north Saturday night, 1st Cavalry spearheads circled into the city from the east and yesterday morning reached Santo Tomas University grounds and threw a protective cordon around its concentration camp.

Santos Tomas is perhaps the area in Manila closest to the hearts of American and British hearts. Within Santo Tomas the American and British civilians—3,000 men and women at one time—have waited deliverance for three long years.

Malacanan palace, in Yank hands, was the historic residence successively of Spanish and American governors general, American high commissioners and from the birth of the Philippine republic until the hurried departure on Christmas eve, 1941, of the late President Manuel Quezon.

It was just three years and six weeks ago that the last units of MacArthur's tired outnumbered Filipino and American forces left the capital.

Paratroopers Dropped

With the First cavalry and 37th infantry divisions already within Manila, a new paratroop invasion behind enemy lines in Batangas province spearheaded the 11th airborne division's drive along a straight, downhill road 18 miles from the southern fringes of the city.

The first paratroop landing of the Philippines campaign bolstered the 11th airborne's invasion of the Batangas province coast last Wednesday.

The First Cavalry division, fighting in memory of their former commander, Lt. Gen. Jonathan W. Wainwright who was captured by the invading Japanese in early 1942, was the first to enter Manila.

These hard-hitting dismounted cavalrymen—whose quick drive down the eastern flank of the central Luzon plain was the most sensational advance of the entire campaign—fought into Manila under cover of darkness to guard the safety of the Santo Tomas internees.

General MacArthur's triumphant communique today said advance units of the First cavalry were guarding the Santo Tomas internees "while the remainder of the division is coming up from the east."

(Radio Tokyo strangely reported that American forces had been "cut off in the Clark field area—40 miles north of Manila—and "are now on the verge of being isolated.")

Drive Through Suburbs

Manila had not been fully occupied by noon Sunday. The 37th division was pushing cautiously through the northern suburbs. The First cavalry, which entered the city from the east in an encircling action, drove strong patrols amid sniper fire to the northern banks of the Pasig river.

But the key that will unlock the gates of the city may well be turned by the 11th Airborne division, for their road from the south cross-es no formidable river barriers and leads straight to the back door of the city.

Caution characterized the tone of official claims, for a large part of Manila still was in Japanese hands. But General MacArthur has power to spare to blast the possible few thousand Japanese from their holes and dugouts in the city.

Americans who reached Santo Tomas and Malacanan this morning could see some fires burning to the south, but aerial observers—already flying light planes from the captured Grace park airdrome—said there was no evidence of attempted wholesale destruction by the enemy.

The Japanese entered Manila in force New Year's day, 1942, after an approach as cautious as that the Americans are making. But three years ago Manila had been declared an open city a week before the enemy entered.

Japanese nearing the outskirts of Manila also saw fires burning. Some were caused by bombs they dropped after American guns and troops had been removed. Others were from the systematic destruction of radio stations, fuel dumps and harbor installations wrought by American engineers.

Yanks Reach Malacanan

The Yanks who drove through to Malacanan yesterday morning found there no high officials of the Japanese-sponsored Philippine government. They and other top Japanese military leaders were reported by Filipinos to have left Manila for the Summer capital at Baguio, of perhaps farther away in northeastern Luzon, at the time of the American landing in Lingayen gulf.

MacArthur's men were back in Manila just 26 days after the Jan. 9 invasion of Luzon island at Lingayen gulf. It meant the culmination of a virtually unopposed 120-mile drive down the central Luzon plain, coordinated with later invasions on the west coast above and below the capital city.

(Pat Flaherty, NBC correspondent, broadcast that the advance units met "only mediocre" Japanese resistance and "there was no evidence of wholesale destruction." He said some bridges over the Pasig river had been blown up by the enemy.

(Royal Arch Gunnison, Mutual radio reporter, said he entered Manila with the 37th division and found the city in fairly good condition, despite the "tremendous pall of smoke hanging over the city." He said government buildings "appear usable."

(Gunnison said the 37th was deep into the city in full strength and "may soon contact the First division at Santo Tomas.")

In support of the ground operations, heavy bombers again pounded installations at Corregidor fortress at the entrance to Manila Bay and the Cavite naval base, causing extensive fires and explosions.

Attack bombers hit defenses and supply dumps at Baler Bay on the east-central Luzon coast.

Formosa Also Air Target

Formosa was another target. Heavy bombers raked Okayama airdrome there two nights running, destroying twenty parked planes and starting many fires and explosions.

At least four freighters were destroyed or damaged offshore to the east in the vicinity of the Sakishima Islands.

Another fuel-laden freighter was left afire and dead in the water off

Saigon, French Indo-China.

Slowed By Enemy Groups

Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's 37th had tussled with harassing enemy groups which slowed up that division's drive below Malolos.

Maj. Gen. Verne Mudge's 1st Cavalry spearheads shot right on by enemy pockets, leaving these to be cleaned up by the main force, and had drawn abreast the 37th after crossing the Angat River at Bustos.

The 8th Army's 38th and 24th Divisions, northwest of Manila, were fast sealing off Bataan peninsula at its base along a road which veers toward San Fernando.

Post Tanks At Bridges

Dean Schedler, Associated Press correspondent with the 1st Cavalry, said tanks were posted at the supports of bridges to guard against their destruction by roving groups of Nipponese.

"In some dark curves of the highway, Japanese were lurking in the brush awaiting their chance to strike but it never came," Schedler said in recording night operations.

Russell Brines, Associated Press correspondent with the 37th, said those Yanks had to contend with "blasted bridges and fighting pocket-sized battles against small but bitterly resisting groups of Japanese."

Bridge Blocks MacArthur From Entering Manila

By The Associated Press.

MANILA, Feb. 4—A dynamited bridge denied Gen. Douglas MacArthur entry into Manila today.

He reached the bridge on his way to the capital and then was forced to return to try another route. General MacArthur has repeatedly waded ashore with the first assault waves in his island-hopping campaign on the road back to Manila.

NATIVES NEAR MANILA FIGHT THEIR OWN WAR

MALOLOS, Luzon, Feb. 3 (Delayed) (AP)—The Filipino political pot is still boiling in this town, birthplace of the first Philippine Republic and incubator of the 1899-1901 insurrection against the United States.

The citizens of Malolos, seventeen miles north of Manila, joyously received the American liberation force. But even while they lined the roads with water pitchers in their hands to ease the thirst of sweaty doughboys, there was the crack of gunfire between two Filipino political factions.

Many of the citizens say they are not now interested in immediate Philippine independence. They would like to have Uncle Sam iron out some Filipino political differences first.

The shooting was an encounter between Malolo guerrillas and Socialist Huk Bahalap guerrillas, the townspeople said.

"We in this town refused to join the Huks," one Filipino said. "They were very angry and have been trying for some time to get control of Malolos."

There has been sharp skirmishing between the two factions for several months, the Filipino added.

Shortages of food and clothing underlie the political troubles.

Defeated Japs Inflicted Little Damage on Manila

FEB 5 1945

Filipinos Rejoice Over American Entry into Philippine Capital.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4—(AP) Most of Manila appears intact, with only ten fires burning in Japanese ammunition dumps piers and warehouses, correspondents of American radio networks reported today after the American penetration of the capital.

Royal Arch Gunninson of Mutual, who flew over the city said Manila "is not in as bad condition as might expected." He reported Pier 7, largest dockside on either side of the Pacific, is aflame, however.

Buildings Appear Intact

Most of the public buildings, including the Bay View and Manila hotels, appeared intact, he added.

Pat Flaherty of the NBC likewise reported no evidence of wholesale destruction of the retreating Japanese.

William J. Dunn, CBS broadcaster, said he saw a large enemy cargo ship afire in Manila bay, apparently ignited by its crew because of the futility of escape into the U. S. controlled outer waters.

John Adams of Blue network reported flying over captured Grace field and said "It appears that the field could be put in operation in short order."

Gunnison said a "great pall of smoke" still hung over Manila but that there appeared to be more smoke than fire.

Thousands of war weary Filipinos lined the routes of the American troops, he continued. He said the city dwellers, in contrast to the country Filipinos, appeared weary and dejected.

Welcome Americans

Some, he added, even bowed to the Americans, a habit they had learned under long Japanese subjugation. Some cried to the Americans: "You will never know how we have missed you."

"It was a happy but pitiful sight," Gunnison said.

Flaherty declared "There is fighting going on right now in Manila for control of the city."

Adams reported that there were "few people on the streets" and that the many lining the American entry routes were on the outskirts.

Gunnison, who with two other correspondents on Luzon, Russell Brines of the Associated Press and Carl Mydans of Life magazine, was in the Santo Tomas concentration camp before being exchanged, flew over the camp:

"A woman in red slacks and a white blouse waved from the roof of a building," he said. "Children were swinging from swings I built when I was a prisoner two years ago. The 500 grass and bamboo huts about the camp were intact, but seemed empty. It's obvious that of the 3,800 people who were there when I left, some have been moved."

Brewery Called High Point In One Group's Manila Dash

By FRED HAMPSON

FEB 5 1945

In the Suburbs of Manila, Feb. 4 (AP)—They said Manila was our objective, but as far as most of the officers and men in our party are concerned, the big brewery in the suburbs marked the high point in our invasion of the city.

It was a great day for beer drinkers.

Filipinos were so happy they were near hysteria and broke into the brewery which the Japanese had left a few hours ago and came streaming out with their arms full of beer bottles.

Beer Thrust Upon Them

As the saying goes: "There went the ball game."

Practically every G.I. who trudged along the crowded streets had bottles of beer forced on him—of course, he didn't protest very much.

One elderly Filipino rushed up to a jeep in which I was riding with Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, commander of this Buckeye Division.

In his arms he carried many bottles of beer. "Take, take, take, take," he shouted. "Welcome, welcome, welcome!"

Then he waved three fingers in our faces and danced wildly: "Three years with those goddamned Japanese!"

It was the first time in the Philippines I ever heard a Filipino utter an oath. Apparently they save it for special occasions.

Jumping off from north of Manila, these foot soldiers who marched the entire distance from the Lingayen beachhead since January 9 entered the suburb of Tinageros then crossed hip-deep water around a Japanese-destroyed bridge and thrust on into Balintawak.

Met Only Civilians

This is where the huge brewery is located and as far as these men are concerned it will be long remembered.

We met no Japanese once we were in the city—only cheering, weeping and clapping civilians. The nearer we press into the center of the city the more joyous and vociferous becomes the welcome.

It appears to me that the urban Filipinos have suffered more severely at the hands of the Japanese than those I saw in the rural areas.

Men, women and children jammed the streets and crowded around the tired Americans whose principal thought was to get into Manila and to get it cleared up.

Welcome Takes Many Forms

Manila's welcome took many and bewildering forms.

Old women wept and old men wept. A gaunt, toothless woman in ragged gown grabbed the hand of an abashed regimental colonel and kissed it.

"Victory!" said the flustered colonel.

"The Americans are back!" she quavered. "God bless you, sir, God bless you, sir. God bless the Americans! God bless all the Americans!"

"Answer To Dream Of Empire"

A brigadier general in our group turned and said:

"There is an answer to Japan's dream of empire! After three years of the Orient for the Orientals these Orientals kiss our hands and say 'God bless the Americans.'"

We walked gingerly around a mined section of the street. At the end of this bottleneck—it was one of Manila's many city centers—the battalion column was taking a break, and Filipino women and girls were rushing among them with coffee.

A Filipino urchin darted from the crowd and handed me an egg.

"My geeft, sair. Welcome to the Americans!"

Children Walk With Troops

Tiny children darted out among the troops and grasped hands and walked with them. A GI dropped from the line and took a 6-month-old baby from his father's arms and held him up and cooed at him and handed him back with a salute and rejoined the march.

"The Americans, the Americans they come at last," answered the father with tears coursing down his face.

All day it had been going on and far into the night. Here and there our flanking patrols on the side streets ran into small knots of Japanese and sharp cleanup fights ensued. Bullets whined about, but the people never stopped their cheers and greeting.

Americans Battle From Room to Room To Liberate Prisoners in Santo Tomas

Brines

WITH THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, in Manila, Feb. 4 (AP)—By midafternoon today approximately 3,000 persons — mostly American women and children—had been liberated from the Santo Tomas internment camp. They had been held there since May 1, 1942.

The camp was the prime objective of the First Cavalry's armored spearhead, the first to enter Manila. A flying squadron of the division entered the city at 6:30 P. M. yesterday with little trouble, but it had to fight its way through machine-gun and sniper fire to reach Santo Tomas. There it found a force of several hundred Japanese.

Another cavalry squadron fought its way through to Santo Tomas after the first unit had been closely engaged in the bitter fight.

Brig. Gen. William C. Chase, the flying column's commander, forced his way into the university grounds early this morning when last reports received at the cavalry command post said that Americans controlled most of the larger buildings, but only after a room-to-room fight. All buildings are reported under control now.

The internees remaining at Santo Tomas when the liberating Americans arrived were mostly women and children, although there were men confined there too, earlier.

The room-by-room fighting erupted when the Americans entered the former university grounds.

Manila Scarred By War, Sacked By Occupation

FEB 5 1945

Gay City 'Pearl of Orient,' Was Near Starvation Under Japanese Regime

By Ray Cronin

Chief of the Former Associated Press Manila Bureau

When General Douglas MacArthur and the American forces entered Manila they lifted from that large city and its teeming population a Japanese military yoke that had weighed them down for more than three years.

About 4,000 Americans, Britons and other Allied nationals were imprisoned by the Japanese soon after invading hordes from the north took over the "open city" on Jan. 2, 1942.

The city to which General MacArthur returned was not the same gay Manila, "Pearl of the Orient," that it was in pre-war days. The scars of war are upon it, scars that will remain for years to come and mental scars that will never be forgotten by the thousands who suffered indignities and came close to starvation under the banner of the Rising Sun.

Manila, a mixture of the Orient and the Occident, in normal times had a population of around 623,000. When war struck, the figure shot well over a million. People from surrounding provinces rushed madly into the metropolis, thinking they would be safer there.

These added thousands caused a food problem that was serious even before the Japanese entered, and they stole almost everything in sight, including stored supplies of rice, the staff of life for many Filipinos.

United States Developed City

Under the American flag, Manila had become a great city. A fine water system was developed, boulevards were constructed and modern business and residential districts brought to life. Its people, and other Filipinos as well, received free education, their health was improved, their standard of living elevated to the highest in any Oriental country.

Then came the disrupting influence of the Japanese occupation forces. The school system was upset. Health was a secondary consideration. The city became filthy—streets littered with uncollected garbage and rats multiplying so fast that they practically owned the thickly-populated native districts.

I lived in Manila six years—existed there twenty-one more months in the Japanese Santo Tomas prison camp until repatriated. My last good look at Manila just before the Japanese entered will remain with me always.

From the roof the Manila Hotel at night, just two days before the invaders came in, I saw sights that caused me to fear the city would be destroyed by fire. The bay pier area and the great United States Army Quartermaster installations were a roaring furnace, shooting smoke and flame hundreds of feet into the air.

Army Stores Destroyed

To the North, vast Army gasoline and oil installations were exploding and burning. To the East, demolition squads were finishing off what was left of the Nichols Airfield. Across the bay I could see a giant cloud of smoke that had lingered for days. It was the final trace of the destruction of the Cavite naval base.

While in the internment camp I got but one glimpse of outside Manila. That was when the Japanese permitted me to go to a hospital to have some X-rays taken. As the ambulance carried me

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through the city—both downtown district and residential areas—I was amazed at the filth on all sides, streets littered with garbage and other refuse and business houses standing idle.

It was not the Manila I knew. It was a Japanese Manila where filth and idleness became a part of every-day life.

Manila, sprawling along the shores of the bay of the same name and along the tidal Pasig River that flows through the city, is a strange mixture of modern and the ancient.

It was founded by Miguel Lopez de Legaspi in 1571, six years after he had conquered the Philippine Islands for Spain. The Spaniards followed Fernando Magellan, the Portuguese explorer, who discovered the archipelago in 1521 on the first circumnavigation of the globe and who was killed there in the same year.

The modern is to be found in the downtown district and the finer residential sections—high air-conditioned buildings, fine apartment houses, hotels and clubs and residences that compare favorably with those to be found in American cities.

The better districts included Escolta business area; Dewey Boulevard, along Manila Bay, with its hotels, apartment houses and residences, the home of the American High Commissioner and the Commanding General of the Philippines Department; the Malate and Ermita districts, with their fine residences, near the bay area; and Pasay, the bay suburb where hundreds of Americans lived.

On the ancient side are the walled city, called Intramuros, facing the Pasig River on one side and Luneta Park on the other; the teeming Filipino district of Tondo, the slum section, and Quiapo; the native markets covering whole blocks; Chinatown, in the business area. The walled city is a throwback to the days when Spain held the islands.

The southeast corner of the walled city is a historic spot. It was there, atop the broad wall that the American flag first went up in the Philippines in 1898.

The thickly populated Tondo slums district fronts on Manila Bay and the Pasig River. Thousands of Filipinos, and some Chinese, are jammed so thickly in the area that many small individual shacks are called home by upward of three and four families. In the Tondo business district many of the buildings are modern, but in the residential regions most of the houses are fire traps—nothing more than nipa palm leaf shacks. Chickens and pigs run about the streets, as in most Filipino barrios (villages), while hundreds of tiny native horses, hauling high-wheeled carts called caromatas, add greatly to the difficulties of the few street cleaners at work.

Manila is famous, too, for scores of Catholic churches—practically all dating from the Spanish regime. It has educational institutions such as the University of the Philippines and the University of Santo Tomas. It is on the grounds of the latter Catholic college that the Japanese held American and other United Nations civilian prisoners.

Men Who Led Americans Back

[By the Associated Press]

These are the American commanders who led forces in the Philippine campaign to Manila:

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, Southwest Pacific commander in chief, who fulfilled his pledge, "I will return." In command of American and Filipino forces at the war's outbreak, he was ordered by President Roosevelt to escape to Australia before the final collapse of Bataan and Corregidor. In Australia he was made supreme Allied commander in the Southwest Pacific. From there, he started the long comeback campaign. He was 65 years old January 26.

VICE ADMIRAL THOMAS C. KINKAID, commander of the United States 7th Fleet, operating under MacArthur's Southwest Pacific command. His fleet, with units of Admiral William F. Halsey's 3d Fleet, decided the naval fight for the Philippines. He is 57, a native of New Hampshire.

LIEUT. GEN. WALTER KRUEGER, commander of the 6th Army. He has been with MacArthur in the entire advance from Australia, through the fighting for New Guinea, New Britain, the Admiralties, Leyte and Luzon. German born, he enlisted in the Army at 17 and rose from the ranks to be recognized as a master technician and disciplinarian. He saw the Philippines first as a young soldier in Spanish-American War days. His birthday is the same as MacArthur's. He was 64 January 26.

LIEUT. GEN. ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER, commander of the new 8th Army. A seasoned front-line jungle fighter, he led the 1st Corps of Krueger's Army through the Southwest Pacific amphibious advances from Buna, New Guinea, to Leyte. His appointment as commander of the 8th Army was disclosed when units landed in the Bataan and Batangas areas of Luzon last week. A native of Ohio and former West Point superintendent, he is 59.

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR W. GRISWOLD, commander of the 6th Army's 14th Corps, which pushed down the central Luzon plains to Manila. He formerly commanded troops on Gaudalcanal and in the New Georgia campaign. He was born in Elko county, Nevada, in 1886.

MAJ. GEN. INNIS P. SWIFT, commander of the 6th Army's 1st Corps. His force participated in the original Lingayen Gulf landing and then protected the long left flank of the 14th Corps by driving the Japanese back into the northern and eastern mountains. This required some of the hardest fighting of the Luzon campaign. A native of Wyoming, he was born February 7, 1882.

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT S. BEIGHTLER, commander of the 37th (Buckeye) Division. His troops spearheaded the 14th Corps' final advance upon Manila in the push south from San Fernando. He has seen action all the way north from New Guinea and the Solomons. For personally killing several Japanese at Empress Augusta Bay, Bougainville, he holds the Silver Star. His home is Columbus, Ohio.

MAJ. GEN. VERNE D. MUDGE, commander of the 1st (mechanized) Cavalry Division. His troops raced down the east side of the Luzon plains, in the fastest advance of the campaign for the island, to parallel the 37th Division's final drive. He was born in South Dakota in 1898.

LIEUT. COL. HENRY MUCCI, commander of the 6th Ranger Battalion. His Rangers released more than 500 American and Allied prisoners from a Japanese camp at Cabanatuan in one of the most daring incidents of the Luzon campaign. His home is in Bridgeport, Conn. He is 33.

Roosevelt Message To Osmena Hails Liberation Of Manila

Washington, Feb. 4 (AP)—Hailing the entry into Manila, President Roosevelt today pointed a warning to "Japanese and other enemies of peaceful nations" that "their world of treachery, aggression and enslavement cannot survive."

Mr. Roosevelt said in a message to President Osmena of the Philippines:

"The American people rejoice with me in the liberation of your capital.

Proud Of Comradeship In Arms

"After long years of planning, our hearts have quickened at the magnificent strides toward freedom that have been made in the last months—at Leyte, Mindoro, Lingayen Gulf and now Manila.

"We are proud of the mighty blows struck by General MacArthur, our sailors, soldiers and airmen; and in their comradeship-in-arms with your loyal and valiant people who in the darkest days have not ceased to fight for their independence. You may be sure that this pride will strengthen our determination to drive the Jap invader from your islands.

As Warning To Enemies

"We will join you in that effort—with our armed forces, as rapidly and fully as our efforts against our enemies and our responsibilities to other liberated peoples permit. With God's help we will complete the fulfillment of the pledge we renewed when our men returned to Leyte.

"Let the Japanese and other enemies of peaceful nations take warning from these great events in your country; their world of treachery, aggression and enslavement cannot survive in the struggle against our world of freedom and peace."

The message was made public at the White House.

Luzon Log

[By the Associated Press]

Here are the invasion dates and places in the Philippine campaign climaxed with the capture of Manila:

October 20, 1944—American troops land on Leyte Island.

October 26—Yanks seized southern coast of Samar Island, just east of Leyte.

December 15—Americans land on southwest coast of Mindoro, immediately south of Luzon.

January 6, 1945—Mariduque Island, east of Mindoro, invaded.

January 8—Amphibious hop puts Yanks on northwest coast of Mindoro.

January 9—Luzon Island invaded at Lingayen Gulf.

January 29—Second invasion of Luzon, on Zambales coast 60 airline miles northwest of Manila.

January 31—Third invasion of Luzon, on Batangas coast below Manila Bay.

February 3—Americans enter Manila.

Philippine Fight Cost Japs 5,300 Planes

San Francisco, Feb. 4 (AP)—Japan lost approximately 5,300 warplanes and probably 200 more in its effort to hold on to the Philippines against announced American losses of less than 200 aircraft.

The air battle for the Philippines began last September when Admiral William F. Halsey's carrier task force struck at Luzon and other islands, in preparation for the land invasion. The first land-based heavy bomber strike against the islands was September 3, 1944.

Starting with September, through January, official announcements reported the destruction of 2,877 enemy planes in the air and 2,436 on the ground in the Philippine area, plus 200 probables. Announced American losses in that period totaled 169, but the figure actually was larger, as often the United States losses were reported in such general terms as "light."

FOE TAUNTED CAPTIVES

Japanese Sales of Prisoners' Articles Is Related

WITH THE UNITED STATES SIXTH ARMY on Luzon, Feb. 4 (AP)—Here are a couple of examples of the psychological warfare the Japanese used against prisoners.

Master Sgt. Arthur J. Harrison of Fresno, Calif., who was captured on Bataan and was rescued last week in the American coup at Cabanatuan, said the Japanese used to hold auctions among their troops in front of the prison gate—where prisoners could see and hear.

Articles auctioned off were food, clothing and toilet articles from the Red Cross Prisoner of War packages, Sergeant Harrison said.

The prisoners were allowed to know that twenty-seven bags of personal mail had arrived in the camp for them. But the Japanese took two years to censor it before they began distribution.

BOGUS PILLS SOLD TO FOE

Three Prisoners on Luzon Made Fake Sulfa Tablets

WITH SIXTH ARMY, on Luzon, Feb. 4 (AP)—One American and two British prisoners at the Cabanatuan prison camp told today how they manufactured bogus sulfathiazole tablets and sold them to Japanese guards.

Pfc. Winthrop C. Pinkham of Dover, N. H., said the Japanese were eager for the pills, because venereal disease was prevalent among them.

"We made the pills out of baking soda, plaster of paris, talcum, tooth powder and cornstarch," he said. "We stamped them with an insignia to make them look genuine and sold thousands at 14 to 35 pesos a pill."

He said his confederates were Gunners Stanley A. Deller and Thomas Potter, British prisoners.

Religious Services Planned

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Philippine people in the United States, Alaska and Hawaii will offer thanks tomorrow for the liberation of Manila.

The Philippine Government suggested last week to all nationals in the United States, Alaska and Hawaii that such religious observance be held the day following the capital's capture, a spokesman said.

In Washington, mass will be celebrated at noon in St. Aloysius Church.

RUSSIAN COLUMNS SEIZE BARWALDE IN 18-MILE GAIN

Compress Ring Around Konigsberg, Split Nazis on Samland Peninsula.

ESCAPE ROUTES CUT

Soviet Forces Capture Ziebingen in Sudden Sweep Around Frankfurt

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 5—(AP) Russian forces yesterday outflanked Kustrin, northern bastion of the Oder river line protecting Berlin, and plunged to within 38 miles of the battered Nazi capital.

Barwalde, an eight-way road junction 14 miles northwest of Kustrin and six miles from the Oder northeast of Berlin fell in this sweep around the northern end of the Oder defenses. Other units of Marshal Gregory Zhukov's First White Russian army took Ziebingen, 13 miles southeast of Frankfurt, indicating the beginning of a move to flank the southern end of the line as well.

Reds Take Neudamm

The regular nightly communique from Moscow announcing these gains also reported the fall of Neudamm, 10 miles north-northeast of Kustrin, captured by the Russians en route to Barwalde, in an 18-mile advance from Vietz, which was taken Saturday.

Moscow's supplemental communique early today declared that advances north and northwest of Konigsberg in East Prussia had split German forces on the Samland peninsula, that enemy groupings were being pressed toward the sea and wiped out and that "defeated and demoralized" German soldiers had killed the Nazi SS (Elite Guard) men who forced them to continue to fight before they surrendered.

The Soviet East Prussian campaign has compressed the German defenders into less than one-eighteenth of the province's territory, has cut their escape routes and now is methodically annihilating their formations.

At Barwalde, the Soviets have between them and the Oder a stretch of flat and sandy terrain. It is in this area northwest of Kustrin that the Germans assert Zhukov's men already have attempted to force the river.

Ziebingen lies 10 miles south of Soviet-held Reppen and four miles from the Oder's west bank. Moscow gave no hint of crossings in that sector, although the Germans reported repulsing attempts to establish bridgeheads.

The German radio last night claimed "no essential changes" had occurred on the Eastern front in the previous 24 hours, but its accounts of fighting on the Eastern front put the Russians far ahead of the reports from Moscow.

The German communique placed Zhukov's forces near Pyritz.

Schwedt is 19 miles northwest of Barwalde and 27 miles southwest of Stettin, the German Baltic port which serves Berlin.

Pyritz is 22 miles southeast of Stettin and 26 miles northwest of Schwedt.

The closest approach to Stettin announced from Moscow is Soldin, 15 miles south of Pyritz.

German broadcasts, in addition, told of Nazi forces beating back attacks by Russian reserves from "Soviet Oder bridgeheads," particularly at Ohlau and Steinau in Silesia, none of which has been claimed by the Red army command.

Moving around Kustrin and Frankfurt, guardians of the last 40 miles to Berlin, Zhukov captured more than 100 towns and villages, the Soviet communique said, adding that 1,500 prisoners had been taken

in this sector.

An order of the day by Marshal Stalin announced earlier the capture of the East Prussian towns of Landsberg and Bartenstein, south of the capital, Konigsberg, where Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian army is squeezing tighter its ring around the last trapped Nazi defenders.

The communique added that Soviet troops had completely cleared the enemy from the Kurische Nehrung, the strip of land separating the Kurisches Haff (bay) from the Baltic sea which extends northward from Cranz, also captured today, to Memel.

The Russians also took more than 70 other towns and, with the fall of Cranz, occupied an eight-mile stretch of the Baltic coast, extending southwest from Cranz to Alknicken.

Of East Prussia's 14,283 square miles, the Germans now hold only approximately 800 square miles west and southwest of Konigsberg.

Frontline dispatches reaching London from Moscow said street fighting already was underway in Kustrin and that Frankfurt, 16 miles to the south, was in Soviet artillery range.

Cut Vital Railroad

At Barwalde, the Russian cut the railroad between Kustrin and Stettin, and at Neudamm the rail line from Kustrin to Soldin, nearest Russian approach to Stettin officially reported, was severed. At Ziebingen, the railroad from Frankfurt southeastward was cut, hampering German communications with the Silesian front.

One German war reporter said in a broadcast that the Russians had established several bridgeheads across the Oder, including one 10 miles deep. He did not give the locations of these bridgeheads, but indicated that one might be at Steinau, 34 miles northwest of besieged Breslau, where the Germans have acknowledged several penetrations by Marshal Ivan S. Konev's forces.

Again Moscow was silent regarding the Silesian front.

Great air battles swirled over the Oder front. A quick thaw in a 30-degree rise of temperature hampered Zhukov's movements, Moscow said.

The German communique reported Zhukov's northern arm had battered to Pyritz, only 26 miles southeast of Stettin, whose fall would chop off a great sector of northeastern Germany and the Polish corridor. Violent fighting developed near Pyritz, Arnswalde 22 miles farther east, and northeast of Jastrow, 60 miles farther northeast, Berlin said. A Moscow broadcast Saturday in German—possibly intended to panic German civilians — had said the Soviets were but 11 miles from Stettin.

The German radio said the Soviets had established numerous bridgeheads over the Oder on a long front in Silesia, and the Nazi communique asserted several of them had been "narrowed down in counter-attacks" with Red army attacks repulsed. The German garrison at Steinau on the Oder's west bank 32 miles northwest of Breslau still is holding out, along with the garrisons at Poznan in Poland and Schneidemuhl in Pomerania, the Berlin war bulletin said.

Moscow newspapers said some factories in Upper (southern) Silesia in the Gleiwitz sector already were back in production, this time for the Russians instead of the Germans. Stores in Gleiwitz, a great industrial center, already have reopened and the city is resuming normal life, a "Pravda" correspondent wrote. He told of great Red Army traffic moving toward the front, while in the opposite direction moved thousands of Russians and Poles liberated from "slave" labor in Germany.

NAZI MASSACRE BARED BY POLE

FEB 5 1945

Tells How SS Men Shot Down 1,000 To 3,000 At Lodz

By DANIEL DE LUCE

Lodz, Poland, Feb. 3 [*AP—Delayed*]—Charred bodies sprawled beside the gaunt brick ruins of a Nazi prison camp as sobbing Polish children laid tiny wreaths and flowers upon their dead today.

Frantiszek Zaremski, a tall, 30-year-old Polish carpenter, told how German SS Guards slaughtered from 1,000 to 3,000 young Polish men on January 18, the day before Lodz was liberated by Soviet armored forces. The massacre took place in an old textile factory on the outskirts of the city, he said.

American and British correspondents from Moscow interviewed Zaremski after inspecting the grisly factory site.

Young and old Poles had gathered here in a cold, drizzling rain around a few score of blackened corpses which had not been buried underneath the rubble of what was a big four-story building.

'Subhuman' Phase Of Nazi Rule

The story of Radogosczcz—this SS transit prison camp—as told today by Zaremski, took rank with the most subhuman chapters of Nazi rule in Europe.

For hours on end, he said, the massacre continued methodically while, elsewhere in Lodz, the Germans failed to carry out even minor sabotage of what could be considered military installations.

Zaremski said that some of the defenseless prisoners were awaiting release after serving long terms for the most trifling of "crimes." Only two others besides himself survived, Zaremski said, and they still are in a hospital.

Today, scarcely a half-dozen bodies had been identified. A little horse-drawn hearse was taking one body off when the correspondents arrived. The casket was covered by a blanket of pine boughs and geraniums.

Girl Sees Dead Uncle

A small girl with long, blond curls stumbled down a stariway from the second-floor landing where she had recognized one shriveled, carbonized victim as her uncle.

There were bodies piled in both sides of the factory and on every landing of the steel and concrete stairway, which had not collapsed when most of the building fell in.

The outside walls were pinked by machine-gun bullets fired from the turrets of a high barricade surrounding the factory.

In an adjoining one-story kitchen and warehouse which had not burned, there were several bullet-torn bodies upon which the mourning Poles put pitiful handfuls of flowers.

A pencilled letter was taken from a body in the kitchen. It was from the victim's mother and told how overjoyed she was that he soon would be free after finishing his sentence.

Slayings Estimated At 3,000

The exact number of Poles who died may never be known. Zaremski said there were 900 prisoners in his cell block, but did not know how many there were in the rest of the prison camp. Estimates by Lodz townspeople ran as high as 3,000.

His face and hands still welted by burns, Zaremski recited the history of the Radogosczcz massacre in the little parlor of a friend's home. During the interview he nearly fainted once from weakness.

As a pattern of calculated and methodical murder, the story, as he told it, surpassed even what the Nazis did in the last days of Majdanek or at Dlooga in Estonia.

Zaremski said:

"I had been distributing underground literature when I was arrested four years ago. A joking anti-Hitler lullaby somebody in Gdynia wrote was found on my person.

Beaten And Abused

"After beatings and abuse, I was transferred to Kalisz prison, where I was permitted to practice the trade of carpenter until my term expired last December 22.

"Then I was brought here to Lodz and was expecting my release. I was held in Block No. 4 with 900 other prisoners, including some from the Warsaw area.

"About 2 o'clock in the morning of January 18 guards with revolvers ordered us to go downstairs for roll call two at a time. I followed 15 or 20 others and saw SS men with sub-machine guns lined along the wall of the corridor.

"As we started to run the gantlet, the Germans opened fire. My waist was grazed by a bullet but I fell flat, feigning death even when the Germans flashed an electric torch in our faces and put bullets into those moaning or otherwise still appearing alive.

Dead Piled On Dead

"Then other groups were forced to run through the corridor. Dead were piled on dead.

"About dawn I heard the prison doors clang shut. Then hand grenades were tossed inside the building and a fire was started on the ground floor.

"Some who had played dead tried to jump out the windows, but machine guns opened up. On the top of a landing to which I climbed by a blanket ladder, I soaked my clothes in a water barrel and finally climbed into the barrel when the fire got too hot. The water was waist deep.

"The three upper floors fell to the ground, but the stairway landings somehow were saved.

Meets 6 Other Prisoners

"In the evening I crept down and met six other prisoners, all of whom were at least slightly wounded but who miraculously—like myself—escaped being burned alive.

"We thought the Germans had gone. By threes, the others stole out into the darkness in an attempt to climb the high barricade. But there still were SS men at machine-gun posts. The searchlights went on. The guns rattled.

"Throughout the night I hid in a vegetable storeroom. On the second morning, an SS man came in and tried to lift the lid of the box into which I had climbed. I hung on for dear life to the underside and he went away thinking it was locked.

Hears Polish Voices

"A half hour later another SS man came into the storeroom, kicked barrels around and yanked at the lid of my box. Then I heard the door being locked from the outside. There was a noise in the yard of an automobile engine starting up and going out of range of hearing.

"There was a long silence—then Polish voices—women and children. I climbed out through a window.

"There in the yard looking out through the opened gate, I saw Russian tanks coming down the road.

"I was alive and free."

23,000,000 GERMANS HOMELESS IN REICH

Allied Headquarters Reveals Figures and Says Refugees Must Fend for Themselves

PARIS, Feb. 4 (AP)—The present Russian offensive has raised the number of German war refugees inside the Reich to 23,000,000, more than one-third of the Reich's pre-war population, information available at Supreme Headquarters showed today.

Before the beginning of the Red Army's drive on Berlin more than 20,000,000 Germans were made homeless or forced into temporary shelters away from home by the Allies' prolonged aerial hammering of the Reich's cities, the Civil Affairs Section at Supreme Headquarters estimated.

The plight of these people is strictly a German affair, for the Allies' plans for a military government in Germany after her surrender make no provision for outside aid in rehabilitating towns, industry or population.

Of vital interest to the Allies, however, is the rescue of displaced persons of non-German nationality inside Germany. This number is estimated at 6,000,000 not counting French, Russian and other Allied prisoners of war.

[French prisoners of war numbered 1,500,000 in 1940, but many were persuaded later to change their status to that of foreign workers who were better fed presumably than prisoners.]

Technically a displaced person is a civilian, swept by war into an alien land, such as foreign workers made captive in the Reich. Prisoners of war must be added to the total awaiting repatriation. This figure is estimated at 800,000, and possibly higher.

Thus far the Displaced Persons Branch of the Civil Affairs Section at Supreme Headquarters has supervised the evacuation of 210,000 displaced persons from the combat zones of France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

They were moved by truck to emergency collection centers, then farther back to transit centers and finally by train to assembly centers in the interior of France.

In the assembly camps, or in Belgian and Netherlands camps en route, more than 200,000 Poles, Czechoslovak, Russians, Yugoslavs and others are awaiting the day they can go home. Only a few thousand Russians have been started homeward by way of England. The vast majority of exiles must await the end of the war, when transportation can be made available for wholesale repatriation movements.

The task of handling the more than 200,000 since D-day and providing food, shelter and rearward transportation has been a considerable assignment. It will be augmented enormously if all of Germany falls swiftly.

Great streams of homesick humanity will try to rush to their native hearths by the shortest route, impatient at barriers. But barriers must be maintained because of the danger of spreading epidemics and of having fugitive Germans slip through.

Plans have been laid for control of such a situation. Several thousand liaison officers, assigned from the Allied armies, will participate in the task. Military Government detachments with the inward moving troops will funnel the stream of homeward bound exiles through collection centers and toward assembly centers inside Germany.

There displaced persons will be fed, while liaison officers, representing their various countries, will sort them out, eliminating the impostors and finally equipping bona fide displaced persons with repatriation visas.

NAZI RADIO WARNS OF 4 MORE RAIDS

Air Ministry, Other Buildings Hit In U.S. Attack On Berlin

London, Feb. 4 (AP)—German broadcasts warned of four separate forces of bombers winging over the Reich tonight, possibly indicating an RAF Mosquito attack on Berlin, which was pounded by 1,000 United States Flying Fortresses Saturday.

The record American assault scored eight direct hits on the German Air Ministry, and poured eighteen concentrations of bombs into the area occupied by the War Office, Hitler's Reich Chancellery, Goebbels' Ministry of Propaganda, and Gestapo headquarters, an American communique disclosed.

Badly disrupted radio broadcasting services provided one indication of the confusion wrought in the refugee-filled capital.

Bombers Head Toward Berlin

Tonight the German warning system reported fast bomber formations—a term that fits Mosquito bombers with their two-ton block-busters—over the Hannover and Brunswick areas and farther east in Berlin's Brandenberg province. Another warning told of a bomber formation approaching western Germany—perhaps RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes headed for freight yard or oil targets.

Buildings in the very heart of Berlin were left gutted and charged from one of the war's best jobs of bombing marksmanship. Badly-disrupted radio broadcasting services provided one indication of the confusion wrought in the refugee-filled capital, less than 40 miles from Russian lines.

Smoke Rises 2 Miles

The 1,000 Flying Fortresses left fire and smoke over an area 2 miles long and a mile wide in the core of the city, and smoke boiled up more than 2 miles high through the clouds, United States Strategic Air Force headquarters said.

The cost was nineteen bombers and five fighters, including losses in a simultaneous strike on Magdeburg to the southwest.

The huge pall of smoke rising after the Air Ministry building was hit made it impossible for photograph interpreters to plot direct hits on the other key buildings near by, the communiqué said.

Other Offices Near By

Besides the War Office, Chancellery, Propaganda Ministry and Gestapo headquarters, the Ministry of Agriculture and other important Government structures are concentrated in the area. It is likely, however, that many German Government offices have been moved from the area.

Bombs damaged the Potsdamer, Friedrichstrasse, Anhalter, Gorlitzer, and Schleischer railroad stations and adjacent rail lines, severely mauled the Tempelhof freight yards, and the Deutsche Gesellschaft gas works near the center of Berlin.

Four hundred Liberators struck at the Rothensee oil plant and nearby Magdeburg freight yards. Some 900 escorting fighters downed 21 German fighters wrecked seventeen more aground, and shot up 69 locomotives, 205 freight and oil cars and 58 trucks.

9th Air Force Takes Toll

At the same time, 9th Air Force pilots operating chiefly in the Cologne-Bonn area destroyed or damaged an additional 170 motor trucks and 112 railroad cars. They destroyed 141 fortified buildings, damaged 55 more, assaulted 5 freight yards and cut railways and highways in 54 places.

In the last 36 hours 13,200 tons of bombs have been dropped on the Reich. Some 1,200 RAF planes led off Friday night, bombing Wiesbaden an Karlsruhe, and nearly 800 RAF Lancasters last night attacked two Ruhr benzol plants at Bottrop and Dortmund. During Sat-

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urday some 200 British Lancasters attacked E-boat pens at Ijmuiden in Holland and naval installations at Portershaven.

American losses Saturday of nineteen bombers and five fighters were a record low for a major attack on Berlin. Earler 35 bombers had been listed as missing, but nearly half of them landed either in France or perhaps behind Russian lines only 40 miles from Berlin.

Stations Back On Air

German radio services returned to an approximation of normal broadcasting today, but apparently their foreign language services still were awry. Transocean's morning service consisted of only two messages.

There was no clarification of DNB's mysteriously signalled words, "*Schluss, Schluss,*" meaning "The end, The end," last night. The word, sometimes used to terminate transmission, had never before been interpolated during broadcasts.

A DNB home broadcast today assured Berliners that the Russians would be stopped at the Oder River, declaring it "must be clear to everyone that there will be a first battle of the Oder before there could be a question of a battle of Berlin. Therefore, it is obvious that Berliners should continue to live and work with the greatest calm."

Baltic Shipping Raided

RAF Coastal Command Liberators early today struck a surprise blow at Baltic shipping northwest of the Gulf of Danzig, skimming the ground most of the way on a 1,600-mile roundtrip and attacking one destroyer, four submarines, and a cargo vessel.

No planes were lost despite intense anti-aircraft fire, the Air Ministry said, but results of the attack are not yet known. It was the first time the big four-engined craft had been used in such a raid.

RAF Spitfires in Belgium raided V-2 rocket installations and supply routes in Holland.

"From the Unter Den Linden on the north to Gneisenau Strasse on the south, and from the east end of the Tiergarten to the Prinzen Strasse in an east-west direction in the center of the city, the pictures show fire and smoke in an almost unbroken mass over an area about two miles long and one mile wide," the bulletin said.

Crippled Forts East of Oder

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP).—Several of the American Flying Fortresses crippled over Berlin yesterday headed toward the Oder River to make forced landings behind the Russian lines. "Probably be seeing you in Berlin," one radioed.

Air Marshal Park in Asia Post

LONDON, Feb. 5 (Monday) (AP).—Air Marshal Sir Keith Park, air officer commander-in-chief of the Middle East Command since January, 1944, has been appointed air commander-in-chief in Southeast Asia, replacing Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, who was lost en route to his post.

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First Army Rips Hole In Siegfried Defenses

Americans Smash South Flank of Enemy's Powerful Roer River Rampart, Drive Toward Rhine Only 29 Miles Away.

PARIS, Feb. 4—(AP) The U. S. First army ripped a hole all the way through the Westwall southeast of Aachen and 29 miles from the Rhine today, bending back the south flank of the enemy's powerful Roer river defenses which block an Allied drive to the Ruhr and Rhineland.

The north wing of four assaulting divisions swung east four and a half miles, knifing through two villages—one of them a mile and a half from the vital Roer river dams beyond the Westwall, where the enemy has been opening gates, flooding the valley and balking a push farther north.

Overpower Nazi Pillboxes

A front dispatch said the Doughboys struck in snow, sleet and freezing rain, overpowered the last system of German pillboxes at a point eight miles east of Monschau.

They fought out into open country within a mile of a five-mile-wide fir forest, one of the last barriers to the Cologne plain.

(A Blue Network correspondent reported from the front that the Americans reached the south bank of the lake formed by the dams, overrunning a big Nazi youth training camp which had been a project of Hitler, Goebbels and Himmler.)

To the south the U. S. Third army broke into the main Siegfried Line system five and a half miles inside the Reich and three and a half miles from the fortress of Prum, keeping up the pressure on a 40-mile front in what may be the forerunner of a big push from the west.

The Third Army seized at least three German villages southeast of St. Vith and pushing into the Schnee Eifel forest was outflanking Brandscheid, four and a half miles west of Prum and a key to the Siegfried Line defenses on this sector of the front.

The battle of southern Alsace appeared nearing its final phase as French and American forces squeezed the Colmar pocket from north and south are liquidating the last resistance in Colmar itself.

They were within nine miles of a junction between Colmar and Mulhouse and the Germans appeared to be clearing out of the eastern Vosges foothills rapidly. They gave up Cernay, seven miles northwest of Mulhouse and long an enemy stronghold.

The Thur river line, along which the enemy had prevented the French from pressing north in this area, likewise appeared to be cracking. The French bridgehead was widened to three miles and deepened to two by an advance to Berrwiller, eight miles northwest of Mulhouse.

Nazi Columns Bombed

German columns racing east for the Rhine were bombed and strafed by French fighter-bombers, and U. S. fighter-bombers hit the Neufbrisach bridge, knocked out a pontoon bridge nine miles south and bombed two others.

The Germans fought fiercely against the tips of the pincers closing from north and south on the Colmar pocket in an attempt to get as many of their troops as possible back across the Rhine.

The U. S. Seventh army in northern Alsace was hammering a stubborn German last stand position in Oberhoffen, 15 miles north of Strasbourg, and to the west in the northern Vosges scored a gain against the enemy in the Bitche salient.

Heaviest fighting raged in western Germany, however, where the Germans were trying to salvage a deteriorating situation which might undermine their powerful Cologne plain first line of defense on the Roer.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army troops now were through a 12-mile section of the double Siegfried line in the Monschau sector, were as deep as a dozen miles into the Reich, and besides piercing the last fortified wall on the north flank was within three-quarters of a mile of duplicating that feat in the center of the push.

The Ninth infantry division first captured Einruhr, six miles northeast of Monschau and two miles from the Roer dams, in a four mile drive along the upper Roer.

Yanks Seize Wollseifen

Then just to the south another blow carried through the last main fixed fortifications of the second belt of defenses. Here the town of Wollseifen, a mile and a half south of the dams, was seized.

Wollseifen is just east of the second line of bunkers and pillboxes in an area where the enemy now must rely on temporary earthworks.

Meanwhile, the Ninth's right wing was running into heavy fighting two miles to the southeast of Herhahn, two miles from the road junction of Gemund. The Germans need the lateral roads running out of Gemund and they threw a counterblow that was warded off.

Two miles farther south the Second division drew up its assault lines a mile from a second road center—Schleiden—capturing the village of Ettelscheid, three-fourths of a mile from the last main belt of the Siegfried line of which Schleiden is a part.

The First division, seizing Hollerath, five miles southwest of the Second division, struck some of the rockiest resistance as the Germans fought back at the cross roads and from fortified villages.

At the western loop of the Siegfried line some two miles farther south, the 82nd airborne division broke through the pillbox-studded Westwall's first defense line south of Udenbreth, then swung around and began attacking pillboxes from the rear in a bruising battle.

American forces which drove the last Germans from Belgian soil yesterday northeast of St. Vith, plunged a mile into Germany today and took the village of Roth.

U. S. Writer Held by Nazis

"Star and Stripes" Correspondent Captured in Holland

ON THE BRITISH FRONT (Delayed (AP).—Private First Class Thomas Hoge, a "Stars and Stripes" correspondent, was captured by the Germans after he flew into Holland with air-borne troops Sept. 17, according to a Dutch citizen. There had been no news of Hoge, a resident of Bayville, L. I., since that day.

The Dutch citizen said Hoge told him his plane was downed by anti-aircraft fire twelve miles from its objective. After Hoge parachuted. he hid until nearly dusk as Germans searched for him. The civilian said he saw Hoge leave the house, turn a corner, and come face to face with sixty Germans. He talked with Hoge, the Dutch citizen continued, and understood that Hoge had later been taken to Germany.

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NAZIS FACE TRAP IN COLMAR POCKET

ON THE ALSATIAN FRONT, Feb. 4.—(AP) Led by Indiana-born Maj. Gen. Frank M. Milburn, troops of the U. S. 21st corps were engaged tonight in cleaning up a pocket south of Colmar where an estimated 2,500 Germans are still trying to escape to the Rhine.

The neck of the pocket between Colmar and Mulhouse has been narrowed to nine miles in an effort to catch these troops and double the size of the bag, which yielded 2,500 prisoners to the French First corps on the south edge of front in the last 48 hours.

The Americans are fighting down five miles south of liberated Colmar. The French, nine miles farther south, have occupied Ensisheim, north of Mulhouse.

The 21st corps includes the 28th division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Norman Cota, Navite, Mass., former football coach at the University of Montana.

The bridge across the Rhine at Neufbrisach, 10 miles east of Colmar, was hit three times today by Thunderbolts, severing the rail and highway passages across the span. Artillery fire still pounded the bridge.

Despite this setback, the Germans were getting back across the Rhine by ferries and by the rail and highway bridge between Chalampe and Neuenberg, 14 miles south of Neufbrisach.

Less than a mile northwest of Neufbrisach heavy fighting raged in Wolfgantzen, through which runs the main escape railroad and highway from Colmar.

Along the southern flank, the French finally captured Cernay, seven miles northwest of Mulhouse, and Steinbach, a mile farther northwest. Both towns still show scars of the first World war.

The French crossed the Thur river east of Cernay.

Third Nears Key Bastion

WITH THE AMERICAN THIRD Army inside Germany, Feb. 4 (AP)—American Third Army troops gouged a toehold today in the Siegfried Line in the same area where the American First Army's Fourth Infantry Division went almost all the way through last September.

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Five pillboxes fell today to one veteran battalion in the Buchet area, where a solid lodgement was won in the fortifications belt a mile and a half northeast of Brandscheid, which is a key point in the defenses of this sector.

All pillboxes so far encountered have been manned. The Germans inside them have only small arms, but it has been necessary for the infantry to crawl close and blow up the pillboxes with pole charges.

Brandscheid's thick studding of bunkers, pillboxes and fortlets has been partly flanked by the swift thrust that took the village of Buchet, eight and a half miles southeast of St. Vith, and forged on nearly a mile east into the woods.

The capture of Brandscheid—if and when it comes—would mean the first major crack in the Siegfried Line under the impact of Third Army power in this sector.

'GROVER GHOSTS' TOUGH

Four New Yorkers Among Volunteer Raiders on Western Front

WITH THE EIGHTH INFANTRY DIVISION in Germany, Feb. 4 (AP)—The crack 121st Infantry Regiment, which stems from the Confederate "Gray Bonnet Regiment," has a World War II unit that is led by a Northerner from Maine.

"Grover's Ghosts," clad in their white-hooded capes and trousers, are the boys who conduct raids on troublesome German positions that the 121st Regiment runs into on its march to the Rhine.

This outfit, led by Lieut. Lawrence Grover of Somervile, Me., is made up of volunteer infantrymen, and everyone of them must be an expert with weapons, at creeping across No Man's Land and at man-to-man fighting.

Their job is to knock out any enemy machine-gun nests, pillboxes or bunkers that may be impeding the regiment's advance.

Flier Lands on Roof Unhurt

WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, in Belgium, Feb. 4 (AP)—Flying Officer R. M. Tegardine of Oakland, Calif., crashland d a Spitfire on the roof of a house and stepped out of the cockpit unaided. Not much except the cockpit of the plane was left after the engine had stalled on a take-off and Tegardine was unable to clear the roofs of a village.

Dutch Prepare to Fight in East

EINDHOVEN, Holland, Feb. 4 (AP).—A special Netherlands expeditionary force to fight the Japanese in the Netherlands East Indies is now being formed in liberated Holland, and the first group of volunteers already has arrived in Britain for training in special camps, the Aneta news agency said today, quoting authoritative sources. Other groups of volunteers will be inducted from time to time, it added.

Two French Generals Made Legion Officers

Paris, Feb. 4 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig and Maj. Gen. Jacques Leclerc, two of France's best known generals, were made commanders of the Legion of Honor today and awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm.

U.S. TROOPS BATTLE SOUTH OF BOLOGNA

ROME, Feb. 4—(AP) Fifth Army troops operating seven and a half miles south of Bologna encountered savage small arms and mortar fire from strongly entrenched German units as drizzling rains fell today along most of the Italian front.

Allied headquarters did not specify the nature of the Fifth army operations conducted a mile and a half northeast of Monte Belmont. Allied raiding parties were active in adjacent sectors.

German shelling of Fifth army lines and communications increased both south of Bologna and near the west coast with several concentrations of 25 to 40 rounds falling among forward positions.

Aggressive German raiding par-

ties attacked a number of Eighth army outposts in the Po Valley but were driven off in brisk small-scale fights preceded by a heavy artillery barrage. The ground was reported thawing in Eighth army areas.

Eighth army patrols along the Senio river drew heavy fire from the enemy and casualties were inflicted on the Germans in minor engagements in the Apennine foothills south of the Via Emilia.

The weather in northern Italy was so bad yesterday that the only tactical mission was made by a flight of American Thunderbolts which bombed the Sonico railyards 30 miles northwest of Lake Garda. Five railway cars were destroyed.

In the only other air operations RAF Balkan air force Mustangs and Hurricanes and South African Marauders hammered Nazi communications in Yugoslavia. They concentrated on the main rail line in central Yugoslavia, through Zagreb, described as the "spinalcord" of German resistance and the only escape route open to the most southerly enemy units.

PRESS IS DENIED ACCESS TO BALKANS

ROME, Feb. 4—(AP) Public relations officers at Allied headquarters said today that prolonged negotiations have failed to gain access for American and British correspondents as a group to any of the Balkan countries except Greece.

In Yugoslavia Marshal Tito's government permitted the entry of H. D. Harrison of Reuters, who formerly was that news agency's Balkan manager and lived for many years in Belgrade before the war.

Aside from Harrison no American and British correspondents have been permitted officially to go from Italy to Yugoslavia since a press party made a brief trip to Belgrade in November. The public relations officers said they had been carrying on constant negotiations with the Yugoslavs since then but without tangible result.

Tito sent a press officer to Italy to hear Allied arguments on behalf of the correspondents but that is as far as he has gone.

The Hoxha regime in Albania declined even to discuss the subject, it was learned here. The Minister of Information and Culture there bluntly notified Allied headquarters public relations officers that correspondents were not wanted in Albania.

A similar lack of success was encountered in negotiations for sending correspondents from Italy into Bucharest, Sofia, Ploesti and other Balkan points, even though American and British officials are participating with the Russians in the Allied Control commissions for Romania and Bulgaria. Public relations officers said overtures for opening these countries to correspondents from Allied headquarters had met nothing but silence.

23 Army Personnel Die In Plane Crash

Rome, Feb. 4 (AP)—Twenty-three army personnel, including three nurses, were killed Friday when a transport plane carrying 26 American Army personnel crashed into a mountainside 60 miles north of Rome.

The only uninjured survivor was Lieut. G. M. Baco, of New York city, who pushed the pilot to safety as flames enveloped the gasoline-soaked wreckage. An enlisted man also survived.

Crashed In Dense Fog

The plane, a twin-engined C-47 of the United States 12th Air Force, was en route from Florence to Rome. It ran into a dense fog in a river valley a few minutes after taking off.

Baco said the plane was following a river because the weather was so bad when it suddenly went into a cloud. The plane brushed treetops and then crashed and skidded 300 yards over the crest of a mountain, Baco added.

Lieutenant Saved Pilot

The pilot, whose leg was broken in the crash, blocked Baco's way out and Baco shoved him out through the windshield.

"I got the pilot by the collar and somehow dragged him 50 yards from the plane before I fell down," Baco said. "The flames quickly consumed the plane."

After fixing a tourniquet on the pilot's leg, Baco walked 2 miles down the mountain for aid.

CELEBRATES IN ITALY

Kinsman of Manila Internees Hears Luzon News

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, in Italy, Feb. 4 (AP)—A radio in the heart of the Apennines near Bologna blared out a report today that "American forces have captured Manila and taken a large concentration camp."

Sgt. Stan Swinton, front-line correspondent for The Stars and Stripes, jumped to his feet with tears in his eyes. "I've been waiting three years to hear that news," he shouted, waving his arms and dancing around with joy. "That's where my mother and dad and Barbara are."

Sergeant Swinton's father, Prof. Roy Swinton, left the University of Michigan five years ago and joined the faculty at the University of the Philippines. In February, 1941, his wife, Mrs. Jane Swinton, and his daughter, Barbara Gene, 22 years old, joined him.

When Manila fell, all that Sergeant Swinton received was the routine prisoner-of-war notification saying that his family was in the Santo Tomas prison camp. The last word that he had of his family was a message brought to him by Carl Mydans, Life Magazine photographer interned by the Japanese and later set free in a prisoner exchange.

RED STAR ASSAILS JAPAN

Says 'Policy of Aggression' Has Disappointed Populace

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Army newspaper Red Star gave officers of the Red Army a ten-column review today of the interior political situation in Japan, and asserted that the "policy of aggression" had been a disappointment to the people.

"The unpopularity of the war in Japan is so apparent that efforts have been made to make it appear that Japan was forced into the war," the Army publication said.

"Recently Japan has begun to taste the bitterness of defeat. Not only is this feeling one of impotence, but the superiority of the enemy is having its effect on Japanese psychology."

Red Star reported that the Japanese press was displeased over the policy of the Diet. The review related how Tokyo was open to attack and dwelt on industrial, food and manpower problems.

Berlin Said To Expect Airborne Troop Attack

Stockholm, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Swedish newspaper *Aftontidningen*, in an undated "private" dispatch, said today that residents of Berlin have been alerted to the possibility of an early Allied attempt to land airborne troops in the capital area.

The dispatch gave no authority but said the purpose of such a landing would be to "roll up the defenses of Berlin from the rear."

Nazis' Denmark Chief Replaced

Stockholm, Feb. 4 (AP)—Gen. Hermann von Hannecker, German military commander in Denmark, has been replaced by Col. Gen. Georg Lindemann from the Latvian front, and has returned to Germany, a Malmo dispatch quoting information from Copenhagen said today.

Russian Subs Reported In Baltic

Stockholm, Feb. 4 (AP)—Russian submarines are operating throughout the Baltic Sea and in the southern part of Ore Sound between Sweden and Denmark, the newspaper *Expressen* today quoted marine circles in Malmo as saying.

ELAS AMNESTY MEMO ISSUED

Penal As Opposed To Political Offenses Defined

Athens, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Greek Government delegation to the nation's peace conference tonight forwarded to the Left-Wing EAM-ELAS conferees a detailed explanation and clarification of its definition of penal offenses as opposed to political crimes.

The memorandum was drawn up after consultation with the Greek Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, and lengthy discussions of the Government's plans regarding the question of amnesty for EAM-ELAS members.

Meanwhile, the Premier, Gen. Nicholas Plastiras, has issued an order to the effect that treason and murder trials of ELAS members will be suspended until after the peace conference, and that those sentences which already have been passed will not be carried out until further notice.

Hitch Over Amnesty Reported

Earlier today it was reported that EAM (National Liberation Front) delegates to the conference were understood to have agreed to the disarmament of their military branch, the ELAS, but they were said to have been in disagreement with Government representatives over the question of amnesty.

Speaking for the EAM-ELAS, Communist Secretary General Siantos asked for a general amnesty and said the Government would find it impossible to differentiate between crimes under the penal code and political crimes such as sedition. He asserted that the Government freely brought charges against the EAM-ELAS concerning hostages but did not refer to prisoners taken and held by the Government.

Siantos said the EAM consented to the dissolution of the ELAS but wanted to see the formation of a national army free of all political opinion.

Police Reorganization Demanded

The Communist leader also demanded a sweeping reorganization of the police, and a general cleanup of governmental offices to be sure there were no collaborationists remaining and to oust "those who wish to create an anti-social state."

Siantos contended the Government had arrested persons holding "opposing political views," and asked the cessation of prosecutions in general.

Government Stands Pat

Foreign Minister John Sofianopoulos said the Government would stand pat on its position. Informed circles said the Government feared that if it discontinued prosecutions, such as the present murder-treason trials, it would be impossible to check the activity of OPLA, described officially as the EAM's secret police, and that consequently free elections would be impossible.

Government officials said they believe the O. P. L. A. was continuing underground terrorist activities even inside Athens, and that in sections of Attica Province "the government rules by day and the O. P. L. A. by night."

George Melas, press under-secretary, said that today's peace meeting was postponed "in order to give both parties time to consider proposals."

JAPANESE ADVANCE 32 MILES IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, Feb. 4—(AP) Reinforced Japanese troops, driving against air bases east of their China-India- China corridor, have advanced 32 miles from fallen Suichwan to positions 18 miles from Kanhsien (Kanchow), the Chinese high command said tonight.

The Chinese also acknowledged the loss of Chihing 30 miles east of Kukong, the fallen provisional capital of Kwangtung province. The Japanese have slashed southward from Chihing, which they probably intend to convert into one of the key points for safeguarding the east flank of their new corridor from Hengyang to Hong Kong.

Kanhsien until lately was the center of the model southern Kiangsi province district administered by Chiang Ching-Kuo, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's eldest son. The administrative headquarters recently was transferred to Anyuan farther south.

The Chinese said that the Japanese were encountering strong opposition in their push toward Kanhsien.

From Jan. 25 through Jan. 31 U. S. 14th air force planes destroyed 50 enemy aircraft and damaged 17, American headquarters announced.

ALLIED MOTOR CONVOY ARRIVES IN KUNMING

CHUNGKING, Feb. 4—(AP) The first Allied convoy over the reopened Burma road arrived today at the Chinese city of Kunming completing a 970-mile journey from Ledo, India, with supplies for the Chinese army.

The convoy, numbering more than 100 vehicles, crossed Burma and reached the Chinese border at Wanting Jan. 28. Artillery pieces as well as trucks were included in the convoy which had wound its way through jungles and mountains.

British Gain in Burma

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 4 (AP) — British Fourteenth Army troops, driving the Japanese from the area west of Mandalay, have surrounded and subjected to air attacks the enemy garrison at Satpangon, west of Myinmu, it was announced today.

Forty miles above Mandalay British troops protecting a bridgehead on the east bank of the Irrawaddy River at Singu have repulsed two Japanese attacks, the Allied Headquarters communiqué said.

On the west coast heavy fighting continued at Kangaw, thirty miles east of Akyab, where the Japanese are battling to keep open their escape route to the south. The war bulletin said the mopping up of remaining enemy forces was being carried out above and below Minbya, thirty miles northeast of Akyab.

SUPERFORTS BLAST HONSHU TARGETS

Japs Report Kobe, Osaka Hammered by Powerful Force.

TWENTY-FIRST BOMBER COMMAND, Guam, Feb. 4—(Via Navy Radio)—(AP) A "sizable" strike by American superfortresses on the main Japanese island of Honshu today is meeting "weather which is preventing visual bombing," 21st Bomber command headquarters announced.

The city or cities under attack were not mentioned, nor was the number of planes participating revealed in the headquarters statement.

(A Japanese Imperial headquarters communique broadcast by Tokyo radio said 100 Superforts raided the Kobe and Osaka industrial areas and admitted "some losses."

(The broadcast said 85 B-29s hit Kobe within 45 minutes and 15 other Superforts bombed Kishiwada in the Osaka prefecture and Matsuzaka in the Mie prefecture. The latter is about 50 miles north of Kobe. Kishiwada is on Osaka bay).

(The daylight attacks were preceded by overnight forays by B-29s apparently flying singly over the Osaka and adjacent Wakayama prefectures, Tokyo said).

B-29'S STRIKE AT KOBE, JAPAN

42 Enemy Planes Shot Down Or Damaged

Washington, Feb. 4 (AP)—Superfortresses shot down or damaged 42 Japanese planes and lost none of their own number to enemy action today in a daylight strike at Kobe, Japan, with "good results."

The force of B-29's, estimated by

30.24 — 22687

Tokyo to number about 100, new from the Marianas to the homeland Japanese island of Honshu to smash at prime industrial targets in the important city, a communiqué issued by the 20th Air Force here said.

The attackers from the 21st Bomber Command encountered only moderate fighter opposition and anti-aircraft fire.

Enemy losses were listed at 3 planes destroyed, 10 probably destroyed and 29 damaged.

A Japanese Imperial headquarters communiqué broadcast by Tokyo said the Koba and Osaka industrial areas were raided and "some losses" were admitted.

Liberators Bomb Iwo Jima

Fleet Headquarters, Forward Area, *Monday*, Feb. 5 (AP)—Army Liberators bombed Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands Friday and Saturday, concentrating on air installations and storage areas, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today. Oft-bombed Iwo Jima is 750 miles south of Tokyo.

On the Friday strike, intense anti-aircraft fire was encountered, and one escorting Lightning fighter was lost. Chichi Jima in the near-by Bonin Islands also was bombed Friday.

Navy search Venturas in the North Pacific made machine gun and rocket attacks on buildings and radio installations at Kurabu Saki on Paramushiru and at Shimushu islands in the Kuriles. All participating aircraft returned.

Other Installations Bombed

Far-ranging marine aircraft bombed installations on Yap in the bypassed western Carolines, Babelthuap in the Palau islands and installations on Rota in the Marianas on Friday.

There were seven Japanese fighter aircraft in the air over Iwo Jima. The anti-aircraft and fighter resistance at Iwo Jima was the sharpest noted in recent weeks of almost daily hammering at the important enemy airline way station.

'WADDY' YOUNG'S B-29 MISSING ON TOKYO TRIP

B-29 BASE, Saipan, Marianas, Jan. 9 (Delayed) (AP)—Capt. Walter R. (Waddy) Young, All-America football star and collegiate wrestling champion of Ponca City, Okla., failed to bring his B-29 back from today's attack on Tokyo and it is feared that he and his ten-man crew are lost to enemy action.

Also missing is the Superfortress piloted by Maj. Joe P. Baird of Prescott, Ariz.

[The communiqué covering Sunday's attack announced the loss of two B-29's.]

Captain Young won All-America recognition in 1938 while attending Oklahoma University. He won several collegiate wrestling championships. He played professional football for Brooklyn in 1939 and 1940 until he went into the service.

He was flying "Waddy's Wagon" and participated in the first B-29 raid on Truk, the first on Tokyo and the first on Nagoya.

Baseball Stars in Navy To Tour Pacific Bases

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Feb. 4 (AP).—Baseball stars led by Navy Lieutenant Bill Dickey, former New York Yankee catcher, will make a tour of forward Pacific bases, it was announced today. Two teams will bring topflight basebal to America's fighting men.

Games will be played at Saipan, Guam, Leyte, New Guinea and possibly in Australia.

All of the athletes are serving with naval units of the 14th Naval District. Among them are Johnny Mize, Billy Herman, Barney McCoskey, Peewee Reese, Bob Klinger, Mickey Vernon, Johnny Vander Meer and Johnny Rigney.

The baseball group will be augmented by Bobby Riggs and Norman Brooks, Pacific Coast tennis stars, and Fred Apostoli and Fred Abrams, middleweight boxers.

FOUR SAVED ON RAFT

Hospital Ship Picks Up Faint Call for Help in Far East

SOMEWHERE IN THE NETHERLANDS INDIES, Feb. 4 (AP)—The United States Navy hospital ship Hope lived up to its name, thanks to a tireless radio man, in a recent incident of the Philippine campaign.

How the ship rescued four Army airmen was told by Lieut. Col. T. B. Protzman of Englewood, N. J., commanding the Army medical compliment of the Hope, when it arrived here with wounded from the Philippines.

He said that the airmen were rescued from two small air rafts after Radioman 1/C Joseph Takacs had listened all Christmas Day to their faint radio signals.

The plane was forced down at Christmas Eve. It remained afloat twenty-seven minutes. The flier inflated the rafts and rigged an emergency radio transmitter. It signels were the ones picked up on the Hope. The rescue was made at 2 A. M. Dec. 26.

TALK ON FRANCO EXPECTED

Inter-American Conference to Get Plan to End Relations

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 4 (AP)—A proposed rupture of diplomatic relations with the Franco Government of Spain by all the American republics will come up for discussion at the Feb. 21 Inter-American Conference here, it was reported today in diplomatic circles.

At embassies here, where officials are busy with conference preparations, it also was reported that other resolutions to be introduced would deal with coordinated air transportation throughout the Americas, planning of a hemisphere-wide directed economy, and coordinated intensification of agriculture.

CANADIANS HOLD BY-ELECTION TODAY

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Feb. 4—(AP) Prime Minister W. L. Mac Kenzie King's compromise conscription policy will be judged directly by the people for the first time tomorrow in the eagerly-watched Grey North by-election, in which Defense Minister Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton is seeking a seat in Parliament.

The Prime Minister won a 2-1 vote of confidence in Parliament last December on his policy of sending abroad limited numbers of Canada's drafted Home Army to fill depleted infantry ranks in the Dominion's volunteer army. Tomorrow, however, will bring the first appraisal of the policy directly by the electorate.

Although other issues are involved, including the popularity of the socialistic CCF (Cooperative Commonwealth federation), the by-election campaign has pivoted mainly and privately around the conscription question.

In addition to Canada's future manpower program, the dissolution of the present Parliament and the date of the Dominion's forthcoming general election also hinge upon the outcome of the balloting by the 23,000 members of this relatively remote rural community.

Gen. McNaughton and his two opponents are contesting a seat in a Parliament which may never meet. If the Defense Minister is defeated, Prime Minister King is expected to dissolve Parliament at an early date without a further session. But if McNaughton wins the seat, for which the government arranged the by-election, King may summon a short session for enacting routine measures for the coming year.

The Defense Minister is opposed by Garfield Case, a former mayor of Owen Sound, on the Progressive Conservative ticket, and by Air Vice Marshal A. Earl Godfrey, well-to-do member of an industrial firm, the CCF candidate. The CCF has directed its appeal principally to the farmers, comprising a majority of the constituency and having a history of support of progressive farmers' movements.

AWOL Canadian Army Men Sought In U.S.

Ottawa, Feb. 4 (AP)—Amid reports that disciplinary action had been taken against the first of 6,300 Canadian Home Defense Army absentees, military and civil police pressed their search across the international border today.

Defense headquarters said it had "no information" on reports of courts martial and did not indicate how many of the absentees had been rounded up. Last Thursday the army announced 1,669 of the 6,300 men overdue from embarkation leave had returned.

The Pacific command—where the greatest number of absentees originated—acknowledged that an undetermined number were in Seattle, Wash., and other neighboring American cities and said "the fullest co-operation from both American military and civil police is being received."

Russians, Americans Urge Foe To Give Up

New York, Feb. 4 (AP)—American and Russian broadcasts called tonight on the German Army to surrender, with Moscow sounding the theme, "Hitler has lost the war."

The United States Army broadcast to German troops on the Western front asserted Nazi leaders had gambled on a hopeless venture, with the stake "your life."

The Moscow radio declared there was no escape from the ring closing on Germany and asserted "Hitler has lost the war. Five million Germans are dead. Today Hitler is throwing 15 and 14-year-old children into the futile fight. Old men and women, cripples have to save Germany. Refugees stream into Berlin, but Hitler welcomes them with hunting squads and *Volkssturm* battalions."

Nazi leaders, it added, insist the war must go on "so that the bloody skins of the Nazi henchmen survive one more week or one more month. . . .

Catastrophe Or Rescue

"There is just one choice left between national catastrophe or rescue. National catastrophe is inevitable if the war goes on. The rescue from total catastrophe lies in surrender. . . ."

The United States Army message from ABSIE, the American Broadcasting Station in Europe, cited the privileges given German prisoners, who will "return home as soon as possible after the end of the war."

DOOLITTLE PRAISES AERIAL TEAMWORK

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—(AP) Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the U. S. Eighth Air force, said in a transcribed overseas broadcast tonight that close American and British air cooperation was a primary factor in the dropping of 500,000 tons of bombs on the enemy and destruction of 12,000 of his aircraft during the last three years.

"We have worked as a team with the RAF bomber command," said Doolittle. "Around the clock bombing has cut deeply into the enemy's ability to produce the material necessary to wage war. Just how much can best be told by the German High command.

"I do not believe that among all the far-flung fronts of this war these is an example of more closely-knit cooperation between forces that exists here in England between the Eighth and Royal Air forces. We are more than Allies—we are one."

Heard on station WMCA at 10:30 p. m., (EWT) Doolittle spoke in commemoration of the third anniversary of the landing of the Eighth air force in Britain.

In that period, he said, 500,000 aircraft had been dispatched, 5,000 of our airplanes failed to return and "some 40,000 of our men have been killed or are missing."

"We can now send as many as 3,000 aircraft over Germany in a single mission," Gen. Doolittle said.

Weekly Potato Ration For Germans Reduced

New York, Feb. 4 (AP)—The weekly ration of potatoes for German civilians has been reduced by half a kilogram (about one pound), DNB reported today. It did not say what the total ration now would be.

The broadcast said the cut had been necessitated by a "difficulty that has particularly affected the transport of potatoes," and that persons who had stored more than 150 kilograms must return 25 kilograms of their potato stock.

Last Friday DNB reported that current German food ration cards had been extended to April 8, instead of April 1, forcing consumers to make their present rations of all types last nine weeks instead of eight.

MERCHANT SHIPS GIVEN TO FRENCH

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—(AP) An undisclosed number of American merchant ships will be turned over to the French government for operation in the United Nations' shipping pool.

Announcing this today, the War Shipping administration also reported that it had approved a request by the French government for allocation of cargo space on other vessels for importation of essential supplies into France.

The agency said the first French crews will be available within the next few weeks, and that additional vessels will be allocated to France from time to time. The ultimate number depends in part on the number of French crews available. For this reason, WSA said, it is impossible to say how many American-built ships will fly the French flag.

At the same time, the shipping agency announced that it has been turning back to France requisitioned French ships which have been operated by American crews. In the future these vessels will be operated by French crews, but they will remain in the shipping pool.

Title to the vessels allocated to France, like those allocated to other United Nations, will remain vested in the United States.

The Shipping administration did not indicate how much cargo space has been set aside for importing supplies into France. The Office of War Information, however, reported only yesterday that space equivalent to 26 merchant ships will be available in the first quarter of this year.

SUBMARINE LAUNCHED BY ELECTRIC BOAT CO.

GROTON, Feb. 4—(AP) The submarine Chopper was launched today in Electric Boat company's victory yard with Mrs. G. Standish Bebe of Waterford, wife of a foreman at the plant, as the sponsor.

The Chopper was the second underseas craft to be launched here this year. Representatives of the War Manpower commission and United States Employment service from New London, Norwich and Westerly, R. I., participated in the ceremonies.

MANPOWER BILL FACES NEW FIGHT

Taft Will Offer Amendment to Continue Voluntary Controls.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — (AP) The Administration-backed "work or jail" manpower bill, passed by the House, headed into further stormy sailing in the Senate today.

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio), chairman of the Republican Steering committee, told a reporter he will offer the House-defeated compromise measure proposed by Representative Harness (R.-Ind.), described by Taft as a continuance of the voluntary system of manpower control.

The May bill, which would make Selective Service registrants between 18 and 45 subject to jail sentences if they declined to stay on war jobs or transfer to them, is before the Senate Military committee for possible action tomorrow.

Committee consideration was complicated over the week-end by the assertion of Senator Johnson (D.-Colo.), a member, that the War department had secretly changed its stand about who should administer the measure and had thereby "sabotaged" it.

Differ on Administration

As passed by the House, the bill would leave enforcement to Selective Service. The Senate committee previously had voted to amend it to place the directing powers in the hands of War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes. Johnson said

War department officials were on public record as favoring the Byrnes administration but had told senators privately that they wanted Selective Service to have control.

This was just one offshoot, however, of the growing battle which Taft hoped might be compromised along the lines of the Harness bill, which was beaten in the House by a 188-178 vote. Briefly, that measure would direct local draft boards to make inventories of those deferred, authorize the War Manpower commission to order employers to discharge "hoarded" workers.

"I don't know how acceptable the proposal will be to the Senate," Taft said, "but it ought to be attractive to those who don't want to vote for the 'work or jail' measure."

Kilgore for Change

Senator Kilgore (D.-W. Va.) indicated the Harness measure would be more favorably received by those of his belief that no new legislation is necessary than the House-approved bill.

"We don't need to pass any of these bills now," he declared. "We could do the job by a simple resolution giving the War Manpower commission statutory authority to fix employment ceilings on individual plants and providing travel expenses for workers who want to go voluntarily to a war job away from their homes."

Coal operators particularly had told him, Kilgore said, that enactment of the "work or jail" bill would hamper production.

They are afraid, he said, that "green" men might be ordered into their mines, with a consequent increase in accidents and potential interruption to production.

Senator O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.) said today he will renew his request tomorrow for public hearings on "waste and hoarding of manpower."

The Wyoming senator said the late Charles Hay, deputy director of the War Manpower commission, had declared that the stringent controls set up in the pending bill were not necessary. He added:

"I think in the face of the remarkable record of production we have attained, we should hesitate to wreck that method."

O'Mahoney said the House committee hearings had failed to adduce any evidence of necessity for enacting the bill.

"On its face," he said, "it is a makeshift that would penalize the returning veterans. Why should we put these soldiers coming back from the fighting fronts into forced labor battalions while men of 18 to 45 are free to loaf?"

Week of Major Developments On War Expected in Capital

FEB 5 1945

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — (AP) The Capital expects that this week will be one of the most eventful of the war.

Three developments appear probable:

1—Conclusion of the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin talks—accompanied or closely followed by momentous announcements of military and diplomatic decisions bearing on the end of the wars in Europe and Asia and the beginnings of peace.

2—More definite information on how long and tough the Nazi death struggle probably will be. Development of Allied assaults along the Oder river before Berlin, and west, is undergoing constant analysis by Allied military chiefs for any evidence of fatal German weakness.

3—The conquest of Manila, intended American base for breaking the Japanese empire in half and also for building up forces for the next great moves against Japan. Beyond Manila, except for possible invasion of secondary islands in the Luzon area, lie the China coast and the Japanese homeland.

About the Big Three meeting there is nothing official on which to base expectations. It is known that Harry Hopkins and Secretary of State Stettinius left Italy several days ago for unannounced destinations at the conclusion of what Hopkins called an information tour for the President preliminary to his meeting with Churchill and Stalin. Also Hopkins told reporters in Europe that the meeting would very likely be brief, which led to speculation that it would be over before many days passed. Numerous European sources have speculated that it already is going on.

The swift pace of the war in Europe is believed to have brought to the top of the agenda various military questions connected with the cooperation of Russia and Anglo-American forces inside Germany, assuming prolonged resistance there. But the great decisions, believed to foreshadow an unprecedented new role of the United States in Europe affairs, are expected to deal with long-range international problems.

Those who assume success for efforts of the Big Three to assure future cooperation predict that out of the talks will come machinery for Allied instead of lone-hand settlement of international European problems.

Failure to arrive at a basis for cooperation, with assurances from Britain and Russia to respect American aims for liberated Europe, would be interpreted here as a signal failure of the conference and a bad omen for the future of efforts to prevent war.

How far present and future developments of the Pacific war may enter into general discussions of the Big Three is debated. Unofficial insistence from London that Russian participation against Japan is not likely to be sought meets even more definite assertions from American sources that the subject will come up.

Meanwhile the stage is being set for the final campaigns against Japan with the Manila area of Luzon as the key to future strategy. It is from there that American forces soon will operate, according to plans completed many months ago, to sever the ocean supply lines between Japan's war industries and their raw materials sources in Malaya and the Indies.

Also it seems certain that around Manila will be built the massive forces of men, planes and ships that will be needed to breach the enemy-held China coast and come to grips with the Japanese armies.

STRATEGIC USE OF GEORGE BILL

FEB 5 1945

Framed By Wallace Foes, It Is Now Pushed By His Friends

Washington, Feb. 4 (AP)—Facing a Southern revolt, Administration Democrats put the whip to the Senate-passed George bill in the House tonight, racing to save the commerce secretaryship for Henry A. Wallace.

Representative Spence)D., Ky.), chairman of the House Banking Committee, called a meeting on the bill for Tuesday and hoped it would be approved speedily without major change. Other Administration leaders said they would try to whip it through the House far in advance of the Senate's March 1 vote on Wallace's appointment—an action which it generally is believed would assure his confirmation.

But House Republicans and Southern Democrats threatened to upset the Administration plan either by delaying the bill or burdening it with so many restrictions the President will be forced to veto it, giving Wallace opponents ammunition to demand his rejection by the Senate.

Intent Of George Bill

The George bill would strip the department of its control over the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and leave Wallace to boss a routine Cabinet job. President Roosevelt's agreement to approve the bill virtually assured Wallace's confirmation.

Some of the Southern Democrats —outspokenly opposed to Wallace —indicated they would try to put the bill on the hook and force the Senate to vote on Wallace under such circumstances that his confirmation would give him control of the RFC along with the Commerce Department.

"If it is dangerous to turn the Department of Commerce with the RFC over to Wallace it is just as dangerous to turn the department over to him without the RFC," said Representative Rankin (D., Miss.), a leader among the Southern Democrats.

Rankin Sees "Storm Cellar"

"There is a feeling that this (George) bill ought to remain in the House Banking and Currency Committee until the Senate votes on the Wallace nomination. Many members feel this is just a storm cellar in which certain senators hope to escape the righteous wrath of an outraged public opinion."

House Republicans, meanwhile, fashioned amendments to the George bill which would take away President Roosevelt's power to assign Federal financial agencies and make it impossible for him to give any added jobs to Wallace as Secretary of Commerce. Southern Democratic sentiment developed for the amendments, amassing a coalition vote big enough if it sticks together to assure their adoption over Administration opposition.

Administration Democrats think the amendments would prompt the President to veto the bill.

LEWIS RETURN TO AFL IS UP

Green Has Letter Asking For Proposition

Miami, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP)—Terms upon which John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers could return to the American Federation of Labor present a challenge to the AFL executive council as it convenes tomorrow.

William Green, AFL president, with a letter from Lewis in his pocket asking the AFL to make a proposition, has said the whole question would be submitted to the fifteen council members for action. The sessions, lasting from ten days to two weeks, begin here at 1 P.M. tomorrow.

The Lewis letter was in reply to Green's terse communication to the miners' chief, saying it was the wish of the AFL convention at New Orleans that negotiations toward reaffiliation be resumed.

Abandoned In 1943

They had been abandoned May 17, 1943, in a deadlock over jurisdiction in the chemical workers' field. Lewis has a strong chemical union in his Miscellaneous District 50. He has been out of the AFL since 1937.

Some of the sentiment to get Lewis back stems from the CIO's tart rejection of the olive branch, also extended at the New Orleans convention in November.

Lewis and the AFL are on the same side of the fence in the international field. Both are watching with interest the CIO's efforts in London to form a new world labor movement. Only the AFL has membership in the world trade groups now, and it means to keep out the CIO and Soviet groups if possible.

Turned Down Invitation

Lewis, like the AFL, turned down an invitation to a world trade congress in London, beginning Tuesday, in which the CIO and Soviet groups are participating.

This situation, in addition to throwing Lewis and the AFL together, may call for some action by the council before it leaves here, too. If a rival world trade organization is created, omitting the AFL, the council might be impelled to take some action to strengthen the International Federation of Trade Unions, in which it holds the sole United States representation.

Some British trade circles in the IFTU would like to have Lewis in their corner, and the easiest way to accomplish this would be to get him into the AFL.

Critical Shortage in Farm Labor Threatens Food Goals for Year

FEB 5 1945

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — (AP) The Agriculture department listed scores of critical farm labor shortage areas today as food officials warned that an early end of the war in Europe would not ease a tightening food supply situation.

Farmers will need, the department said, part-time help from at least 4,000,000 non-farm workers in town and urban areas if they are to come anywhere near meeting production goals set up by the War Food Administration.

Contrary to expectations of many, a German surrender would not lessen demands on American food. Such an event would bring about increased demands for foreign relief feeding at a time when the armed forces were stepping up their purchases of reserves for the final campaign in the Pacific against Japan.

The department, in emphasizing that agriculture had its shortest labor supply in nearly 40 years, said an early victory in Europe would not return a large number of men from the armed services to the farms in time for work on 1945 production, owing to the problems involved in demobilization.

"Nor is any industrial reconversion that might follow the European war expected to solve the farm labor shortage," the department said. "History has shown that people who go to towns and cities in time of great industrial activity, do not return to the farms as long as well-paying jobs in business and industry are available."

Pierre Van Paassen Honored By Zionists

Washington, Feb. 4 (AP)—Award of a citation to Pierre van Paassen, author and lecturer, was announced today by the Zionist Organization of America.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, Zionist president, said the award was in recognition of van Paassen's "magnificent championship of human justice and particularly his masterful and fearless advocacy of the establishment of Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth."

30.24 — 22689

Add London Herald (Chamberlain) on Holland

ITALY-BASED MITCHELLS AND THUNDERBOLTS BOMBED THE BRENNER PASS RAILROAD LINE TODAY BUT WEATHER INTERFERED WITH BRITISH-BASED OPERATIONS, BREAKING THE SUCCESSION OF MAJOR BLOWS WHICH IN 36 HOURS LOOSED 13,200 TONS OF BOMBS.

FEB 5 1945

LONDON--FIRST ADD ASIATIC AIR COMMANDER (A80) X X X TO HIS POST.

THE AIR MINISTRY SAID THAT WHEN SIR KEITH, 52, ASSUMES HIS NEW COMMAND THE PRESENT DEPUTY AIR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, SIR GUY GARROD, WHO HAS BEEN ACTING IN COMMAND, WILL TAKE UP ANOTHER HIGH APPOINTMENT.

AIR VICE MARSHAL C.E. H. MEDHURST HAS BEEN APPOINTED AIR OFFICER COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF OF THE MIDDLE EAST COMMAND, TO SUCCEED SIR KEITH.

IN MARCH, 1940, SIR KEITH BECAME COMMANDER OF THE FIGHTER GROUP WHICH BORE THE BRUNT IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN. DURING THE EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE HE FLEW A HURRICANE OVER THE BEACHES, WAS IN THE LAST BRITISH FIGHTER TO PATROL OVER CHERBOURG AND, WHILE IN COMMAND OF THE FIGHTER SQUADRONS WHICH DEFENDED LONDON, FLEW 100 HOURS OF COMBAT.

JR1025PEW

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE, ENGLAND, FEB.4-(AP)-THE BOMBER "PRIMO'S GINMILL" GOT BACK LATE FROM SATURDAY'S BERLIN RAID.

THE FORTRESS IS NAMED FOR SGT.PRIMO LOMBARDI OF BOSTON, OFFICERS' CLUB BARTENDER, WHO BUCKS THE BOYS UP WHEN THEY'RE LOW IN SPIRIT.

THERE WAS AN ANXIOUS WAIT UNTIL PILOT LT.DONALD E.JOHNSON OF BILLINGS, MONT., APPEARED LOW OVER THE TREES, ONE ENGINE OF HIS PLANE SHOT AWAY BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

CO-PILOT LT.STANLEY KLOSS OF THOMASTON, CONN., GAVE FIRST AID TO AN INJURED WAIST GUNNER AND FOUND TWO OTHER GUNNERS, S/SGTS.SIDNEY ASBY OF KURTHWOOD,LA., AND HERBERT MATTHEWS OF MUSKEGON, MICH., WERE UNCONSCIOUS BECAUSE OF A BROKEN OXYGEN LINE. ASBY AND MATTHEWS WERE ALL RIGHT TODAY. OTHER CREW MEMBERS INCLUDED LT.JAMES H.NEUMANN OF WOLCOTTVILLE, IND., T/SGT.DARWIN FISHER OF DES MOINES AND S/SGT. WILLIAM CAWTHORN OF JACKSON, GA.

FEB 5 1945

PS444PEW

Add Paris W front (Bealmear) Not Roth

AND TOOK THE VILLAGE OF ROTH.

LT.GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY, DESPITE ANOTHER TWO AND A HALF MILE ADVANCE INTO GERMANY, HAD YET TO REACH THE MAIN FORTIFICATIONS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE, WHICH BECOMES A SINGLE DEFENSE BELT ON THIS FRONT AND STANDS SOMEWHAT FARTHER EAST OF THE BORDER.

THE DOUGHBOYS PUSHED INTO THE SCHNEE EIFEL FOREST, WHERE VANGUARDS WERE NO MORE THAN THREE AND A HALF MILES FROM THE FORTIFIED COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF PRUM. THIS WAS THE THIRD ARMY'S DEEPEST PENETRATION OF THE REICH.

ELSEWHERE ON THE THIRD ARMY FRONT, WHERE THE BRIDGEHEAD INSIDE THE REICH IS MORE THAN SEVEN MILES WIDE, PATROLS WERE OUT, BUT RAINS HAD SWOLLEN STREAMS AND WERE HAMPERING MILITARY OPERATIONS.

THIRD ARMY ARTILLERY SET ABLAZE THE GERMAN TOWN OF DAHNEN, 15 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PRUM. FARTHER SOUTH, THE GERMANS TRIED TO SEND THREE BOATLOADS OF TROOPS ACROSS THE MOSELLE INTO LUXEMBOURG, 11 MILES EAST OF THE DUCHY'S CAPITAL, BUT THEY WERE BEATEN OFF BY ARTILLERY.

FARTHER SOUTH IN THE MOSELLE VALLEY, WHERE THE THIRD ARMY HAS INVADED THE REICH FROM THE SOUTH, AN ENEMY PATROL WAS WIPED OUT TRYING TO LANCE INTO AMERICAN LINES IN WOODS NORTH OF THE BORDER.

IN SOUTHERN ALSACE, THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY WITH ITS ATTACHED U.S. DIVISIONS WAS STRIKING SWIFTLY IN AN ATTEMPT TO TRAP ELEMENTS OF FOUR DIVISIONS AND AN ARMORED BRIGADE STILL BELIEVED IN THE COLMAR POCKET.

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT THE SECTION OF LT. GEN. JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY'S ARMY POUNDING DOWN FROM THE NORTH WAS NOW PREDOMINANTLY AMERICAN.

THESE FORCES DROVE PAST STE.CROIX, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF COLMAR. THEY WERE WITHIN NINE MILES OF A JUNCTION WITH FRENCH TROOPS SWINGING UP FROM THE SOUTH, WHO CAPTURED A NUMBER OF TOWNS AND WERE NEARING ENSISHEIM, SIX MILES NORTH OF MULHOUSE.

DUE EAST OF COLMAR THE ATTACK HAD BEGUN ON WOLFGANTZEN, WHICH STRADDLES THE HIGHWAY AND MAIN RAILWAY OVER WHICH THE GERMANS ARE ESCAPING BACK INTO THE REICH.

WM223PEW

THE VILLAGE OF BIESHEIM A MILE AND A HALF TO THE EAST AND OVERLOOKING THE RHINE BRIDGE, HAD BEEN CLEARED. FIGHTERBOMBERS, VIRTUALLY THE ONLY ONES ABLE TO TAKE TO THE AIR ON THE WESTERN FRONT, WERE LASHING AT THE RETREATING ENEMY.

THIS RETREAT APPEARED TO BE FOLDING UP ENEMY POSITIONS IN THE VOSGES FOOTHILLS FARTHER WEST, WHERE A FRENCH PINCER WAS ABOUT 10 MILES FROM CLOSING ON STRONG POSITIONS FROM WHICH THE GERMANS HAD BALKED A PUSH TO THE RHINE SINCE LAST NOVEMBER.

ELSEWHERE ON THE WESTERN FRONT THERE WAS LITTLE SAVE PATROL ACTIVITY. THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAID ALLIED TANKS HAD OPENED AN ATTACK ON DUNKERQUE, THE FRENCH CHANNEL PORT WHERE AN ENEMY GARRISON HAS BEEN BESIEGED SINCE AUGUST.

WM247PEW

PARIS--REFUGEES INSIDE GERMANY (A76) INSERT AFTER FOURTH GRAF X X X "PRISONERS OF WAR."

FEB 5 1945

(GEN. GEORGES CATROUX, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE SOVIET UNION, SAID TONIGHT IN A MOSCOW BROADCAST BEAMED TO FRANCE THAT THE RED ARMY HAS FREED MORE THAN 100,000 FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR AND DEPORTEES.

(CATROUX SAID THEY MUST ASSIST IN THE PROBLEM OF CARING FOR THE FORMER PRISONERS "SUDDENLY ABANDONED IN THEIR CAMPS BY THEIR FLEEING JAILORS," STATED THE MOSCOW BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC.

(FRENCH PRISONERS X X X FIFTH GRAF.

JR1023PEW

ON THE ALSATIAN FRONT--FIRST ADD COLMAR POCKET (A86) X X X OF CERNAY. (Goldberg)

MILBURN WAS ACTIVATED AND ASSUMED COMMAND OF THE 21ST CORPS AT CAMP POLK, LA., DEC. 6, 1943.

HE STARRED IN FOOTBALL, BASEBALL AND HOCKEY AT WEST POINT, AND WAS NAMED THE BEST ALL-AROUND ATHLETE OF HIS CLASS OF 1914.

HIS WIFE LIVES AT LAFAYETTE, IND. A SON, A STUDENT AT OBERLIN

COLLEGE, OBERLIN, OHIO, WILL ENTER WEST POINT IN JUNE.

THE CORPS LEFT THE UNITED STATES NOV. 3, 1944 FOR ENGLAND, AND ARRIVED IN FRANCE CHRISTMAS DAY.

ANOTHER INDIANIAN, BRIG. GEN. WARD MARIS, A NATIVE OF CARTHAGE, WAS DISCLOSED AS COMMANDING THE 21ST CORPS' ARTILLERY. MARIS FORMERLY TAUGHT R.O.T.C. AT COLORADO STATE COLLEGE AND PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

BEFORE ENTERING THE ARMY IN 1917 HE WORKED FOR THE KANSAS CITY STAR. HIS WIFE LIVES AT PASADENA, CALIF. ONE SON, WARD JR., IS AT FORT BENNING, GA., INFANTRY SCHOOL, AND ANOTHER, ALBERT, IS A FIRST CLASSMAN AT WEST POINT.

COTA IS A THIRD WEST POINTER ANNOUNCED IN THE COLMAR SECTOR COMMANDS. HE IS A NATIVE OF CHELSEA, MASS., ATTENDED WORCESTER ACADEMY AND ENTERED WEST POINT IN 1913.

AS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE FIRST DIVISION HE LANDED IN AFRICA, WHERE HE WAS PROMOTED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL. HE LANDED IN NORMANDY ON D-DAY WITH THE 116TH INFANTRY COMBAT TEAM AND WON THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, THE BRITISH DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, THE SILVER STAR AND THE PURPLE HEART FOR WOUNDS AT ST. LO.

HE TOOK COMMAND OF THE 28TH DIVISION AUG. 13, 1944, AND THE FOLLOWING MONTH WAS PROMOTED TO MAJOR GENERAL.

FEB 5 1945

A SON, MAJOR DAN COTA, ALSO A WEST POINTER, IS OVERSEAS WITH THE AIR FORCES. THE GENERAL'S WIFE LIVES AT 836 HOLLY ST., GAINESVILLE, FLA.

TODAY'S AIR ATTACK ON THE NEUFBRISACH BRIDGE WAS LED BY MAJ. DANIEL RATHBUN, 127 BEHRENS ST., EL CERRITO, CALIF., A VETERAN OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AIR WAR. HIS FLIGHT DIVED ON THE BRIDGE ALMOST VERTICALLY FROM 12,000 FEET TO ESCAPE FLAK.

PLANES LED BY CAPT. JOHN BATTLES, 109 EAST PARK ST., MALDEN, MO., AND LT. HARRY CHANCE, 517 WOODLAWN ST., BUCYRUS, OHIO., SCORED HITS WITH 500-POUND BOMBS WHICH A TACTICAL AIR SPOKESMAN SAID WOULD NOT DISABLE THE SPAN PERMANENTLY BUT WOULD SLOW TRAFFIC.

LT. RYLAND DWEY, 1265 DETROIT ST., DENVER, COLO., LED ANOTHER MISSION IN SUPPORT OF GROUND TROOPS IN THE COLMAR SECTOR.

RP820PEW

Nine Texas Generals accorded Axis with Palms

LECLERC, COMMANDER OF AN ARMORED DIVISION ON THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP FRONT, SPEARHEADED THE LIBERATION OF PARIS AND STRASBOURG. KOENIG, THE HERO OF BIR HACHEIM, NOW IS MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

FEB 5 1945

WM348PEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE [redacted] AT 4:15 P. M. EASTERN WAR [redacted] TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY, FEB. 4).

(ADVANCE)

BRUSSELS, FEB. 4--(AP)--MAJ. GEN. GEORGE ERSKINE, CHIEF OF THE SUPREME HEADQUARTERS MISSION TO BELGIUM, ADMONISHED THE BELGIAN PEOPLE TODAY TO "PUT AWAY FALSE RUMORS AND GET DOWN TO WORK AND STAY AT WORK."

IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR RADIO DELIVERY, THE BRITISH MAJOR GENERAL MADE NO ALLUSION TO THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS BUT DID DISCUSS THE FOOD SHORTAGE, THE LACK OF COAL AND STRIKES, THE THREE MAIN PROBLEMS FACING THE GOVERNMENT.

FEB 5 1945

HE BRANDED AS A "COMPLETE LIE" THE RUMOR THAT BELGIAN COAL WAS BEING EXPORTED TO BRITAIN AND SAID THAT FRANCE HAS A COAL SHORTAGE EQUALLY AS BAD AS THAT IN BELGIUM AND THE SHORTAGE IN HOLLAND IS WORSE.

[redacted] ERSKINE SAID THE PROBLEM OF SUPPLY "WHICH ALWAYS HAS BEEN THE GREATEST ONE WE HAVE HAD TO FA[illegible] SINCE D-DAY HAS NOT BEEN COMPLICATED BY ICY WEATHER WHICH FROZE CANALS AND OFTEN SLOWED DOWN TRAFFIC ON [redacted] ROADS," HE ADDED: "THE STRIKES IN WHIC[illegible] SOME MISGUIDED CITIZENS HAVE SEEN FIT TO INDULGE HAVE ADDED TO EVERYONE'S DIFFICULTIES."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4:15 P. M. EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY FEB. 4).

APP/MORRES155 1s/THD/310P

30. 24 - 22691

THE ~~REAL ATTACK.~~ Add With 1st Div in Germany (Lunson) xxregiment's advance.
~~THEIR JOB IS TO KNOCK OUT~~ ENEMY MACHINEGUN NESTS, PILLBOXES OR ~~BUNKERS WHICH MAY BE IMPEDING THE REGIMENT'S ADVANCE.~~

GROVER, A BARREL-CHESTED, FIGHTER WHO IS 29 YEARS OLD AND HAS A SIX-MONTHS-OLD DAUGHTER HE NEVER SAW, HIT THE NORMANDY BEACH AS A SERGEANT AND WON A BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION. SINCE THEN HE HAS BEEN MADE A FIRST LIEUTENANT, PICKED UP A PURPLE HEART AND THE SILVER STAR. HE WAS CHOSEN TO LEAD THIS DEVIL-MAY-CARE BAND BECAUSE HE HAD MADE SO MANY PATROLS THAT HE "CAN'T REMEMBER THE NUMBER AND WOULD HATE TO GUESS." BACK IN NORMANDY HE WENT ON AS MANY AS THREE DAILY.

FEB 5 1945

ABOUT HALF THE MEN IN THE OUTFIT ARE MARRIED BUT THEY STILL LOOK AT IT THIS WAY: "SOMEBODY HAS TO STICK HIS NECK OUT, SO WHY NOT US?"

THERE'S SGT.ANTHONY MITRIONE OF 89 1/2 BAY ST., GLENS FALLS, N.Y., WHO HAS A WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN AND HAS ONLY BEEN IN THE ARMY SEVEN MONTHS. THE NEW YORK DOUGHBOY HAS BEEN IN COMBAT TWO MONTHS AND SPECIALIZES IN WORKING ON GERMAN SNIPERS WITH HIS SUB-MACHINEGUN.

THEN THERE'S THE ONLY COMMISSIONED OFFICER BESIDE GROVER, WHO IS LT.ROBERT CASE OF TROY, N.Y., WHO SHOULD BE PLAYING FOOTBALL OR GOING TO COLLEGE PROMS. CASE DIDN'T HAVE MUCH TO SAY ABOUT THE LAST TWO EXCITING RAIDS HE MADE IN ENEMY TERRITORY, BUT HE'D LIKE TO HAVE MARGARET FRANCES WOOD BACK IN TROY "GET EVERYTHING READY FOR THAT WEDDING" HE WANTS TO HAVE THE DAY HE GETS HOME.

B36

"GROVER'S GHOSTS" ARE MADE UP OF 36 ENLISTED MEN PLUS GROVER AND CASE. THEY LIVE IN TENTS SET UP AMONG BATTLE-SCARRED SPRUCE TREES IN THE HURTGEN FOREST AND ARE CONSIDERED TO BE ON DETACHED SERVICE FROM THEIR OUTFITS.

THEY TALK, EAT AND SLEEP RAIDING THE ENEMY LINES AND THAT'S THEIR BUSINESS.

MOST OF THEM HAVE BEEN IN SO MUCH COMBAT ALREADY THAT THEY FORGET WHAT IT'S LIKE TO BE CIVILIANS.

TAKE SGT.EUGENE T.KERSEY OF 1896 N.W. 28TH ST., MIAMI, FLA. THE LAST TIME KERSEY WAS OUT HE WAS RIGHT ON TOP OF A GERMAN BUNKER AND DIDN'T REALIZE IT UNTIL AN ENEMY SENTRY CHALLENGED HIM. KERSEY'S QUICK REPLY TO THE GERMAN WAS A HAND GRENADE RIGHT IN THE TEETH AND HITLER WAS OPERATING WITH ONE LESS NAZI.

AFTER THAT THE REST OF THE PATROL COVERED THE ENTRANCE OF THE BUNKER WITH THEIR AUTOMATIC WEAPONS AND THE GERMANS WHO WERE INSIDE CAME OUT HOLDING THEIR HANDS ON TOP OF THEIR HEADS.

BIG, HANDSOME SGT.BOB GOULDEN OF YORK, PA., HAS MADE FIVE RAIDS AND BEEN WITH THE EIGHTH DIVISION SINCE IT LANDED IN FRANCE. HE'S ONLY 23, AND HE RELISHES EVERY FIGHT "GROVER'S GHOSTS" GET INTO.

THE OUTFIT HAS ONE 19-YEAR-OLD FIGHTING MAN, PVT.ELOS R.STOCK OF 618 LEWIS ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., A SUB-MACHINE GUNNER WHO HAS BEEN ON EVERY RAID. ANOTHER VETERAN IS A HUSKY LITTLE SERGEANT, WILFRED AUDET OF 100 CLINTON AVE., WATERVILLE, ME., WHO IS A RIFLE-GRENADE EXPERT. THE LAST TIME OUT AUDET KAZOED A NAZI MACHINEGUN NEST WITH HIS FIRST SHOT.

THESE MEN BEGIN THEIR OPERATION BY STUDYING AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS. THEN THEY STUDY SAND-TABLE FACIMILES OF THE AREA, AND FREQUENTLY THEY EVEN GO OUT IN THE LINES TO LOOK OVER THE SITUATION. AFTER THAT THEY SELECT A REAR ECHELON AREA WHICH HAS SIMILAR TERRAIN AND MAKE A COUPLE OF "DRY RUNS" BEFORE ACTUALLY GOING ON THE RAID.

AMONG THE RUGGED DOUGHBOYS WHO VOLUNTEERED FOR THIS DANGEROUS WORK ARE:

PFC.ELDEN BAILEY OF HANDSHOE, KY.; PVT.FRANK E.WALKER OF PARISH, FLA.; PVT.DOUGLAS R.WOODHAM OF OZARK, ALA.; PFC.HOUSTON D. DEARMAN OF LIVERPOOL, LA.; PVT. CLYDE MCKINNEY OF GAINESVILLE, GA.; PFC.[illegible] E.RIGGINS OF MOUNT AIRY, GA.; PVT.WILLIAM A.SMITH OF [illegible] HARDY, KY.; SGT. RALPH VAUGHN OF BARNESVILLE, GA.; PVT.JOE OWENS OF 607 WEST 46TH ST., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.; PVT.JAMES L.HAYES OF ASHLEY, W.VA.; SGT.JAMES EARL MOORE OF PAINT ROCK, N.C.; AND PFC.WILLIAM R.DEKAY JR., OF 4215 FLAD, ST.LOUIS.

B37

FEB 5 1945

SGT.VICTOR A.PRIEBE OF R.F.D.1, NEW LONDON, WIS.; PVT.BERNARD PERNSTEIN OF 2714 HADEN AVE., CHICAGO; PFC.JOSEPH A.OWRZARZAK, ROUTE 2, HARRAH, OKLA.; PFC.CHARLES J.NOGUERA OF 4750 46TH ST., WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; PVT.THOMAS J.CASEY OF 109 MURDOCK ST., BOSTON, MASS.; PVT.JAMES F.SHEATLER OF DANVILLE, PA.; PVT.JAMES STORM OF 43 WALPOLE TERRACE, CANTON, MASS.; PVT.LOUIS L.GASPER OF 810 WEST SIXTH ST., CHESTER, PA.; PFC.RUSSEL A.TURNER OF MODESTO, ILL.; PVT.EDWARD ZARZYNSKI OF 410 SOUTH THIRD ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; PVT.MASON W.ARMSTRONG OF 419 EAST WOOSTER ST., BOWLING GREEN, OHIO; PVT.CHARLES W.OLSEN OF 322 25TH AVE., NORTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; PFC.JAMES J. CUMMINGS OF 314 PARK AVE., PLAINFIELD, N.J.; PVT.ALOYSIUS F.LEW OF 8153 BURNHAM AVE., CHICAGO; PVT.DONALD J.JENKINS OF 39 CAMBRIDGE ST., AYER, MASS.; PFC.DELMAR W.SOUTH OF R.F.D.2, MCARTHUR, OHIO AND PVT. JOHN J.LYMAN OF AMENIA, N.Y.

PS720PEW

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY INSIDE GERMANY (BY HAWKINS)--FIRST ADD X X X ~~OUT PILLBOXES.~~ This sector

FEB 5 1945

ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS' WITHDRAWAL INTO THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES WAS CONDUCTED FAIRLY SLOWLY--WITH GENEROUS HELP FROM THE WEATHER--IN THIS SECTOR IT STILL WAS EXPENSIVE IN MATERIAL. THE ROADSIDES ARE WELL SPOTTED WITH SELF-PROPELLED GUNS, HALFTRACKS, TRUCKS AND BUSES. MANY OF THEM WERE SHOT UP, BUT THERE WAS A NOTICEABLE PERCENTAGE APPARENTLY UNDAMAGED, INDICATING THAT FUEL SHORTAGES FORCED ABANDONMENT.

THE ROADSIDES ALSO ARE THICKLY STREWN WITH CAPTURED MUNITIONS, INCLUDING SHELLS UP TO 8-INCH CALIBER AND MANY LARGE STACKS OF TELLER MINES AND WOODEN BOX MINES WHICH PRESUMABLY WERE INTENDED FOR FIELDS WHICH THE ENEMY DID NOT HAVE TIME TO PLANT.

THE DEPTH OF THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES ALONG THIS STRETCH IS NOT DEFINITELY KNOWN, BUT THE BELT IN THIS RUGGED, WOODED COUNTRY IS NOT AS THICK AS THE DEFENSES BEFORE APPROACHES TO LARGER CITIES.

JS544PEW

ROME, FEB. 4--(AP)--SMALL BOATS OF AN AMERICAN LANDING SHIP TANK

RESCUED 134 SURVIVORS OF THE GREEK-MANNED BRITISH SHIP IONA AFTER

IT WENT ON THE ROCKS IN HEAVY SEAS NEAR SKIATHOS ISLAND IN THE NORTHERN

SPORADES OFF THE EAST COAST OF GREECE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE LST WAS COMMANDED BY LT. GARDNAR PAUL MULLOY

A PROMINENT AMERICAN TENNIS PLAYER OF MIAMI, FLA.

THE NAVY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE BRITISH DESTROYER MUSKETEER WAS

STANDING BY WHEN THE LST REACHED THE SCENE AND INFORMED THE LST THAT

LITTLE OR NOTHING COULD BE DONE IN THE HEAVY SEAS.

"MAKING WHAT LEE HE COULD MULLOY APPROACHED THE WRECK AND LOWERED

TWO OF THE SMALL LANDING CRAFT CARRIED AT DAVITS," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

"IN THE HEAVY SEA RUNNING IT WAS A HAZARDOUS OPERATION BUT IT WAS

SUCCESSFUL."

IN THREE TRIPS TO THE IONA THE SMALL BOATS

RESCUED 90 PERSONS INCLUDING ONE WOMAN AND THE CAPTAIN AND THEN THEY MADE

TRIPS TO THE ROCKS TO RESCUE OTHERS WHO HAD REACHED SHORE.

APR/ BRLAS1150/THO/245P

STOCKHOLM--FIRST ADD HANNECKEN REPLACED (A46) X X X SAID TODAY.
THE REPLACEMENT OF VON HANNECKEN BY "FIGHTING GENERAL" LINDEMANN, FORMERLY COMMANDED THE NAZI FORCES ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT, WAS ERPRETED BY SOME AS A DEFINITE INDICATION THAT THE GERMANS FEAR HE LOSS OF DENMARK.

THE FREE DANISH PRESS SERVICE SAID, "IT IS POSSIBLE THE GERMANS XPECT DENMARK TO BECOME THE SCENE OF WAR IN THE NEAR FUTURE AND HUS WANT A MILITARY CHIEF WITH GREATER STRATEGICAL EXPERIENCE THAN HANNECKEN, WHO IS SOMETHING OF AN ARMCHAIR GENERAL."

GERMAN FORCES IN DENMARK ARE CURRENTLY ESTIMATED AT SIX TO EIGHT DIVISIONS.

A MILITARY COMMENTATOR, WRITING FOR SVENSKA DAGBLADET, IN A DISCUSSION OF THE PRESENT GERMAN MILITARY POSITION, SAID "BERLIN IS NOT THE MOST VITAL OBJECTIVE OF THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

"RATHER IT MAY SEEK TO PUSH ACROSS NORTHERN GERMANY TO OR OVER THE ELBE WITH A VIEW TO CUTTING OFF DENMARK AND EVEN NORWAY FROM DIRECT CONNECTION WITH GERMANY.

"BERLIN THAN WOULD FALL LIKE A RIPE APPLE. THUS IT IS CLEAR THAT THE FINAL RUSSIAN ATTACK WILL PRESENT THE GERMANS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN PROBLEM AS WELL AS THE QUESTION OF WHETHER TO GIVE UP DENMARK."

THE SWEDISH COMMENTATOR ADDED "IF DENMARK FALLS THE GERMAN BALTIC FLEET HAS NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO GO TO NORWAY OR LET ITSELF BE INTERNED OR SUNK. ROUTES THEN WOULD BE OPEN FOR TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE WESTERN POWERS AND RUSSIA, AND THE GERMAN FORCES IN NORWAY WOULD BE COMPLETELY CUT OFF."

JS558PEW

WITH THE THIRD ARMY, FEB. 4-(AP)-THE FIFTH INFANTRY, THE FIRST AMERICAN DIVISION OVERSEAS, HAS BEEN GRANTED TOP PRIORITY IN THE THIRD ARMY FOR 30-DAY FURLOUGHS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE FIRST PARTY IS TO LEAVE FEB. 7, THE SECOND FEB. 13.

WHEN FURLOUGHS WERE INTRODUCED THE NEWCOMER DIVISIONS WERE GIVEN THE SAME QUOTAS AS VETERAN OUTFITS, BUT THE SITUATION HAS BEEN CORRECTED.

THE FIFTH LANDED IN ICELAND SEPT. 5, 1941, MOVED TO ENGLAND IN AUGUST, 1943, FOR TWO MONTHS, THEN SPENT EIGHT MONTHS IN IRELAND AND LANDED IN NORMANDY IN JULY, 1944.

MQ647PEW

MADRID, FEB.3-(AP)-THE BANK OF SPAIN TODAY ANNOUNCED DECLARATION OF A DIVIDEND OF 61.31 PESETAS A SHARE FOR 1944, COMPARED WITH 64.08 PAID IN 1943 AND 58.43 IN 1942. (A PESETA IS VALUED NOMINALLY AT ABOUT NINE CENTS IN AMERICAN MONEY.)

THE LOWER DIVIDEND, ON SHARES NOW QUOTED AT 2,355 PESETAS, WAS ATTRIBUTED TO THE READY AVAILABILITY OF LOANS AT PRIVATE BANKS, AND INCREASED EXPENSES.

AT THE END OF 1944, THE BANK'S STATEMENT SHOWED, GOLD RESERVES TOTALED 1,146,587,203 PESETAS, AN INCREASE OF 152,976,267 FROM THE END OF 1943. SILVER RESERVES AT 608,935,262 PESETAS WERE DOWN 15,129,798 FROM THE YEAR BEFORE. BANKNOTE CIRCULATION WAS REPORTED AS 17,729,246,328 PESETAS, AN INCREASE OF 1,347,908,676 IN A YEAR. THE 1944 RISE WAS ABOUT DOUBLE THE INCREASE SHOWN DURING 1943.

30.24—22693

ATHENS FEB 4-(AP)-NINE FORMER CABINET MEMBERS WHO TOOK OFFICE UNDER THE AXIS OCCUPATION OF GREECE WILL STAND INDIVIDUAL TRIAL IN CIVIL COURT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THEY ARE TO BE BROUGHT BY AIR FROM CUSTODY IN EGYPT. THE DEFENDANTS ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TOMORROW OR TUESDAY.

JEAN RALLIS, LAST QUISLING PREMIER WHO STAYED BEHIND WHEN THE GERMANS LEFT ATHENS, AND GEN.THEODORE PANGALOS, ONE-TIME REVOLUTIONARY VENEZELIST, ALSO WILL BE TRIED.

DY1238AEW

FEB 5 1945

RUSSIAN (360)
BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FEB. 4-(AP)-FIVE FINE HIGHWAYS LEAD TO BERLIN FROM THE ODER REGION, AND THEIR TERMINALS AT OR NEAR THE RIVER MAY PROVE THE HOT SPOTS OF THIS WEEK'S FIGHTING.

BUT MARSHAL STALIN, WHO IS AS WILY ON OFFENSE AS DEFENSE--IS NOT THE KIND OF TACTICIAN TO DO THE OBVIOUS WHEN THE OBVIOUS IS EXPECTED. HE AND MARSHAL A.M.VASILEVSKY, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF, DO THE OBVIOUS ONLY WHEN THEY HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE THE GERMANS EXPECT SOMETHING ELSE.

OF THE FIVE HIGHWAYS THE MOST USEFUL IS THE STRAIGHT LINE ROAD BETWEEN FRANKFURT AND BERLIN. NOT SO WIDE, BUT STILL EXCELLENT IS THE ROAD FROM KUSTRIN TO THE CAPITAL. A GOOD ROAD LEADS NORTHEAST FROM BERLIN TO EBERSWALDE BEHIND THE ODER RIVER, AND A FEW MILES TO THE WEST RUNS THE BIG BERLIN-STETTIN HIGHWAY. THE HIGHROAD FROM SILESIA TO BERLIN APPEARS A LOGICAL THOROUGHFARE TO SUPPORT AN ATTACK ON BERLIN OR FOR A SOUTHERLY OUTFLANKING MOVEMENT.

OBVIOUS CALCULATIONS OF THE MOMENT WOULD SEEM TO CALL FOR MARSHAL GREGORY ZHUKOV TO HALT, BUILDING UP HIS TANK, ARTILLERY, AND INFANTRY STRENGTH AND TRANSPORTS BEFORE HE STORMS THE ODER. HIS TRANSPORTS HAVE BEEN UNDER ATTACK FOR SEVERAL DAYS. AND TODAY'S SUDDEN THAW HAS MADE THE TERRAIN AND SUPPLY MORE DIFFICULT.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE RUSSIANS DO NOT LIKE TO LET UP WHEN THEY HAVE THE ENEMY REELING OR ON THE RUN.

THE QUICK MARCH ACROSS POLAND HAS NOT LED THE RUSSIAN HIGH COMMAND INTO THINKING THE GERMAN ARMY IS DESTROYED. THE RUSSIANS WELL KNOW THAT ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN GRIEVOUSLY WOUNDED, THE BULK OF THE NAZIS' EASTERN DIVISIONS ARE MASSED ALONG THE ODER. THEY HAVE BEEN BUTTRESSED BY GROUPS FROM THE WESTERN FRONT AND ITALY AND GREAT NUMBERS OF THE VOLKSSTURM AND VOLKSGRENADIERS. AND

ITALY AND GREAT NUMBERS OF THE VOLKSSTURM AND VOLKSGRENADIERS. AND THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IS STRONGER ON THE EASTERN FRONT THAN IN MONTHS.

AMONG FACTORS IN THE THEORY THAT ZHUKOV MAY WAIT BEFORE ATTACKING THE ODER ARE THE RUSSIAN DESIRE TO CUT THROUGH POMERANIA AND PREVENT LARGE GERMAN FORCES ON THE BALTIC FROM BEING TRANSFERRED QUICKLY TO THE BERLIN FRONT; A DESIRE FOR A REGROUPING OF MARSHAL IVAN KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMX USKLAL
V O ZJLLQ

TO THE BERLIN FRONT; A DESIRE FOR A REGROUPING OF MARSHAL IVAN KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY GROUP IN SILESIA, AND THE POSSIBILITY OF A CHANGE IN THE WEATHER WHLZA
IGHT FREEZE

OF A CHANGE IN THE WEATHER WHICH MIGHT FREEZE THE ODER DEEPLY AGAIN.

N/WM345PEW

CHUNGKING, FEB 4-(AP)-THE COST OF LIVING IN CHUNGKING TOUCHED NEW RECORDS TODAY WITH EGGS COSTING $24 (CHINESE) APIECE AND MATCHES $15 A BOX. THE PRICE OF PORK ROSE IN A SINGLE DAY FROM $120 TO $180 A POUND.

(THE OFFICIAL RATE OF EXCHANGE IS 20 CHINESE DOLLARS TO ONE AMERICAN DOLLAR WHILE THE BLAK MARKET RATE IS AROUND 400 TO ONE).

LANDLORDS, FEARING THEY MIGHT BE CAUGHT SHORT IF THE WAR ENDS THIS YEAR, NOW ARE CHARGING TWO YEARS' RENT IN ADVANCE. IN A TYPICAL CASE A TENANT PAID $400,000 FOR 1945 AND 1946 FOR TWO SMALL ROOMS, A TINY KITCHEN AND NO BATHROOM.

THE CHUNGKING MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT HAS REAFFIRMED A BAN AGAINST DANCING, THREATENING SEVERE PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS. A MUNICIPAL SPOKESMAN SAID THE CHINESE MAY DANCE ONLY WHEN FOREIGNERS ARE PRESENT.

DA1258PEW

FOURTH LEAD IPS (450)
BY C.YATES MCDANIEL

FEB 5 1945

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,LUZON,MONDAY,FEB.5-(AP)-JUST 26 DAYS AFTER THEIR INITIAL LUZON INVASION, AMERICAN TROOPS SPEARED TO THE HEART OF MANILA YESTERDAY, FREED THOUSANDS OF CIVILIAN WAR PRISONERS, SEIZED THE GOVERNMENTAL PALACE AND PRESSED AGAINST LITTLE MORE THAN SNIPER FIRE TOWARD COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE PHILIPPINES CAPITAL.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED THE VIRTUAL ACHIEVEMENT OF HIS PRIME GOAL IN A TRIUMPHANT COMMUNIQUE TODAY. A DYNAMITED BRIDGE ON THE NORTHERN OUTSKIRTS PREVENTED THE GENERAL FROM ENTERING MANILA IMMEDIATELY. HE TURNED BACK TO FIND ANOTHER ROUTE.

VETERAN FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION FORCES MADE AN ENCIRCLING DRIVE IN DARKNESS SATURDAY NIGHT TO SEIZE THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP FROM THE EAST. ABOUT 3,000 CIVILIANS, MAINLY AMERICAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN, HAVE BEEN HELD AT SANTO TOMAS SINCE MAY 1, 1942.

A SHARP ENGAGEMENT OCCURRED AT THE CAMP. FRONTLINE REPORTS SAID THE GUARDS WERE KILLED AND THE PRISON WAS TAKEN OVER COMPLETELY AFTER ROOM-TO-ROOM FIGHTING. REMOVAL OF THE PRISONERS BY AMBULANCE BEGAN.

THE MECHANIZED CAVALRYMEN THEN CAPTURED MALACANAN PALACE, FORMER GOVERNMENTAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH. JAPANESE OFFICIALS HAD FLED.

PARATROOPERS OF THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION EXECUTED A NEAT SURPRISE LANDING--FIRST OF ITS KIND IN THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN--BEHIND ENEMY LINES TO MOVE ONTO MANILA FROM THE SOUTH, ONLY 18 MILES AWAY.

THESE PARATROOPS LANDED FRIDAY AHEAD OF YANKS WHO HAD INVADED THE COAST TO THE WEST LAST WEDNESDAY. THIS GAVE THE AMERICANS COMMAND OF A 2,000-FOOT HEIGHT ON A FINE HIGHWAY TO THE CAVITE NAVAL BASE AND MANILA ITSELF.

ELEMENTS OF THE 37TH DIVISION ENTERED MANILA FROM THE NORTH, CAPTURING THE GRACE PARK AIRDROME, AND PUSHED CAUTIOUSLY TOWARD THE WIDE AND DEEP PASIG RIVER WHICH RUNS THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE CITY. MOST OF THE BRIDGES OVER THE PASIG APPEARED INTACT.

THE AMERICANS HELD THE NORTHERN HALF OF MANILA, BUT SOUTH OF THE PASIG, IN THE COMMERCIAL CENTER, THE JAPANESE MAY PUT U A BLOODY FIGHT. DEMOLITION EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD AND FIRES WERE SEEN IN THE SOUTHERN SECTION.

THE ENEMY OFFERED NO MAJOR STAND IN THE NORTHERN PART OF MANILA. THE MAIN THREAT WAS HARASSING MACHINEGUN AND SNIPER FIRE FROM HOUSES.

A195FX

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT FRED HAMPSON, WITH THE FIRST CAVALRY TROOPS, SAID THE LIBERATED FILIPINOS WERE DELIRIOUSLY HAPPY AS THE YANKS POURED INTO THEIR CITY.

"VICTORY!" "THE AMERICANS ARE BACK!" "GOD BLESS THE AMERICANS!" THESE WERE THE CRIES OF THE LIBERATED.

HAMPSON WALKED FOR FIVE MILES TOWARD THE MANILA WATERFRONT, AND WROTE THAT "A FEW BUILDINGS WERE SMASHED AND BURNED, BUT ON THE WHOLE THAT PART OF MANILA WAS NOT GREATLY DAMAGED. HOWEVER, OFF IN THE DISTANCE WE COULD SEE HUGE FIRES AND COLUMNS OF SMOKE. THE DOCK AREA WAS BURNING FIERCELY."

(PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MESSAGED PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA THAT "THE AMERICAN PEOPLE REJOICE WITH ME IN THE LIBERATION OF YOUR CAPITAL.")

MALACANAN PALACE XXX ETC., TWELFTH THIRD LEAD COUNTING INSERTS.

HW929PPW

FEB 5 1945

Add Misc HQ, Luzon-Philippines (McDaniel) xx Santo Tomas.

THE 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS RAPIDLY BEARING DOWN ON MANILA FROM THE NORTH AND THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION, SEIZING A COMMANDING HEIGHT IN A NEW PARACHUTE LANDING, FORMED ANOTHER LIBERATION SPEARHEAD TO THE SOUTH.

IN MANILA THE AMERICANS SEIZED THE MALACANAN PALACE, SEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND THE GRACE PARK AIRDROME.

MACARTHUR REPORTED THAT CONSIDERABLE HARASSING SHIPER FIRE WAS BEING ENCOUNTERED IN MANILA "AND THE ENEMY SEEMS TO BE ATTEMPTING DEMOLITION DESTRUCTION."

SMOKE HAD BEEN OBSERVED OVER THE CITY'S GREAT WATERFRONT AS THE YANKS APPROACHED, INDICATING THE JAPANESE WERE BURNING DOCK FACILITIES.

RUSSELL BRINES, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED EARLIER THAT FILIPINOS FROM MANILA TOLD HIM THAT PERHAPS 12,000 JAPANESE MARINES, SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WERE PREPARED FOR A LAST-DITCH FIGHT IN DEFENSE OF MANILA.

FEB 5 1945

THEY SAID THE STREETS WERE MINED ANDSSNIPERF WARS NESTED IN BUILDINGS.

THE 37TH DIVISION IS PUSHING INTO MANILA'S SUBURBS FROM THE NORTH AND THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION IS DRIVING RAPIDLY UP FROM THE SOUTH, MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED.

A94FX

THIS 11TH AIRBORNE GROUP SEIZED TAGAYTAY IN A PARACHUTE MANEUVER. THIS 2,000-FOOT HEIGHTS DOMINTES THE CAVITE NAVAL BASE AND FINE ROADS TO MANILA FROM THE SOUTH.

HARASSING SNIPER FIRE WAS BEING ENCOUNTERED "AND THE ENEMY SEEMS TO BE ATTEMPTING DEMOLITION DESTRUCTION."

WHILE THE THUNDER OF THE BIG YANK GUNS ECHOED OVER THE "PEARL OF THE ORIENT" AND PLANES HAMMERED MANILA BAY DEFENSES, THE 37TH AND FIRST CAVALRY DIVISIONS APPROACHED THE CITY OVER ROADS REPORTED HEAVILY MINED BY THE NIPPONESE.

FILIPINOS FROM MANILA TOLD RUSSELL BRINES, ASSOCIATED PRESS FRONT CORRESPONDENT, THAT PERHAPS 12,000 JAPANESE MARINES, SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WERE PREPARING A LAST-DITCH DEFENSE OF MANILA. THE STREETS HAVE BEEN MINED AND BUILDINGS CONVERTED INTO SNIPERS' NESTS, THEY SAID.

BOTH COLUMNS, THE 37TH ON HIGHWAY NO. 3 NEAREST THE BAY AND THE FIRST CAVALRY FURTHER EAST ON HIGHWAY NO. 5, ARE KNOWN TO HAVE FAR OUTDISTANCED SUNDAY'S OFFICIAL REPORTS PLACING THEM LESS THAN 15 MILES OUT [illegible] AS OF 6 P.M. FRIDAY.

ONE OR THE OTHER ELEMENTS OF LT. GEN. WALTER KRUEGER'S SIXTH ARMY WAS AN ODDS ON FAVORITE TO GET TO MANILA AHEAD OF EIGHTH ARMY FORCES WHICH LANDED LAST WEEK NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST OF THE PHILIPPINES' CAPITAL.

THE EIGHTH'S 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION, SOUTHWEST OF MANILA, WAS PLACED IN SUNDAY'S COMMUNIQUE AT AGA, 13 MILES INLAND IN BATANGAS PROVINCE ON HIGHWAY 17 BUT STILL MORE 30 AIR MILES FROM MANILA -- WITH MOUNTAINS IN BETWEEN.

MORE THAN 100 LIBERATORS SMASHED AT CORREGIDOR, THE ROCKY FORTRESS GUARDING THE ENTRANCE OF MANILA BAY, FRIDAY. A HEAVY FORCE FOR SUCH A SMALL TARGET, THE BIG BOMBERS STARTED FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS.

WW1040APW

FEB 5 1945

1939 AND 1940 UNTIL HE WENT INTO THE SERVICE. MJ B-29 Base Saipan Wall Yann x Nagoya

YOUNG WAS FLYING "WADDY'S WAGON" AND PARTICIPATED IN THE FIRST B-29 RAID ON TRUK, THE FIRST ON TOKYO, AND THE FIRST ON NAGOYA.

YOUNG AND BAIRD WERE IN AN EIGHT-SHIP FORMATION WHICH WAS ATTACKED BY ABOUT 100 FIGHTERS IN MURKY SKIES OVER TOKYO TODAY.

THE FIGHTERS SHOT OUT BAIRD'S NO.1 ENGINE BEFORE BOMBDS WERE AWAY. THE PLANE WENT DOWN THROUGH THE SOUP UNDER CONTROL BUT WITHTHE ENGINE AFIRE.

LT.JACK R.VETTERS OF CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., OPERATIONS OFFICER WHO FLEW SEVERAL EARLY MISSIONS AS YOUNG'S COPILOT, SAID THAT YOUNG ASKED OVER THE INTERPHONE OF THE FORMATION LEADER TO SLOW THE FORMATION TO AID BAIRD. THEN, APPARENTLY REALIZING THE DIFFICULTY OF SLOWING THE EIGHT-SHIP FORMATION, YOUNG DROPPED BACK HIMSELF TO GIVE BAIRD PROTECTION. THAT WAS THE LAST SEEN OF EITHER PLANE.

YOUNG'S PILOT, 2ND LT.ROBERT M.PHILLIPS, A UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE GRADUATE, LIVED WITH HIS WIFE BETTY AT 1634 LAUREL AVE., KNOXVILLE, TENN.

B60KX

YOUNG'S CREW CONSISTED OF 2ND LTS.PAUL R.GARRISON, WHOSE WIFE NANCY LIVES AT 945 GRAND VIEW BLVD., LANCASTER,PA.; JOHN F.ELLIS, MOBERLY, MO., BERNARD BLACK, WHOSE WIFE BETTY LIVES AT 8425 85TH AVE., WOODHAVEN,N.Y., AND STAFF SGTS.GEORGE AVON OF ONODAGA HILL, SYRACUSE,N.Y., JOSEPH J.GATTO, WHOSE WIFE SARA LIVES AT 13 LINDSEY AVE., FALCONER,N.Y., KENNETH MANSIR, OF 14 MAPLE ST., RANDOLPH, ME., SGTS.LAWRENCE LEE, MAX.N.DAK., CORBETT L.CARNEGIE, GRINDSTONE,N.Y., WILBUR J.CHAPMAN, OF MESILLA PARK,N.MEX.

BAIRD'S CREW WERE LTS.JESSE C.JONES, JR., OF KENTLAND, IND., JOHN RICHARDS, WHOSE WIFE HELEN LIVES AT 2308 HARVARD AVE., CAMP HILL., PA., JOSEPH BOLTAN, PORT ORCHARD, WAS., 2ND LT.JOHN DUNHOLTER WHOSE WIFE RUTH LIVES AT RESO AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO, TX'GT.WINFIELD

30.24-22695

A.EVONAS, 653 PINEHILL ST., MINERSVILLE, PA.; S/SGT.ARNOLD W.WAGNER, 13 MORRIS LANE, GREAT NECK,N.Y.; SGTS.RICHARD D.FAIR, DEWEY, OKLA.; JOHN G.DEITZ, RINGSVILLE, (CABLE COPY) OHIO. FEBO CARDINALI, 131 SOUTH EDWARD ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; AND JOHN TSATSAPOULAS, OF 300 PLEASANT ST., BROCKETON, MASS.

FEB 5 1945

EW829PCW

~~FORMER UNIVERSITY GROUNDS.~~ Add Wilh 1st Cavalry Div. in Manila-Sub Tennis grounds

THE CAVALRY BRIGADE COMMANDED BY GENERAL CHASE, OF EL PASO, TEX., IS REPORTED TO BE HAVING VERY LITTLE DIFFICULTY IN THE CITY. CASUALTIES ARE COMPARATIVELY LIGHT.

OTHER AMERICAN ELEMENTS WITHIN THE CITY HAVE BEEN DEPLOYED AROUND MALACANAN PALACE AND A KEY PASIG RIVER BRIDGE.

LIBERATING TROOPS AT MALACANAN HAVE RECEIVED JAPANESE HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE BUT ELSEWHERE IN THE CITY MOSTLY MACHINEGUN AND SMALL ARMS FIRE HAS BEEN ENCOUNTERED.

SEVERAL THOUSAND JAPANESE ARE DEPLOYED SOUTH OF THE PASIG RIVER, THE SOUTH BANK OF WHICH IS REPORTEDLY STRONGLY FORTIFIED.

THESE FORCES CONSIST MOSTLY OF NAVY TROOPS BUT ALSO INCLUDE SERVICE FORCES AND SURVIVORS OF THE RETREAT DOWN LUZON PLAIN.

AMERICANS STILL REMAIN TO THE NORTH OF THE PASIG RIVER. MAJOR UNITS OF CAVALRY ARE EXPECTED TO MOVE UP SOON.

AMERICAN PLANES BOMBED AND STRAFED JAPANESE AMMUNITION DUMPS AND OTHER OBJECTIVES OF THE JAPANESE-HELD PORTION OF MANILA.

QD&MM827PPW

MALOLOS, LUZON, FEB.3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THERE ARE STILL A FEW PIANOS LEFT IN THIS TOWN WHICH THE JAPANESE FAILED TO SMASH DURING WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF FURNITURE IN MANY HOMES AND ONE OF THEM WAS PLAYING SWING MUSIC.

THE PIANIST, A YOUNG FILIPINO GUERRILLA, WAS HOT ON THE KEYS. THEN THE TUNE BECAME FAMILIAR.

IT WAS THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER IN SWINGTIME. THE PIANIST PLAYED IT OFTEN DURING ENFORCED RECITALS FOR JAPANESE OFFICERS. THEY NEVER TUMBLED TO IT, HE SAID;

THE JAPANESE, HE ADDED, NEVER KNEW WHAT THE FILIPINOS MEANT WHEN THEY SAID THE "CANOA ARE COMING". THAT IS A CONTRACTION FOR "AMERICANOS."

PM1251APW

~~CHRISTMAS DAY TO THEIR FAINT RADIO SIGNALS.~~ Add Somewhere in Netherlands E Indies x Dec 26

THOSE RESCUED;

LT.T.G.HOLLIS, PILOT OF AN ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT LAWRENCE, KAS.; LT.ROBBIE D. LANGSTON, COPILOT, OF LOVING, TEX.; SGT.WARREN S.QUINN, RADIO OPERATOR, OF (6142 NORTH 6TH ST.) QUINCY, ILL.; SGT.W.V. EICHELBERGER, AERIAL ENGINEER, OF MAYWOOD, CALIF.

FEB 5 1945

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

WITH 6TH ARMY, LUZON,; FEB.4-(AP)-THERE ARE ONLY 13 OF THEM--THE ALAMO SCOUTS WHO PLAYED SUCH A VITAL PART IN RESCUE OF THE ALLIED WAR-PRISONERS FROM CABANATUAN. SIXTH ARMY OFFICERS SAY THE RESCUE MIGHT HAVE FAILED WITHOUT THEM. THEY PROVIDED LAST MINUTE INFORMATION ON THE LOCATION OF JAPANESE GUARDS AND GUNS, CONDITION OF THE PRISON GATE, BARRACKS AND OTHER VITA

INTELLIGENCE.

THEY WORKED IN TWO SIX-MAN TEAMS WHILE THE THIRTEENTH, LT.JOHN M. DOCE, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., TRAVELED WITH THE MAIN FORCE OF U.S. RANGERS.

THE TEAM HEADED BY LT.TOM ROUNSAVILLE ATOKA, OKLA., INCLUDED: T/SGT.ALFRED ALFONSO, HAWAIIAN-FILIPINO FROM HAPPY VALLEY, WAILUKU MAURI; SGT.ARNOLD HARD, (45 EAST WASHINGTON ST) COLDWATER, MICH.; PFC RUFO VACUILAR, FILIPINO FROM FRESNO, CALIF.; PFC. FRANCIS H.LAQUIER, AMERICAN INDIAN FROM (324 EAST 17TH STREET) MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND PFC.FRANKLIN B.FOX (ROUTE2) DALTON, OHIO.

THE TEAM HEADED BY LT.WILLIAM E.NELLIST OF EUREKA, CALIF., INCLUDED. SGT.GILBERT J.COX, ENTERPRISE, ORE.; PFC.GALEN KITTLESON, SAINT ANSGAR, IOWA; CORP. WILBERT WISMER, (1810 FLAMING AVE). CLEVELAND, O.; CORP. ANDY E.SMITH, LEWISTOWN, ILL., AND PFC SABAS A.ASIS, FILIPINO FROM STOCKTON, CALIF.

THESE TWO TEAMS PREVIOUSLY HAD WON BRONZE STAR AWARDS FOR DARING RESCUES OF DUTCH AND JAVANESE PRISONERS IN DUTCH NEW GUINEA.

THIS IS NOW THE ALAMO SCOUTS TOOK PART IN THE RESCUE:

THE TWO TEAMS STARTED FROM THEIR BASE AT MIDAFTERNOON ON JAN.27. THEY SKIRTED A GOOD-SIZED BATTLE BETWEEN YANK INFANTRYMEN AND JAPANESE, SWUNG SOUTH AND CROSSED BIG RIVERS TO REACH BALINCARIN IN THE HILLS BY 2 A.M. THE NEXT DAY--A 30-MILE MARCH.

ONCE THE SCOUTS TRIED TO SEND A MESSAGE BY RUNNER TO THE PRISONERS AT CABANATUAN TO FIND OUT THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF THE PRISONERS, SO THEY WOULD KNOW HOW MANY LITTERS WOULD BE NEEDED FOR THE RESCUE TRI.

THE RUNNER NEVER RETURNED AND THERE WAS NO INFORMATION THAT HE EVER REACHED THE PRISONERS.

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BY 10 A.M., JAN.30, THE ALAMO SCOUTS WERE WITHIN 500 YARDS OF THE PRISON CAMP. ROUNSAVILLE AND ANOTHER SCOUT CRAWLED UP TO A DESERTED FILIPINO HUT DIRECTLY ACROSS THE ROAD FROM THE CAMP. NELLIST AND VAQUILAR MOVED UP ON THE CAMP FROM THE OTHER SIDE FROM WHICH THEY COULD ACCURATELY LOCATE THE POSITIONS OF THE JAPANESE GUARDS AND PINPOINT JAPANESE DEFENSES.

FROM 11:30 A.M. TO DARK THE SCOUTS KEPT SENDING RUNNERS BACK TO THE RANGERS WITH DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE CAMP.

WHEN THE RANGERS ARRIVED AND TOOK OVER THE ASSAULT ON THE CAMP IT WAS THE SCOUTS' JOB TO REACH THE PRISONERS AND GUIDE THEM OUT OF THE CAMP ALONG THE ESCAPE ROUTE. NELLIST FROM HIS COMMANDING POSITION, DIRECTED RANGER FIRE ON JAPANESE MORTARS.

ON THE ESCAPE TRIP HOMEWARD IT WAS THE SCOUTS' JOB TO BRING UP THE REAR AND KEEP AN EYE PELLED FOR ANY STRAGGLERS.

THEY WERE THE FIRST TO GO OUT AND THE LAST TO COME IN.

EW835PCW

BY RUSSELL BRINES

ON THE ROAD TO MANILA, LUZON, FEB.3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN BIG GUNS ARE CLOSE ENOUGH FOR MANILA RESIDENTS TO HEAR THEM POUNDING THE JAPANESE OVER THE HEADS OF YANK INFANTRYMEN.

FORWARD UNITS OF THE 37TH DIVISION ARE PUSHING ONWARD RAPIDLY, CROSSING BLASTED BRIDGES AFOOT AND FIGHTING SMALL BATTLES WITH POCKETS OF BITTERLY RESISTING JAPANESE.

WHAT LIES AHEAD NOBODY KNOWS FOR CERTAIN. THE HIGHWAY LEADS DIRECTLY TO MANILA ACROSS FLATLANDS THROUGH LITTLE TOWNS WHOSE PEOPLE ARE DELIRIOUSLY HAPPY AND WHOSE ANCIENT, VENERABLE CHURCH BELLS PEAL THE CALL OF LIBERATION AS THE YANKS ARRIVE.

FILIPINOS DRIFTING OUT FROM MANILA SAY THERE ARE PERHAPS 12,000 JAPANESE MARINES, SAILORS AND SOLDIERS THERE PREPARED FOR A LAST DITCH DEFENSE FROM PILLBOXES, INSIDE MAIN BUILDINGS WHERE WINDOWS ARE REPORTEDLY CONCRETED WITH RIFLE SLITS. THOUSANDS OF MINES ARE PLANTED IN THE MAIN STREETS AND KEY BUILDINGS AND BRIDGES ARE REPORTEDLY PREPARED FOR DEMOLITION.

BUT THE YANKS ARE ANXIOUS TO GET THERE.

THE BIG GUNS OPENED A BARRAGE EARLY LAST NIGHT, HITTING JAPANESE CONCENTRATIONS AHEAD. MANILA CITIZENS COULD HEAR SHELLS AS THEY LANDED, SAID ARTILLERY OFFICERS, AND UNDOUBTEDLY WERE ABLE TO

SEE FLASHES ACROSS THE DARK SKY.

THESE ARE THE FIRST AMERICAN ARTILLERY FLASHES CAPITAL RESIDENTS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO OBSERVE SINCE THE LAST STAGES OF THE BATAAN CAMPAIGN EARLY IN 1942.

BENEATH THIS ARTILLERY COVER SWEATY AND TIRED DOUGHBOYS MARCHED ALONG THE HIGHWAY IN LONG LINES TO THE INCESSANT CHEERS OF FILIPINOS. MANY OF THEM WORE FLOWERS IN THEIR HELMETS WHICH FILIPINOS HANDED THEM. OTHERS GRATEFULLY ACCEPTED DRINKS OF WATER FROM GIRLS ON THE HIGHWAY.

THEIR ROUTE LAY ALONG THE SMOOTH NATIONAL HIGHWAY AND ACROSS DRY RICE FIELDS. THEY MARCHED ACROSS PLANKS LAID ON BRIDGES WITH GAPING HOLES BURNED IN THE CENTER.

THEN SOMETIMES AT THE END OF A LONG MARCH THEY RAN INTO JAPANESE. THAT'S WHAT HAPPENED TO ONE COMPANY. THEY CAME TO A BLOWN BRIDGE IN THE EARLY MORNING DARKNESS AND SAW SOLDIERS 20 YARDS ACROSS THE RIVER WHICH SOME OF THE BOYS THOUGHT WERE YANKS.

STANDING UP THEY SHOUTED GREETINGS. THEN A MACHINE GUN OPENED WITH A VICIOUS CHATTER. THEY HAD STUMBLED ON A JAPANESE REAR GUARD. THE YANKS JUMPED INTO DITCHES ALONGSIDE RICE PADDIES, SUFFERING ONLY ONE CASUALTY A SERGEANT WHO WAS PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED ON BOUGAINVILLE, IN THE SOLOMONS, SUFFERED A SLIGHT ARM WOUND.

AN HOUR AND A HALF SCRAP FOLLOWED, THE JAPANESE USING KNEE MORTARS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS. A HEAVY WEAPONS COMPANY SECTION CAME UP UNDER 2ND LT. HERBERT TOLLEY OF (90 THIRD STREET) YUMA, ARIZ., AND BLASTED THE JAPANESE MORTARS.

TOLLEY AND SGT.ELDON ANDERSON OF MCGUFFEY, O., MOVED AHEAD TO A LITTLE NIPA SHACK ALONGSIDE THE BRIDGE AS THE FIGHTING RAGED.

"IT WAS HOT FOR A WHILE," TOLLEY SAID.

PM1049APW

FEB 5 1945

QQBY FRED HAMPSON (230)

WITH THE 37TH DIVISION IN MANILA, FEB.4-(AP)-THESE 37TH DIVISION OHIO NATIONAL GUARDSMEN--THE BOYS FROM BOUGAINVILLE WHO BLITZED FROM LINGAYEN 100 MILES TO MANILA DESPITE MORE THAN 50 DYNAMITED BRIDGES AND A DOZEN SCRAPS IN 26-DAYS--ENTERED THE CITY IN CONSIDERABLE FORCE BY SUNDAY NOON.

MAJ.GEN.ROBERT S.BEIGHTLER, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, WAS THE FIRST DIVISIONAL GENERAL TO ENTER MANILA. WHEN THE FILIPINOS SAW TWO STARS ON HIS HELMET THEY GREETED HIM LIKE A GOD.

LT.COL.WILLIAM JONES OF BOWLING GREEN,KY., WAS FIRST TO SET UP REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS INSIDE THE CITY. THE 148TH REGIMENT -- 3RD BATTALION--WAS THE FIRST DIVISIONAL TROOPS IN.

THE GRIZZLED 14TH CORPS COMMANDER, MAJ.GEN.O.W.GRISWOLD OF ELKO, NEV.,SOMETIMES CALLED "THE KING OF THE SOLOMONS" FOR HIS WORK ON GUADALCANAL, NEW GEORGIA AND BOUGAINVILLE, REFUSED TO ENTER THE CITY TODAY.

"BEIGHTLER AND THE 37TH DID SUCH A MARVELOUS JOB FROM LINGAYEN TO HERE, I WANT THEM TO HAVE THE HONOR. BUT I'M SO PROUD OF HIS OLD 14TH CORPS AND THESE DIVISIONS--THE 37TH, 40TH AND THE LATELY ATTACHED 1ST CAVALRY--THAT ALL I CAN SAY IS 'GOD BLESS YOU BOYS AND MANY THANKS'".

GRISWOLD AND HIS DIVISIONS' ENGINEERS, SUPPLEMENT ARTILLERYISTS, SIGNAAL CORPSMEN, AND AMPHIBS DID A NEAR UNBELIEVABLE JOB IN KEEPING THEIR HIGH-SPEED DRIVE MOVING.

THE JAPANESE HIT THEM HARD AT TIMES---PARTICULARLY IN THEHILL MASS AT DAMBAN--BUT MOSTLY THEY HAD TO CONQUER BRIDGES AND WIDE RIVERS. SOMEHOW THEY MANAGED TO KEEP THEIR GUNS, TANKS AND CREAKING LOADS OF SUPPLIES BEHIND THE FOOT SOLDIER DESPITE ALMOST EVERY OBSTACLE IN THEBOOK--FIGHTING JAPANESE ON ONE FLANK, KEEPING A HUGE SCREEN ON THEIR OPPOSITE FLANK AND STILL MAINTAINING THE LIGHTNING PACE DOWN THE MIDDLE OF LUZON TO MANILA.

EW1148PCW

BY JAMES HUTCESON

WITH AMERICAN 11TH CORPS ON BATAAN FRONT, FEB. 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IN FACE OF SOME OF THE STIFFEST OPPOSITION ENCOUNTERED IN THE MANY-PRONGED LUZON CAMPAIGN, THE 38TH DIVISION'S SPEARHEAD ADVANCED SLOWLY TODAY ALONG A TWISTING HIGHWAY TO SEAL BATAAN PENINSULA FROM THE RETIRING JAPANESE.

AN ADVANCE OF 500 YARDS WAS MADE ALONG THE ZIG-ZAG HIGHWAY WHERE STRONG ENEMY EMPLACEMENTS, COMMANDING THE ROAD, HAD TO BE BLASTED OUT WITH ARTILLERY, MORTARS, GRENADES AND FLAME THROWERS. THE INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD'S 152D REGIMENT, LEADING THE PUSH IN ITS FIRST COMBAT ACTION, EXPERIENCED A VICIOUS JAPANESE NIGHT ATTACK REMINISCENT OF GUADALCANAL AND NEW GUINEA JUNGLE FIGHTING.

COL.ROBERT STILLWELL, REGIMENTAL COMMANDER AND UTILITIES EXECUTIVE FROM EVANSVILLE, IND., SAID THE MEN WERE KEPT TENSE ALL LAST NIGHT AS THE JAPANESE POURED MACHINE GUN, M

COL.ROBERT STILLWELL, REGIMENTAL COMMANDER AND UTILITIES EXECUTIVE FROM EVANSVILLE, IND., SAID THE MEN WERE KEPT TENSE ALL LAST NIGHT AS THE JAPANESE POURED MACHINE GUN, MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE INTO THEIR POSITIONS. THE JAPANESE ALSO INFILTRATED THE AMERICAN POSITIONS WHILE THE YANKS WITHHELD THEIR FIRE TO AVOID DISCLOSING THEIR WHEREABOUTS IN THE DARKNESS.

"IT WAS A NIGHT OF HELL FOR THE MEN," SAID STILLWELL. "THEY'RE DEAD TIRED, BUT ARE KEEPING THEIR SPIRITS UP. THE ADVANCE IN THE NARROW DEFILES BETWEEN STEEP HILLS IS TORTUOUS AND SLOW BECAUSE A FEW JAPS CAN TURN LOOSE WITHERING FIRE FROM HIDDEN POSITIONS OVERLOOKING THE ROAD. THE BAMBOO FORESTS ARE SO THICK WE HAVE TO GET WITHIN A FEW FEET OF THE JAPS TO SEE THEM. IT IS THE KIND OF FIGHTING WHERE WE HAVE TO GO IN AND ROOT THEM OUT WITH GRENADES."

CASUALTIES, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN LIGHT, STILLWELL REPORTED, DUE TO HAMMERING BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY DAY AND NIGHT IN SUPPORT OF THE TROOPS. FORTY DEAD JAPANESE WERE FOUND IN ONE WOODED POCKET AFTER A BOMBARDMENT.

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ALTHOUGH ON ROCKY TERRAIN, THE DOUGHBOYS ARE DIGGING DEEPER FOX-HOLES IN PREPARATION FOR RENEWED JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS TONIGHT. GRIM-FACED MEN WIELDED SHOVELS AND BREWED CUPS OF COFFEE BEFORE CLIMBING INTO HOLES FOR ANOTHER HELLISH NIGHT.

AMERICAN PENETRATION INTO A FIVE-MILE ZIG-ZAG SECTION OF THE MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY IS ABOUT A MILE. HOWEVER, THE ROUGHEST GOING LIES AHEAD. ONE STRETCH OF THE HIGHWAY DOUBLES BACK LIKE A LETTER "S" WHICH HAS BEEN HIT ON THE HEAD WITH A HAMMER.

CAPT.JAMES RANSOHOFF (3659 WASHINGTON STREET) SAN FRANCISCO, WHO INSPECTED THE AREA FROM CUB PLANES, SAID THE JAPANESE HAVE STRONG EMPLACEMENTS COMMANDING THE CURVES.

FLANKING OF ENEMY POSITIONS IS DIFFICULT BECAUSE OF THICK WOODS ON THE SLOPES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ROAD.

A LONE JAPANESE PLANE ATTEMPTED A PRE-DAWN ATTACK ON THE SAN MARCELINO AIRSTRIP NEARBY. IT WAS INEFFECTIVE ALTHOUGH IT CAUSED SOME CASUALTIES IN THE VICINITY. THE STRIP IS RAPIDLY BEING READIED FOR USE.

PM1004APW

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS NEAR BATAAN, FEB. 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WHEN CAPT.RICHARD C.KADEL, CAVE CITY, KY., CAME BAREFOOTED FROM THE LUZON HILLS TO MEET AMERICAN FORCES, AFTER NEARLY THREE YEARS WAITING, HE CARRIED A SPOTLESS KHAKI SHIRT AND TROUSERS.

"I HAD THEM WITH ME WHEN I LEFT BATAAN AND CARRIED THEM WITH ME EVERYWHERE I MOVED," SAID THE OFFICER, WHOSE FACE SHOWED THE STRAIN OF HIS ORDEAL. "I WORE THEM SOMETIMES AT GUERRILLA MILITARY CEREMONIES, BUT SAVED THEM PRIMARILY FOR THIS DAY, WHICH I ALWAYS FELT CONFIDENT WOULD COME."

KADEL IS ONE OF NUMEROUS AMERICANS WHO ESCAPED FROM THE BATAAN PRISONER "MARCH OF DEATH."

RA317PCW

30.24—22697

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY, LUZON, FEB.4-(AP)-"IT WAS THE WATER SITUATION THAT REALLY LICKED US ON CORREGIDOR," SAID MARINE PFC. DENNIS D.RAINWATER, JR., TODAY AS HE RECOUNTED EXPERIENCES FROM HIS CAPTURE BY THE JAPANESE TO HIS RESCUE FROM CABANATUAN PRISON CAMP.

RAINWATER, WHOSE PARENTS LIVE AT (ROUTE THREE) PARIS, ARK., WAS A MEMBER OF THE FOURTH MARINE REGIMENT SENT TO THE PHILIPPINES FROM SHANGHAI JUST BEFORE THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.

ON CORREGIDOR, RAINWATER SAID, THE BOMBINGS, THE AMMUNITION SITUATION AND MALARIA ALL WERE BAD, BUT THAT THE WATER SHORTAGE WAS THE "STRAW THAT BROKE THE CAMEL'S BACK."

"JAP ARTILLERY FIRE AND BOMBING KEPT US FROM REACHING THE REGULAR RESERVOIRS AND WELLS. THE WATER WAS BAD BUT WE DRANK IT. WE WERE DESPERATE. THAT'S HOW ALL THE DYSENTERY STARTED ON THE 'ROCK.'"

RAINWATER WAS SENT TO BILIBID PRISON IN MANILA AND EVENTUALLY NORTH TO CABANATUAN.

A FORMER FARM BOY WITH AMERICAN INDIAN BLOOD, RAINWATER STILL LOOKS HUSKY DESPITE THE 45 POUNDS HE LOST IN PRISONS.

HE SAID: "WE CAME TO CABANATUAN WITH ONLY RAGGED CLOTHES. THE JAPS DOLED OUT BLUE DUNGAREES THEY HAD CONFISCATED FROM FILIPINOS. MOST OF US WERE TOO BIG FOR THEM. EVENTUALLY, AFTER WE ALL LOST WEIGHT, WE MADE GOOD USE OF THE PANTS.

"THE AMERICAN RED CROSS SENT IN SHOES, BUT THE DAMN JAPS TOOK THEM AWAY FROM US. AFRAID WE'D ESCAPE MORE EASILY. SOME OF THE FELLOWS MADE WOODEN SANDALS BUT MOST OF THE TIME WE WORKED IN FIELDS AND ON THE ROAD IN OUR BARE FEET."

RAINWATER SAID THAT OF 1,350 MARINES ORIGINALLY HELD AT CABANATUAN HUNDREDS WERE SENT TO MINDANAO, FORMOSA AND JAPAN IN LABOR BATTALIONS. STILL UNREVEALED IS THE NUMBER OF PRISONER DEATHS DUE TO FEVER, DYSENTERY AND BRUTALITY, BUT RAINWATER WAS ONE OF 19 MARINES RESCUED.

GRIMLY HE DESCRIBED THE PRISON HOSPITAL WARD WHERE PATIENTS IN SERIOUS CONDITION WERE HELD.

"IT WAS DUBBED ST.PETER'S WARD. DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, AT LEAST FOUR OR FIVE DEAD WERE CARRIED OUT EVERY MORNING. I GUESS MOST OF US JUST HAD BETTER LUCK. SOMETIMES IT TOOK MORE THAN LUCK. A MAN HAD TO HAVE A HELLUVA STRONG WILL TO LIVE IN ORDER TO SURVIVE THAT TREATMENT."

DELIVERANCE CAME AT THE HANDS OF AMERICAN RANGERS, ALAMO SCOUTS AND GUERRILLAS THE NIGHT OF JAN. 30. NOW RAINWATER IS RESTING AND FATTENING UP.

"I DON'T KNOW WHETHER I WANT TO GO BACK TO THE STATES RIGHT AWAY," HE SAID. "I GUESS WE WON'T BE GIVEN ANOTHER CRACK AT THE JAPS BUT I LEARNED A FEW TRICKS IN THHE PRISON CAMP I'D LIKE TO TRY OUT."

RA325PCW NM

FEB 5 1945

BY C.YATES MCDANIEL

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON LUZON,FEB.3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CIRCLING SLOWLY OVER THE EVACUATION HOSPITAL OF CENTRAL LUZON AFTER RETURNING FROM A STRIKE THIS MORNING, MORE THAN 35 MARINE DIVE BOMBERS, ALL PILOTED BY OFFICERS, DIPPED THEIR WINGS IN TRIBUTE TO 19 ENLISTED MARINES OF THE OLD 4TH REGIMENT WHO WERE SNATCHED FROM JAPANESE CAPTIVITY AT CABANATUAN THE NIGHT OF JAN.30.

BATTERED, WORN BY THREE YEARS' CONFINMENT, MISTREATMENT AND MALNUTRITION, THESE MEN WERE STILL MARINES AND PROUD OF IT AND MORE THAN THAT--THEY WERE 4TH MARINES--EVEN IF THEY WERE THE ONLY REMNANTS OF THE PROUD REGIMENT THAT CARRIED THE U.S. FLAG FOR 14 TROUBLE-FILLED YEARS THROUGHOUT THE FAR EST AND AS PROUDLY FOUGHT THEIR GREATEST. THOUGH LOSING, FIGHT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

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PVT.EDWARD S.GORDON, (RAY MOND BLVD.) JACKSON, MISS., DESCRIBED THOSE THREE YEARS AS "HELL" AND THEIR LIBERATION AS "A MIRACLE."

GORDON WAS FIGHTING TO KEEP BACK HIS TEARS AND GROPED FOR WORDS AS HE TOLD OF SEEING FELLOW MARINES BEATEN BY GUARDS. "THEY DIDN'T DO ANYTHING. THEY WERE JUST BEATEN MERCILESSLY BECAUSE THE GUARDS THOUGHT THEY WERE BREAKING SOME LITTLE LITTLE RULE."

HE SAID PRISONERS WORKING ON FARMS "WERE DRIVEN LIKE CATTLE. THE JAPS SEEMED TO BEGRUDE US TIME TO EAT THE LOUSY RICE THEY FED US THREE TIMES A DAY FOR THREE YEARS. ALL OF US WORKED BAREFOOTED.

THE JAPS WOULDN'T LET US WEAR SHOES ANYTIME FOR ANYTHING."

WHEN THE RANGERS "POPPED UP FROM NOWHERE," RELATED GORDON, "I WAS EATING A PIECE OF BREAD I HAD MADE FROM RICE FLOUR. WHEN THE SHOOTING STARTED I FIGURED, AND SO DID ALL THE REST,THAT OUR TIME HAD COME TO DIE.

"I HIT THE DECK AND REMAINED THERE UNTIL I LOOKED UP INTO THE FACE OF A SIX-FOOT AMERICAN RANGER WHO YELLED: 'GET THE HELL OUT OF HERE-WE ARE YANKS.' I WANTED TO KISS HIM BUT I RAN LIKE HELL JUST AS HE TOLD ME TO FOR THE GATE."

"GOD KNOWS I FIGURE I AM ONE OF THE LUCKIEST MEN ALIVE IN THE WORLD TODAY. I DON'T KNOW QUITE HOW TO EXPRESS WHAT I FEEL ABOUT THE RANGERS, BUT I CAN TRY--THEY ACT AND FIGHTJUST LIKE MARINES."

ALL THE MARINES, WANTED TO KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT HOW THE WAR WAS GOING. THEY WRINKLED BROWS VAGUELY WHEN TOLD ABOUT THE SOLOMONS AND LOOKED BLANK WHEN THEY HEARD THE AMERICANS HAD TAKEN KWAJALEIN, AND ENIWETOK IN THE MARSHALLS--MOST OF THEM HAD NEVER HEARD OF THE PLACES.

THEY WERE WORRIED ABOUT THE "SHELLING" OF CA IFORNIA AND WERE VISIBLY RELIEVED WHEN TOLD THAT HAPPENED A LONG TIME AGO AND DIDN'T AMOUNT TO MUCH ANYWAY.

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THROUGH THREE LONG, BITTER YEARS, THESE MEN NEVER HAVE FORGOTTEN THEY WERE MARINES, BUT IT WAS ALMOST TOO MUCH FOR THEM TODAY WHEN COL.CLAYTON C.JEROME OF BURTON, KANS., COMMANDING DIVE BOMBERS OF THE FIRST MARINE AIR WING, AND COL.LYLE H.MEYER OF DEER ISLE, ME., (NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE) PRESENTED EACH MAN WITH A NEW UNIFORM AND MARINE CORPS INSIGNIA. THEY HANDLED AND GAZED AT THOSE UNIFORMS AS IF THEY WERE THE FINEST SUITS EVER MADE. MORE THAN ONE MARINE WEPT.

EW401PCW

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY LUZON, FEB.4-(AP)-ONE JAPANESE TRICK AT CABANATUAN PRISON CAMP WAS AN AMERICAN "SHOOTING SQUAD."

THIS IS THE WAY PVT.JOHN BRAUMBERGER, PORTLAND, ORE., EXPLAINED IT:

"THE JAPS DESIGNATED TEN MEN AS AN INDIVIDUAL SHOOTING SQUAD AND SAID THAT IF ANY OF THE TEN ESCAPED THE REMAINING NINE WOULD BE SHOT. THEY EMPHASIZED THAT ALL TEN OF US WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING EACH OTHER FROM ESCAPING.

"THIS IS A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION. FOUR OF US GOT TO KNOW A JAP GUARD AND BY BRIBES GOT HIM TO LET US LEAVE THE CAMP AT NIGHT TO FORAGE FOR EXTRA FOOD. ONE NIGHT OUR BRIBED GUARD WAS REPLACED WITH A NEW MAN AND WE DIDN'T KNOW IT.

"I WASN'T FEELING WELL AND DIDN'T HAPPEN TO GO OUT THAT NIGHT BUT THE OTHER THREE DID AND WERE PROMPTLY CAUGHT WHEN THEY RETURNED. THEY WERE IMMEDIATELY TIED TO POSTS AND SHOT.

"I AND SIX OTHERS WERE IN THIS SAME SHOOTING SQUAD, HENCE WE

FIGURED WE WOULD BE KILLED. THEY THREW US INTO THE GUARDHOUSE AND JUST FOR MEANNESS SAID WE WOULD BE SHOT UNTIL 4 P.M., THIRTEEN DAYS LATER SO THAT WE WOULD HAVE TO THINK ABOUT IT FOR A LONG TIME. DURING THE TIME IN THE GUARDHOUSE WE WERE FED NOTHING BUT A LITTLE RICE AND WATER. TWO OF US DIED.

"I'LL NEVER KNOW WHY, BUT AT 3:30 P.M. ON THE DAH OF EXECUTION, THE JAP COMMANDER SENT A REPRIEVE. MAYBE IT'S TYPICAL JAPANESE CRUELTY TO KEEP YOU COUNTING YOUR SECONDS AND MINUTES BEFORE YOU DI."

FEB 5 1945

JQ540PCW NM

MANILA WELCOME (380)

BY FRED HAMPSON

WITH THE 37TH DIVISION IN MANILA, FEB 4-(AP)-MANILA'S WELCOME TOOK MANY AND BEWILDERING FORMS.

WHAT WE SAW AND EXPERIENCED HAS BEEN GIVEN TO FEW MEN IN HISTORY.

A GREAT AND BEAUTIFUL CITY STRUGGLING THROUGH A PREBIRTH TO LIBERTY POURED OUT TO US--GRIMY, SWEATY, DIRTY, WEARY AND UTTERLY UNHEROIC IN APPEARANCE--SUCH A MEASURE OF THANKS AND ACCLAIM AS CAN ONLY COME AFTER LONG AND MISERABLE BONDAGE.

OLD WOMEN WEPT AND OLD MEN WEPT. A GAUNT, TOOTHLESS WOMAN IN RAGGED GOWN GRABBED THE HAND OF AN ABASHED REGIMENTAL COLONEL AND KISSED IT.

"VICTORY!" SAID THE FLUSTERED COLONEL.

"THE AMERICANS ARE BACK!" SHE QUAVERED. "GOD BLESS YOU, SIR, GOD BLESS YOU, SIR. GOD BLESS THE AMERICANS! GOD BLESS ALL THE AMERICANS!"

A BRIGADIER GENERAL IN OUR GROUP TURNED AND SAID:

"THERE IS AN ANSWER TO JAPAN'S DREAM OF EMPIRE! AFTER THREE YEARS OF THE ORIENT FOR THE ORIENTALS THESE ORIENTALS KISS OUR HANDS AND SAY 'GOD BLESS THE AMERICANS.'"

FEB 5 1945

WE WALKED GINGERLY AROUND A MINED SECTION OF THE STREET. AT THE END OF THIS BOTTLENECK--IT WAS ONE OF MANILA'S MANY CITY CENTERS--THE BATTALION COLUMN WAS TAKING A BREAK, AND FILIPINO WOMEN AND GIRLS WERE RUSHING AMONG THEM WITH COFFEE.

A FILIPINO URCHIN DARTED FROM THE CROWD AND HANDED ME AN EGG. "MY GEEFT, SAIR. WELCOME TO THE AMERICANS!"

WE PAUSED TO REST IN FRONT OF A BARREN SHOP. A MAN IN HORN-RIM GLASSES AND A PATCHED WHITE COAT PUSHED THROUGH THE CROWD WITH A BUNCH OF BANANAS AND DISTRIBUTED THEM AMONG THE TROOPS. "NO MORE JAPS. NO MORE JAPS," HE YELLED.

"YOU GLAD TO SEE US?"

HE WAVED HIS ARMS IN INARTICULATE JOY. "HALLELUJAH," I SUGGESTED.

"HALLELUJAH, HALLELUJAH! FOR THE AMERICANS," HE SHOUTED.

TINY CHILDREN DARTED OUT AMONG THE TROOPS AND GRASPED HANDS AND WALKED WITH THEM. A G.I. DROPPED FROM THE LINE AND TOOK A SIX MONTHS' OLD BABY FROM HIS FATHER'S ARMS AND HELD HIM UP AND COOED AT HIM AND HANDED HIM BACK WITH A SALUTE AND REJOINED THE MARCH.

"THE AMERICANS, THE AMERICANS THEY COME AT LAST," ANSWERED THE FATHER WITH TEARS COURSING DOWN HIS FACE.

ALL DAY IT HAD BEEN GOING ON AND FAR INTO THE NIGHT. HERE AND THERE OUR FLANKING PATROLS ON THE SIDE STREETS RAN INTO SMALL KNOTS OF JAPANESE AND SHARP CLEANUP FIGHTS ENSUED. BULLETS WHINED ABOUT BUT THE PEOPLE NEVER STOPPED THEIR CHEERS AND GREETING.

I WALKED FOR FIVE MILES TOWARD THE WATERFRONT. A FEW BUILDINGS WERE SMASHED AND BURNED UT ON THE WHOLE THAT PART OF MANILA WAS NOT GREATLY DAMAGED. HOWEVER OFF IN THE DISTANCE WE COULD SEE HUGE FIRES AND COLUMNS OF SMOKE. THE DOCK AREA WAS BURNING FIERCELY.

TO THE LEFT, MILES AWAY, THREE HUGE FIRES WERE BURNING IN MANILA PROPER. THEY APPEARED CONCENTRATED AND DID NOT COVER THE ENTIRE CITY. MANILA WILL BEAR DEEP SCARS FROM THIS FIGHT BUT I DO NOT THINK THEY WILL BE AS BAD AS WE FEARED.

HW849PPW NM

BY FRED HAMPSON (150)

WITH U.S. TROOPS IN MANILA, MONDAY, FEB. 5-(AP)-THE BIGGEST HANDICAP IN OCCUPYING THE NORTHERN HALF OF MANILA IS THE CONGESTION OF ROADS BY THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF FILIPINOS FROM TOWN AND COUNTRY.

AS DOUGHBOYS ENTER THE CITY, THERE IS STILL NO INDICATION OF ANY LARGE SCALE DESTRUCTION OF THE "PEARL OF THE ORIENT."

HOWEVER THERE ARE MANY FIRES NEAR THE PASIG RIVER.

I HEARD ONE CUB PLANE OBSERVER REPORT "JUST ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF SAN LAZARO STADIUM, THE TOWN IS INTACT BUT MARKET BUILDINGS ARE BURNING AND SOME BUILDINGS ARE ALREADY DESTROYED."

BY MIDAFTERNOON YANK INFANTRYMEN HAD SWARMED PAST BEAUTIFUL SAN LAZARO RACETRACK AND SPEARHEADS WERE PROBING INTO SANTO TOMAS UNIVERSITY GROUNDS WHERE AT ONE TIME 3,000 BRITISH AND AMERICAN CIVILIANS WERE INTERNED.

(HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY THAT U.S. TROOPS HAD ALREADY THROWN A CORDON ABOUT SANTO TOMAS).

ONLY SPORADIC SMALL ARMS FIRE HAS IMPEDED THE YANKS.

THE CUB OBSERVER ADDED THAT "IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY THERE ARE 15 LARGE FIRES. MANY SEEM TO COME FROM THE LARGER BUILDINGS. THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS AND RESIDENCES ON THE NORTH SIDE OF MANILA ARE LARGELY UNDAMAGED," THE PILOT SAID.

MM618PPW

FEB 5 1945

UTWITH PIPS (250)

BY RICHARD C.BERGHOLZ

U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, LUZON, FEB 3-DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.GEN.ROBERT EICHELBERGER PULLED A QUICK ONE ON THE JAPANESE ON BATANGAS PENINSULA WITH A SPECTACULAR PARACHUTE INVASION BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES 32 MILES SOUTH OF MANILA ON A GOOD HIGHWAY.

HIGHLY TRAINED ELEMENTS OF THE 511TH PARATROOP REGIMENT FLOATED DOWN AT DAWN TODAY ON SPINY TAGAYTAY RIDGE, 21 ROAD MILES EAST OF THE BATANGAS INVASION BEACHHEAD AT NASUGBU.

QUICKLY THE TOUGH PARATROOPERS ESTABLISHED ROAD BLOCKS ON THE ALL-WEATHER HIGHWAY WHICH SHOOTS DOWN TO CAVITE ON MANILA BAY AND THEN AROUND THE SHORE TOWARD MANILA.

THE DARING CAUGHT THE JAPANESE COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE. NOT A JAPANESE WAS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY AND A STRONG FORCE OF THE ENEMY WAS CAUGHT BETWEEN THE PARATROOPERS AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION DRIVING INLAND FROM NASUGBU.

IT WAS A PERFECT PARATROOP SHOW.

DURING THE DARKNESS LAST NIGHT EIGHT SCOUTS, LED BY LT.DAVID HOKER (CABLE COPY) ALBUQUERQUE, N.MEX., CREPT THROUGH STRONG JAPANESE LINES TO THE CREST OF 2,000-FOOT TAGAYTAY RIDGE.

WHEN THE FIRST RAYS OF THE SUN STARTED BREAKING OVER THE MOUNTAINS OF EASTERN LUZON, HOKER'S BAND LIT BRILLIANT FLARES OUTLINING THE DROPPING TARGET.

IMMEDIATELY BIG TROOP TRANSPORTS, WHICH HAD BEEN RENDEZVOUSING NEARBY, SWEPT OVER AND SPILLED OUT HUNDREDS OF PARATROOPS. WITHIN A MATTER OF MINUTES THE MAIN FORCE HAD HIT THE GROUND AND SPREAD IN A PREARRANGED PATTERN.

ALMOST BEFORE THE JAPANESE KNEW WHAT WAS HAPPENING THE ENTIRE FORCE, OUTFITTED WITH PARACHUTED ARMS AND SUPPLIES, SET UP IN STRONG POSITIONS WHICH COMMAND THE NETWORK OF HIGHWAYS WINDING FROM BATANGAS AND SOUTH TO THE PHILIPPINE CAPITAL.

THIS IS THE THIRD TIME IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WARFARE A U.S. PARATROOP OPERATION HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT. IT IS THE FIRST TIME A DELICATELY TIMED PLAN HAS BEEN OF FIRST RANK STRATEGICAL IMPORTANCE.

THE FIRST PARATROOP LANDING CAME RELATIVELY EARLY IN THE WAR WHEN GEN.MACARTHUR THREW SCORES OF PLANELOADS OF PARATROOPS INTO NADZAB VALLEY AT PAPUA, NEW GUINEA. THE VALLEY WAS UNDEFENDED BY THE JAPANESE AND THE YANKS QUICKLY EXPANDED IT INTO A LARGESCALE AIRBASE.

30-24-22699

THE SECOND AIRBORNE OPERATION WAS AT NOEMFOOR ISLAND AT THE MOUTH OF GEELVINK BAY, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, LAST SUMMER. HERE AGAIN THE PARATROOPS FOUND NO JAPS BECAUSE AMPHIBIOUS TROOPS ALREADY HAD SECURED THE AIRSTRIP, WHICH WAS THE DROPPING OBJECTIVE.

BUT THIS TIME, ALTHOUGH NO JAPANESE OPPOSED THE OPERATION ITSELF, U.S. PARATROOPERS SERVED THE HIGHLY STRATEGIC PURPOSE OF BLOCKING THE KEY HIGHWAY AND THREATENING THE ISOLATION OF THE ENEMY CAUGHT ON THE ROAD TO NASUGBU, BATANGAS AND SOUTH.

MM830PPW NM

WI... THE SIXTH ARMY, LUZON, FEB.3-(.$3)-63$)-(AP)-FROM THE SAFETY AND RELATIVE COMFORT OF A REST CAMP NINE AMERICANS WHO SURVIVED THE RIGORS OF THE BATAAN CAMPAIGNS AND HARDSHIPS OF PRISON CAMPS TODAY RECOUNTED SOME OF THEIR EXPERIENCES.

THE MEN WERE LEWIS O.TAYLOR, EL PASO, TEX.; STAFF SGT. ROBERT D.CAMP ALBUQUERQUE,N.M.; MASTER SGT.ARTHUR J.HARRISON, FRESNO, CALIF.; STAFF SGT.DAVID CHAVEZ, ALBUQUERQUE; PFC RRALPH RODRIGUEZ, JR., BERNALILLO,N.M.; PFC LAWRENCE HALL, JELLICO, TENN.; CORP ALBERT L.PARKER, PHOENIX, ARIS.; STAFF SGT.LEON TIKE, OGDENBURG, PA., AND PVT.HAROLD W.MEMMLER, (1923 LONG AVE.) CHICAGO, ILL.

FEB 5 1945

THROUGH TAYLOR AS SPOKESMAN, THEY TOLD THIS STORY FROM THE TIME THEY WERE CAPTURED AT THE FALL OF BATAAN:

"APRIL 9, 1942--WE KNEW SURRENDER WAS SCHEDULED FOR TODAY. THERE WAS AN EARTHQUAKE IN THE MORNING. WE SAT AROUND AND DIVIDED UP THE LAST TWO PACKS OF CIGARETTES. FILIPINOS WITH US BROKE AND AND CRIED.

"IT WASN'T LONG BEFORE A JAP PATROL MARCHED INTO OUR AREA. THEY SEEMED SURPRISED TO CAPTURE THE BRIGADIER GENERAL COMMANDING OUR OUTFIT. THE GENERAL FORMALLY SURRENDERED FOR ALL OF US TEN TOLD US TO STAY IN BIVOUAC AND STACK OURARMS.

"APRIL 13--TODAY WE BEGAN THE MARCH OF DEATH. WE MARCHED OUT OF MARIVELES AND MARCHED ALL DAY AND NIGHT. ONE JAP, A CIVILIAN INTERPRETER WITH THE ARMY, SLAPPED A LOT OF MEN AND URGED THE GUARDS TO USE BAMBOO POLES TO BEAT US.

"'I KNOW YOU AMERICANS,'" HE SCREAMED. 'I LIVED 14 YEARS IN THE UNITED STATES. I HATE YOU ALL.' THEY HAD US ON BURIAL DETAILS THAT NIGHT.

"APRIL 14--WE MARCHED ALL DAY. SUFFERED MOST FROM LACK OF WATER. PASSED BY SEVERAL ARTESIAN WELLS. SOME BROKE RANKS TO REACH FOR WATER. JAPS BEAT THEM WITH POLES WHEN THEY DIDN'T QUIT. I NEVER SAW A MERCY SHOT, ONE WHICH WOULD PUT THE POOR DEVI... S OUT OF THEIR MISERY.

FEB 5 1945

"APRIL 15--TODAY THEY HAD US STRIP OFF ALL OUR CLOTHING AND STAND IN THE SUN ALL DAY. SEVERAL DIED OF SUNSTROKE.

"ANYONE FOUND WITH JAP SOUVENIRS SHOT ON SPOT.

"FROM HERE UNTIL WE REACHED SAN FERNANDO WE SAW SO MUCH HORROR WE MOVED IN A DAZE, UNABLE TO THINK OR TALK.

"MARCH1---WE LEFT BY TRAIN FOR CAPAS WHERE WE WERE UNLOADED AND MARCHED TO CAMP O'DONNELL. HERE IT SEEMED TO MOST US THE JAP TREATMENT GREATLY IMPROVED.

"UNTIL NOW THE GUARDS HAD BEEN JAP SOLDIERS WHO FOUGHT ON BATAAN.

"MAY 21---A PARTY OF TP MEN WAS TAKEN FROM O'DONNELL TO BILIBID PRISON CAM

"MAY 21---A PARTY OF 300 MEN WAS TAKEN FROM O'DONNELL TO BILIBID PRISON CAMP, MANILA, AND FROM THERE SENT TO TAYABAS PROVINCE. WE HAD TO MARCH THE LAST PART OF THE TRIP. THE JAPS MADE US CARRY

THEIR PACKS, AS WELL AS OUR OWN.

"THERE WAS NO FOOD BUT FILIPINOS WERE PERMITTED TO FEED US.

"THE PACE WAS SO TERRIFIC THAT THE JAPS THEMSELVES BEGAN PASSING OUT FROM EXHAUSTION. SO THEY STOPPED THE MARCH AND BROUGHT TRUCKS.

"FOR THE NEXT TWO MONTHS THEY MADE US BUILD 40 KILOMETERS OF HIGHWAY THROUGH THE HEART OF A JUNGLE.

FEB 5 1945

"AUG.19--TODAY LEFT FOR CABANATUAN PRISON BY TRAIN.

"WHEN THE FIRST MEN ARRIVED AT CABANATUAN, THEY FOUND GRASS UP TO TEN FEET HIGH, SO LATRINES AND CRUDE BARRACKS WITH SLAT FLOORS. IT GOT VERY COLD IN THE MOUNTAINS. MANY MEN NEVER GOT BLANKETS AT NIGHT.

"THE JAPS HAD US CLEAN THE GRASS, THEN LET US BUILD LATRINES. WE IMPROVED THE SANITATION. WE ALSO HAD BURIAL SQUADS.

"ONE DAY THE JAP COMMANDER SENT FOR A TYPICAL UNITED STATES ARMY DIET. OUR LEADER COPIED THE ARMY RATION FROM AN OLD MEDICAL HANDBOOK. JAP SAID HE COULDN'T UNDERSTAND HOW THE ARMY COULD FEED SO MUCH. BUT HE PROMISES TO DO HIS BEST, BUT IMPOSSIBLE TO MATCH IT.

"SOON WE LET US SET UP A COMMISSARY AND LET MEN GO TO TOWN TO BUY WHAT FOOD THEY COULD FIND. OF COURSE THE JAPS TOOK TEN PER CENT OF THE SALES BUT FILIPINOS TRIED TO GET US ALL THEY COULD.

"THEN THELUZON BOMBINGS BEGAN I REMEMBER SEEING NAVY DIVEBOMBERS SWEEP OVER THE PRISON CAMP AND WAGGLE WINGS AT US. ONCE AN AMERICAN PLANE FLEW OVER AND DROPPED A MESSAGE. BUT THE JAPS SAW IT FALL IN THE YARD AND PICKED IT UP. AM SURE THEY WOULD HAVE SHOT ANYONE WHO MADE A MOVE TO PICK IT UP.

FEB 5 1945

"OUR RESCUERS HAD LIT TWO BONFIRES ACROSS THE ROAD MARKING THE ESCAPE ROUTE. ALL OF US WILL THINK OF THOSE TWO FIRES AS TORCHES OF FREEDOM AS LONG AS WE LIVE."

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, FORWARD AREA, MONDAY, FEB. 5-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-ARMY LIBERATORS BOMBED IWO JIMA IN THE VOLCANO ISLANDS FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, CONCENTRATING ON AIR INSTALLATIONS AND STORAGE AREAS, ADMM CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TODAY. OFT-BOMBED IWO JIMA IS 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO.

ON THE FRIDAY STRIKE INTENSE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WAS ENCOUNTERED AND ONE ESCORTING LIGHTNING FIGHTER WAS LOST. CHICHI JIMA IN THE NEARBY BONIN ISLANDS WAS ALSO BOMBED ON FRIDAY.

NAVY SEARCH VENTURAS IN THE NORTH PACIFIC MADE MACHINEGUN AND ROCKET ATTACKS ON BUILDINGS AND RADIO INSTALLATIONS AT KURABU SAKI ON PARAMUSHIRU AND AT SHIMUSHU ISLANDS IN THE KURILES. ALL PARTICIPATING AIRCRAFT RETURNED.

FAR-RANGING MARINE AIRCRAFT BOMBED INSTALLATIONS ON YAP IN THE BY-PASSED WESTERN CAROLINES, BABELTHUAP IN THE PALAU ISLANDS AND INSTALLATIONS ON ROTA IN THE MARIANAS ON FRIDAY.

THERE WERE SEVEN JAPANESE FIGHTER AIRCRAFT IN THE AIR OVER IWO JIMA. THE ANTIAIRCRAFT AND FIGHTER RESISTANCE AT IWO JIMA WAS THE SHARPEST NOTED IN RECENT WEEKS OF ALMOST DAILY HAMMERING AT THE IMPORTANT ENEMY AIRLINE WAY STATION.

MM630PPW

FEB 5 1945

BY ELMONT WAITE

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, FORWARD AREA, FEB.4 (VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-TO "HIS EXCELLENCY FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT" THE KOREAN PEOPLE OF CAMP CHURO ON TINIAN ISLAND IN THE MARIANAS TODAY SENT GREETINGS AND $666.35.

AS THEIR REPRESENTATIVE, RI SHUN-SAI, EXPLAINED AS HE HANDED A HAND-MADE BANNER TO VICE ADM. JOHN HOOVER:

"WE KOREAN PEOPLE HAVE BEEN DEDICATING OUR LIVES TO YOUR CAUSE, SINCE THE AMERICANS LANDED ON TINIAN. SO THE 2400 KOREANS THERE DECIDED THE MOST APPROPRIATE THING WE COULD DO WOULD BE TO MAKE A MONETARY CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN NATIONAL DEFENSE.

"IT IS NOT MUCH MONEY BUT, BECAUSE IT IS THE CRYSTALIZED SALT OF THE DAILY SWEAT OF 2400 KOREANS LIVING ON TINIAN AND BECAUSE IT REPRESENTS THEIR UNANIMOUS SPIRIT, PLEASE ACCEPT IT AND USE IT FOR AMERICAN NAVAL EXPEDITURES."

PM1054APW NM

A199MEXICO CITY, FEB 4-(AP)-MEXICO CITY'S CANADIAN-OWNED TRAMWAY SYSTEM, PARALYZED BY A STRIKE LAST NIGHT, RESUMED OPERATIONS TODAY AFTER EMPLOYES WERE GRANTED PROVISIONAL PAY RAISES OF 40 CENTS DAILY.

THE FEDERAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT, 2&8:& '38"3$ 5&3)8,3 8, -:

THE FEDERAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT, WHICH SEIZED THE LINE IN ACCORDANCE WITH A PRESIDENTIAL DECREE WHEN THE STRIKE BECAME EFFECTIVE AT THE 6P.M.RUSH HOUR, REMAINS IN CONTROL PENDING DEFINITE SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES.

THE EMPLOYES ASKED 60 CENTS A DAY INCREASES OVER THEIR $1 AVERAGE SALARIES, IMPROVEMENT OF EQUIPMENT, AND MAINTENANCE OF THE TWO-CENT FARE. ARBITRATION CONFERENCES ARE CONTINUING.

DY1240AEW

VANCOUVER, FEB. 4-(AP)-SEVEN AIRMEN WERE KILLED TODAY WHEN THE LIBERATOR BOMBER IN WHICH THEY WERE FLYING ON A ROUTINE OPERATION CRASHED AT WHONNOCK, B.C.; ABOUT 45 MILES EAST OF VANCOUVER, WESTERN AIR COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. NAMES OF THE DEAD WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY RELEASED.

MQ103AEW

OWEN SOUND--FIRST A.. CANADIAN (A&1) X X X FARMERS' MOVEMENTS.

THE LIBERALS HAD HOPED FOR MCNAUGHTON'S ELECTION BY ACCLAMATION, ASSERTING IT WAS IMPERATIVE HE HAVE A PARLIAMENT SEAT IN ORDER TO PILOT THROUGH DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES AND TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

THE CONSERVATIVES SAID MCNAUGHTON'S ELECTION WAS IMMATERIAL, THAT

30.24-22701

THE WAR EFFORT AND CANADA'S REINFORCEMENTS OVERSEAS MUST GO ON REGARDLESS, AND THAT A VOTE FOR CASE WOULD TELL THE GOVERNMENT TO BUCKLE DOWN TO A MORE INTENSIVE REINFORCEMENT POLICY. (Montgomery)

THE CCF POSITION AS STATED BY GODFREY GOES BEYOND BOTH THE CONSERVATIVE AND LIBERAL PROGRAMS AND CALLS FOR MOBILIZATION OF MANPOWER, WEALTH AND INDUSTRY IN THE WAR EFFORT.

THE CAMPAIGN WAS HIGH-LIGHTED BY CHARGES FROM JOHN BRACKEN, PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE LEADER, THAT RELUCTANT DRAFTEES FOR OVERSEAS DUTY HAD THROWN RIFLES AND AMMUNITIONS OVERBOARD EN ROUTE TO EUROPE AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS NOT FILLING REINFORCEMT REQUIREMENTS

FEB 5 1945

MCNAUGHTON REPLIED

TO EUROPE AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS NOT FILLING REINFORCEMENT REQUIREMENTS.

MCNAUGHTON REPLIED THAT REINFORCEMENTS WERE AHEAD OF SCHEDULE AND THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THAT THERE WAS BUT ONE INCIDENT WHERE A MAN HAD THROWN HIS RIFLE OVERBOARD. MCNAUGHTON, INSISTING HE WOULD NOT LET THE MATTER REST, CALLED ON BRACKEN TO SUBSTANTIATE THE CHARGE "OR PAY THE PENALTY."

BRACKEN HAD NO COMMENT ON THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT REPORT, BUEDGJOH. I

BRACKEN HAD NO COMMENT ON THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT REPORT, BUT JOHN DIEFENBAKER, PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE MEMBER OF COMMONS FROM SASKATCHEWAN, TOLD A POLITICAL RALLY HE INTERPRETED THE GENERAL'S REMARK ABOUT A PENALTY AS MEANING INTERNMENT IN A CAMP.

BRACKEN'S INSISTENCE THAT THERE WAS A SHORTAGE OF REINFORCEMENTS WAS BACKED BY TWO CANADIAN ARMY OFFICERS, WHO TOLD A PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE RALLY THAT THERE WAS SUCH A SHORTAGE.

RP902PEW

Add Undated Allied Propaganda XXX end of the war."

"THE GREAT RUNDSTEDT COUNTEROFFENSIVE WAS AN ADVENTUROUS GAMBLE WITH YOUR LIFE," SAID THE ABSIE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE OWI, ADDING, PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS WANTED IT BECAUSE "HE KNEW THE PATIENCE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE WAS BEGINNING TO BREAK. THE SPECTRE OF THE FINAL RECKONING AROSE BEFORE HIM. A SUCCESSFUL ATTACK MEANT A LAST RESPITE. A DEFEAT MEANT TENS OF THOUSANDS MORE GERMAN DEAD. THE STAKE: YOUR LIFE."

FEB 5 1945

WM420PEW

B12KX (MANILA) (Q IN)
(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR USE WHEN THE FALL OF MANILA TO THE AMERICANS IS ANNOUNCED.)
UNDATED MANILA-PHILIPPINES HISTORIC (550)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE) THE STORIED CITY OF MANILA, PEARL OF THE ORIENT, WAS THE FOCAL POINT OF THE PHILIPPINES WHEN THE JAPANESE LAUNCHED THEIR ATTACK DEC.8, 1941.

LIKEWISE, THE CAPITAL WAS THE PRIZED OBJECTIVE OF THE GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S LIBERATION FORCES SINCE THEIR OCT.25, 1944 LANDING ON LEYTE ISLAND TO THE SOUTHEAST.

ALL OF THE ENEMY LANDINGS ON LUZON ISLAND, FOLLOWING QUICKLY AFTER PEARL HARBOR, WERE BUT BRIDGEHEADS FOR THE GENERAL ASSAULT ON MANILA.

SPACIOUS MANILA BAY IS ONE OF THE FINEST HARBORS IN THE FAR EAST. AS A COMMERCIAL AND NAVAL KEY IT OCCUPIES A COMMANDING POSITION IN NAVIGATION TO SOUTHERN CHINA, THE FRENCH EAST INDIES AND AUSTRALASIA.

MIGUEL LOPEZ DE LEGASPI FOUNDED MANILA IN 1571, SIX YEARS AFTER HE HAD CONQUERED THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FOR SPAIN. THE SPANIARDS FOLLOWED TRAIL-BLAZING ERNANDO MAGELLAN, THE PORTUGUESE EXPLORER, WHO DISCOVERED THE ARCHIPELAGO IN 1521.

IT WAS IN MANILA BAY THAT ADM.GEORGE DEWEY DESTROYED THE SPANISH FLEET IN 1898, DURING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. THE AMERICANS ACQUIRED THE ISLANDS BY VIRTUE OF THE TREATY OF PARIS WHICH ENDED THE WAR.

AMERICAN CONTROL OF THE ISLANDS WAS DISPUTED BY FILIPINO INSURRECTIONISTS LED BY EMILIO AGUINALDO IN FIGHTING WHICH ENDED WITH AGUINALDO'S CAPTURE BY GEN.FREDERICK FUNSTON MARCH 23, 1901.

MANILA UNDERWENT EXTENSIVE MODERNIZATION UNDER UNITED STATES RULE OF THE ISLANDS. AMERICANS ASSISTED IN MODERNIZATION OF THE HARBOR, EFFECTED SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS, BUILT BRIDGES, BOULEVARDS AND INSTALLED THE CITY'S FAMOUS OPEN-AIR ELECTRIC TROLLEY SYSTEM.

FEB 5 1945

THE CITY GREW INTO A METROPOLIS OF 14 SQUARE MILES WITH A POPULATION OF 623,362 (1939 CENSUS.)

FROM MANILA THE UNITED STATES GOVERNED THE 7,083 ISLANDS AND ISLETS OF THE PHILIPPINES THROUGH A GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND A COUNCIL OF STATE FROM 1899 TO 1935.

IN 1935 THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES CAME INTO BEING UNDER THE TYDINGS-MCDUFFIE ACT WHICH AUTHORIZED ESTABLISHMENT OF A FILIPINO GOVERNMENT AND PROVIDED FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE JULY 4, 1946.

THE LATE MANUEL QUEZON BECAME THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH, WHICH ALSO HAD A LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER AND COURTS. IN THE 10-YEAR INTERIM TO COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE, THE UNITED STATES RETAINED CONTROL OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS, SUCH AS THE COMMONWEALTH'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AND MAINTAINED A GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT MANILA.

QUEZON WAS CHOSEN PRESIDENT A SECOND TIME AND WAS INDUCTED FOR HIS SECOND TERM IN DECEMBER, 1941, WHILE THE JAPANESE WERE OVERRUNNING THE ISLANDS. HE TOOK UP RESIDENCE ON CORREGIDOR, WAS LATER EVACUATED, WITH MACARTHUR, AND CAME TO THE UNITED STATES TO SET UP A GOVERNMENT IN EXILE. HE DIED AT SARANAC LAKE,N.Y., LAST AUG.1 AND VICE PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA, WHO HAD FLED THE ENEMY WITH QUEZON, BECAME PRESIDENT.

B13KX Q

LATER, THE JAPANESE ESTABLISHED A PUPPET GOVERNMENT IN THE ISLANDS AND DECLARED IT "INDEPENDENT" UNDER PRESIDENT JOSE P. LAUREL.

LAST JUNE CONGRESS ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RECOMMENDATION PASSED LEGISLATION PROMISING THE PHILIPPINES INDEPENDENCE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER UNITED STATES FORCES CLEARED THE ISLANDS OF JAPANESE INVADERS.

WHEN AMERICAN TROOPS INVADED LEYTE ISLAND LAST OCT.20 IN THE FIRST LIBERATION THRUST IN THE PHILIPPINES, OSMENA WENT ASHORE WITH MACARTHUR AND IMMEDIATELY ESTABLISHED GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS TO TAKE OVER LIBERATED AREAS.

MACARTHUR SAID THE PRACTICE OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY WOULD BE TO TURN THE GOVERNMENT OF TOWNS AND PROVINCES OVER TO LOCAL FILIPINOS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE AFTER THE FIGHTING FORCES MOVED FORWARD.
(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR USE WHEN THE FALL OF MANILA TO THE AMERICANS IS ANNOUNCED.)

DV408P

NEW YORK, FEB. 4-(AP)-ROYAL ARCH GUNNISON, MUTUAL NETWORK AN EYEWITNESS CORRESPONDENT WHO BROADCAST A DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTRANCE INTO MANILA SAID TONIGHT THAT HE HAD MET ONE AMERICAN WHO ESCAPED FROM SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP ABOUT A YEAR AND A HALF AGO.

"HE IS JOHN E. HOOVER, ABOUT 60 YEARS OLD, WHO LIVED IN WILLIAMSPORT, PA. HIS SISTER LIVES NEAR THERE NOW AND HE WANTS HER TO KNOW THAT HE IS ALL RIGHT. HE HAS BEEN LIVING WITH THE GUERRILLAS."

E24KX (MANILA FIRST) (Q IN)
(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR USE WHEN THE FALL OF MANILA TO THE AMERICANS IS ANNOUNCED.)
UNDATED MANILA MILITARY 320
FEB 6 1945
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE) GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR COMMITTED ELEMENTS OF AT LEAST TEN DIVISIONS--UPWARDS OF 100,000 MEN--FOR THE RECONQUEST OF LUZON AND ITS CAPITAL CITY OF MANILA. THEY WERE PITTED AGAINST EIGHT ELUSIVE JAPANESE DIVISIONS UNDER GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA.

THE PICTURE CONTRASTS SHARPLY WITH THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF LUZON'S DEFENDERS--THE MEN OF BATAAN--GEN.MACARTHUR GATHERED AROUND HIM IN 1941-42.

WHEN MACARTHUR PACKED HIS BAGS IN HIS MANILA HOTEL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE DEFENSE OF BATAAN, HE IN REALITY HAD JUST BEGUN HIS WORK AS PHILIPPINES DEFENSE COMMANDER.

AS PHILIPPINE FIELD MARSHAL UNDER THE REGIME OF PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON, THE COLORFUL AMERICAN MILITARY LEADER HAD STARTED THE REORGANIZATION AND TRAINING OF A WIDELY SCATTERED FILIPINO ARMY OF 40,000, PART OF 150,000 RESERVISTS.

JUST THE AUGUST BEFORE PEARL HARBOR, THE PHILIPPINE ARMY HAD ACTIVATED TEN INFANTRY REGIMENTS--BETWEEN 12,000 AND 15,000 MEN. MACARTHUR HAD BEEN CALLED BACK FROM VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT TO BECOME THE U.S.PHILIPPINES MILITARY COMMANDER.

HE PLOTTED THE ARCHIPELAGO'S OUTER DEFENSE IN 1941 ON AN OFFSHORE PATROL OF TWO TORPEDOBOATS, A 16TH NAVAL DISTRICT NATIVE PERSONNEL OF 150 OFFICERS AND MEN, AND A SKELETON FILIPINO AIRFORCE TO SUPPLEMENT REGULAR U.S.AIR FORCES.

MACARTHUR DISCARDED WHATEVER HE WISHED OF TRADITIONAL U.S.ARMY TRAINING, MINGLED WITH HIS MEN, HELPED THEM HAUL TANKS AND CANNON INTO PLACE, AND REPEATEDLY ASKED FOR WARPLANES AND PILOTS. THE BATTLE OF BATAAN PENINSULA IS A MONUMENT TO THAT MIGHTY ENDEAVOR.

THAT TIME BETWEEN THE FIRST JAPANESE LANDINGS ON LUZON DEC.19, 1941 TO THE SUBSEQUENT SURRENDER OF OUTNUMBERED PHILIPPINE DEFENDERS ON CORREGIDOR ON APRIL 9, 1942 IT WAS A CASE OF "TOO LITTLE, TOO LATE."

ON MACARTHUR'S REINVASION OF LUZON, HOWEVER, IT WAS A DIFFERENT STORY. HE CAME IN STRENGTH WITH THE 43RD, 25TH, 6TH, 38TH, 27TH, 40TH, 24TH, 37TH, THE 11TH AIRBORNE AND THE 1ST. CAVALRY DIVISIONS, PLUS THE SIXTH RANGER BATTALION AND THE 158TH REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM.

THEY OPPOSED YAMASHITA'S DIVISIONS IDENTIFIED AS THE 2ND ARMORED, 10TH, 12TH, 19TH, 23RD, 103RD AND 150TH PLUS THE 58TH INDEPENDENT BRIGADE, MARINE NAVAL ORGANIZATIONS, GARRISON AND SERVICE UNITS.

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR USE WHEN THE FALL OF MANILA TO THE AMERICANS IS ANNOUNCED.)

DV522PCW

UNDATED DATES ON THE ROAD BACK TO MANILA (350)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HERE ARE THE SIGNIFICANT DATES OF THE ISLAND HOPPING CAMPAIGN WHICH CARRIED GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S FORCES BACK TO MANILA WITH THE AID OF ACTIONS BY LANDING FORCES UNDER DIRECTION OF FLEET ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ.

AUG. 7, 11942--U.S. MARINES LAND ON GUADALCANAL, SOLOMONS.
FEB. 9--1943--GUADALCANAL OCCUPATION COMPLETED.
MAY 11,--U.S. FORCES LAND ON ATTU IN ALEUTIANS.
MAY 30--JAPANESE GARRISON ON ATTU WIPED OUT.
JUNE 22,--LANDINGS BY YANK ADVANCE PARTIES ON NEW GEORGIA, WOODLARK, TROBRIAND.
JUNE 30--YANKS LAND AND CAPTURE RENDOVA; ALLIES LAND AT NASSAU BAY, NEW GUINEA.
JULY 5--AMERICANS LAND ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND, SOLOMONS.
JULY 7--AMERICANS LAND ON MUNDA.
JULY 14--MUBE CAPTURED.
AUG. 5--MUNDA CAPTURED.
AUG. 15--ALLIES LAND ON VELLA LAVELLA.
AUG. 15--JAPANESE CLEANED OUT OF ALEUTIANS. AT KISKA.
AUG. 27--NEW GEORGIA CLEARED--BAANGA ISLAND CAPTURED.
AUG. 29,--ALLIES LAND ON ARUNDEL.
SEPT. 4--AUSTRALIANS LAND AT LAE.
SEPT. 11--SALAMAUA CAPTURED.
SEPT. 16--LAE CAPTURED.
SEPT. 21--AUSSIES LAND AT FINCHHAFFEN.
SEPT. 20--ARUNDEL CLEARED OF JAPANESE.
OCT. 2--FINSCHHAFFEN CAPTURED.
OCT. 28--U.S. PARATROOPERS ALIGHT ON CHOISEUL, SOLOMONS.
NOV. 21--U.S. FORCES LANDED ON MAKIN AND TARAWA ISLANDS IN GILBERTS.
NO. 22--ABEMAMA, GILBERTS, INVADED.
NOV. 24--ORGANIZED RESISTANCE ON GILBERTS ENDS.
DEC. 16--U.S. SIXTH ARMY LANDS AT ARAWE AND NEW BRITAIN ISLAND.
DEC. 30--U.S. MARINES CAPTURE STRATEGIC AIRDROME AT CAPE GLOUCESTER.
JAN. 2, 1944--AMERICANS LAND ON SAIDOR, NEW GUINEA.
JAN. 31--YANKS INVADE KWAJALEIN IN MARSHALS.
FEB. 15--ALLIES GO ASHORE ON GREEN ISLAND, FLANKING RABAUL.
FEB. 17--U.S. INVADES ENIWETOK ATOLL IN MARSHALLS.
MARCH 1--SURPRISE INVASION OF ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.
MARCH 20--YANKS LAND ON ST.MATTHIAS ISLANDS.
APRIL 22--ALLIES FORCES LAND AT HOLLANDIA AND AITAPE ISLAND, NEW GUINEA.
APRIL 24--MADANG OCCUPIED.
MAY 17--YANKS LAND ON WAKDE ISLAND.
MAY 27--U.S. INVADES BIAK.
JUNE 14--YANKS LAND ON SAIPAN IN MARIANAS.

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JULY 8--SAIPAN CAMPAIGN COOPLETED.
JULY 20--YANKS RETURN TO GUAM.
JULY 30--ALLIES LAND ON SANSAPOR, WESTERN DUTCH NEW GUINEA.
AUG. 10--GUAM CAMPAIGN COMPLETED.
SEPT. 14--AMERICANS INVADE PALAU ISLANDS AND MOROTAI (HALMAHERAS).
SEPT. 15--U.S. MARINES LAND ON PELEIU IN THE PALAUS.
SEPT. 20-21--ELEMENTS OF 81ST INFANTRY DIVISION OCCUPY ULITHI ATOLL, WESTERN CAROLINES.
OCT. 10--U.S. TROOPS LAND ON BAIRAKASERU, PALAU.
OCT. 16--ORGANIZED RESISTANCE ON PELELIU CEASED.
OCT. 24--LANDING ON LEYTE IN PHILIPPINES.
OCT. 26--SAMAR NORTH OF LEYTE INVADED.
DEC. 15--ARMY TROOPS INVADE MINDORO ISLAND EAST OF LUZON.
DEC. 20--ORGANIZED RESISTANCE ON LEYTE CEASES.
JAN. 6, 1945--MARINDUQUE EST OF MINDORO INVADED.
JAN. 9--U.S. SIXTH ARMY LANDING IN FORCE AT LINGAYEN GULF, LUZON.

A149FX
JAN. 29--U.S. EIGHTH ARMY UNITS LAND ON COAST OF ZAMBALES PROVINCE, WESTERN LUZON.
JAN. 31--EIGHTH ARMY LANDING ON WEST COAST OF BATANGAS PROVINCE, LUZON.
FEB. 3--ELEMENTS OF THE FIRST CAVALRY ENTER MANILA AND SEIZE SANTO TOMAS PRISON CAMP TO PROTECT INTERNES. SOME UNITS STRIKE TO HEART OF THE CITY AS THE 37TH DIVISION ENTERED FROM THE NORTH AND 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION PARATROOPERS DROP FROM THE SKY TO THE SOUTH.
MM&HW639PPW

FEB 5 1945

UNDATED ASSASSINATION
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
YASUMITSU FUJUI, JAPANESE CONSUL AT THE PORTUGUESE COLONY OF MACAO NEAR HONG KONG, DIED SATURDAY OF WOUNDS RECEIVED FRIDAY WHEN HE WAS ATTACKED NEAR THE CONSULATE BY "ENEMY TERRORIST ELEMENTS," A TOKYO BROADCAST ANNOUNCED TODAY.
THE ASSAILANTS, WHO APPARENTLY ESCAPED, SHOT FUJUI TWICE, SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
PM1052APW

A104
BROADCAST
NEW YORK, FEB. 4--THE JAPANESE-CONTROLLED SINGAPORE RADIO, WHICH NORMALLY RELAYS JAPANESE PROPAGANDA PROGRAMS FROM MANILA, WENT ON THE AIR TONIGHT AT 8 P.M. EWT. BUT SHUT DOWN 11 MINUTES LATER WITHOUT ANY EXPLANATION, FCC MONITORS REPORTED.
JR1030PEW

OV(BROADCAST)
SAN FRANCISCO, FEB 4--AMERICAN AND BRITISH CIVILIANS LIBERATED FROM THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP IN MANILA WILL BE GIVEN THE BEST CARE POSSIBLE, BLUE NETWORK CORRESPONDENT ARTHUR FELDMAN REPORTED TONIGHT FROM THE PHILIPPINES.
FELDMAN SAID THAT "GREAT MOTOR CONVOYS WITH DOCTORS, RED CROSS STAFF MEN AND ENOUGH EQUIPMENT TO BUILD A LARGE HOSPITAL ARE WAITING TO ENTER MANILA AS SOON AS THE JAPANESE-DESTROYED BRIDGES ARE REPAIRED."
BESIDES MEDICAL CARE, THE INTERNES WILL GET ABOUT 12,000 LETTERS FROM THEIR FAMILIES, FELDMAN SAID.
MM&HW905PPW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE RADIO (PRECEDE NEW YORK BROADCAST)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
JAPANESE RADIO PROPAGANDISTS REMAINED SILENT TONIGHT ON AMERICAN ENTRY INTO MANILA.
FIVE HOURS AFTER GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S ANNOUNCEMENT ON ENTRY INTO PHILIPPINES CAPITAL, TOKYO HAD MADE NO MENTION OF IT EITHER IN DOMESTIC OR OVERSEAS RADIO AND WIRELESS TRANSMISSIONS.
EARLIER FCC REPORTED JAPANESE-CONTROLLED SINGAPORE, WHICH NORMALLY RELAYS MANILA RADIO'S PROPAGANDA PROGRAMS, WENT OFF THE AIR INEXPLICABLY 11 MINUTES AFTER THE START OF ITS 8 P.M. (EWT) BROADCAST.
HW932PPW NM

FEB 5 1945

(BROADCAST)
SAN FRANCISCO,FEB.4--PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN OF AUSTRALIA CONGRATULATED GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND HIS TROOPS UPON THEIR LIBERATION OF MANILA, THE MELBOURNE RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST INTERCEPTED BY THE BLUE NETWORK.
HE SAID IN PART: "ONE MORE IMPORTANT MARCH TOWARD THE GOAL YOU HAVE SET YOURSELF WITH SUCH INFLEXIBLE PURPOSE HAS BEEN COMPLETED. ". . . ALL AUSTRALIANS GIVE THANKS FOR THIS LATEST SUCCESS TO CROWN ALLIED ARMS. . . . OUR REJOICING CAN BEST HE EXPRESSED BY COMPLETE DEVOTION TO DUTY UNTIL THE LAST BLOW IS STRUCK."
HW930PPW

UNDATED COMPARATIVE LUZON INVASIONS TIMETABLE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
JAPANESE--
DEC. 10, 1941--JAPANESE MAKE LANDINGS ALONG LUZON'S NORTH COAST AT APARRI AND VIGAN BUT WERE DRIVEN AWAY FROM WEST COAST.
DEC. 11--JAPANESE LAND AT LEGASPI ON EXTREME SOUTH.
DEC. 14--PHILIPPINE ARMY DIVISION REPULSES LINGAYEN LANDING.
DEC. 22--A FLOTILLA OF TRANSPORTS CONTAINING 80,000 JAPANESE TROOPS EFFECTED LANDINGS AT AGOO AND SANTO TOMAS IN LINGAYEN GULF.
DEC. 23--ENEMY LANDED ON SOUTHEAST COAST OF LUZON, 75 MILES FROM MANILA.
DEC. 24--DURING NIGHT JAPANESE LAND NEAR MAUBAN AND NEAR NASUGBU IN BATANGAS PROVINCE ON LUZON WEST COAST, 50 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MANILA.
DEC. 26--U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT DECLARES MANILA AN OPEN CITY; BAGUIO, SUMMER CAPITAL EVACUATED BY U.S.
DEC. 27--ENEMY LANDS REINFORCEMENTS IN LINGAYEN AND ATIMONAN SECTORS; MANILA BOMBED; LUCENA, CAPITAL OF TAYABAS PROVINCE, CAPTURED BY JAPANESE.
DEC. 28--MANILA BOMBED AGAIN; BLACKOUT ABANDONED.
DEC. 29--CORREGIDOR RAIDED.
DEC. 30--ENEMY REACHES DOLORES, 35 MILES BEYOND ATIMONAN BEACHHEAD; ANOTHER DRIVING TO LUISIAN, 15 MILES WEST OF MAUBAN LANDING.
DEC. 31--JAPANESE CONTINUE LANDINGS.
JAN. 2, 1942--JAPANESE LAND FORCES FROM SOUTH, OCCUPY MANILA AND CAVITE NAVAL BASE; MACARTHUR WITHDRAWS TO BATAAN PENINSULA.
AMERICAN--
JAN. 9, 1945--AMERICANS INVADE LINGAYEN GULF ALONG 15 MILES OF BEACH.
JAN. 10--CAPTURE POINTS 10 MILES INLAND ON MAIN HIGHWAYS.
JAN. 12--CAPTURE MONCADA ON MAIN MANILA HIGHWAY, 18 AIRMILES FROM BEACH.
JAN. 15--AMERICANS EXPANDING RIGHT FLANK, SECURE BOLINAO

PENINSULA OF WESTERN LUZON, DRIVE SOUTH ON MANILA COASTAL HIGHWAY.
JAN. 20--AMERICANS CAPTURE TARLAC, 65 MILES FROM MANILA, DOWN CENTRAL LUZON PLAIN.
JAN. 21--U.S. TROOPS CAPTURE CAPAS, 54 MILES FROM MANILA.
JAN. 22--CAPTURE CAMP O'DONNELL, WHERE AMERICAN-FILIPINO PRISONERS ONCE HELD.
JAN. 24--CLARK FIELD, LARGEST AIRDROME IN PHILIPPINES, AND ADJACENT TO FORT STOTSENBURG, FALLS TO AMERICANS.
JAN. 28--SAN FERNANDO, IMPORTANT ROAD JUNCTION 40 ROAD MILES FROM MANILA, CAPTURED.
JAN. 29--SECOND INVASION OF LUZON, ON ZAMBALES COAST 60 MILES FROM MANILA.
JAN. 31--THID INVASION OF LUZON, ON BATANGAS COAST BELOW MANILA.
FEB. 3--AMERICAN 1ST CAVALRY AND 37TH DIVISIONS ENTER MANILA.
HW1017PPW NM

(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR USE WHEN THE FALL OF MANILA TO THE AMERICANS IS ANNOUNCED).

FEB 5 1945

UNDATED LUZON CAMPAIGN (700)

(EDITORS--THIS MAY BE USED AS AN ADD TO THE RUNNING STORY, UNDER MACARTHUR'S HQTRS DATELINE, OR CAN BE USED AS SEPARATE STORY UNDER THAT DATELINE. IT WILL BE KEPT UP TO DATE WITH ADDS.)

(ADVANCE)--MACARTHUR'S LANDING ON LUZON INITIATED THE SECOND BIG PHASE OF THE PHILIPPINES LIBERATION CAMPAIGN, WHICH STARTED LAST OCT.20 WITH THE INVASION OF LEYTE ISLAND.

SEVEN AMERICAN DIVISIONS, COMPRISING THE 10TH AND 24TH CORPS OF THE SIXTH ARMY, BATTLED RUGGED MOUNTAIN JUNGLE TERRAIN, TYPHOON WEATHER AND DO-OR-DIE JAPANESE RESISTANCE TO TAKE LEYTE IN A LITTLE MORE THAN TWO MONTHS. MACARTHUR PRONOUNCED THE LEYTE CAMPAIGN CLOSED DEC.26, EXCEPT FOR MOPPING UP, WHICH IS CONTINUING.

JAPANESE LEADERS, FROM PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO DOWN, SAID AT FIRST THAT THE OUTCOME OF THE LEYTE FIGHTING WOULD TELL THE STORY IN THE PACIFIC WAR. BUT WHEN THEY SAW THEY WERE LOSING THE ISLAND THEY TRANSFERRED THEIR CRISIS THEME TO LUZON AND SAID THE VICTOR THERE WOULD WIN THE WAR.

THE JAPANESE NAVY WAS BROKEN IN THE OCT.23-26 BATTLE OF LEYTE GULF, OFFICIAL NAME NOW GIVEN THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEAS. WITH 58 ENEMY SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED BY THE U.S. THIRD AND SEVENTH FLEETS, SIXTH ARMY UNITS NEXT LANDED ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF MINDORO ISLAND DEC.15, CAPTURING SAN JOSE TOWN AND AIRDROME WITH LIGHT GROUND OPPOSITION.

ARMY PLANES FLYING FROM LEYTE AND MINDORO AIRFIELDS HAMMERED JAPANESE AIRDROMES AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS ON LUZON, SUPPLEMENTING THE BEATING NAVAL PILOTS HAD GIVEN THE ENEMY FIELDS AND MANILA BAY SHIPPING THROUGHOUT THE LEYTE OPERATION.

ON JAN. 6, YANK GROUND FORCES SEIZED MARINDUQUE ISLAND OFF THE SOUTH COAST OF LUZON, AND TWO DAYS LATER OTHER UNITS TOOK THE TOWN OF PALUAN ON THE NORTHWEST COAST OF MINDORO.

THESE TWO OPERATIONS, PUTTING THE AMERICANS IN POSITION FOR SHORT OVER-WATER HOPS TO LUZON AND NOT MORE THAN 100 AIRLINE MILES FROM MANILA, APPARENTLY FOOLED THE JAPANESE COMMANDER INTO EXPECTING THE INVASION ON THE ISLAND'S SOUTH COAST.

AMERICAN CONVOYS RAN A TOUGH GAUNTLET OF JAPANESE AIRCRAFT STRAFING AND BOMBING TO REACH THE LINGAYEN GULF COAST ON WESTERN LUZON JAN.9 BUT ONCE ASHORE THE GROUND OPPOSITION WAS SLIGHT. NIPPONESE TROOPS WHICH HAD NOT BEEN MOVED SOUTH TO MEET THE EXPECTED YANK INVASION THERE, FLED INTO THE MOUNTAINS.

THE DOUGHBOYS ADVANCED INLAND ON THE CENTRAL LUZON PLAIN AT AN AVERAGE SPEED OF FOUR MILES A DAY. THEIR PROGRESS TOWARD MANILA MIGHT HAVE BEEN FASTER HAD NOT THE AMERICANS ENCOUNTERED HARD FIGHTING ON THE LEFT FLANK, AROUND ROSARIO.

FEB 1945

A103KX --WEST OUT--

AT ROSARIO THE JAPANESE BATTLED TO HOLD THE MOUNTAIN ROAD LEADING TO BAGUIO. BUT THE FIRST CORPS TOOK ROSARIO A FEW DAYS AGO, PREVENTING JAPANESE SALLIES FROM THE MOUNTAINS, AND

30.24 - 22705

THE 14TH CORPS BEGAN ROLLING ON THE RIGHT.

ON JAN. 22 THE AMERICANS TOOK TARLAC, CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE BY THAT NAME, FINDING THE TOWN HAD BEEN RAZED BY THE FLEEING JAPANESE.

THIS PUT THE 14TH CORPS 65 MILES NORTHWEST OF MANILA. THE NEXT DAY THEY TOOK CAPAS, 11 MILES NEARER THE PHILIPPINE CAPITAL CITY.

FEB 5 1945

CAPTURE OF CLARK FIELD WITH ITS 17 AIRSTRIPS AND NEARBY FORT STOTSENBURG CAME ON JAN. 26. HERE THE JAPANESE FROM NEARBY HILL POSITIONS OFFERED THEIR FIRST STIFF RESISTANCE AGAINST THE 14TH CORPS' ADVANCE.

THE NEW AMERICAN EIGHTH ARMY CAME ASHORE ON THE SOUTHERN ZAMBALES PROVINCE COAST ABOVE SUBIC BAY JAN. 29 AND THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION OF THE SAME ARMY LANDED ON THE BATANGAS PROVINCE COAST, JUST SOUTH OF THE ENTRANCE TO MANILA BAY, TWO DAYS LATER.

NOT A SHOT WAS FIRED IN THE ZAMBALES INVASION AS THE AMERICAN TROOPS, CHEERED ON BY FILIPINOS, STRUCK SOUTH TO TAKE OLGONGAPO, FORMER U.S. NAVAL BASE ON SUBIC BAY. THEY THEN TURNED INLAND TO STRETCH A LINE ACROSS THE NECK OF HISTORIC BATAAN PENINSULA, ON THEIR WAY TO MANILA.

THE BATANGAS LANDING ALSO CAUGHT THE ENEMY BY SURPRISE. MINOR RESISTANCE WAS BRUSHED ASIDE AND A "SNEAK" ATTACK BY TORPEDO-CARRYING ENEMY SEACRAFT ON THE INVASION CONVOY WAS BROKEN UP WITH BUT SLIGHT DAMAGE.

MEANWHILE, THE SIXTH ARMY, MOVING RELENTLESSLY DOWN THE CENTRAL PLAINS FROM THE LINGAYEN GULF RELENTLESSLY DOWN THE CENTRAL PLAINS FRTM THE LINGAYEN GULF STARTING POINT, MOVED THROUGH AND AROUND THE EAST SIDE OF THE PAMPANGA MARSHES, AND ON DOWN THE STRAIGHT HIGHWAY TO MANILA. THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, IN THE SWIFTEST ADVANCE OF THE PLAINS, DASHED AROUND THE EAST SIDE OF THE SWAMPS AND JOINED IN THE FINAL PUSH.

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR USE WHEN FALL OF MANILA TO THE AMERICANS IS ANNOUNCED. MOVED FEB. 3)

DVS4OPCWNM

(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR USE WHEN THE FALL OF MANILA TO THE AMERICANS IS ANNOUNCED.)

UNDATED MANILA COMEBACK CAMPAIGN (ASO)

FEB 5 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE)--THE AMERICAN FLAG FLIES ONCE MORE OVER MANILA, REPLACING THE JAPANESE SUN BANNER RAISED OVER THE CITY JAN. 2, 1942, AND ENDING A MARATHON CAMPAIGN UNEQUALLED IN MILITARY HISTORY.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID "I WILL RETURN," THAT BITTER MARCH DAY IN 1942 WHEN A U.S. SUBMARINE BROUGHT HIM TO AUSTRALIA FROM CRUMBLING CORREGIDOR IN MANILA BAY.

A MIGHTY ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE TEAM MADE HIS PROMISE COME TRUE.

THE JAPANESE LANDED ON THE LUZON ISLAND NORTH COAST DEC. 10, 1941, TO START THE INVASION THAT TOOK MANILA AND LATER HAMMERED THE WEAKENED AMERICAN-FILIPINO ARMY INTO SUBMISSION ON BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR.

IT WAS ONLY A 250-MILE JUMP FOR THE NIPPONESE, FROM FORMOSE TO THE LUZON NORTH COAST, AND NOT MUCH FARTHER, AS FAR PACIFIC WAR DISTANCES GO, TO MAKE THEIR OTHER LANDINGS ON THE WEST AND SOUTH COASTS OF LUZON.

THE AMERICANS TRAVELED 10 TO 20 TIMES FARTHER IN THEIR

COME-BACK.

IT IS 2,600 MILES FROM THE PAPUAN PENINSULA, NEW GUINEA, WHERE THE YANKS AND THE AUSTRALIANS TURNED BACK THE JAPANESE THREAT, TO PORT MORESBY, DOORWAY TO AUSTRALIA AND FARTHEST SOUTH PENETRATION OF THE NIPPONESE ARMY.

ONCE STOPPED OUTSIDE PORT MORESBY, THE JAPANESE BEGAN A RELUCTANT RETREAT SEPT. 26, 1942. THE YANKS WERE ON THEIR WAY BACK TO MANILA, VIA THE SOLOMONS, THE ADMIRALTIES, DUTCH NEW GUINEA AND THE MOLUCCAS.

THE PEARL HARBOR-MANILA STRETCH WAS TWICE AS LONG--5,350 MILES. THE BLOODY PATH STARTED AT TARAWA IN THE GILBERTS, NOV. 21, 1943, AND TOOK THE AMERICANS THROUGH OTHER JAPANESE ISLAND BASTIONS IN THE MARSHALLS, THE PALAUS AND THE MARIANAS.

MEANWHILE, U.S. FLEETS, TASK FORCES AND AIRMEN WHITTLED DOWN JAPANESE SEA POWER IN THE BATTLES OF THE CORAL SEA, MIDWAY, BISMARCK SEA AND THE FIRST AND SECOND BATTLES OF THE PHILIPPINES SEA.

THE NIPPONESE THREAT TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES WAS REMOVED IN THE ALEUTIANS, WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY FORCES ON ATTU IN MAY, 1943.

WHILE THE AMERICANS WERE CLOSING ON MANILA, THE JAPANESE AT HOME HEARD THE CRASH OF BOMBS DELIVERED WITH INCREASING FREQUENCY BY SUPERFORTRESSES BASED ON NEWLY-WON SAIPAN.

URGING THEIR HOME FOLK TO PRODUCE MORE AND MORE PLANES AND GUNS, JAPANESE LEADERS SAID THE LOSS OF LUZON WOULD MEAN FOR NIPPON THE LOSS OF THE WAR.

THEIR WARNINGS WERE EMPHASIZED BY AIRMEN OF THE THIRD U.S. FLEET WHO ROAMED THE SOUTH CHINA SEA, RUBBING OUT JAPANESE WAR AND MERCHANT SHIPPING AND SHORESIDE INSTALLATIONS FROM INDO-CHINA TO FORMOSA (CQT) AND THE CHINESE COAST, SOMETIMES LESS THAN 200 MILES FROM JAPAN.

THIS WASN'T THE KIND OF WAR PLANNED BY THE JAPANESE MILITARIST, WHO NEVER GOT ANY CLOSER TO THE UNITED STATES THAN PEARL HARBOR.

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR USE WHEN THE FALL OF MANILA TO THE AMERICANS IS ANNOUNCED. MOVED FEB.3, 1945.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 4--Gen. Walther von Seidlitz, captured German general and a member of the Free Germany Committee operating from the Soviet Union, broadcast an appeal to the German people today "to rise as one man and fell Hitler and end the war."

The broadcast from Moscow was quoted by the American Broadcasting Station in Europe in an announcement recorded by NBC. It described von Seidlitz' appeal as the most impassioned he has ever made to the German people and said he declared, "Continued resistance merely imperils the future of the German nation for years to come."

The OWI quoted the Free Germany Radio in Moscow as telling the Germans that starvation in the Reich "is no longer a menacing spectre but reality and millions will die of hunger in Hitler's war."

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UNDATED WESTERN FRONT...(270)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT LAST NIGHT (SUN): 1945
NORTHERN SECTOR: NO CHANGE REPORTED.
CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS FOUGHT THROUGH LAST MAIN BARRIERS OF SIEGFRIED LINE SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN IN SAVAGE FIGHTING; TO THE SOUTH OTHER AMERICANS BATTLED INTO SCHNEE EIFEL FOREST, THREE AND ONE-HALF MILES FROM PRUM FORTRESS IN GERMANY.
SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICAN AND FRENCH FORCES SQUEEZING COLMAR POCKET WERE WITHIN [illegible] MILES OF JUNCTION; GERMANS FLEEING ACROSS RHINE UNDER FIRE; TO THE NORTH, AMERICANS ASSAULTED OBERHOFFEN, 15 MILES NORTH OF STRASBOURG; OTHER U.S.UNITS GAINED AGAINST BITCHE SALIENT.
--DASH--
THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST, BRITISH SECOND, U.S.NINTH ARMIES: NO CHANGE REPORTED IN HOLLAND OR IN ROER RIVER POSITIONS.
U.S.FIRST ARMY: WAS 29 MILES FROM RHINE AFTER SLASHING THROUGH MAIN SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES; GERMAN RESISTANCE HEAVY; NEARED IMPORTANT ROER RIVER DAMS.
U.S.THIRD ARMY: BATTLED INTO SCHNEE EIFEL FOREST, FIVE AND ONE-HALF MILES INSIDE GERMANY, IN TWO AND ONE-HALF MILE ADVANCE.
U.S.SEVENTH ARMY: GAINED AGAINST GERMANS IN BITCHE SALIENT AND HAMMERED AT ENEMY IN OBERHOFFEN, 15 MILES NORTH OF STRASBOURG.
FRENCH FIRST ARMY: WITH U.S.DIVISIONS, STRUCK SWIFTLY IN ATTEMPT TO TRAP FOUR GERMAN DIVISIONS BELIEVED TO BE STILL IN COLMAR POCKET.
--DASH--
U.S.DIVISIONS:
NINTH INFANTRY: CAPTURED EINRUHR, SIX MILES NORTHEAST OF MONSCHAU IN FOUR-MILE DRIVE ALONG UPPER ROER; MET HEAVY OPPOSITION AT HERHAHN, TWO MILES TO SOUTHEAST OF EINRUHR.
SECOND INFANTRY: CAPTURED ETTELSCHEID, LESS THAN A MILE FROM LAST MAIN SIEGFRIED BELT.
FIRST INFANTRY: SEIZED HOLLERATH, FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF SECOND INFANTRY POSITIONS; RESISTANCE STIFF.
82ND AIRBORNE: BROKE THROUGH FIRST SIEGFRIED DEFENSE BELT SOUTH OF UDENBRETH, THEN ATTACKED PILLBOXES FROM REAR.

RS5PEW

30.24 – 22707

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FEB 5 1945

1---EASTERN FRONT: 38 MILES (FROM BARWALDE--BY OFFICIAL SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENT).

2--WESTERN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM LINNICH-JULICH-DUREN AREA).

3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

Reds Reported Past Oder, 32 Miles to Berlin; 3d Army Smashes Through Siegfried Line; Manila Is Liberated, FEB 6 1945 More Prisoners Freed

RUSSIAN FORCES CROSS ODER RIVER NORTH OF KUSTRIN

Soviet Troops Establish Bridgehead After Fierce Battle, Nazis Report.

GAIN IN EAST PRUSSIA

Patrols Penetrate Encircled Poznan; Capture Goritz, Tirpitz

FEB 6 1945

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 6—(AP) The Red army in massive strength surged up to the Oder river's east bank on a 73-mile front yesterday, capturing Zellin, 32 miles northeast of Berlin, while the German radio reported Soviet troops had crossed the strategic water barrier and were fighting on its west bank.

Moscow claimed no bridgeheads over the Oder, but Col. Ernest von Hammer, German military commentator, announced from Berlin:

Cross Oder River

"Northwest of Kustrin, they succeeded, after heavy fighting lasting several days, in establishing a bridgehead on the western bank of the Oder which is subjected to continuous artillery fire."

Von Hammer did not locate the crossing, but Swedish dispatches from Berlin said it had been made at Kienitz, eight miles northwest of Kustrin and 35 miles from Berlin.

At Zellin, Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army is 15 miles northwest of Kustrin and six miles southwest of Barwalde, captured Sunday.

The nightly communique broadcast from Moscow reported that Zhukov's troops had won positions on the Oder f... uth and southeast to ... miles southeast of Frankfurt.

Among the more than 100 towns taken in this push to the river were Goritz, between the bastions of Kustrin and Frankfurt, and 40 miles due east of Berlin; Tirpitz, five miles south of Goritz and five north of Frankfurt; Reipzig, five miles southeast of Frankfurt and less than a mile from the river; Rampitz, three miles from Furstenberg, a defense point on the west bank, and Radnitz, five miles from the stronghold of Crossen on the opposite bank.

Moscow also announced further advances in clearing the enemy from the Samland peninsula in East Prussia and in the Budapest area. The communique said Soviet troops had penetrated Poznan, Poland, where a German garrison estimated at 20,000 has been encircled for 10 days, and captured an armaments factory, collecting much booty.

FEB 6 1945

One German broadcast said of the fighting northeast of Berlin:

"The Russians are trying with every means in their power to widen the small bridgeheads they have set up in the Kustrin sector. The weather has become colder and the ground harder, but recent warm winds have played havoc with ice on the Oder.

"Russian tanks which tried to cross the ice broke through and sank.

"The Russians have not been able to make much progress in bridgeheads farther north on the Oder."

This disclosure by the Germans of crossings farther north, although it did not locate them specifically, indicated the Russians might be even less than 30 miles from Berlin.

Reds Seize Goritz

With the capture of Goritz and other communications centers along the Oder, the Russians won a firm grip on all railroads and highways east of the Oder.

Another captured town, Schaumberg, is three and one-half miles northwest of Kustrin, the closest approach to that city officially announced by the Russians, although the Germans have reported Kustrin under fierce assault.

German accounts of the war on the Eastern front gave the Red army control of nearly all the Oder's east bank, winding 350 miles southward from the Baltic port of Stettin to Ratibor near the Czechoslovak border.

The Moscow bulletin ignored large sectors of this front, notably that southeast of Stettin in Pomerania and that in Silesia, where the Germans asserted Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine army has established at least half-a-dozen bridgeheads.

Dispatches from Moscow indicated both Zhukov and Konev were preparing to move en masse across the Oder for the second stage of the mighty Russian Winter offensive.

The question confronting the German defenders was whether Zhukov would strike straight for Berlin, or whether Konev would strike first, swinging south of the

capital.

Battle Rages at Brieg

A German transocean agency broadcast declared a "very bitter battle" was raging on both sides of Brieg, 23 miles southeast of Breslau, capital of Silesia, today, but gave no details.

Col. Ernst Von Hammer, German military commenator, said Soviet tanks had reached the area northeast of Grottkau, 10 miles west of the Oder and 12 miles southwest of Brieg.

Zhukov's control of the Oder, according to German accounts, began in the region west of Pyritz and about 20 miles south of Stettin, and reached its full strength around Kustrin, 40 miles to the south, which was under heavy assault. At least one attempt to force a crossing of the Oder northwest of Kustrin has been made by the Russians, Berlin said.

From Kustrin to the area south of Frankfurt, second of the Oder line fortress cities, Zhukov's troops were pressing to the east bank of the river in increasing numbers. In this sector, the Russians were 40 miles from Berlin.

Fifty miles southeast of Frankfurt, Zhukov's First White Russian army was ranged along another sector of the river in the neighborhood of Grunberg.

Konev's bridgeheads were reported by Berlin to begin below this point. The German radio has mentioned Soviet crossings of the Oder near Steinau, where a penetration 12 miles west of the river was acknowledged; near Breslau, Ohlau, Brieg and both sides of Oppeln. Moscow has been silent on Konev's operations in Silesia for several days and has confirmed none of these crossings.

Garrison Surrounded

Far behind the Oder line, German garrisons are surrounded at Poznan and Schniedemuhl. Kustrin, Breslau and Steinau are under assault in the line itself and Frankfurt probably soon will be added to the list of beleaguered German cities.

Konev's Forces 35 Miles From Nazi Capital

London, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Berlin radio said tonight that "particularly massive" Russian forces had reached the Oder River at Kienitz, northwest of the fortress of Kustrin and only 35 miles from Berlin.

Other forces reached the river below Frankfurt, the broadcast said.

The Germans said Marshal Ivan Konev had lashed out from his bridgeheads south of Breslau in Silesia and deepened his foothold to 12 miles.

Konev attacked from both sides of Brieg, about midway between Breslau and Oppeln, the Germans said, and reached the area of Grottkau, 12 miles west of the Oder and about 24 miles northwest of Oppeln.

Dresden Thrust Possible

A Soviet breakthrough in this area might send the Russians surging toward Dresden, a city of 625,000, 140 miles west of Breslau and 90 miles south of Berlin.

While this new attack was not conrmed by Moscow, dispatches from the Soviet capital indicated big news might be expected from Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army front shortly.

In the Central front, Berlin admitted that German bridgeheads on the east side of the Oder in front of Frankfurt had been cut down.

So far Moscow had not confirmed German reports of an attempt to storm the water barrier, but Moscow dispatches said big guns were duelling across the river, that Zhukov was marshalling heavy forces of men, guns and tanks and threatening to outflank Berlin from his front of 140 miles up and down the Oder.

Fierce Attack On Kustrin

The German high command said a violent Russian attack was breaking against the fortress of Kustrin, 40 miles east of Berlin.

Capture yesterday of Barwalde, 38 miles northeast of the German capital, placed Russian spearheads within 45 miles of the Baltic port of Stettin at the mouth of the Oder.

Threat To Stettin Grows

Marshal Zhukov's tanks thrusting toward Stettin in a threat to topple that port and circle Berlin on the north were traveling in radio silence, Moscow said, but fere believed to be cutting behind enemy groups and causing great damage.

German accounts told of Red Army penetrations to the area of Schwedt, on the Oder, 28 miles south of Stettin, and the region of Pyritz, 22 miles southeast of Stettin.

Simultaneously, Zhukov's forces in the Frankfurt bulge between the Oder and Warthe rivers poised a southward flanking threat by the capture of Ziebingen.

Bomb Ramps Reported

German underground reports received in London said the Germans already were building flying-bomb ramps 50 miles west of Berlin and facing the German capital for use against the city if it falls to the Russians.

Moscow dispatches failed to bear out German reports of Russian attempts already made to cross the formidable Oder in the Frankfurt-Kustrin area, where it is nearly 1,000 feet wide, but said widespread mopping-up was going on in numerous pockets along the river, stretching from the area south of Stettin to the Russian hinge midway between Frankfurt and Breslau, where the 1st White Russian and 1st Ukrainian armies join.

The big question was whether Zhukov would seek an immediate crossing, halt to build up his divisions and strengthen his lines of communications, or perhaps pause to allow the 1st Ukraine Army to go into action south of him.

There are about eighteen railway bridges between Stettin and Breslau—at least fifteen of them are believed standing. The Germans have mined them and those not already destroyed could be sent sky-high at a moment's notice.

The main crossings are at Kustrin and Frankfurt and, so far as is known, both bridges are still intact as the last Nazis are being driven across them from the east. The Germans are gambling with time until the last moment.

A thaw has been reported over the Eastern front and the mud and slush which followed the sudden rises in temperature are greatly hampering the movements of the Red Army.

All possibility of taking tanks—even light ones—across the Oder River ice has gone and front reports indicate that infantry also would not be able to cross, except by bridge or barge.

But rivers never before have proven insurmountable obstacles to the Red Army.

East Prussia Situation

In East Prussia German resistance was in its final stages, with enemy-held territory reduced to about 800 square miles and practically every small port in the Konigsberg area in Russian hands.

The Russian communiqué also announced new gains north and northwest of Konigsberg, in East Prussia, that split the German forces on the Samland Peninsula, where the Nazis were being pressed against the Baltic and annihilated.

Nazi Navy Helping

[The German Navy is supplying the German forces in East Prussia, according to today's German communiqué, Reuter reported, saying: "German naval craft repeatedly intervened in the fighting on the coast of East Prussia, bringing relief to the army."]

At Barwalde the Russians cut the railroad between Kustrin and Stettin, and at Neudamm the rail line from Kustrin to Soldin, nearest officially reported Russian approach to Stettin, also was severed.

Railroad Cut

At Ziebingen the railroad from Frankfurt southeastward was cut, hampering German communications with the Silesian front.

A crossing at the river bend northwest of Kustrin would establish a springboard for a Russian drive along the shortest route to Berlin from the Oder, and at the same time menace the main railway and highway links between the German capital and Stettin, vital Baltic port for Berlin.

Drive in Decisive Stage.

Moscow, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—The war on the eastern front entered one of its most decisive stages today as Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov massed his First White Russian Army along the Oder River from north of Breslau to the area south of Stettin. There were no indications in Moscow as yet that Zhukov had tried to storm the Oder east of Berlin.

The big question was whether he would seek an immediate crossing, halt to build up his divisions and strengthen his lines of communications, or perhaps pause to allow the First Ukraine Army to go into action south of him.

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Yanks Through Siegfried Line

Strike Within Three Miles of Prum Against Weak Resistance.

SEIZE 2 ROER DAMS

Bradley Resumes Command of First Army; 10,000 Nazis Trapped.

PARIS, Feb. 6—(AP)—The U. S. Third Army smashed clear through the Siegfried Line today, knocked out a key communications center before Prum, and struck to within three and a half miles of that western German mountain stronghold against an astounding lack of resistance.

The battle of western Germany was taking a more ominous turn for the enemy, as the First Army to the north—which by one front account yesterday breached the Westwall where it divides into two defense belts—seized control of two vital Roer river dams.

Bradley Given Old Post

Supreme headquarters disclosed that Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, skilled architect of the Normandy breakthrough, once more was in command of these operations, with the First Army again back in his 12th Army group.

The U. S. Ninth Army remained under Field Marshal Montgomery, who took over the First and Ninth when the Ardennes breakthrough split Bradley's group and left him in command only of the Third Army.

This arrangement possibly was reached in preparation for future joint British and American operations against an enemy weakened by 1,260,000 West front casualties since D-Day. SHAEF in a review said German losses equalled the strength of 110 divisions.

(A late German broadcast insisted that a big scale offensive north and east of Aachen was imminent. The drumming of American artillery fire along the Roer was increasing in intensity, it said, and "strong masses of troops" were arriving.)

As the whole front stirred restlessly, U. S. tanks and French colonial infantry slammed the door of escape on German forces in southern Alsace. Supreme headquarters reports indicated at first they might total 10,000 but a front dispatch said they probably would be nearer 1,000.

Simultaneously, the French First army, loaded with American units, swung south and cut the main escape road for enemy forces boxed against the Rhine east of those cut off in the Vosges.

The Third army drive, as much as seven miles inside Germany, sent forces on the north wing all the way through the West wall at a point where it is a mile and a half wide. There were few casualties. German pillbox defenders, with little fight left, quickly surrendered.

Overrun Brandscheid

Overrun was the bunker and pillbox-studded communications center of Brandscheid, which had defied assaults when the First army invaded that area last September.

While Doughboys cleared rows of pillboxes and took 300 prisoners in reaching the town from the north, other forces speared on a mile east of Brandscheid to within three and a half miles of Prum, big fortified communications center supplying the West wall.

It was through Prum that the main force of Germans streamed in the Ardennes break-through, and it was along the roads into and beyond the city that they were lashed by Allied air might as they retreated.

A front dispatch said the Third army's penetration all the way through the West wall came four and a half miles northwest of Prum, where the Doughboys drove through the dense Schnee Eifel forest.

They found the permanent fortifications to be about a mile and a half deep there, and ahead of them now were only scattered bunkers and pillboxes. Previously Third army troops south of there had been reported about three miles from Prum.

While the eastward push of the U. S. First army, now entirely inside the Reich farther north was slowed, a gain of nearly two miles northeastward was threatening the system of five dams by which the Germans control the water level of the Roer, main barrier to the Cologne plain.

Vanguards of the 78th Infantry division 17 miles southeast of Aachen were battling up the west bank of the Roer and were about two miles from the largest of the dams. The 78th dominated a smaller dam and the Ninth division farther south had seized another.

Elsewhere on the Western front, British and Canadian patrols roved along the Maas river in Holland. Berlin said heavy American artillery fire and troop movements marked the Roer front facing Cologne.

The battle of southern Alsace was drawing swiftly to a close.

After the trap had been shut suddenly at 5:30 a.m. today on German forces in the Vosges, French and American units opened the assault on larger enemy units which are backed against the Rhine and fighting furiously.

Smash toward Rhine

Elements of the U. S. 21st corps with the French First army stormed across the highway leading to the Rhine bridge one mile west of fallen Neufbrisach while other forces surged across a mile east of the city and fought into Volgelsheim.

The southbound U. S. 12th armored division—disclosed for the first time to be in action—met the northbound French Fourth Moroccan mountain infantry division this morning at Rouffach, eight miles south of Colmar.

Germans west of them found themselves in a 15-mile wide sack with French and American troops closing relentlessly.

Germans east of them were box-

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ed against the Rhine and were racing back into the Reich, saved from the usual aerial scourging by the arrival of low rain clouds which blanketed the entire Western front.

French and American forces met furious resistance, but they captured Neufbrisach near the Rhine due east of Colmar, and Wolfgantzen, a mile to the west straddling the main railroad.

The box was roughly 10 miles wide and 15 miles long, extending from Neufbrisach southward to east of Mulhouse.

The drive by four of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army divisions as deep as 13 miles in western Germany menaced two key communications centers in the Monschau area southeast of Aachen 28 miles from the Rhine.

Supreme headquarters said it had no confirmation of front dispatches yesterday that the Ninth infantry division had broken all the way through the Westwall due east of Monschau.

But it reported the Second division just south of the Ninth was fighting inside the last one- to two-mile wide belt of the Westwall, was three-fourths of a mile from Schleiden, one of the communications centers, and two miles from the second at Gemund, three [illegible] north.

3 NAZI DIVISIONS TRAPPED IN VOSGES BY ALLIED TROOPS

U. S. Tanks and Moroccans Cut Colmar Pocket in Half by an Eight-mile Gain.

Paris, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—American tanks and French Moroccan mountain troops cut the Colmar pocket in two today, trapping elements of perhaps three German divisions in the Vosges mountains, south of Strasbourg. American tanks of Major-Gen. Frank W. Milburn's Twenty-first Corps crashed down from south of Colmar while the Moroccans advanced from north of Mulhouse in a combined gain of eight miles. The pocket, reduced to less than 200 square miles by midnight, was virtually erased and the threat to Strasbourg from the south was ended.

In the center of the western front, where the American First Army has penetrated the Siegfried Line, infantry captured one of the Roer River headwater dams and won high ground controlling another. The Americans were fighting thirteen miles inside Germany in the Schnee Eifel (Snow Mountain) and were within a mile of Gemund and Schleiden, Siegfried Line Bastions at the eastern edge of the last West Wall fortifications. Battle dispatches said that the line had been broken clear through between the German towns at a point twenty-eight miles from the Rhine city of Bonn and sixteen from the communications hub of Euskirchen.

3d Army Gains

As the 1st Army hacked away at the last concrete zone of the double Siegfried Line, the 3d Army just south drove a mile and a half into the single belt defenses against only mediocre resistance. The 3d was six miles inside Germany and 3½ miles from Prum, a Siegfried fortress.

As many as 10,000 Germans were perhaps doomed by the severance of the Colmar pocket. Maj. Gen. Roderick Allen's 12th Hellcat Armored Division linked up with the 4th Moroccan Mountain Division of the French 1st Corps this morning at Rouffach, midway between Colmar and Cernay. The Hellcats are the third division fighting in the 21st Corps, at present under French 1st Army command.

West of the cutoff was a collapsing German circle about 15 miles across. To the east the Germans were jammed into a box against the Rhine, about 10 miles wide and extending 19 miles along the river from besieged Neuf Brisach to a point east of Mulhouse.

The 9th Division captured the Urtalsperre dam and closed up along the southern side of the Urft Reservoir.

West Side Of Roer Reached

The 78th Lightning Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Edwin C. Parker, reached the west side of the Roer River in an advance east from Ruhrberg and occupied high ground controlling the little Pauluoff dam.

The biggest dam is at Hansfeld, tor or three miles ahead of American lines. The five water barriers control levels on the Roer River, behind which the Germans say General Eisenhower has massed 60 to 70 divisions for an imminent drive toward Cologne and the Ruhr.

Low clouds and rain curtailed flying to a few reconnaissance missions.

Dozen Alsace Towns Taken

Fighting within a mile of Neuf-Brisach, the United States 21st Corps repeatedly shelled the steel and concrete railroad bridge across the Rhine. More than a dozen Alsatian towns, including Cernay, were taken.

The 1st Army front, like that of the United States 9th Army along the Roer to the north within 20 miles of Cologne, was wholly inside Germany.

Supreme headquarters had no confirmation of field reports that the 1st Army had burst into the open beyond the last Siegfried fortifications. At places other than the spot where the clean break was reported, the 1st Army was fighting in the last mile stretch of the second section of the Siegfried Line.

Nazi Shrine Overrun

Moving to the Erft Lake, the 1st Army overran the Nazi shrine and officers training camp of Vogelcamp, often visited by Hitler, and captured its cluster of barracks 60 per cent intact.

The capture of Vogelcamp constituted a blow to Hitler's hopes of perpetuating the Nazi order after his death. It was here, in tier after tier of barracks, that the Nazis trained their future leaders and, lately fledgling officers. A "Tower of Wisdom" had been erected in the center of the camp where Hitler had intended to deposit his most confidential memoirs.

Hitler once said that he put the training camp near the western boundary of Germany "because the Reich frontiers will soon be expanded and Vogelcamp will not be at the edge but in the center of the empire."

Altogether, four divisions of the 1st Army were pouring through breaches of the western belt of Siegfried Line fortifications and closing up to the eastern chain of concrete positions on a 12-mile front.

Though storms and freezing rain made observation difficult, RAF heavy bombers overnight battered Bonn while smaller bombers attacked railway targets in the great triangle formed by Hamm, Cologne and Coblenz. They extended their attacks back to Hannover and Magdeburg.

Battleground Now Slush

A thaw was turning the battleground into slush. Clouds were barely treetop high this morning and rain in the north and fog all the way south to the Schnee Forest [illegible] handicapped operations.

British and Canadian troops at the extreme northern end of the Western front stepped up their patrolling along the Maas River, from south of Venlo to the Nijmegen bend.

The 3d Army, fighting south of the 1st, in its current operations had overrun 65 square miles of Germany, pressing 5 miles inside the Reich on a 13-mile front. It had penetrated the Siegfried Line at three places.

Resistance was only moderate and the 3d Army again found some pillboxes unmanned. Only sporadic German artillery fire was reported.

Lt. Gen. Bradley Resumes Command Over First Army

By WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U. S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, Jan. 19—(Delayed by Censorship) Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley resumed command today over the U. S. First army—separated from his 12th army group by the Ardennes break-through—but the U. S. Ninth army will remain under Field Marshal Montgomery.

Bradley's group before the break-through consisted of the U. S. First, Third, and Ninth, but when the break-through split those forces, Montgomery took over command of the First and Ninth.

Follows Link of Forces

The return of the First army to Bradley's group followed a linking of the First and Third armies around Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt's Belgian bulge, from which British troops now are withdrawn.

There was no official explanation of why the Ninth army remains under Montgomery's control, but it is presumably for future military operations in which British, Canadian and American forces will work as one unit.

At present there is no strategic reason why American Army commands should remain split, because the Ninth army front has been dormant since the break-through in southern Belgium.

Gen. Eisenhower frequently has placed American forces under British control for specific operations, such as the final break-through in Tunisia in 1943 and the original Normandy landings.

It has been his policy, however, to keep Americans under American control and British under British control whenever possible because of the conflict of terms of language, supply difficulties, and the fundamental differences in military training.

Months before the break-through there was talk of placing another American army in Montgomery's 21st army group, which has been an Army group almost in name only. The British Second and Canadian First armies put together would form only one large army.

Placing of the Ninth under Montgomery evens up roughly the number of men and divisions placed under the three groups—Bradley's 12th, Montgomery, 21st and Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Dever's Sixth, which embraces the U. S. Seventh and French First armies.

Such equalization allows for a greater element of surprise along the long Western front.

Formerly the German High command could devote most of its attention to the 12th army group, which controlled by far the greatest number of troops on the Western front.

Surrender Not Anticipated If Berlin Falls

Allied Headquarters, Paris, Feb. 5 (AP)—While fall of Berlin to the advancing Red Army would seriously impair Germany's capacity for continued resistance, there seems little disposition here to believe that it would result in outright surrender.

Adolf Hitler's last speech on the anniversary of his ascendance to power shows how little inclined he is to call it quits, even in the hour of imminent collapse. Nazi control of Germany and SS (Elite Guard) domination of the army still are unbroken.

Isolated Strongpoints

The loss of Berlin probably would result in disintegration of the Nazi command and reduce fortress Germany into a series of isolated strongpoints.

While a formal surrender offer from the German Government is not anticipated, there is still the possibility that a group may arise to represent the German people in an attempt to salvage something from the wreckage.

No one here is inclined to believe that such a group could actually oust the Nazis. But, conceivably, it could create enough internal trouble to permit the Allies to smash in and enforce a revolution by weight of arms.

GERMANS QUIT TOWN FAST

Leave Nennig as Americans Near Without Waiting to Eat

NENNIG, Germany, Feb. 5 (AP)—This German town twelve miles southeast of Luxembourg City and a mile and a half inside the Reich was inhabited tonight solely by Americans.

German civilians hastily left without bag or baggage as the Ninety-fourth Infantry Division approached. Some took off so fast they did not eat food on the tables.

There is not much left of Nennig, once a thriving little community of several hundred citizens within sight of the Moselle River. More than anything it resembles a toy run over by a ten-ton truck.

The Americans, under the command of Maj. Gen. Harry J. Malony of Dundee, N. Y., do not feel at all sad about the fate of Nening. They have seen too many French villages ripped apart.

REMAINING JAPS FACE DESTRUCTION IN CAPTURED CITY

'Japan Final Goal,' General Says in Revealing Reconquest of Capital.

PRISON CAMPS FREED

Three Yank Columns Strike for Kill, Enemy Retreats to Corregidor.

MANILA, Tuesday, Feb. 6.—(AP) Manila, America's bright jewel of the Orient, was reconquered today.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur officially proclaimed its liberation as three Yank columns from north, south and east struck for the kill against any Japanese left in the city. He said "complete destruction" of the enemy is imminent.

Freedom came to 800 prisoners of war and 550 civilian internees at Filthy, torture-chambered Bilibid penitentiary. Released from the vermin-infested prison by 37th division Yanks, they made a total of about 5,500 when added to others liberated earlier at Santo Tomas by the First Cavalry division.

"Japan Final Goal"

"Japan is our final goal," General MacArthur said in his statement officially announcing the reconquest of the city which the Japanese occupied Jan. 2, 1942, one week after it was proclaimed an "open city."

The doom of any lingering Nipponese was sealed when the 11th Airborne division of the Eighth Army, which earlier seized Tagaytay ridge by paratroop action, rolled 35 miles to enter Manila from the south.

The First Cavalry made the original entry Saturday night from the east, followed by the 37th from the north. Both are elements of the Sixth army.

The First cavalrymen who held the cordon around Santo Tomas were joined yesterday by reinforcing columns, thus easing the situation there and assuring complete liberation of the internees there.

Troops pouring into the city were hampered in their movements by throngs of returning civilians, many carrying their belongings.

Bridges still were being rebuilt at the outskirts and crossings there had to be denied to thousands of civilians to permit military use of temporary bridges and ferries.

The damming up of crowds behind the rivers gave the military police a 24-hour headache as they tried to keep essential traffic flowing.

American Liberators began the spadework on the next jo[illegible], recap-

ture of Cavite naval base, on the south shore of Manila bay and Corregidor island at the bay's mouth, by raiding both in great force Sunday.

"The fall of Manila was the end of one great phase and set the stage for another," MacArthur said.

"We shall not rest until our enemy is completely overthrown. We do not count anything done as long as anything remains to be done. . . . Our motto becomes 'on to Tokyo'."

Will Continue Campaign

The wording of MacArthur's statement could be interpreted as a bid for continuing command in the campaigns against Japan proper and a move to spike rumors that the Philippines would be the end of the road for the general.

The official proclamation made it clear a lightning cleanup could be expected.

Johnny Doughboy thus won the city back 28 days after the landing at Lingayen gulf and 80 days after the original Philippines landing at Leyte.

The three-way push left the Japanese no avenue of escape other than in the direction of Manila bay, an area under the constant bombsights of American planes.

ABSIE, American Broadcasting Station in Europe, quoted an NBC broadcast as saying the Japanese are withdrawing to Corregidor).

One temporary haven could be Bataan peninsula, where Americans and Filipinos made their heroic stand in 1942. Today's communique announced Eighth and Sixth army columns have junctured at the base of the peninsula and control all roads leading into it.

Capture Prison Camp

The Yank troops captured ancient Bilibid penitentiary in the heart of Manila and liberated 800 military prisoners and 500 civilians still held there. Only yesterday they liberated 3,700 civilian prisoners at the Santo Tomas camp.

MacArthur's communique today said a total of approximately 5,050 prisoners of war and civilian internees now had been released. Four thousand of these are Americans and the balance British, Dutch, Australians and other nationals.

MacArthur said every facility of the armed forces was being devoted to the care and attention of the rescued, and their names would be made pub[illegible]s quickly as they can be tabula[illegible]

Two of [illegible] main bridges spanning the Pasig river through the center of Manila were blown up by the enemy. These were the beautiful Quezon bridge and a structure named the Ayala to the south.

The Japanese blew up the bridges in a futile effort to halt the American advance into the southern half Manila.

Bilibid penitentiary was such a filthy hole just before the war started that the Philippine government abandoned it as a penal institution.

Yet the Japanese confined thousands of American military and civilian prisoners in the vermin-ridden stone structure.

On the western Luzon front the Americans gained complete control of the base of the Bataan peninsula, trapping any Japanese in that area. The peninsula was sealed off as the American forces from Zambales on the west joined other Yanks coming west from San Fernando in Pampanga province.

The Japanese in the Cagayan valley of northeast Luzon, figured at many thousand strong, were definitely sealed into that area when American troops took the town of San Jose and also captured Balete pass, southern doorway to the valley.

Enemy Being Mopped Up

MacArthur, announcing the knockout punches against the Manila Japanese, said "our forces are rapidly cleaning the enemy from Manila.

"Our converging columns of the First Cavalry division from the east, the 37th Infantry division from the north and the Eleventh Airborne division from the south, after an overnight 35-mile advance from Tagaytay, simultaneously entered the city and surrounded the Japanese defenders.

MacArthur said "two of the four bridges over the Pasig river — the Quezon and the Ayala—were blown up by the enemy in a futile effort to block our advance."

Elements of the First (motorized) Cavalry division, culminating a spectacular 144-mile dash in a little more than 60 hours, were the first into Manila, entering Saturday night and spearing directly into the Santo Tomas internment camp. The 37th Division entered the capital from the north after capturing the Grace Park airdrome.

The Eleventh Airborne division drive took on fresh impetus Friday when the 511th paratroop regiment floated to earth and captured Tagaytay ridge which commands roads to the Cavite Naval base and Manila itself.

The Eleventh Airborne troops, finding no natural obstacles such as the wide and deep Pasig river which hindered the drive from the north, rolled straight into Manila down a fine highway.

In support of the ground operations, American heavy bombers raked the Cavite Naval base and Corregidor fortress at the entrance to Manila bay while attack planes swept enemy-held airdromes south of the capital city.

THREE YANK FORCES RING JAPS IN CITY

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1,300 More Captives Released From Bilibid Prison

NIGHT Extra!

New York, Feb. 5—The Japanese are withdrawing from Manila to Corregidor, ABSIE, the American Broadcasting Station in Europe, said tonight in a broadcast reported by NBC.

MacArthur's Headquarters, Central Luzon, *Tuesday*, Feb 6. (AP)—Liberating Yanks have entered Manila from the south to join others from the north and east in a three-way clamp dooming the Japanese there and 1,350 more Allied war prisoners and civilians have been liberated by seizure of Bilibid penitentiary.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today the destruction of the Nipponese is imminent within the city where Bilibid and its torture chambers were emptied of a throng which was added to the more than 3,700 freed at Santo Tomas, ten blocks north of the filthy prison.

Rapidly Clearing City

MacArthur announced the Yanks "are rapidly clearing the enemy from Manila," first entered Saturday night by 1st Cavalry Division troops, which rescued Santo Tomas internees.

He said the Japanese inside the city were surrounded by three American forces, the 1st Cavalry Division from the east, the 37th Infantry from the north and the 11th Airborne troops from the south.

All these forces have entered the city. The paratroopers reached Manila after a 35-mile drive from Tagaytay ridge.

Total Freed Up To 5,050

The Yank troops captured ancient Bilibid penitentiary in the heart of Manila and liberated 800 military prisoners and 500 civilians still held there. Only yesterday they liberated 3,700 civilian prisoners at the Santo Tomas camp.

MacArthur's communiqué today said a total of approximately 5,050 prisoners of war and civilian internees now had been released. Four thousand of these are Americans and the balance British, Dutch, Australians and other nationals.

MacArthur said every facility of the armed forces was being devoted to the care and attention of the rescued, and their names would be made public as quickly as they can be tabulated.

Two Bridges Blown Up

Two of the main bridges spanning the Pasig River through the center of Manila were blown up by the enemy. These were the beautiful Quezon bridge and a structure named the Ayala to the south.

The Japanese blew up the bridges in a futile effort to halt the American advance into the southern half of Manila.

Bilibid penitentiary was such a filthy hole just before the war started that the Philippine Government abandoned it as a penal institution. Yet the Japanese confined thousands of American military and civilian prisoners in the vermin-ridden stone structure.

Civilians Hamper Troops

The 1st Cavalrymen who held the cordon around Santo Tomas were joined yesterday by reinforcing columns.

Troops pouring into the city were hampered in their movements by throngs of returning civilians, many carrying their belongings.

Bridges still were being rebuilt at the outskirts and crossings there had to be denied to thousands of civilians to permit military use of temporary bridges and ferries.

The damming up of crowds behind the rivers gave the military police a 24-hour headache as they tried to keep essential traffic flowing.

On the western Luzon front the Americans gained complete control of the base of the Bataan Peninsula, trapping any Japanese in that area. The peninsula was sealed off as the American forces from Zambales, on the west, joined other Yanks coming west from San Fernando, in Pampanga province.

General MacArthur said troops driving westward from San Fernando and eastward from the Zimbales-coast beachhead had effected a junction at Dinalupihan, and "we control all roads leading into Bataan."

The Japanese in the Cagayan Valley of Northeast Luzon, figured at many thousand strong, were definitely sealed into that area when American troops took the town of San Jose and also captured Balete Pass, southern doorway to the valley.

Destroy 25 Jap Tanks

The Americans who cut the road leading into Balete Pass engaged a Japanese force at Lupao and destroyed 25 enemy tanks, pillboxes artillery pieces and trucks in reducing a Japanese strong point at the highway junction of Munoz.

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Bomb Cavite And Corregidor

In support of the ground operations, American heavy bombers raked the Cavite naval base and Corregidor fortress at the entrance to Manila bay while attack planes swept enemy-held airdromes south of the capital city.

American patrol planes ranging the China coast sank two small freighters off Amoy and strafed parked aircraft at the Swatow airdrome near by. Fires were started at Takao, on southwestern Formosa, and a fuel-laden coastal ship sunk off the coast.

An additional 733 Japanese were reported killed or found dead on Leyte Island, where the total was announced as 131,000 last week.

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division forces controlled the northern part of Manila a few hours after entering the city late Saturday night, and Sunday penetrated as far south as the wide and deep Pasig River, which divides the city.

The First Cavalry Yanks, in an encircling move by night, speared immediately to the Santo Tomas internment camp from the east and liberated about 3,700 civilian prisoners, mainly American women and children, held there since May 1, 1942.

Room-To-Room Fight

A sharp fight, in which all the Japanese guards were killed, preceded the deliverance of the Santo Tomas internees. Fighting raged in some buildings from room to room for a time.

Sixty-nine American nurses and army medical technicians, heroines of Bataan and Corregidor were among those liberated. So were 32 members of the clergy and Dominican faculty of Santo Tomas University whose campus held thousands of captive men, women and children of many nationalities and all creeds.

Only last Tuesday night 513 American and British prisoners of war were freed from a stockade at Cabanatuan, 60 miles to the north in a daring raid by American Rangers and Filipino guerrillas.

First Cavalry units also seized Malacanan Palace, former governmental headquarters of the Philippine Commonwealth, finding no Japanese officials there.

Yanks of the 37th Division entered the capital from the north and pushed cautiously through the northern suburbs after capturing Grace Park airdrome.

Jap Admission

dash of some 144 miles in a little more than 60 hours down a highway that skirts the central Luzon plain on the east.

The Japanese offered no major stand in the northern half of Manila, just as they failed to oppose in force Gen. Douglas MacArthur's 120-mile push down the central Luzon plain from the Lingayen Gulf beachhead established just 26 days before.

This advance was co-ordinated with invasions along the west coast northwest and southwest of Manila last week.

Matched Foe's Feat

Nipponese troops also took just 26 days to enter the city from their beachheads to the southwest at the start of the war, but at that time Manila was declared an open city a week before the enemy stepped in.

MacArthur was prevented by a dynamited bridge from entering the city with one of the first spearheads. He turned back to find another route.

The northern section of Manila was taken fairly intact, Associated Press Correspondent Fred Hampson wrote.

"A few buildings were smashed and burned," he said, "but on the whole that part of Manila was not greatly damaged. However, off in the distance we could see huge fires and columns of smoke. The dock area was burning fiercely."

A heavy pall of smoke was over Manila all day Sunday.

Parachute Landing

The newest threat to Manila was the 11th Airborne's neat parachute landing on Tagaytay Ridge, southwest of the capital, just ahead of the Yanks who invaded the Batangas province beach last Wednesday.

Elements of the 511th Paratroop Regiment floated to earth just 32 miles from Manila in an operation that caught the enemy completely by surprise. Soon they were only 18 miles from Manila.

Associated Press Correspondent C. Yates McDaniel said these paratroopers and the two infantry divisions behind them could well deal Manila's Japanese defenders the knockout blow, "for their road from the south crosses no formidable river barriers and leads straight to the back door of the city."

River Could Be Barrier

The Pasig river could be a serious barrier for the forces pressing south.

Great crowds of Filipinos jammed Manila's streets to cheer their liberators. The Filipinos gave the Americans a rousing welcome, some weeping for joy, others lustily crying "Victory!" "The Americans

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Half Of Manila Held By U.S. Forces

MacArthur's Headquarters, Luzon, Feb. 5 (AP) — The stars and stripes flew over half of Manila today and thousands of American and British civilian prisoners were free as Yank columns, including a new paratroop regiment landed to the south, pressed against little more than sniper fire toward complete liberation of the Philippine capital.

First Cavalry and 37th Infantry

[Tokyo radio acknowledged that United States forces had entered the capital and said fierce fighting was in progress around Santo Tomas.]

The motorized 1st Cavalry, whose former commander, Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, was captured by the invading Japanese in 1942, reached Manila first after a

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are back!" "God bless the Americans!" "No more Japs!"

Correspondent Hampson said a toothless woman in a ragged gown grabbed the hand of a regimental colonel and kissed it, muttering "God bless you, sir!"

The colonel turned to his men and said: "There is an answer to Japan's dream of empire! After three years of the Orient for the Orientals, these Orientals kiss our hands and say 'God bless the Americans.'"

[President Roosevelt sent a message to Philippine President Sergio Osmena saying that "the American people rejoice with me in the liberation of your capital." The message was made public at the White House.]

Aerial Observation

While explosions and fires could be heard and seen across the Pasig River, aerial observers already flying light planes off the captured Grace Park airdrome said they saw no evidence of attempted wholesale destruction by the enemy.

Most of the Pasig River bridges were still intact, but crossing them presented a hazardous undertaking.

MANILA CLOUD OUTLASTS JAPS

Manila, P. I., Feb. 4 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A black thunderhead hovered over Manila all day today. It never moved. But the Japanese did.

MacArthur's Slogan Now Is 'On to Tokyo'

By The Associated Press.

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, on Luzon, Tuesday, Feb. 6—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, hailing the "fall of Manila," said in a statement today:

"The fall of Manila was the end of one great phase of the Pacific struggle and set the stage for another.

"We shall not rest until our enemy is completely overthrown.

"We do not count anything done as long as anything remains to be done.

"We are well on the way, but Japan itself is our final goal.

"With Australia saved, the Philippines liberated and the ultimate redemption of the East Indies and Malaya thereby made a certainty, our motto becomes: 'On to Tokyo!'

"We are ready in this veteran and proven command when called upon.

"May God speed the day!"

'M'ARTHUR'S GREAT HOUR'

Australians Offer Acclaim on Entry Into Manila

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 5 (AP)—Australians today acclaimed the American entry into Manila as "MacArthur's great hour."

But Prime Minister John Curtin cautioned that, while the "enemy still holds a grip on many millions of enslaved peoples, the homeland of Japan still stands. Australia's rejoicing can best be expressed by complete devotion to duty until the last blow is struck."

Chungking Sees Blow To Free China Soon

CHUNGKING, Feb. 5 (AP).—This war-time capital was jubilant today at the news of the American entry into Manila. The event aroused fresh hope of early succor for China.

The official "Central Daily News" said this American success meant that Formosa or China might soon become an American battlefield. Unofficial quarters predicted that both Canton and Hong Kong would be retaken within the next six months.

Grew Expects Manila To Spur Jap Fighting

Washington, Feb. 5 (AP)—Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, said today he believes the impact of Manila's fall will spur the Japanese to even greater effort.

At the same time he issued to his news conference a statement saying that "the remainder of the enemy-occupied areas in the Philippines are certain to be soon liberated."

Praising Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his officers and men, the statement added:

"The fortitude, courage and loyalty of Filipino people in their suffering and deprivation imposed upon them by the enemy have won the admiration of every American and of freedom-loving people everywhere."

Entry Into Manila Right On Schedule

Washington, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Yanks entered Manila right on schedule.

It can be disclosed now that February 4 had been known among highest War Department officials for many days as the date General MacArthur's schedule called for. MacArthur's formal announcement was flashed to the United States at 6.01 P.M. Sunday.

U.S. MAY DROP LUZON BASES

Navy Believed Looking For Ports To The South

Washington, Feb. 5 (AP)—Luzon has lost its importance for the Navy, and the great bases there probably will not be rebuilt to their former status.

Although the Navy has played a major role in the battle to recapture Luzon, its interest essentially is in restoring use of the island as a base for army and naval aviation. The Navy's attention now is believed to be directed toward building a base or bases somewhere in the southern part of the Philippine group. There several excellent, deep-water anchorages exist—out of the typhoon belt.

On Luzon, when the Japanese captured that main island of the Philippines, were two naval bases. Cavite, a few miles southwest of Manila, then was the "Pearl Harbor" of the Western Pacific.

Important Base

A secondary but important base was at Olongapo in Subic Bay, on the west coast.

Naval experts say that even if control of Luzon had been retained, the bases probably would have lost their importance for the simple fact that the modern fleet would have outgrown the facilities. Manila Bay is too shoal to provide any extensive anchorage for a big force of modern battle craft with ships drawing up to 35 feet of water.

Luzon, however, will continue to be of immense value for aviation. Planes operating from its big airfields will have within their range the waters of the South China Sea through which Japanese traffic normally flows.

Cleanup Job

Once Luzon is secured, Filipino guerrillas probably will be given the job of cleaning out the Japanese from Philippine islands where American groups are not now established, military authorities said today.

With the possible exception of Mindanao, already largely held by guerrillas, the other islands were described as not strategically important to the Pacific campaign. By leaving them to the guerrillas, large numbers of American troops would be saved for more important assignments.

The guerrillas presumably would be armed and supplied by the American Army.

1,350 More Prisoners Liberated in Manila

Yanks Seize Bilibid Prison Bringing Total Released to 5,050.

By DEAN SCHEDLER AND FRED HAMPSON

SANTO TOMAS PRISON CAMP, Manila, Tuesday, Feb. 6—(AP) Liberating American troops freed some 1,350 American and Allied nationals from Bilibid prison in Manila Sunday after releasing 3,700 from this former university internment camp.

This brought the total released since the troops entered Manila Saturday to 5,050.

Of those freed at Bilibid, 800 were prisoners of war and 500 were civilian internees.

Majority Americans

Most of those released at the two places were Americans. The next largest group were British and Australians.

They were all half-starved, including women and children, after three years of Japanese captivity.

Troopers of the motorized First cavalry, who entered the Santo Tomas gates Saturday night behind a tank that knocked down the barrier, quickly emptied their packs to give the prisoners food, tobacco and candy.

The cavalrymen, hardened as they were by sights and sounds of war, were shocked at the emaciated condition of some of the prisoners. All were thin and weak from malnutrition.

Packs were turned over immediately, with rations, cigarettes and candy. These served as emergency relief until the arrival of a caravan of supplies, already rolling down the highway to Manila, for the released internees.

The work of evacuating them to other quarters was started almost at once.

Most of the prisoners were free the instant the tank smashed the gate, after the commander had shouted: "Open the goddam thing or I'm coming in anyway."

Japanese guards still in the camp retreated into the education building of the former Santo Tomas university, taking more than 200 internees with them as hostages. These were released 34 hours later in a truce exchange.

In order to save the internees, Brig. Gen. William C. Chase of Providence, R. I., commanding the First Cavalry brigade which made the rescue, allowed the 65 Japanese guards to leave. They were escorted to the edge of Manila and released.

The prisoners near the gate appeared almost afraid to hope when the tank—its white star marking and 75 MM gun serving as symbols of freedom—crashed into the enclosure.

Then, as from a single throat, a great cry arose. It was an agonized prayer of thanks and a shrill scream of welcome.

A sharp struggle took place as the Japanese retreated with their hostages. Some cavalrymen and prisoners were injured.

Physicians among the prisoners said their food allowances dwindled as the war turned against the Japanese. The death rate rose sharply, the major cause being starvation, in the last few months.

There was a somber note to the story, a forewarning to relatives of those who failed to survive the three years of confinement.

Names to Be Released Soon

(The list of prisoners freed will be announced by the War department from Washington, as soon as relatives of military personnel and civilian employes of the Army and Navy are notified).

Among the rescued were 69 American Army nurses and medical technicians, who had been captured with the fall of Bataan and Corregidor.

There also were 32 members of the clergy, including the dominican faculty at Santa Tomas university.

Some of the men prisoners had lost as much as 100 pounds. The average loss among them was 51 pounds. The average among the women was 32 pounds. The children were spindle legged and pale.

Other evidences of malnutrition included swollen legs and ankles.

The prisoners said they had lived almost entirely on rice, camotes (resembling sweet potato roots) and garbage can salvage.

(Raoul Bergman, mining engineer of Manx, N. D., was quoted in a Blue network broadcast by correspondent Arthur Feldman as saying the Japanese told prisoners "unless we give you more food you'll starve and we don't care if you do."

This was the largest number of Allied nationals held by the enemy anywhere in the South Pacific. The delivery followed by a few days the release of more than 500, mostly American Army and Navy prisoners, from a camp north of Manila by Army Rangers and scouts.

9 Newsmen Liberated

Nine newspapermen were among the first internees freed. They rushed out eager for news of the world. Roy Bennett, editor of the Manila Bulletin, wanted to know if the Bulletin building still stood.

The others were: Ford Wilkins, former Associated Press man and city editor of the Bulletin; David Boguslav, the city editor of the Manila Tribune; Allen Hammond, Reuters (British) news agency; Robert Crabb, United Press; Theodore Rogers and McCulough Vick of the Bulletin; Don Bell, Manila news and radio man, and Jack Percival, Sydney (Australia) Morning Herald.

Three former prisoners, who had been exchanged, were back as war correspondents to report the rescue. They were Russell Brines of the Associated Press, Royal Arch Gunneson, Mutual radio reporter, and Carl Mydans of Life magazine.

Frank Hewlett, United Press correspondent, who escaped capture by fleeing from Corregidor, was back to rejoin his wife, one of the internees.

Liberation of the first internees from Santo Tomas took place well before the occupation of major sections of Manila.

The blasting of bridges delayed the advance of the main column of cavalry and 37th infantry division into the city.

Lt. Col. Haskett L. Conner, 28-year-old Indianan, and Maj. James Gerheardt of Santa Fe, N. M., led the motorized cavalry patrol that broke into Santo Tomas.

Manila Captives Set Free As Tank Crashes Gate

Santo Tomas Prison Camp, Manila, Feb. 5 (AP)—Liberty was a steel tank with a 75-mm. gun for a a torch and a white star on its tempered flank.

The driver slipped the clutch and Liberty idled before the chained gate of this war prison which held some 3,700 men, women and children of the United Nations.

"Open up" roared the tank commander.

No Response

No hand appeared to slip the gate's bolts.

"Open the goddam thing or I'm coming anyway!" the commander shouted. Again the order brought no response.

Inside the prison a low speculative murmur had risen to a crescendo of cries with overtones of fear and doubt and hope. The prisoners sensed that this was not just another of the inexplicable Japanese orgies. The voice beyond the gate was American and contained a resolution of its own kind. But the gate did not open.

"Be Sure They're Japs"

"Go on in," the tank commander directed, quietly, "but don't shoot unless you have to. And be sure they're Japs!"

The snorting tank pushed against the gate. The engine clattered. The gate groaned, cracked and crashed under the treads.

Prisoners, gaunt, hollow-eyed, afraid of their own hopes, poured from the buildings. In the gathering dusk they saw this was an American tank. And as from a single throat they poured out an agonizing cry of relief and thanks and welcome.

Tank Stops On Gate

There was a pause as if they were still afraid to believe their eyes. The American tank stopped atop the twisted gate of Japanese bondage, and slowly the wretched captivity began slipping away from them.

On an upper floor of one of the houses on the campus, a Japanese prison commandant and his Formosan guards were ready for a last fight. The commandant, Colonel Hayashi, offered to surrender the prison in return for a guarantee of safe passage through the gates.

The tank commander answered Hayashi's messenger with: "Tell him nothing doing and I'll give him ten minutes."

Room-To-Room Fight

The Nipponese officer stood his ground and American troops of the 1st Cavalry Division swarmed into the building and began a room-to-room fight. Some prisoners were feared trapped with the Japanese. (Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced no prisoners or American troops were killed, although several were hurt.)

The Japanese held some prisoners as hostages. (There were 270 hostages, all later released.)

[A Blue network broadcast said the truce was finally arranged and 65 Japanese soldiers were escorted to a mile from Santo Tomas and were released.]

Other Tanks Pour In

Other tanks and dismounted cavalrymen poured into Santo Tomas. Almost 2,500 American prisoners engulfed them with embraces, kisses and handshakes.

All night long while the weary cavalrymen cleaned out the garrison, prisoners swarmed about them eager for a word of greeting and a touch of the hand of their countrymen after three years of suffering and the ignominy of captivity.

Behind the cavalrymen came Filipinos with a steadily growing roar of welcome.

Vitality Surprising

Buoyed by the liberation, the half-starved prisoners displayed a surprising and deceptive amount of vitality.

A more critical examination showed many of them bore evidence of malnutrition and illness. Among them were men who had lost as much as 100 pounds since internment. Most of the women were gaunt and carried deep marks of privation and insufficient food.

Doctors said the average loss of weight among adults was 51 pounds for the men and 32 for the women. With few exceptions, swollen legs and ankles gave evidence of deficient diet and health-breaking life under lock and key.

GI's Distribute Rations

The soldiers, startled at the welcome and the conditions of the prisoners, opened packs and distributed all of the rations they had along with cigarettes and candy. Cans of the formerly despised "bully" beef were actually fondled and shown off. Little fires sprung into life throughout the camp as prisoners hurried to warm and taste, for the first time in three years, something besides rice, namotes and garbage-can salvage.

Physicians among the internees said the death rate of late months had risen almost entirely from one cause—malnutrition.

One doctor said he was confined to his quarters for twenty days recently because he refused to sign a certificate ascribing a death to natural causes.

Press Internees Eager For News

By Dean Schedler

Manila, P.I., Feb. 3 [*AP—Delayed*]—Nine newspaper men who were among the first interests to rush out to greet us after a cavalry tank crashed through the Santo Tomas internment camp gates tonight were so eager to hear our news that it was hard for us to get them to tell us what we had come so far to find out.

They were Roy Bennett, editor of the Manila *Bulletin;* Ford Wilkins, former Associated Press man who was city editor of the *Bulletin;* David Boguslav, city editor of the Manila *Tribune;* Allen Hammond, Reuters; Robert Crabb, United Press; Theodore Rogers and McCulogh Vick, of the *Bulletin;* Don Bell, Manila newspaper man, and Jack Percival, correspondent of the Sydney (Australia) *Morning Herald.*

Bennett was so interested in trying to find out whether the *Bulletin* building was still standing and how long it would be before he could resume publication that he had little to say about eighteen months spent in "special confinement" or "investigation" by the Japanese.

Vick also had gone through "special" confinement, reserved for those whom the Japanese marked out for leisurely grilling.

Happiest reunion in the press-family at Santo Tomas tonight was between Frank Hewlett of the United Press, who was on Bataan in December 1941 and his wife who was cut off in Manila.

65 Jap Guards Freed To Save 213 Hostages

San Francisco, Feb. 5—Sixty-five Japanese soldier guards of Santo Tomas internment camp in Manila were granted freedom and escorted beyond American lines in order to save the lives of 213 internees they held as hostages, Arthur Feldman reported in a Blue Network broadcast from Santo Tomas today.

"With the rest of Santo Tomas in the hands of the 1st Cavalry and other internees being afraid, the Japs withdrew into the education building on the second and third floors with the internees," Feldman said.

Set Up Machine Guns

"They barricaded staircases and set up machine guns to cover entrances."

Lucien L. Rock, former Manila oil man, who was one of the hostages, was quoted by Feldman as saying "the Japanese privates inside were scared and wanted to surrender but the noncoms were tough about it."

Lieutenant Highest Rank

"Those internees," the broadcaster said, "were in the building with the Japs Saturday night and were there until Monday morning when, in order to save the internees lives, General Chase, of the 1st Cavalry (Brig. Gen. William C. Chase, of Providence, R.I.) allowed the Japs to go outside the city without being molested. The Japs left the building and were escorted by Americans to a mile from Santo Tomas.

"The highest ranking Jap in the group was a Lieutenant Shirati from the Japanese war prisoners headquarters who was in charge of feeding the internees and who was largely responsible for their starvation diet.

"Rock said: 'It's a damn shame that sneak got away.'

"The most pitiful sight here is seeing the frail, thin, spindle-legged children of the internees. Internees tell me their diet consisted of rice and salt water, and that the Japs delighted in slapping their faces and making them bow even to Jap civilians.

Convoy Nearing Manila

"A huge convoy of food, medicine and hospital equipment is now nearing Manila. Until the convoy arrives it's impossible to begin rehabilitation of the prisoners, who, while evidently not subjected to treatment as harsh as that undergone by military prisoners rescued at Cabanatuan, are badly in need of food and medicine.

"With rations cut by the Japs with each successive American victory in the Pacific, they were down to a mere handful of rice daily when we arrived.

"The Jap method of feeding is called 'scientific starvation' by Raoul Bergman, of Manx, N.D., a former mining engineer here. Bergman quoted the Japs as saying, 'Unless we give you more food you'll starve and we don't care if you do.'"

Japs Admit U.S. Entry Into Manila

San Francisco, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Japanese admitted today that American forces have entered Manila, the Federal Communications Commission reported.

The controlled Domei news agency said "part of the enemy forces managed to break into" Manila from the north at 5 P.M. Sunday.

The dispatch, directed to the United States, asserted Japanese troopers were "now furiously counterattacking in the vicinity of Santo Tomas University."

"Fierce Bombing"

Domei said Americans entered the Philippines capital "under cover of fierce bombing and shelling."

Another Domei dispatch admitted that about a regiment of United States paratroops landed at Tagaytay, south of Manila. The report asserted Japanese were "fiercely counterattacking" the paratroopers.

Yank Landing On Jolo Reported By Japs

San Francisco, Feb. 5—An unconfirmed Tokyo broadcast today said 3,000 American troops landed January 18 on Jolo Island, in the Philippines. Jolo is the largest of the Sulu group, lying midway between Mindanao and Borneo.

The broadcast claimed that up to January 27 the Japanese garrison on the island had inflicted casualties on the landing party "amounting to more than 300, the loss of one mountain gun, three amphibious tanks and twenty bivouacs, which were demolished."

The broadcast, recorded here, said the Yanks brought ten tanks ashore.

GERMAN OFFICIALS URGE PEOPLE NOT TO QUIT LEADERS

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP) Nazi authorities today urged Germans not to desert their present leaders and demanded "unconditional resistance" as the military situation grew worse and as neutral sources reported new internal clashes were occurring in the Reich.

Over news transmission services still intermittently chaotic after Saturday's devastating raid on Berlin by American bombers, Nazi military commentators reported a new offensive had been started across the Oder river by Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine army in Silesia. The Germans also said further gains had been scored by Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army closing in on the central Oder area 32 to 40 miles from Berlin.

Clashes Reported in Berlin

The Ankara radio reported that several clashes had occurred in still-smoking Berlin between the Gestapo and civilian peace rioters. The Ankara broadcast said that "in one clash 30 people, including several children, had been killed."

The Moscow radio also reported "numerous" clashes at the front between German army and SS formations, with the army men "killing SS officers and men who demanded futile resistance."

Berlin was proclaimed a "front line city" by labor front leader Dr. Robert Ley in a speech to arms workers reported by the German radio. "Everything has been done to make the capital ready for defense," he said, adding that "we know that even Wilsonian slogans can never achieve what Soviet tanks and the United States terror aircraft failed to achieve—the breaking of Germany's power of resistance."

The Ankara radio, commenting on these German preparations, said arms were issued even "to men as old as eighty."

Meanwhile, Nazi propagandists, attempting to stiffen the people against the expected "last surrender call" from the Big Three meeting, urged the masses not to desert them but to have only one slogan, "unconditional resistance."

Alfred Rosenberg, knocked out of his job as minister for German-occupied eastern territories by the Russian offensive, wrote in Adolf Hitler's newspaper Voelkischer that "Germany is face to face with its fate."

The German DNB agency, in an English broadcast, denounced Americans as "air war criminals" for raiding Berlin when it was refugee-packed.

Seek to Rally People

As Nazi leaders attempted to rally the German people, Stockholm reports said Nazi snipers in the northern towns of Germany were drilling "day and night" for the guerrilla warfare they reported hope to wage against the Allies in an effort to stave off a final decision in the war.

AP Correspondent Edwin Shanke in Stockholm said an estimated 3,000,000 refugees who struggled back from the east to Berlin, then on to Saxony and even as far back as Hamburg had upset the Nazis' carefully balanced food, clothing and fuel rationing as well as the transport system.

Fearful about foreign workers who might provoke the German people to strike and revolt, authorities in Hamburg, Bremen, Kiel, Lubeck, Rostock and other northern port cities are taking special precautions in these threatened areas, Swedish reports said.

Swedish correspondents reported that the rush of the Red army toward Berlin had caused the further withdrawal of German manpower from factories in order to bolster the front with Volkssturm battalions. The heads of the women's section of the German labor front have taken steps to replace these workers with women in a new call-up, they said.

Shanke reported that the German food situation is so serious that the press is filled with instructions on how to thaw and use frozen supplies and that the Germans have been told officially they must take a cut in rations. Similarly drastic measures have been taken in an effort to maintain German metal reserves, he said.

REICH FACES 1-3 REDUCTION

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Big 3 Ponder Border States' Annexation Demands

London, Feb. 5 (AP)—Claims on Germany territory by bordering nations which felt the first crushing blows of the Nazi armies would reduce Germany's pre-war territory by one third. Allied officials said today as it became generally accepted that the Big Three conference deciding the Reich's fate was under way.

The French telegraphic agency broadcast a report tonight that the Anglo-American-Soviet conference is being held at Sochi, a Russian resort town on the eastern shore of the Black Sea near the border of Stalin's home province of Georgia.

High on the agenda of the conference, it was believed, were the questions of border annexations, industrial supervision and the division of Germany for occupation by the various Allied armies—measures aimed at rendering Germany incapable of making war in the future.

Japs Fear Russian Blow

German propagandists still insisted that the meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin was being held somewhere on the Black Sea, possibly on a warship, and the Berlin radio reported today there was fear in Tokyo that Russia may enter the war against Japan as a result of the meeting.

The spheres of Allied military occupation were more or less agreed upon when the Big Three met, with French participation apparently the only issue left for agreement. The British, it was believed, would occupy Northwest Germany with the Ruhr Valley and the large seaports; the United States Army would occupy Southwest Germany and Russia would take over East and Northeast Germany. Austria and Berlin would be occupied jointly.

Six-Year Occupation At Least

Most observers believed the Big Three would consider occupying Germany for at least six years, possibly longer. Some quarters say the occupation must endure for at least a quarter of a century to teach Germans that war does not pay.

Before the three leaders were the claims of France, Poland and Czechoslovakia for border annexations and there was also the possibility that some German territory might go to Holland and Belgium. Moscow evidently favors Austria as an independent nation.

The provisional, Soviet-sponsored Polish Government now sitting in Warsaw has staked a claim to East Prussia and additional German territory east of the Oder River. France may claim all Germany west of the Rhine. Some quarters expressed belief it was likely that southern Schleswig and North Frisia would be awarded to Denmark as a move to internationalize the Kiel Canal.

Industrial Control Also Up

The problem of controlling Germany after the war includes the supervision of German industrial districts to prevent rearmament. Certain United States proposals made to the European Advisory Commission last December are understood to provide for the "complete and ruthless" abolition of German war industries. These proposals called for wiping out the German aviation industry and control of German industries so they could not dominate European economy.

The European Advisory Commission has made available to the Big Three plans for controlling German finance both at home and abroad.

Nazis Say Tokyo Fears Results of Big 3 Meeting

Report Belief Russia Might Enter War in Pacific

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP).—The Berlin radio reported today that there was fear in Tokyo that Russia may enter the war against Japan as a result of the Big Three conference now generally believed to be in session.

"Undoubtedly the problem of common prosecution of the war against Japan is on the agenda of the Big Three, wrote the Japanese commentator of the newspaper "Asahi," as quoted by the German Transocean news agency. "Both Japan and the western powers are asking themselves what is Russia's position regarding the war against Japan since the war against Germany has entered its decisive phase.

"Just as in the war against Germany, a decision also must be reached in the war against Japan. For this reason we must keep our attention especially focused on this point today more than ever before."

Quoting German Foreign Office circles Transocean said there were indications that the Big Three Conference now was in session and was being held on a warship in the Black Sea or in a Black Sea port. German radio propagandists have stepped up their campaign for last-ditch resistance.

The Berlin radio warned the German people that they could expect from President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin a new appeal "to desert their present leaders" and surrender.

"But this time the Germans will not be taken in by this childish device," the broadcast said. "There is only one slogan — unconditional fighting."

"Annihilation Plans"

Seeking to stir up German fears of surrender, the Berlin radio quoted an officially inspired article appearing in all German newspapers to the effect that Premier Stalin would demand the services of 4,000,000 Germans to repair war damage in Russia.

"You may be sure the demand will soon be raised to 10,000,000," the article added.

"One can see that the annihilation plans of our enemies are aimed at forcing the German people at starvation level into a life of suffering and without joy for decades if not centuries after the war," the article said.

HEAVIES BOMB REGENSBURG

German Radio Reports Planes Heading For Berlin

London, *Tuesday*, Feb. 6 (AP)—The German radio warned early today that a strong force of Allied bombers was heading in the general direction of Berlin.

Allied heavy bombers based in Britain were grounded yesterday by inclement weather, but Italian-based United States 15th Air Force heavyweights blasted oil targets at Regensburg, 65 miles northeast of Munich.

Medium bombers from Italy joined the attack, sending bombs down on many points of the Brenner Pass between Italy and Germany.

These blows fell as fires still smouldered from night raids on western Germany by several hundred RAF heavy bombers, and flights of Mosquitos.

Results Not Observed

The 15th Air Force heavy bombers loosed their cargos by instrument in the overcast and were unable to observe results. Escorting Mustangs and Lightnings were unchallenged by the German Air Force but reported intense anti-aircraft fire.

The railway center of Bonn, Rhineland city supplying the Western front, and other industrial and communications targets in the Ruhr Valley were the targets of the Sunday night attacks.

There was no confirmation of a Berlin report that the Reich capital—with many rail lines to the Eastern front already cut by Saturday's raid—again had been struck.

Planes Reported Over Austria

London, Feb. 5 (AP)—Several hundred RAF heavy bombers smashed the railway center of Bonn in western Germany last night and the German radio reported today that American raiders were thundering over Austria in continuation of the Allied air offensive.

Other industrial and communications targets in the Ruhr Valley were attacked last night in conjunction with the assault upon Bonn, with both heavies and Mosquito bombers participating.

Rail Lines Cut

There was no confirmation, however, of a German report that Berlin—target of a record-breaking assault by 1,000 United States flying Fortresses Saturday—had again been hit.

Reports filtering through from Berlin via neutral sources indicated that the Saturday raid had cut many vital rail lines feeding the Eastern front, in addition to laying waste an area of two square miles in the heart of the city.

Last night's raiders split into five separate fleets over the Continent, striking also at the Nordstern and Osterfeld benzol plants and at factory districts in Hannover and Dortmund.

Five Bombers Downed

No fighter opposition was encountered, but five bombers were downed by flak.

Bonn, on the left bank of the Rhine and on the main line from Cologne to southern Germany, has one of the largest marshaling yards of the western Reich. The Air Ministry said that although it had been bombed before, the enemy repaired some of the damage and was moving considerable amounts of troops and supplies through Bonn.

Meanwhile, neutral correspondents telling of Saturday's devastating raid on Berlin said the city was burning furiously.

Photographic interpretation of the 1,000 Fortress attack disclosed crushing blows on at least five railway stations and several military and Government offices. The Templehof Airdrome and the central gas works were damaged severely.

The German Air Ministry received eight direct hits and other Government headquarters, including the Reich Chancellory, the Ministry of Propaganda and Gestapo headquarters were smothered under eighteen concentrations of high explosives.

Weather Forecasts Helped Raid

London, Feb. 5 (AP)—One 41-minute weather forecasts permitted United States heavy bombers in the record raid on Berlin Saturday to win a race between two severe weather fronts which threatened to blot out the German capital and seal off the planes' home fields.

The precise timetable called for the first of the 1,000 bombers to arrive over Berlin at 10.58 A.M. The first bombs went down at 11.02. Gales were forecast so accurately that the bombardiers aimed visually through the breaks in the remaining clouds after the storm had passed over.

KEEPS ROLLING ON, PLANE OR NO PLANE

London, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—Sergt. Herbert Guild of the Bronx, New York city, said today that after what he had been through even going over Niagara Falls in a barrel would not seem like much of a thrill. It happened when his plane was returning to its British base from Germany. As the pilot dipped the Flying Fortress down through the fog for a landing guide, a tail gunner suddenly discovered that he no longer was among those present.

"The turret—my little feathered nest—had broken off from the rest of the plane," he said. "I was being banged around inside it as it bounced along a couple of hundred feet over a rocky pasture.

"Finally it stopped against some bushes. I felt myself. I was all there. The same chunk of guy that was there before. Of course, my shoulder hurt, but it was only dislocated, and I had a couple of bruises.

"I couldn't find the plane anywhere. It wasn't until later that I learned what happened to it after it unlinked me like a train does a caboose. That Fort flew on 100 more miles without me and the tail section which had snapped off."

He said that the pilot, Lieut. Lawrence de Lancey of Corvallis, Ore., finally landed the plane on one wheel without hurting any of the crew. Lieut. de Lancey won the Silver Star last October when he flew a noseless bomber home from Cologne after a direct flak hit had sheared off the front of the plane, killing the bombardier.

Lebanon And Syria Seek Complete Independence

London, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Governments of Lebanon and Syria, calling on Gen. Charles de Gaulle to end the remaining limitations on their independence from France, declared tonight they could not permit France or any other power to hold a "preponderent position" in the Levant.

Camille Chamoun, Lebanese Minister to Britain, said in a statement on behalf of his own Government and Syria that the Levant wanted "complete freedom" and would not commit itself to any treaty "which may act as a barrier to the entire collaboration of the Arab states."

Feeling against France was reported running high in the two countries.

De Gaulle Sets Forth France's Three War Aims

Paris, Feb. 5 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle put forth three major demands for peace today, declared France was determined to secure their fulfillment in her own way if necessary, and asserted that the French nation will not be bound by any inter-Allied decisions unless it has an equal voice in framing them.

In a radio fireside chat which probably coincide with the Anglo-American-Soviet meeting, the chief of the French Provisional Government set forth these demands which he said were essential war aims of the French nation:

Firstly, that the territories on the left bank of the Rhine and the Ruhr basin be amputated from the future German state or states.

Secondly, that French troops be stationed along the entire length of the Rhine.

Thirdly, assurance of independence for Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and the Balkan states "in friendship with the nations which will have to carry the principal burden of maintaining the peace of Europe."

De Gaulle did not specify which nations would carry most of this burden, but he obviously was referring to France and Russia.

Allies Show Understanding

Commenting on the exclusion of France from the Big Three conference, De Gaulle said the Allies had "shown great comprehension" of the French request for sole occupation of the Rhineland and predicted that French troops gradually would become the predominant element in the occupation of the Reich.

He added that France naturally could not guarantee the security of Europe alone.

"For that we need alliances," he said, explaining that this was the reason he had signed a twenty-year pact with Russia and his reason for seeking a similar agreement with Great Britain.

Seeks Pacts With Neighbors

France also intends to negotiate pacts of mutual security and economic co-operation with Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, and in time to resume good relations with "renovated Italy," de Gaulle said. He omitted Spain from his list of French neighbor countries.

Finally, de Gaulle asserted that France would be ready—after the battles of Europe and the Far East are finished and France has recovered all her territories—to participate in "studies and negotiations from which no doubt will emerge a world organization to maintain peace."

Regarding this world organization, the French leader said it "will include the United States of America at its nead and will promise to each state a supreme guarantee of its life and development in human society."

"We Will Not Conform"

"Nor will we accept," de Gaulle continued, "anything which does not conform to objectives which we have drawn to guard against German aggression either against ourselves or against any other state to which we are allied."

Stressing that decisions regarding Germany are matters of "life and death" for France, de Gaulle asserted that "many men consider it quite strange that the chiefs of the three other great powers seem to be trying to determine the manner of bringing the war to an end and decide the regulations which will follow its conclusion without France being consulted."

He added, however, that the nation need not feel alarmed over this, and, calling for a greater French effort to beat Germany, predicted that within three months the French Army would be "double what it was in December, 1944."

Lists French Part In War

Regarding the actual conduct of the war, de Gaulle said French troops had been placed under an inter-Allied command similar to Marshal Foch's in the last war with an opportunity to present French views concerning general strategy whenever the occasion arose. He said this came about recently, and, in this, obviously referred to the Allied decision to defend Alsace.

"I must add that in this connec-

Text of Gen. de Gaulle's Broadcast

The text of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's speech, recorded and translated by the Federal Communications Commission, follows:

In this supreme hour of struggle, as in the peace that will follow, the rights and duties of France are in the front rank of all rights and duties.

In order that the enemy's resistance in the depths of German territory may be reduced from the western front, the efforts of France is clearly necessary despite all that her power may have temporarily suffered. It was thus in 1939, for it was by accepting all risks together with Great Britain that we gained for the whole world what enabled the others to see clearly and to prepare themselves.

It was thus again in November, 1942, when our African army, rousing itself from the lethargy of the so-called armistice, covered —with rusty arms but intact valor —the arrival of the American, British and Free French forces on a terrain where the enemy was well to the fore. It was the same later during the campaign that brought the Allies' armies from Naples to Florence and in which the French Expeditionary Corps played a capital role.

It was thus during the Battle of France, up to and including the victory that is being completed in Alsace struggle in the course of which, out of 825,000 Germans captured by the Allies since June 6, 1944, 210,000 were taken by the French: i.e., 120,000 by the First Army, more than 50,000 by the Second Armored Division alone, operating with one or another of the American armies, and 40,000 by the French Forces of the Interior.

Predicts Doubled Army

The effort of France will be of still greater relative importance tomorrow, since in three months we shall have twice as many men in the line as we had in December. Let us add that our ports, our railroads, our airfields have been the backbone of the common battle. As for the occupation of the whole of German territories—which will necessarily follow the hostilities—it is clear that the French Army will become little by little the dominant element in the west.

Whatever may be the length and the ups and downs of this war, it is superfluous to affirm that the settlements that emerge from it will be of vital importance to France.

For more than one and a half centuries our country has never ceased to be weakened in comparison to other countries, in as much as she has had to support gigantic wars that cost her a much higher total than any other people in the world. Naturally, her political stability, her economic and demographic development, her social progress—above all, the bond among citizens that is the condition of this stability, of this development, this progress —were thereby seriously compromised.

Our national life, inside and outside the country, has gone from upheaval to upheaval for generations, and each of these upheavals has been more ruinous than the preceding one. This time, France has literally just missed dying as a free nation, and the sources of her activity have been cruelly wounded. The rest of the world, and above all the peoples of Europe, have greatly suffered from her weakness; for it is a sort of law that no one is safe when France is in trouble.

Germany Called Main Peril

Now the cause of all our trials has always been Germany, favored by errors and illusions. That is to say, not only the future but the very life of France depends on what is done to the beaten Germans.

We know that many people consider it rather strange that, at this stage of the struggle, the heads of the three other great powers should appear to settle the manner in which this war is to be concluded, and the conditions governing its conclusion, without France. On this point, I assure the nation that it may await without alarm the development of events.

As far as the conduct of the war is concerned, and although for the time being we have accepted the placing of our military forces under inter-Allied command—as our Allies did with Marshal Foch at the end of the last war—the Government has means of introducing into the general strategy all that is needed so that our national interests may be safeguarded for the benefit of all and, above all, so that the best possible use may be made of our forces, as was already done on one recent occasion in particular. I hasten to add that in this connection a comprehension has been met on the part of the inter-Allied high command that will stand out in history.

As for the arrangement of the future peace or any other arrangement that would concern it, we have informed our Allies and we have said publicly that France would of course be bound by absolutely nothing that she had not had the opportunity to discuss and approve on the same ground as the others. A fortiori, she will accept only what conforms to the aims that she has set for herself in order to insure that no aggression by Germany will be possible in the future—either against herself or against any state with which she is or would be allied.

Summarizes Aims

I can state once more that the definite presence of a French force from one end of the Rhine to the other; the separation of the territories of the left bank of the river and of the Ruhr Basin from what will be the German state or states; the independence of the Polish, Czechoslovak, Austrian and Balkan nations in friendship with each of the nations that will have to bear the principal weight of maintaining peace in Europe—these are the conditions that France considers essential. We are extremely desirous that they shall be considered equally so by all our allies.

We are not disturbed about the possibility that we shall have to carry out most of them, since there are 106,000,000 of us, living closely assembled under the French flag in the immediate neighborhood of what interests us most directly. Naturally, we do not have the presumption to believe that we alone could insure the security of Europe. We must have alliances. It is for that purpose that we have concluded a great and good alliance with strong and courageous Soviet Russia.

It is for that purpose that we are desirous of signing one some day with brave old England, as soon as she may be willing to agree to what is vital for us concerning Germany, and as soon as we may succeed in eliminating among ourselves certain traces of an outmoded rivalry in certain points, traces to which our temporary misfortunes have given—and are still giving—an opportunity to show themselves. We count on being able to establish with each of our neighbors—the Belgians, the Luxembourgers, the Netherlanders—practical agreements for mutual security and economic cooperation. We hope that time is still kind to those who know how to use it and we hope in the future to resume good relations with a renewed Italy.

Sees U. S. Leading in Security

Finally, we shall be ready, when—after the battles of Europe and the Far East have been decided—we shall have recovered full liberty of action and all our territories, to take part gladly in the great studies and negotiations from which there will undoubtedly come a world peace organization. This will include the United States of America in the first rank and will promise every state the supreme guarantee of its life and development in human society.

Such is France's immediate plan for war and peace. Circumstances tend to be such that in order to realize it we have only to be willing and to act accordingly. In achieving this purpose we shall create for our country general conditions of dignity, strength and security, which she has lacked for so long and which the failure to recognize reality prevented us from obtaining after the great victories of 1918 and for the lack of which we have lived in an atmosphere of discontent, uncertainty and threats, which are contrary to our renovation. Conversely, without an inner renovation corresponding to our return to the first rank among nations, we should try in vain on this supreme occasion to succeed in placing our country in the best imaginable conditions among the other states, or to aid in building the finest possible structure for world cooperation, for we should have built nothing but illusion.

Now, we must make an enormous effort to raise ourselves to the rank where we wish to be. For the moment, it is quite true that the demands, the tests and the ruins of war are limiting us within this framework of ideas to the most pressing needs; that is, simply to make every effort to stay alive. But, as the sun of victory rises on the horizon, the nation is discovering the future and is wondering about the route that she must follow to rebuild and develop herself politically, economically, socially, demographically, morally.

I shall explain on a later occasion what the doctrine and action of the Government are in this matter. Everyone knows, in fact, that there must be in them, as for strength in foreign relations, a coherent ensemble of which no part would have any value without being one entity with the others. As for the inner strength, it can be nowhere but in the national will, for everything is linked with the life of a nation And greatness is not divided.

French View Understood

London, Feb. 5 (AP)—Gen. de Gaulle in a broadcast on the Paris radio tonight said the Allies had "shown great comprehension" of the French request for sole occupation of Germany's Rhineland. He predicted that French troops gradually would become the predominant element in the occupation of Germany.

To Register Parisian Men

PARIS, Feb. 5 (AP)—Lieutenant General Joseph Pierre Koenig, Military Governor of Paris, today ordered all males between eighteen and forty-eight years old to register before March 20 for possible induction into the French armed forces.

Herriot Reported In Good Condition

Lyon, France, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—An investigation by the International Red Cross has shown that the French leader Edouard Herriot was in good health in a German detention camp, the Mayor's office reported today.

14 Men Plead Guilty In Train-Looting Cases

Paris, Feb. 5 (AP)—Two United States Army courts-martial heard the guilty pleas of 14 enlisted men and sentenced them to terms ranging from five to ten years today in the swiftest session held since the opening of the railway battalion train-looting cases.

The defendants admitted they had disposed wrongfully of cigarettes, coffee, tobacco and other army supplies and asked the court for clemency and another chance to serve as soldiers.

The trial of a second officer charged with being involved in the supply lines thefts is scheduled to open tomorrow. The trial dates for four other officers against whom charges have been filed have not yet been set.

14 MORE SENTENCED

Enlisted Men Pleaded Guilty to Selling U. S. Property

PARIS, Feb. 5 (AP)—Sentences ranging from five to ten years' imprisonment were imposed by courts-martial today on fourteen enlisted men of the 716th and 724th Railway Operating Battalions after all pleaded guilty to charges of wrongfully disposing of Government property.

They were accused of pilfering coffee, tobacco, cigarettes and other Army rations from supply trains and selling them in the black market. Those convicted were:

Pvt. Walter L. Poole, Pfc. Arthur Danley, Pvt. Kenneth E. Kuhn, T/4 Beano E. Cass, Pvt. J. L. Stephens, T/4 Kenneth L. Shields and Pfc. Roy W. Thomas, all of the 724th.

Sgt. Maryl J. Marker, Pvt. Julius T. Massey, T/4 Clarence R. Walker, T/4 Donovan P. Beale, Pfc. Mike Bruzina Jr., Pfc. Ben V. Gibson and Pvt. Roy G. Ambrose, all of the 716th.

Yanks Retake Gallicano

Rome, Feb. 5 (AP)—Fifth Army troops have reoccupied Gallicano in the Serchio Valley area on the Italian west coast against only slight enemy opposition, Allied headquarters announced today.

Other advances were made along the Serchio River, regaining ground lost in December when the Nazis launched a short-lived offensive in the direction of Lucca.

In the central front area south and southeast of Bologna strong 5th Army raiding patrols ran into considerable German resistance. Casualties were suffered on both sides, and a number of Germans were captured.

The Mediterranean Allied Tactical Air Force yesterday continued the assault on enemy communications in northern Italy, with concentrated attacks on bridges and transport.

Rome, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—American Fifteenth Air Force Flying Fortresses and Liberators blasted oil targets at Regensburg, sixty-five miles northeast of Munich, today while large forces of medium bombers dumped tons of bombs on many points of the Brenner Pass line between Italy and Germany.

Party Leader Seized in Rome

ROME, Feb. 5 (AP)—Umberto Salvarezza, secretary of the "proletarian union" party, was arrested today on a warrant issued by the high commissioner for punishment of fascist crimes. The party has been criticized by the Roman press as an armed organization with a fascist background and subversive tendencies.

Antwerp Dock Strike Is Reported Settled

Brussels, Feb. 5 (AP)—A dock strike in Antwerp was reported today to have ended, removing one of the many problems with which Premier Hubert Pierlot must deal in a stand-or-fall oration before the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow.

Pierlot seeks a vote of confidence. The Socialist executive committee has demanded his ouster and directed five Socialist ministers in his Cabinet to resign.

FIFTH ARMY TROOPS SEIZE GALLICANO

ROME, Feb. 5 — (AP) Fifth army forces recaptured Gallicano and other ground about 15 miles north of Lucca lost to the Germans in December, but the Germans still were holding tightly today to their defense arc below Bologna.

Even small scale activities were hampered by rain and mist which settled over the mountains and reduced visibility. Snow is still waist deep in some of the mountain sector.

On the Eighth army front, patrols again were very active.

U. S. 15th air force heavy bombers hit oil targets at Regensburg, 6 miles northeast of Munich, today and fleets of medium bombers hurled tons of bombs on the Brenner Pass rail line between Italy and Germany.

The Brenner Pass line also was heavily hit Sunday during 1,100 sorties largely against communications in northern Italy. Sunday's operations cost 10 planes.

30.24 - 22715

Italy Cartoon Irks Yanks

Rome, Feb. 5 (AP)—The army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* editorially rebuked today a Rome weekly which published a cartoon showing an American Negro soldier wearing shiny combat boots surrounded by Italians barefoot or with battered sandals.

The Negro was represented as saying: "And to think that I, who am not used to them, am forced to wear them."

Stars and Stripes said the cartoon published in *Pettirosso*, a subsidiary of the Socialist daily *Avanti*, was "offensive and shocking to Americans." The editorial added:

"The thousands of Negro soldiers in Italy are citizens of the United States. Many of them are living in the cold and discomfort of the Italian front and some are being wounded and killed.

"The Negro soldier is fighting, like all other Americans, against Fascism and Nazism and for a peaceful, democratic world. He is fighting and dying to help liberate the rest of Italy.

"The American Negro is not a stranger to shoes, literacy or ideas of democracy. If Italians don't have shoes it is certainly not because any Allied soldier has them."

AMERICAN EDITORS WILL CALL ON POPE

Rome, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—A committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, studying the basis for post-war worldwide freedom of the press, will meet tomorrow with newspaper editors of Rome to learn their attitude. The committeemen are Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of the Columbia University School of Journalism, and Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution.

The committeemen have a scheduled private audience with Pope Pius XII, probably tomorrow. They emphasized that they were dealing only with the post-war prospects of a free press and free exchange of information among peoples, when correspondents turned to a discussion of recent cases of press control in Italy, notably the suppression of an Italian weekly which had published the text of a Mussolini speech.

"We must avoid becoming involved in any local situation now prevailing, "Mr. Forrest said; "We don't see that it is our job to get mixed up in the current situation anywhere we go." Mr. McGill was a silent participant at the press conference because of a throat ailment so severe that doctors ordered him to refrain from talking. All three committeemen had colds contracted in long, chilled airplane rides and in unheated hotels in France and Italy.

City Of Mannheim Reported In Ruins

Stockholm, Feb. 5 (AP)—Julius Hagander, Swedish consul who has just returned from Germany, was quoted in an interview in *Svenska Dagbladet* today as saying that the Rhine city of Mannheim was virtually destroyed, but that 100,000 of its normal 300,000 population still live there.

Electric light, gas and water systems no longer function, but communal kitchens make it possible for people to continue to live in cellars, he added.

Hagander, who traveled by train through Germany, said Freiburg, in the southwest tip of Germany, was also virtually leveled, but that Dresden and Heidelberg had suffered only unimportant damage thus far.

POLES TO ANNEX LAND ALONG ODER

Luce

WARSAW, Feb. 2—(AP) (Delayed) Boleslaw Bierut, president of the Soviet-sponsored Polish National council, announced from the cold ruins of this blasted capital today that the new Poland would include land along the German Oder and in East Prussia and that Polish civil administrators were being sent to those regions.

"There will be Polish administration on what we regard as Polish soil, regardless of opinions to be expressed in international conferences," Beirut said. "We've seen the attitude of the major powers. We don't think anyone will interfere with us."

A representative of the Warsaw provisional government already has arrived at Oppeln in Silesia and others will proceed to other points, including East Prussia, "as soon as military conditions permit," Beirut said.

Beirut said the distribution of the Lithuanian and Polish population of East Prussia will determine the new frontier there, intimating that the northern section of East Prussia, including Konigsberg, probably would lie within the border of the Lithuanian Soviet Republic and the remainder within Poland. He said the question of the Teschen area taken from Czechoslovakia by the pre-war Polish government under the Munich agreement of 1938 would be settled in "friendly negotiations."

Beirut spoke of the future Poland in the center of one of the war's most devastated cities. The council President himself said that more than a year would be needed just to clear away Warsaw's debris and many years would be needed for reconstruction.

City Mounds Of Debris

On all sides are charred and ruined buildings, great mounds of debris. Three of the city's greatest boulevards—Jerozolimska, Marszalowska and Nowy Swiat—are lined with heaps of manonry. The central railway station is a pile of twisted steel. Of the Government ministry buildings only the Ministry of Education escaped with slight damage. It had been Gestapo headquarters.

Warsaw survivors tell of the ghastly efficiency of the Germans in their effort to wipe out the capital. Section by section, the city was knocked down by bombardment, artillery and fire.

Only places needed to shelter the garrison troops were spared. Several thousand civilians are living in the city, making homes under anything that provides a roof. Others live in the surrounding countryside, coming into the city daily to scavenge for furniture and clothing.

Chief Buildings Demolished

The opera house and the town hall are in ruins. In Palace Square, the bronze statue of the Seventeenth-Century King Zygmunt sprawls on the ground. The Royal Palace and St. John's Cathedral are completely wrecked. The Fukier wine tavern, famous for centuries, is ruined.

The panorama of destruction seems endless; street after street of blackened walls, debris, sidewalks lined with graves marked by crude wooden crosses. Government ministry after ministry, church after church, block after block of shops and office buildings all have been razed by fire or smashed by bomb and shell.

Poles To Take Control Of East Prussia, Silesia

Warsaw, Feb. 2 [AP—Delayed]. Boleslaw Bierut, president of the Polish National Council, announced at a press conference today that Poland is immediately assuming control of civil administration in German Silesia and East Prussia.

A representative of the Warsaw Provisional Government has already arrived at Oppeln, first large city on the Oder to be occupied by the Red Army in its drive through Silesia, he disclosed.

Similar steps to organize civil affairs will be taken elsewhere in Silesia, including Breslau, and in East Prussia "as soon as military conditions permit," Bierut said.

Expect No Interference

"There will be Polish administration on what we regard as Polish soil, regardless of opinions to be expressed in international conferences," he asserted. "We've seen the attitude of the major powers. We don't think anyone will interfere with us."

He added that the question of the Teschen area, the rich coal-mining district annexed by Poland from Czechoslovakia in 1939, will be taken up in "friendly negotiations."

Will Expand Along Oder

Bierut made it plain that his Government would complete Poland's expansion along the Oder from its mouth to southern Brandenburg, and along the Neisse where it flows into the Oder some 30 miles south of Frankfurt to the foot of the Sudeten Mountains.

In East Prussia "the distribution of Lithuanian and Polish populations there will determine the frontier," he said.

He intimated that the northern section of East Prussia, including Konigsberg, would probably lie within the borders of the Lithuanian Soviet Republic while the remainder would be taken by Poland.

"The Germans grabbed Polish lands in East Prussia although they had been Polish for centuries," he said. "These must be returned to Poland. Our administrators will go there when the fighting is concluded."

Undismayed By Task

Premier Edward B. Osubka-Morawski, who also attended the press conference, said that at his last meeting with Prime Minister Churchill in Moscow, "I asked him about support of Poland's policy regarding East Prussia and he replied it was 'obvious.'"

Bierut, who had moved the provisional government from Lublin to the Warsaw metropolitan area within the previous 24 hours, seemed undismayed by the enormity of the reconstruction task facing Poland.

Pleased by Czechoslovakia's recognition, he commented "We can only express the wish that America and Britain will recognize us."

Bierut asserted it is "utopian" to speak of rebuilding Warsaw in the near future with 150,000 German prisoners of war.

Will Need "Many Years"

"Just to clear away the debris will require more than a year and reconstruction itself will continue many years. Since Warsaw is one of Europe's greatest cities of culture and tradition, it would be appropirate if other cultural nations participated in the reconstruction."

He declared flatly that there is "no basis for rapproachment between the Polish Exile Government in London and the Warsaw Government now, or in the future."

240,000 JEWS KILLED IN LODZ

130,000 Nazis Captured There Lived As Master Race

Luce

Lodz, Poland, Feb. 3 [AP—Delayed]—Gray, dingy Lodz, whose 2,500,000 textile spindles earned it the title of the "Polish Manchester" before the war, today mirrors a host of economic and political problems facing Poland in the peace to come.

Of nearly 6,000,000 Poles still chained to forced labor in Germany, Lodz contributed its full share.

In Hitler's staggering five-year program of exterminating Jews the Lodz ghetto was reduced from a population of 250,000 to a mere 8,077.

A thousand German prisoners averted their faces today when marched past the barbed-wire fence around the ghetto, now silent and deserted.

Swaggerers

Of the city's present 500,000 inhabitants, 130,000 are a mixture of German-born and Polish-born Teutons who swaggeringly lived the life of Herrenvolk among the subject Polish race so long as the black and red flag of the Third Reich flew.

Now their Nazi food ration cards are valueless and whether they will be shipped to Germany after capitulation or be allowed to remain in Poland is the biggest question mark hanging over their future.

More than two weeks have passed since Soviet tanks drove a few scattered detachments of the German Army from Lodz, but the Poles exclaimed: "It's still like a dream."

"Hitler Platz-Liberty Square"

"Adolf Hitler Platz" again became "Liberty Square" in the center of which are the graves of seven Red Army men, covered daily with flowers, marked with postcard pictures of the Holy Virgin and lighted with candles by devout Poles.

In Lodz, as throughout the Polish province of Wartheland which Hitler annexed to the Reich, the economic and political exploitation of Poles for five years while their resources drained into German hands left wounds that perhaps may not heal for generations.

The Polish language was forbidden in shops, factories and public gatherings. Polish schools were closed, a measure the Nazis apparently hoped would breed a race of illiterates.

Boys, Girls Drafted

Polish boys and girls of 15 were drafted into the Reich's labor service and sent away. Special taxes reduced Polish wages to 40 per cent of that received for the same work by German nationals. Racially discriminatory food cards kept Polish rations 25 to 50 per cent below German rations, even for milk for children under 2 years.

Poles under 25 were forbidden to marry.

A Nazi decree stipulated the death penalty for any Pole convicted of physically striking a German national. Arrested Poles went without legal defense.

Whole Polish villages were expropriated to provide estates for German colonists brought in from the Baltic, Bessarabia and the Ukraine.

24 Hours At Slaughter

Stiff prison sentences were imposed on hungry Polish townfolk caught smuggling in foodstuffs from friendly farmers—a crime termed "sabotage of the German building of a new Europe."

Lodz's liberation was so sudden that the German garrison failed to execute its demolition program for factories and communications. Only airport installations were burned.

While the SS (Elite Guard) troops spent more than 24 hours slaughtering 1,000 to 3,000 Polish men in a suburban prison camp, they left the Scheibler and Grohman textile mills' 225,000 spindles intact, with 65,000 yards of wood-fibred cloth for the German Army untouched.

Hilary Minc's Job

In the downtown business section, hardly one store is open yet. They had become almost entirely German-owned.

The dozen or more Catholic churches—only two of which were open to Poles during the occupation—are again being opened to all.

The man responsible for energizing Poland's economy in regained western provinces and in territories to the Oder and the Neisse rivers now is making his headquarters in Lodz. He is Hilary Minc, Minister of Industry in Warsaw's Provision Government, a member of the extreme Left-Wing Workers Party.

His immediate plans are far from left wing, however. Rather they are a mixture of state and private capitalism.

"We are taking all possible measures to revive private enterprise," he told a press conference. "Large German-owned factories are ripe for state confiscation and operation, but retail businesses will be distributed to individual Poles, co-operative societies and artisans' guilds." He forecast an unprecedented peacetime development of Polish industry.

Warsaw Is Like Skeleton, Says Writer

By Daniel De Luce

Warsaw, Feb. 2 [AP—Delayed]. Once they called Warsaw the heart of Poland. Today it is like a skeleton strewn along the Vistula River by ghouls.

Warsaw is a shocking definition of what the Germans meant by "total war."

From across the river, the city's skyline is still proud and dignified, hiding behind charred and jagged water-front walls the emptiness of a desecrated grave.

Bridges' Spans Down

Spans of the great Poniatowski and Zygmuntowska bridges hang half hidden in river ice, but you cross over boards laid upon pontoons to get to a railroad viaduct built by Army engineers.

Near the huge Banknota printing

plant, whose concrete and steel pillars are broken like match sticks. A Polish soldier has just shot a horse. Women, children and old men pulling sleds cluster around the carcass, scraping it bare with penknives.

Your truck weaves along streets lined with shattered buildings and then across a snowy clearing flanked by a long stone wall. Beyond the wall stretch acres of formless mounds covered with snow.

"This Was The Ghetto"

"This was the Ghetto," says Polish Col. Wiktor Grosz. "Look way over there—that one old building. It was the prison. It was the only thing the Gestapo left standing when the Ghetto was destroyed before Easter in 1943.

In the Ghetto 335,000 Jews once were counted.

You pass the stately opera house, gutted by fire, and the ruins of what was the Town Hall from which heroic Mayor Stefan Starzynski directed the defense of Warsaw in September, 1939, only to be sent to death or prison inside the Reich.

In the palace square, named after the official residence of the President of the Polish Republic, the bronze statute of Seventeenth Century King Zygmunt sprawls on the slushy ground.

Old Warsaw Described

Off to the left are the tightly packed ruins of Stara Warszawa—old Warsaw—whose tiny alleyways are clogged with barricades behind which patriots fought during most of the 63-day siege last summer.

The Royal Palace and St. John's Cathedral at the approaches to Old Warsaw rival each other in complete wreckage. In one surviving palace wing Mrs. Kazimiera Prochnik came back to live in a miserable basement room with seven other homeless refugees, four of them children. Her husband is a labor prisoner in Prussia. She melts snow or goes with a bucket to the river for water. For her bread ration she must cross the Vistula daily to Praga.

Couldn't Bear To Leave

Why did she come back? "My husband was the palace caretaker for eighteen years and I couldn't bear to leave," she said.

Stare Miasto—old city—where princes and rich merchants lived regally before the United States was born, is a quadrangle of desolation. The Fukier wine tavern, famous for 400 years, is a tottering ruin.

Grosz, peacetime writer and editor, left Warsaw in September, 1939, not to return until today. He looks incredulously at his city.

Destruction Seems Endless

The panorama of destruction seems endless; street after street of blackened walls, piles of debris, sidewalks lined with graves marked by crude wooden crosses. Government ministry after ministry, church after church, block after block of shops and office buildings all have been razed by fire or smashed by bomb and shell.

The central railway station is a maze of twisted steel. The Hotel Europejski has only two walls left. The university is littered like a battlefield.

What were Wilson and Hoover squares now resemble the remains of an extinguished inferno. Three of Warsaw's greatest boulevards, Jerozolimska, Marszalkowska and Nowy Swiat, are flanked with wreckage from end to end.

Few Buildings Escape

Few important buildings escaped major damage as the enraged German Army systematically laid waste to Poland's capital from August to December. One was the Hotel Polonia, used as a German military headquarters. Another was the National Museum, where a Nazi battalion was stationed until the final retreat.

The museum's director, Stanislaw Lorentz, tells how he begged the Germans to spare his life's work and how Polish Army sappers working at top speed removed demolition charges which would have destroyed the handsome building even after Warsaw was freed.

Museum Looted By Nazis

The museum was methodically looted but crates of paintings, antique furniture and other art treasures were left behind nevertheless.

Of all government ministries only the Ministry of Education was damaged only slightly. It was a Gestapo center in the years of Nazi rule.

After a six-hour trek back and forth across the man-made wilderness you are left with the impression that if four or five per cent of Warsaw can be made habitable in the next few months it will be a miracle.

Tell Of Ghastly Efficiency

Survivors of the Warsaw uprising tell of calculated ghastly efficiency on the part of the German high command to wipe out the capital that dared to rebel. Section by section the city was submitted to bombardment and fire.

Several thousand civilians have crept back into the city, moving into anything providing a roof over their heads. Thousands tramp into Warsaw daily, scavenging among the ruins for bits of furniture, bedding and clothing with which to make homes in the countryside.

Just to clear away the wreckage will be a gigantic task of many months.

British Fleet Hits Jap Oil Supply

Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 5 (AP) — A powerful British East Indies naval force which included the carriers Illustrious, Victorious, Indomitable and Indefatigable has struck "the most damaging blow" at Japanese oil supplies with attacks on southern Sumatra, Southeast Asia headquarters announced today.

The first attack by carrier-borne planes was made on the refinery at Palembang on January 25, a special communiqué said.

The second attack, against Pelembang refinery, was made four days later, on January 29.

Japs Lose Many Planes

The Japanese heavily defended the installations with fighter planes from several airfields, an inner and an outer ring of anti-aircraft batteries and a balloon barrage, and in the widespread fights of the first day 13 enemy fighters were shot down and 34 more destroyed on near-by airfields, the communiqué said.

Eight more were shot down on the second day and four others destroyed on the ground.

Six more enemy planes were shot down in the course of attacks on the battlefleet, bringing the total in two days to 64.

British Lose 12

"Our total losses of aircraft in these operations involving, one of the largest forces yet used by the East Indies fleet were fifteen," the announcement added.

In addition to the aircraft carriers, some of which were veterans of the war in the European and Mediterranean theaters, it was disclosed that the battleship King George V and the warships Argonaut, Black Prince, Euryalus, Grenville, Kempenfelt and Ursa are now in the East Indies fleet and participated in the action.

None of the ships was damaged in the operations, it was stated.

Damage To Refineries

Numerous direct hits were scored on the refineries, the communiqué said, and photographs showed many of them afterward were burnt out by oil fires from near-by reservoirs.

The fleet was under the command of Rear Admiral Sir Philip Vian, a hero of numerous engagements in the Mediterranean and in the Sicilian invasion.

All the carriers, built from 1939 to 1942, were of the 23,000-ton class.

The Argonaut, Black Prince and Euryalus are new 5,450-ton cruisers. The Grenville, Kempenfelt and Ursa are destroyers.

British Carrier Planes Raid Japs' Sumatra Oil Centers

Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 5 (AP)—Carrier-based aircraft of a British East Indies naval force have struck "the most damaging blow at Japanese oil supplies with attacks at Palembang in southern Sumatra, Southeast Asia Headquarters announced today.

The announcement said 64 enemy planes were destroyed in two days and added: "Our total losses of aircraft in these operations involving one of the largest forces yet used by the East Indies Fleet were fifteen." None of the British ships was damaged in the operations, it was stated.

23,000-Ton Attack

Rear Admiral Sir Philip Vian, a hero of numerous engagements in the Mediterranean and the Sicilian invasion, commanded the British fleet which included the carriers Illustrious, Victorious, Indomitable and Indefatigable, all of the 23,000-ton class.

Other British ships participating were the battleship King George V, the new 5,450-ton cruisers Argonaut, Black Prince and the Euryalus and the destroyers Greenville, Kempenfelt and Ursa. Some of these ships were veterans of the European and Mediterranean war theaters.

Meet Fighter Planes

Carrier-borne planes made the first attack againsto a refinery at Palembang on January 25 and hit a second refinery there four days later. Fighter aircraft from several airfields, an inner andouter ring of antiaircraft batteries and a balloon barrage were employed by the Japanese in defense.

Of the enemy planes destroyed, six were downed in attacks on the battlefield, the announcement said.

The British planes scored numerous direct hits on the refineries, the communiqué said, and photographs showed oil fires from nearby reservoirs added to the havoc.

Americans Capture Hill On Lashio Road

Calcutta, Feb. 5 (AP)—American troops of the Mars task force, blocking a Japanese retreat down the Lashio-Laiwing road in Burma, have killed 250 of the enemy and captured a hill west of the road and 79 miles north of Lashio, it was announced today.

Enemy troops had held strong defensive positions on the hill since the Americans had established a road block in that area.

On the west coast of Burma, charges by elements of 400 to 500 Japanese on British positions commanding the road to Taungup near Kangaw were reported. More than 900 Japanese were killed in recent fighting at Kangaw, 30 miles east of Akyab.

Lashio Block Riddles Foe

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5 (AP)—American troops of the Mars Task Force, blocking a Japanese retreat down the Lashio-Laiwing Road in Burma, have killed 250 of the enemy and captured a hill west of the road and seventy-nine miles north of Lashio, it was announced today.

Enemy troops had held strong defensive positions on the hill since the Americans had established a road block in that area.

Wolfram Center Menaced By Japs

Chungking, Feb. 5 (AP)—Japanese forces driving eastward from Kukong in Kwangtung province are advancing steadily and threaten imminent capture of the wolfram mining center of Namyung, 60 miles from Kukong, the Chinese high command announced today.

Exports of wolfram, a hardening substance used in the production of fine steel, were shipped by air to the United States from Namyung before the recent Japanese offensive split China in two. Today's announcement said Japanese troops reached the area south of Namyung on Saturday.

Loses To Both Heavy

Bitter fighting with heavy losses to both sides was reported north of Kanhsein, 230 miles north of Hong Kong in Kwangsi province. Observers here believed the Japanese would attempt to join their Namyung and Kanhsien forces with the object of embracing the entire wolfram area and creating a big protective zone east of their newly won Hengyang-Hong Kong corridor.

Farther north Chinese forces were reported to have made some progress in counterattacks from the southeast toward Chaling, Japanese stronghold 60 miles east of Hengyang.

Chinese troops were said to have repulsed a Japanese force in the mountainous region between Ichang and Pingshek in the Hunan-Kwangtung border region and to have recaptured a key position about 5 miles east of Ichang. This particular Ichang is situated a little more than 100 miles south of Hengyang.

Chinese circles here expected a cabinet crisis to develop in Tokyo as a result of the American entrance into Manila. It was regarded as the happiest coincidence that General MacArthur's troops crashed into the Philippine capital on the same day that the first supply convoy arrived at Kunming over the newly-opened Stilwell road from India.

(A dispatch from Kunming said the 113 vehicles in the convoy reaching that garlanded and flag-decorated city 1,100 miles from Ledo carried war supplies which included big guns fresh from American arsenals.

Jap Drive Perils China's Wolfram Mines

Chungking, Feb. 5 (AP) — The Japanese drive eastward from the Canton-Hankow railroad town of Kukong in Kwangtung province threatened today to engulf China's important wolfram mines.

The Japanese were nearing Namyung, famous wolfram center about 60 miles from Kukong.

Japs Peril Stilwell Road Convoy

Kunming, Feb. 5 (AP)—Japanese planes twice threatened to attack the first truck convoy from the Ledo railhead in India, which reached Kunming Sunday via the Stilwell road.

An American aircover spread over the convoy defeated the first attempt at the Burma-China border station of Wanting, where an enemy bombing and strafing would have caught a sizable assemblage of Chinese and American soldiers as well as officials attending a welcoming ceremony.

Cheering Welcome

Two days later the six-mile convoy had a "jingbow" (air-raid alarm) in the Salween gorge just before reaching the Weitung bridge. Gunners protecting the convoy unlimbered their weapons, but Japanese bombers failed to appear.

The 113 vehicle, including jeeps and weapon carriers which hauled 105-mm., 75-mm. and 37-mm. cannon fresh from American arsenals, ran a cheering gantlet of welcome in this staging center at noon.

It was a great day for the freshly garlanded and flag-decorated city 1,100 miles from Ledo.

Among the jeep drivers were several American Negro soldiers.

Iwo Jima Bombed Again.

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Forward Area, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—The heaviest fighter and anti-aircraft opposition of a fortnight was encountered Friday and Saturday nights by Army and Navy planes raiding Iwo Jima on the aerial Marianas-Tokyo route, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today in a communique.

Australian Forces Gain 20 Miles in New Britain

Make Amphibious Landing in Gazelle Peninsula Drive

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 5 (AP).—A new amphibious landing by Australian forces in New Britain has carried them twenty miles closer to Japanese concentrations in the Gazelle Peninsula, the Australian Army announced today. This was the biggest landing since the Australians struck ashore at Jacuinot Bay, on the southeast side of the island, about one hundred miles from Rabaul.

On Bougainville, where the Japanese are resisting an Australian advance to the north toward Buka passage, the Australians are in absolute control of 100 miles of the west coast of the island.

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CAPT. WADDY YOUNG MISSING ON RAID

B-29 Base, Saipan, Marianas, Jan. 9 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Capt. Walter R. (Waddy) Young, All-America football star and collegiate wrestling champion of Ponca City, Okla., failed to bring his B-29 back from today's attack on Tokyo and it is feared that he and his ten-man crew are lost to enemy action.

Also missing is the Superfortress piloted by Major Joe P. Baird of Prescott, Ariz.

Capt. Young won All-America recognition in 1938 while attending Oklahoma University. He won several collegiate wrestling championships. He played professional football for Brooklyn in 1939 and 1940 until he went into the service.

He was flying "Waddy's Wagon" and participated in the first B-29 raid on Truk, the first on Tokyo and the first on Nagoya.

In Capt. Young's crew was Second Lieut. Bernard Black whose wife lives at 84-25 Eighty-fifth avenue, Woodhaven, Queens In Major Baird's crew were Staf Sergt. Harold W. Wagner o Great Neck, L. I., and Sergt. Fede Cardinali of 131 South Edwar street, Brooklyn.

was ditched, however, on the long flight back to the Marianas but the crew was rescued.

[Twentieth Air Force headquarters in Washington said that three Japanese fighter planes were destroyed, ten probably destroyed and 29 damaged.]

This is the third raid in force against Honshu since Maj. Gen. Curtis (Iron Pants) Le May took over the ever-growing Superfortress force in the Marianas.

[An unconfirmed Tokyo broadcast today indicated that the Superfortresses were over Kobe again. The Japanese said two planes flew over the city and dropped bombs several hours apart.

[An earlier Japanese broadcast admitted Kobe wharves and port facilities were American targets yesterday. The Nipponese also admitted the loss of three interceptng planes, but claimed destruction of six B-29's and damage to at least 30.]

Japs Observing

Lieut. Robert Sucky, of Berwyn, Ill., bombardier, said the Jap fighter planes didn't seem to be pressing their attacks, but rather seemed to be observing for artillery and guiding anti-aircraft fire.

"I don't think there were more than 50 fighters up, if that many," he said. "I couldn't see the target very well but I think we raised a little hell."

Navigator Howard Shively, of Toledo, Ohio, told of having to drop his bomb bay tanks in order to get his bombs away over the target because the bomb-release apparatus failed to function.

Baltimorean In Crew

Col. John Davies, of Piedmont, Cal., leader of one of the attacking elements, said his unit came through with one of the best jobs of formation flying over the target he had seen in fifteen years in the air corps.

Tailgunner John F. Angel, of 410 Bloomsberry avenue, Baltimore, said: "One Jap pilot flying a fighter zoomed so close I could see his face. That's the closest I've even been to an honest-to-goodness Jap."

Fires Burning In Kobe After Superfort Raid

B-29 Bomber Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 5 (AP)—Returning pilots from the first Superfortress raid on Kobe, Japan, reported today that more than 34 fires were visible as they left the city.

Twelve of the large ones were burning fiercely along the western edge of the Mitsubishi heavy industries which is primarily a ship-building plant covering 10,200,000 square feet and containing eighteen main buildings.

Other fires sprang up almost immediately in the center of the city. Two others were seen in the most congested part of Japan's sixth largest city, near the waterfront.

The sizable force encountered moderate fighter opposition and moderate anti-aircraft defenses but no B-29's were lost in combat. One

Rightist Party Calls For Political Reform

Mexico City, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Rightest Opposition Party, *Accion Nacional*, voted in national assembly yesterday to "prepare the citizens" for next year's presidential elections.

The party called for political reform and for "authentic social reform," and said there has been "monopoly in government" for 30 years.

Manuel Gomez Morin was re-elected head of the group.

At War Since 1941, Ecuador Declares

Quito, Feb. 5 (AP)—Ecuador, which broke relations with the Axis powers in January, 1942, announced today that she now considers herself at war with Japan.

A communique said: "The Government is pleased to declare that Ecuador, since the date of the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, has been and is in a state of war with Japan."

The United States has been operating defense bases from Ecuadorean territory for more than two years.

Canadian Conscription Policy Receives Rebuff in By-Election

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Feb. 5—(AP) Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King's compromise conscription policy received a rebuff today when defense minister Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton was defeated by 1,305 votes in his bid to represent the Grey North constituency in Parliament.

Final results in the Grey North by-election gave Garfield Case, conservative candidate of the official opposition to King's government, 7,338 votes to McNaughton's 6,033. The candidate of the Cooperative Commonwealth federation, Air Vice Marshal A. Earl Godfrey, ran a poor third with 3,136 votes.

All Canada was studying the balloting tonight for its bearing on the Dominion's immediate political future. The Prime Minister's policy on conscription had been made the prime issue in the campaign in which McNaughton sought the seat in Commons, necessary if he was to continue to hold his post in the government.

An early dissolution of Parliament with a general election sometime in April or May is expected.

The government policy resulted in drafting limited numbers of Canada's conscripted home army for overseas duty. This policy was a compromise between the desires of anti-conscriptionist French-speaking Canada, opposed to any form of conscription, and those of a large section of the rest of the country favoring all-out conscription.

The Prime Minister issued a 300-word statement at Ottawa saying the outcome of the election "raises immediately the question as to whether or not any useful purpose can be served by having another session of Parliament before a general election."

"As everyone is aware, I have sought all along to avoid a general election while our men are fighting at the front," he said.

"The by-election has, however, raised the question of whether by their attitude in the present campaign the parties which have offered opposition to the government in the by-election have not created and fostered the very circumstances which make a general election inevitable and this at what may well prove to be the most critical of all stages of the war.

"To this aspect of the situation the government will give immediate and close attention."

King said the returns made it apparent that General McNaughton would have been elected if he had had more time to campaign instead of being restricted by his duties as defense minister.

McNaughton himself asserted in a broadcast that "the forces of Tory reaction have won the first skirmish in the great battle which must now be joined."

Case, 45-year-old insurance agent, commented that he did not look upon his victory as a personal one, but rather as one of my people.... and the boys overseas."

As a result of the by-election Prime Minister King is expected to dissolve Parliament shortly without another session, in which event Case will have been elected to a seat he can never take.

As another result of the voting, King is expected to delay the date of a general election, which he may set at his discretion, until events abroad or at home promise a more favorable showing for his liberal party.

Severe Blow To King

The showing of the CCF, aided by Canada's Political Action Committee, counterpart of the PAC in the United States, was weaker than had been generally expected. In the 1943 provincial elections they polled 3,777 votes in this constituency, against the Liberals' 5,400 and the Conservatives' 5,158.

The Canadian PAC was making its first campaign effort, directed chiefly among the 1,400 union members in small Owen Sound factories.

In electing Case the voters choice the only local candidate among the three, General McNaughton and Air Vice Marshal Godfrey residing in other Ontario constituencies. Case based much of his platform on this fact, although he alone with other speakers of his party made the Government's manpower policy the main issue.

In Ottawa, the Federal capital, General McNaughton's defeat was regarded as a severe blow to the King Government's prestige.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Feb. 5, 1941.—Japanese troops occupy Shayuchung and Tamshui, northeast of Hongkong. Wendell Willkie leaves England for Lisbon.

SEN. VANDENBERG PROPOSES TREATY TO INSURE PEACE

DETROIT, Feb. 5—(AP) Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), urging his plan for an immediate treaty against future Axis aggression, declared tonight it would help cure the differences now dividing the Allies.

Attributing those differences to one-nation actions affecting the interests of all, he said such moves are being made by Allies in fear of the Axis of the future and ignorance of where their friends—particularly the United States—will stand.

Keep Axis Disarmed

"Unless and until they know that they can depend upon America to join effectively in keeping Germany and Japan demilitarized, they will continue to go their own way," he added.

"Peace itself is the issue at this point," the senator asserted, arguing that "an unjust peace will break out of any strait jacket the wit of man can devise. It ought to."

The commitment he proposes, Vandenberg said, would give us the right to demend a voice in settlements and revision of any that have been made unilaterally in conflict with our and world interests.

"I do not pretend to say that we, by dictation, can have it all our own way," he said in an address prepared for the Variety Club here. "But I do presume to say that by the same token no other member of the Grand Alliance, by dictation, can have it all his own way either."

Asserting that "silence confuses our Allies" and even our own people, Vandenberg told his home state audience:

"It is time for us to say what we will do. It is time for us to say what we will not do."

He adopted the language of the Atlantic Charter which he called "the bone and sinew of our flaming forward march," and gave this as the outline of fundamentals for the world and for American self-interest:

To Prevent Future Wars

"First—the inexpressibly vital need to prevent World War number three through collective security. Second—the paramount importance of a just peace if it is to be a permanent peace. Third—the hazard to these objectives if each of the United Nations starts going its own way even before we have clinched our total victory."

"A hard and fast treaty" among the major Allies "to keep Germany and Japan out of piracy for keeps," Vandenberg said, would greatly simplify erection of the general peace machinery planned at Dumbarton Oaks. Enemies will have been dealt with, he pointed out, and "we have remaining only our friends to consider in charting the organization."

"The only real controversy inside America respecting Dumbarton Oaks," he said, "is whether the President shall have the power, without reference to Congress, to join our armed forces with those of the peace league to stop renewed military aggression."

The anti-Axis treaty, he continued, would make that question, from the standpoint of effectiveness, largely academic.

He explained that the list of possible major aggressors would be narrowed to those nations now our friends, and said that such a turnabout from friend to enemy never would be an overnight affair. The people, the Congress and the executive, he declared, would have time to reach full accord before the measures short of armed force were exhausted—investigation, conciliation, mediation, arbitration, world court action, perhaps even economic sanctions.

Text of Vandenberg's Program

DETROIT, Feb. 5 (AP).—The text of an address by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, before a meeting of the Variety Club tonight:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

With deepest gratitude, I thank you for your generosity to me upon this fine occasion. Under pressure of the times in Washington, I rarely have an opportunity to get back to home, sweet home, during these days and nights which try the souls of men and test the fate of nations. You may understand, therefore, why I so deeply appreciate your hospitality. I shall respond by gratefully taking advantage of the occasion to tell you what is in my heart regarding the dedications which must be closest to yours.

One: America must win this war as swiftly and conclusively as possible, and no interruptions to the supply lines which sustain our intrepid soldier sons can be tolerated for a single, bloody instant. Two: America must seek a peace which justifies this sacrifice and martyrdom, which searches for justice as a substitute for force, and which plans a free world for free men.

In the time at my disposal I concentrate upon this latter aim. We have relative unity in this fraternity of battle. We sometimes drift dangerously away from a kindred but equally indispensable fraternity for peace. It is our responsibility to see to it that if this unity-for-peace disintegrates, it is not our America which shall be held at fault when the books of history are balanced. In my view, we cannot serve this solemn function by further silence in respect to our attitudes. That silence confuses our Allies. It often provides them with the reason which they plead to justify unilatereal decisions which collide with our ideals. It may dangerously invite the conclusion that our silence gives our own consent by default. It even confuses our own people who frequently cry out in anguish for the definition of our aims. It is time for us to say what we will do. It is time for us to say what we will not do. And it is time for

us to start the doing.

That is my theme tonight.

A Few Fundamentals

As a basis for our thinking, let me lay down a few fundamentals. The first is the recognition of a physical fact. Since Pearl Harbor, the ghastly countenance of war has become more sinister than ever before in the nightmares of the human race. The awful science of mass murder has made more progress—what a word!—in three cruel years than in all the centuries since time began. And this new science is only in its lethal infancy. Contemplate the robot bomb in its maturity! Contemplate the refinements of "jet propulsion" when it still further reduces this fore-shortened world to an intimate neighborhood! Contemplate a war of push-buttons in which human flesh and blood are at the mercy of mechanized disaster! I need not labor the point.

This war, God knows, is bad enough. But world war number three will open new laboratories of death too horrible to contemplate. I propose to do everything within my power to keep those laboratories closed for keeps. I make this pledge in the name of humane common sense. But more than that, I make it in the name of American self-interest. Times have changed. The oceans are no longer moats around our ramparts. Once upon a time Detroit could wait for the enemy to get to Windsor. In the next world war, an enemy half way around the globe will be just as close. No nation hereafter can immunize itself by its own exclusive action. Only collective security can stop the next great war before it starts. Therefore collective security is to our advantage: and we serve America if we can help to make it work.

But this brings me immediately to my second fundamental. We can not make it work alone. Unshared idealism is not an asset: it is a liability. It takes something more than a "paper league" to keep the peace. An unjust peace will break out of any straitjacket the wit of man can devise. It ought to. Collective security will be no stronger than the merits of the cause it implements. Therefore it is to our own American self-interest also to keep this objective forever at our masthead—peace with justice! Not because we want to meddle in the problems of other continents, but because there can be no peace without justice! Let me be specific. I am talking about the basic aspirations of the Atlantic Charter. It is not just a nautical collection of fragmentary notes. It is bone and sinew of our flaming forward march. I quote:

"No aggrandizement, territorial or otherwise!"

"No territorial changes which do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned!"

"The right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live!"

"Sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them!"

There Will Be Differences

There will be differences of opinion in the grand alliance about the meaning of these precious things. I do not pretend to say that we, by dictation, can have it all our own way. But I do presume to say that, by the same token, no other member of the grand alliance, by dictation, can have it all his own way either. I do not speak belligerently. I speak with deepest respect for the utterly magnificent contribution which each of our major allies is making to the coming victory. But I speak with equal respect for our own fabulous American contribution. I speak with a profound prayer that the friendly, helpful unity among us shall never fall apart. But I speak also in the belief that candor now will do more for this priceless unity than will disillusionment tomorrow.

This brings me to my third fundamental. The President has correctly said: "The nearer we come to vanquishing our enemies the more we become inevitably conscious of differences among the victors." How do these dangerous differences disclose themselves? Usually by unilateral decisions in which one or another among the United Nations makes its own announcement — pronounces its own ultimatum — regarding its own present or post-war plans and purposes. It puts its own interpretation upon its own rights regardless of the fact that these rights, for all of us, all flow from our common effort. I assert that all vital decisions should also flow from the same sort of a common effort.

Let me illustrate what I mean. The army that gets to Berlin first does not win for its nation the right to settle Germany's future just because it got to Berlin first. No nation's army would have reached Berlin at all except for the heroic, common combat of all the other nations' armies. This is just another way of saying that unity—unity for an ultimate lasting peace—is a constant, day-to-day necessity which must be nourished by all of us through constant, co-ordinated consultation—in war and then in peace—and through a reasonable regard for mutual sensibilities.

Now let's put these three fundamentals together and—in the name of honest, helpful candor—see whether they do not plainly point an immediate plan of action. You will remember the fundamentals. First: The inexpressively vital need to prevent World War III through collective security. Second: The paramount importance of a just peace if it is to be a permanent peace. Third: The hazard to these objectives if each of the United Nations starts going its own way even before we have clinched our total victory. Let's frankly face our American responsibilities in this connection.

It seems to me that the logic of the situation is fairly straight and simple.

Why do our allies take these disunifying steps? What's the reason given for partitioning Poland? For planning satellite conquests? For the Anglo-Soviet agreement of 1942, the Soviet-Czechoslovak agreement of 1943, the Franco-Soviet Treaty of 1944, and similar actions yet to come? What's the reason given for much of the resurgent movements toward alliances, and toward the old "power politics" which has been the world's prime curse? What's the reason?

It's Perfectly Understandable

It's perfectly understandable reason. It is a perfectly human reason. It is the frankly expressed fear of reborn Axis aggression in the years to come. Twice within one generation our continental allies have seen the German monster rise and overwhelm them. Twice within one generation they have been driven to the valley of the shadow by military aggression. They do not propose to be exposed again. Unless and until they know that they can depend upon America to join effectively in keeping Germany and Japan de-militarized, they will continue to go their own way. The truth of the matter is that it was the failure to keep Germany demilitarized after World War I which made possible World War II.

In the face of these circumstances, my fellow citizens, I ask you whether our immediate duty—our tremendously great, immediate opportunity — is not clear? America has the same self-interest in keeping Germany and Japan permanently and effectively demilitarized as have her closer victims. America has the keenest sort of self-interest in preventing the threat of reborn Axis aggression from driving the rest of the world into another era of separate alliances because that, too, is the road to another war. In other words, here is one, common danger—one, common objective — in which we have a complete and basic common interest.

Why not face it now? Why not act now? Regardless of any other peace plans, and regardless of whether we agree or disagree among ourselves regarding them, here is one thing that must be done regardless of whether we do anything else at all. Here is one thing that must be done—namely, the permanent demilitarization of Germany and Japan—unless we are blinder than bats in respect to history, following World War I, and unless we are to be guilty of the colossal sin of dissipating victory after World War II.

It is in response to this irresistible logic of events that I have proposed and continue to propose that America shall sign up now with all her major allies to join in a hard-and-fast treaty, solemnly ratified by the Senate of the United States, which pledges our constant armed co-operation, instantly and peremptorily available through the President of the United States without further reference to the Congress, to keep Germany and Japan out of piracy for keeps. I propose that we say—beyond misunderstanding—that this fiendish thing shall not rise again. I propose that we shall practice what we preach. I propose that no other nation shall have any further chance to use our silence as an alibi for ulterior designs, if such there be. I propose action instead of words. I propose action now—before it is too late. I propose it for the sake of a better world. But I say, "again and again and again," that I propose it for our own American self-interest.

Aside from the incalculable major advantage thus to be gained, there are at least two collateral advantages of scarcely secondary moment. I discuss them briefly.

Subject to Review

When we have relieved our allies of any legitimate fear of re-born Axis aggression, we also have relieved them of any legitimate need, each on his own unchecked account, to make unilateral decisions, from time to time, in the name of self-defense. We shall have earned the right to demand that whatever such decisions may have been made in the process of war—and I concede that such decisions may sometimes be unavoidable—we shall have earned the right to demand that all such decisions shall be subject to review and correction in the post-war peace by whatever international organization we set up to perpetuate the solidarity of the United Nations. In other words, and in plain terms, we shall have earned the right to demand peace with justice—the only kind of peace which can survive. A spoilsman's peace will not survive. Therefore, peace itself is the issue at this point. Furthermore, one of the greatest arguments against early action on the Dumbarton Oaks plan for a post-war league will have been substantially removed because, otherwise, it can be persuasively urged that America is asked to sign a warrant to help sustain an unknown future which may be too repugnant to us to deserve or to get any such fidelity from justice-loving America.

This brings me to the second collateral, but dreadfully important, dividend from this program. It brings me to Dumbarton Oaks. If we first deal with our enemies through unequivocal post-war restraits upon them, we have remaining only our friends to consider in charting the organization of our post-war peace league. This immensely simplifies our problem. The only real controversy inside America respecting Dumbarton Oaks is whether the President shall have the power, without reference to Congress, to join [illegible] our armed forces with those of the peace league to stop renewed military aggression. After we have given him this unquestioned power in respect to our enemies, I think I can prove that the creation of such a power for use against our friends becomes almost an academic question from the standpoint of reality.

Would Be a Former Ally

Remember, we are now arranging a peace formula with our friends. We have taken care of our enemies. Remember that we are now talking only about the future use of force against one of our present allies who subsequently becomes a military aggressor to threaten the peace of the world. Obviously it can be only one of our present major allies. It will have to be a present major ally who has broken a solemn pledge to abandon force as an instrumentality of foreign policy. It will have to be a major ally who has successfully defied all of the intervening machinery for the pacific settlement of disputes contemplated by Dumbarton Oaks. This means full investigation and report; then conciliation; then mediation, then arbitration; probably the intervention of international law through the medium of a new world court; perhaps even economic sanctions. The new crisis will not be a blitz. It will not come upon the world like a thief in the night. It will finally reach the last recourse—namely, armed force — only after the other United Nations (which is to say, the conscience of the world) has been put upon serial notice that one of our present major allies has turned brute beast and proposes to assault civilization.

Such a challenge would be of such gravity that no President in his right mind—whether he has the actual power or not—would think for an instant of committing America to such a war without knowing that he had his country and the Congress behind him. On the other hand, no Congress would hesitate for an instant to respond to such a challenge. We declared war on Japan in thirteen minutes and on Germany in five. That ought to be sufficiently expeditious. In other words, I repeat, it means nothing, in a practical sense, whether the President himself is given this final power or not, so far as the functioning of the peace league is concerned. But, in a practical sense, it may mean infinitely much in the decision of the American people as to whether they might reject the whole Dumbarton Oaks adventure, if they are asked to give the President this exclusive power against one of our present allies in the face of a plain constitutional injunction that only Congress can declare war.

Oh, but, you ask, if "only Congress can declare war," how can you give the President plenary power to use our armed forces to keep the Axis permanently demilitarized? The answer is that for 150 years the Constitution has permitted the President to use this plenary power for "the national defense" short of war—and it repeatedly has thus been used without question. The permanent demilitarization of the Axis, when once authorized by Congress through the Senate's ratification of a treaty, would not involve a new "declaration of war." It would only be the lengthened shadow of the present war. It would clearly fall within the Presidential authority under the Constitution.

Genius of Dumbarton Oaks

Now you probably ask: "Should the peace league have no force available, except against our erstwhile foes?" My answer is that the peace league certainly should maintain constant staff work in planning the ultimate mobilization of military force; it certainly should have peremptorily available, so far as we are concerned, such military force as is traditionally granted under the Constitution to the President for "national defense"; but, remembering there is to be unlimited force for use against our present foes, it does not need the final war power which the Constitution of the United States commits exclusively to the Congress of the United States.

My further, and fundamental, answer is that the genius of Dumbarton Oaks, in correct perspective, is not the use of military force at all. The genius of Dumbarton Oaks is the exact opposite. It is the substitution of justice for force. It is the substitution of international law for piracy. It is the substitution of peace for war. Its genius lies in the organization of these pacific mechanisms which shall stop future frictions short of

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the necessity for force. Its genius lies in the mobilization of the vigilant moral and spiritual power of enlightened civilization against the dark and evil forces of recurrent savagery. If this power has been dormant and impotent it is because it has lacked a vigorous world instrument for organized expression. In my deep conviction, Dumbarton Oaks, in proper form, can supply this tremendous instrument.

All of these benedictions become possible just as soon as we have permanently quarantined the Axis lusts. Oh yes, I have oversimplified the problem. I have no illusions that this tough old world will suddenly quit its sins because a formula is born. I promise no millenium. I am not so naive as to believe that the earth can suddenly rid itself of national rivalries. But I respectfully submit that here lies a way of hope. It, or something like it, will take us out of our foreign policy vacuum. It will untie our tongues and once more make us vocal in behalf of our ideals. It will save us from the dangerous misunderstandings which our continued silence might invite. It will certainly promise a better peace, and, therefore, a safer and a longer peace. And it is practical because it plainly conserves self-interest (unless "self-interest" involves ulterior and sinister designs) for all concerned in this great fraternity of allied war.

Insurance Against War

I do not object, my fellow citizens, to the vigilance of any nation in behalf of its own self-interest. That is what nations are for. I am frank to say that I want our intelligent, American self-interest just as vigorously protected by our spokesmen as British self-interest is always protected by Mr. Churchill and as the self-interests of the Soviets always are protected by Mr. Stalin. But I cannot escape the conviction that an insurance policy against World War III is basic in the self-interest of every civilized nation in this distraught world, America emphatically included.

Certainly that is an expression of American self-interest. We give up nothing except the inevitable curse of another involvement in another war if it ever comes. We do not sacrifice our independence. We join no world state. We do not desert the Constitution. We leave the Stars and Stripes in all their pride and glory on the domes of Washington. We simply join ourselves, in continued united fraternity with our battle comrades, in a great co-operative adventure for a better earth. We do it for the sake of free men in a free world. We do it in the name of justice. We do not do it if justice is denied. If we can start it now, our allied unity will have new vigor. The end of all our present wars will respond more quickly to our prayers. We shall vindicate our soldier-sons. We shall keep the word of promise to our hopes. We shall save our children's children. We shall have earned the right to beseech God's blessing on our dreams.

826 CIVILIANS SET FOR WAR EXCHANGE

U. S. Citizens and Others From the Americas, Freed by Reich, Await Trip Here

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The State Department announced today that 826 civilian citizens of Western Hemisphere countries, including many United States nationals, have arrived in Switzerland through an exchange arrangement with Germany.

As many of them as possible will be brought home on the exchange ship Gripsholm, but some will have to be left behind "because of the large number of seriously sick and wounded American and Canadian prisoners of war who are being given priority for accommodation on the vessel."

The department made public a list of the civilians arriving in Switzerland and said that, later, it will publish a second list showing those traveling on the Gripsholm.

The following persons were reported by the department as having died in Switzerland: Recha Kauffmann, Alfred E. Spanjaard, Hedwig Weinberg and Margarete Wiener, New York.

"In addition to the persons delivered in Switzerland," the State Department said, "thirty-four Cuban nationals who had already been delivered by the Germans in the spring under a previous agreement are now released for travel to their native country."

The department said those persons who could not be brought home on the Gripsholm would get "appropriate care" until transportation can be provided.

These are the names of the United States nationals received in Switzerland, with home towns in cases where addresses are known:

A

Akins, James Edward, merchant seaman, Baltimore; Albrecht, Arthur Willie; Albrecht, Helene; Alm, Frank; Alterio, Anthony A.; Anastasiadou, Alexandra; Anastasiadou, Katherina; Anastasiadou, Margarita; Anastasiadou, Nikos; Anastasiadou, Stelios; Anders, Boleslaw; Andersen, Harald, merchant seaman, Floral Park, New York; Apt, Rosa; Apt, Siegfried; Arbaczewski, Stefen; Arechavaleta, Ella; Arechavaleta, Trans Jose; Arseniuk, Anthony; Asaviculs, John and Ashworth, Joseph Vincent, merchant seaman, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

B

Banachowska, Surwyn Stefania; Banaszek, Michel; Bandachowicz, Stanley; Bandachowisz, Steve; Basarewska, Eugenia; Basarewski, Joseph; Baumgart, Leonard; Baumgart, Tanislawa; Beland, John Louis; Bennett, John Earl; Benwell, Alfred James; Benwell, Emma Jorgine; Berry, Omar; Berry, Jarmila; Berthold, Karl; Biedowicz, Boleslaw; Bielicki, Chester; Bielicki, Kariusz; Bielicki, Waldemar; Bielicki, Sofia; Bielinski, Kasimiers; Bielski, Jan; Bielski, Stanislaus; Bizakis, Alexander; Blacika, Teddy; Blockston, Charles Frederick, merchant seaman, Baltimore; Boillen, Louis, New York, N. Y.; Bojanczyk, Eugen; Bojanczyk, Tomasz; Bojanczyk, Sofia; Bojanowski, Anthony; Bojanowski, Eugeniusz; Bongiorno, Michael; Boolath, Branko; Boolath, Mirjana; Borst, Sarah Rebekka; Boruta, Ceslaus; Boruta, Leonard; Bril, Abraham B.; Bril, Barend; Bril, Sara; Brinker, Mathew; Brooks, John Floyd; Brzewski, Joseph; Bucki, Danuta; Bucki, Helena; Bucki, Joseph; Budovec, Emil Paul; Bukowski, Eugenia; Bukowski, Thaddeus, and Bytinewska, Barbara.

C

Carlson, Nalerie, Georgette; Celona, Anthony; Cerne, Jakob; Cevoli, Anthony; Chmielewski, Arthur; Christian, Frank; Cichocki, Anthony; Cichocki, John Teodor; Cimochowska, Wanda; Cobb, Florence; Collins, James Hane; Collins, Thomas Edwin; Copeyera, Joseph; Cory, Armstrong; Czaplicki, Antoni; Czaplicki, Dominika; Czaplicki, Marie; Czaplicki, Miecyslaus; Czaplicki, Roman; Czaplicki, Stanislaus; Czarnecki, Frank; Czarwikiewicz, Sadie; Czech, Stanislaus, and Czesak, Joseph.

D

(x) Daigle, Robert, merchant seaman, Lawrence, Mass.; Daley, Charles Merton, merchant seaman, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Della Torre E. Tasso, Alexander; Della Torre E. Tasso, Fanny; Della Torre E. Tasso, Luigi; De Praeter, Elmer Ernest; De Praeter, Gerard Maurice; De Praeter, Orson Edward; De Praeter, Samuel Oscar; Diakawtomis, Emanuel; Diehl, Friedrick; Di Rosa, Rosario Hans; Dooley, Wayne Allerton, merchant seaman, Martensville, Ind.; Drews, Andrew William, merchant seaman, Nashville, Tenn.; Drha, Charles; Drha, Charles; Drha, Rose; Drha, Rose; Dunaczcan, Jadwiga; Dunajczan, Joseph Emil; Du Valley, Louise; Dworakowski, Ladyslawus; Dziengiel, Wigiusz; Dziengiel, Teddy; Eales, John Wesley, merchant seaman, Philadelphia; Economou, Thomas; Eichhorn, Ingeborg; Eichhorn, Richard; Eisenberg, Henriette, and Eisenberg, George W. Theodore.

E

Elias, Andrew; Elias, Panagiotis; Elias, Pinelopi; Elliott, Irving Moseley, merchant seaman, San Diego, Calif.; Erb, Helen; Erdtsieck, Fred, and Erickson, Esther M.

F

Feldheim, Walter Ellwood, merchant seaman, Baltimore; Figaszewski, George; Filson, William Nathan; Finks, Charles R.; Fischbach, Walter J.; Fletcher, Allene; Florak, Michael; Fosse, Olaf Olsen, merchant seaman, Chicago; Foster, Irene Mary; Foster, Martin Fred; Foster, Mathilda; Fragnowski, Alfons; Frank, Vernon Lawson, merchant seaman, Philadelphia; Frazier, Margaret; Freedman, Denis Edmund; Freedman, Johanna; (x)Freedman, Rudolph; (x)Freund, Jean; Freund, Dolli; Froman, John, New York; Frommelt, Frederick Shaifer, merchant seaman, Baltimore; Fuchs, Mary, and Fuchs, Victor.

G

Gazda, Terry; Georgiadis, Dentrios; Gizowski, Mrs. Helen Lachowicz; Glazewski, John; Glowacz, Chester; Goldschmidt, Julius; Golobich, William, merchant seaman, Duquesne, Pa.; Gompertz, Moses; Gompertz, Simon; Gompertz-Voert, Milley; Gonzales, Milton Hugh, merchant seaman, New Orleans; Good, Daniel E.; Gordon Mann, Edward; Gordon Mann, M. Gabriella; Gordon Mann, Mrs. Helen; Gordon Mann, Patricia; Grochowska, Kazimiera; Gorshe, John; Goscinski, John; Goski, Adam; Goudsmit, Emanuel; Goudsmit, Marianne; Goudsmit, Sientje; Gostovich, Michael; Gruszczyeski, Louis; Grzep, Stanley; Grzep, Wallace; Gutowski, Sophie; Gutzman, Eristina; Gutzman, Janina; Gutzman, Otto Richard; Gwiazdowski, Agnes; Gwiazdowski, Barbara; Gwiazdowski, Richard; Gwiazdowski, Joseph, and Gymrek, Carl.

H

Haarland, George; Habis, Elly Jane; Habis, John Royce; Hafner, Ernest; Hadjel, Eugeniusz; Hajnosz, Edward; Hajnosz, Leon; Hanacik, Anna A.; Hanacik, Frank; Hanacik, Marcha; Hansen, Ragnvald, merchant seaman, Galveston, Tex.; Hanson, Edithe; Hendrykowski, Daunta; Hendrykowski, Eleanore; Hendrykowski, Irene; Hendrykowski, Joseph; Hennekes, Aart; Hennekes, Jangt; Hennekes, Jansye; Hoffman, William W.; Hermans, Louis; Hess, Harry Joseph; Hirsch, Fritz; Hirschel, Frieda; Hirschel, David; Holz, Edwin; Hornung, Tessie; Horvath, John; Hurley, George Dewey, merchant seaman, Chelsea, Mass., and Husom, Rena.

I

Irion, Guenther; Irion, Luise, and Isner, Sallie.

J

Jablonska, Elenor; Jablonska, Victoria; Jablonska, Wladislawa; Jacolik, John; Jagiello (Jagel), Marie; Jagiello (Jagel), Regina; Jagiello (Jagel), Theresa; Janiszewska, Janina; Janiszewska, Kazimiera; Janiszewska, Leokadia; Janiszewska, Sophia; Jankowska, Bronislawa; Jastrzembski, Jan; Johnson, Edward Jerman, merchant seaman, Seattle, Wash.; Johnson, James Howell; Johnson, Margarete; Johnson, Stefan Thomas; Johnson, Samuel; Julacic, Ferdinand; Jurak, Joseph, and Jurkiewicz, Valentine.

K

Kalinowski, Walter; Kelly, William Patrick; Kendron, Walter; Kiodziej, Jazimiersz; Kimball, Charles Jr.; Kisielesiski, Edward; Kisieleski, Richard; Klas, Stefan; Klee, Jacob; Klein, Charles; Klein, George; Klein, Mrs. Paula Rule G.; Klein, Vera; Klimczak, Waclaw; Klimczak, Wladyslaw; Klocyeski, Henry; Koch, Martha Lee; Koeffler, Rose L.; Koester, Gertrud; Kokanovich, Nicola; Kilakowski, Walter; Kolodzieyczak, Edmund; Kilodzieyczak, Irene; Kilodzieyczak, Mateusz; Klodzieyczak, Tadeusz; Komar, Kazimierz; Koning, Paul; Koning, Thomas; Koning, Ursula; Kontogiannis, Asteropi; Kopczynski, Bronislawa; Kopczynski, Harry; Kopczynski, Sigmund; Kopczynski, Teddy; Kossakowski, Ludwik Stanley; Kossakowska, Marta; Kostenowczyk, Mary; Kostenowczyk, Stanley; Krajewski, Stanley; Kraus, Hilde; Kraus, Rita; Kraus, Rudolf; Kreng, Henryk; Krkoska, Dusan; Kruger, Margaret; Kruszycznska, Irena; Kruza, Conrad, Kruza, Frank; Krygier, Eugene; Krygier, Klemens; Krysiak, Wallace; Krzeminska, Elzbieta; Krzeminski, Jan; Krzeminska, Janina; Krzeminska, Jozefa; Kubiak, Razalia; Kuchelmeister, Ida Arnau A.; Kulis, Stefan; Kulpa, Chester; Kurowski, Francis; Kutsukian, James, and Kydd, William.

L

Lafont, Voltaire Hiram, merchant seaman, New Orleans; Lande, Bendix, merchant seaman, Staten Island, N. Y.; Lanting, Jacob; Lasch, Anna; Lasch, Eva; Laskowska, Bronislawa; Laskowski, Frank; Laskowski, Harry; Laskowski, Joseph; Laskowski, Stefan; Laudyn, Chrzanowski Adam; Laurent, Antoinette; Lee, Alma Marie; Lehrfeld, Zelda Thaler; Leoni, Sylvia Charles; Lerter, Howard; Lesinski, Kazimierz; Lessing, Engeline; Lewandowski, Edwin; Liszewski, Joseph; Liszka, Joseph; Loder, George Dallas; Loder, Raymond; Loizou, Doukissa; Lukasik, Stanislaw; Luke, Ronald; Lukes, Miroslav G.; Lund, Theodora, and Lygmonski, Edward.

M

McDonough, Roland Patrick, merchant seaman, Victorville, Calif.; Madeiro, Jose, merchant seaman, Boston; Magina, Vergilio; Mahler, Max; Mahrer, Betty; Mahrer, Jerome; Mahrer, Peter R.; Malopolski, Stanley; Maluska Wladislawa, Adela; Manolis, Dimitri; Mansch, Theresa; March, Paul Leslie, merchant seaman, Philadelphia; Marcinczyk, Alicia Maria; Marcinczyk, Josef; Marcinczyk, Kasimira; Marcincryk, Stanley; Marczewska, Genowefa; Markatos, Christos; Markatos, Drakos; Markatos, Eleni; Markatos, Efemia; Markatos, Theodore; Maschke, Johanna; Mason, William Daniel; Masuy, Marcel; Mathis, Oskar; Mawrocka, Irena; Mazurkiewicz, Florentyna; Meyer-Elkan, Sofie; Meyer, Max; Milewski, Joe; Miller, Jean Claude; Miller, John; Miller, John Vassar; Monteverde, John Frank, merchant seaman, Savannah, Ga.; Mooney, Thomas Joseph, merchant seaman, New Orleans; Moranda, Henry; Morrison, Walt Raymond, merchant seaman, Meairie, La.; Motloch, Edward; Mroczek, Taudeusz; Mruk, Mieczyslaw, and Murtaugh, Edward.

N

Nawricko, Mieczyslaw; Nebziboski, Arthur; Nepomucky, Frances; Nepomucky, Joseph; Neumann, Eva; Neumann, Mrs. Herta; Neaumann, Kurt; Nicola, Hariclia; Nicola, Helen; Nicola, Mary; Niewiarowska, Danuta; Niewiarowska, Irene; Niewiarowska, Radzislawa; Nita, Edmund; Nout, Nellie, and Nowakowski, Stanley.

O

Obszlieger, Henry; Ojea, Juan, merchant seaman, San Juan, P. R.; Okonska, Barbara; Okonska, Chester; Okonska, Christine; Okonska, Joanna; Olech, Stanley; Olekszyk, Eugene; Oliver, John, merchant seaman, Norfolk, Va.; Orner, Simon, and Orner, Wiktor.

P

Pahus, Evangelia; Papadopoulou, Katherine; Pappas, Marcos; Paprocki, John; Paprocki, Marion; Paszkowski, John; Paterkiewicz, Kazimer; Paterkiewicz, Lucia; Pawelak, Aleka; Pawelak, Stanislaw; Pawlowski, Joseph; Pawlowski, Leonard; Pecht, Anton; Pedroni, Ray Deligtisch; Peitrolaj, Hermanima; Peitrokaj, Jadwiga; Peitrolaj, Ludwika; Petro, Paul, merchant seaman, Gary, Ind. (possibly: Baton Rouge, La.); Pichet, Ralph, merchant seaman, New Orleans; Piechnik, Frank; Pielago, Bernard, merchant seaman, Philadelphia; Pinto, Manuel; Piontkowski, Stanley; Piaut, Mrs. Felicitas; Piaut, Hadasse; Plen, Joseph; Plen, Wladyslaw; Pliska, Felix; Pogczeiski, Aleks; Polek, Stanislaw; Pollock, Jonathan; Pope, Frederick; Pope, Mrs. Ruth; Potkaj, Frances; Przybylowicz, Edward; Pustelnik, Feklon; Pustelnik, Marya Amila; Pustelnik, Stefan; Pustelnik, Zygmut and Pytanowski, Henry.

R

Radziszewski, Edward; Radziszewska, Jozefa; Radziszewska, Maria; Radzyminski, George; Raska, Neal Gordon; Reichstein, Wener Hellmuth; Reiman, Irene; Reismann-Pollakk, Jozefa; Renken, Goebel Fritz; Renken, Goebel Garia; Ridlespurge, Anne May; Ridlespurge, Renee; Riggins, George Allen, merchant seaman, Norfolk, Va.; Roden, Francis, merchant seaman, Martville, N. Y.; Rogacki, Henry; Rogacki, Misczyslawa; Rogacki, Paul Franz; Romanowski, John; Romanowski, Roman; Romanowski, Sophie; Romberg, Eugenie; Rose, Joseph Carroll, merchant seaman, Baltimore; Rosenberg, Dora; Rosenberg, Selina; Rosner, Lydia; Rozsypal, Frank Edward; Rozsypal, George Frank, and Rybar, Andrew.

S

Sawulski, Chester; Sawulski, Kazimienz; Sawulski, Yanina; Schapfel, Franzio; Schapfel, Marie; Schapfel, Wally; Schmelkes, Fraida; Schmelkes, Moschel; Schmelkes, Rita; Schneider, Emil W.; Schneider, Martha Pauline; Schneider, Sylvia-renate; Schoen, Anthony; Schreiber, Leopold; Schulz, Ester; Seato, John Joseph, merchant seaman, Baltimore; Seklecka, Wyladyslawa; Serafin, Eva; Shimmin, James, New York; Siedlecki, Mieczyslaw; Siemianowski, Wladyslaw; Sikorski, Edward; Sikorski, Stanislaw; Siuzdak, John; Siuzdak, Wanda; Skierski, Joseph; Slavek, Boleslaw; Slonlecki, Franz; Slonlecki, Franz Roman; Slonlecki, Irene; Slonlecki, Janina; Sokolnicki, Billy, Sokolowski, Waclaw Jan; Solecki, Arthur; Sorzano, Francisca; Spanjaard, Barry Alfred; Spanjaard, Roozendom Albigael; Sepra, John; Spindler, Hans; Spindler, Reginald; Sprengel, Eddie; Stamborski, Bronislaw; Stankiwicz, Walter, merchant seaman, Baltimore; Stasniewicz, Henry; Stefens, Joseph; Steichen, Joe; Stephenson, Henry, merchant seaman, Larchmont, N. Y.; Stokanovich, Milan; Stonches, Vincenta; Stough, Rufus Edward, merchant seaman, New Orleans; Strand, Frederik Andersen, merchant seaman, Oakland, Calif.; Strauss, Tillie; Strohmeyer, Esther Mae; Strohmeyer, Oscar; Strohmeyer, Richard; Superson, Edward; Swiderski, Alice; Swiderski, Martha; Swiderski, Natalie; Sworski, Edward; Szafadar, Nicholas; Szalkiewicz, John; Szalkiewicz, Narcy; Szaor, Edward; Szol, Stephan, and Szymanski, Anthony.

T

Tafilowski, Adam; Tafilowski, Stanislaw; Tafilowska, Bronislawa; Tafilowska, Marie; Tafilowska, Michaline; Tanski, Adam; Tatowski, Anthony; Tatkowski, Zygmund; Tendes, Angelos; Thatch, Joseph, merchant seaman, Nnyasha, Kiev, Russia; Thatcher, Ernest, New York, N. Y.; Thomas, Harry H.; Tomaszewski, Clemens; Tomaszewski, Pelician; Tomczyk, John; Tomczyk, Joseph; Treff, Dora; Trzaska, Boleslaw; Trzaska, Wladyslaw; Twarkowski, Alexandra; Twarkowski, Barbara; Twarkowska, Eva, and Twarkowska, Stanislaw.

U

Ucher, Francis, and Uder, Heinz Ferdinand.

V

Van A Alten, William Louis; Van der Boon, William; Vergos, Stella; Vergos, Demetra; Von Kaskel, Felix Martin, and Vuletich, Savo.

W

Wachtel, Izrael; Wacker, Anna; Waker, Francis Helmuth; Wagner, Chester; Wallace, S. Charles, merchant seaman, New Orleans; Wandzel, Adam; Wandzel, Jan; Wandzel, Roman; Wandzel, Witold; Warnuska, Anthony; Wasniewski, Zygmund; Wasowski, Edward; Wassmann, Benry; Wassmann, Clar; Wassmann, Herbert; Wassmann, Marion; Wassmann, Meta; Wassmann, William; Wassmann, William; Weaver, William Edgar, merchant seaman, Natasulga, Ala.; Weiss, Edward; Weiss, Emil; Weiss, Gustava; Weiss, Lina; Weiss, Isidor; Wieckowski, Steve; Wilczynski, Edmund; Winter, Rosa Ung Radisch; Wnek, Josephine Caroline; Wojchiechowski, Alfred; Wojchiechowski, Frank; Wojcik, John; Wojtowicz, Frank; Wolf, Clara; Wolf, Henri; Wolf, Jacob; Wolf, Jenny; Wolf, Marie, and Wolfswaab, Sara.

Y

Young, Edwin; Young, Paul, and Usem, Isaac.

Z

Zablocky, Alfred; Zakrzewski, Epifaniusz; Zakrzewski, Thomas; Zaluska, Jan; Zapletal, Viktor; Zellner, John; Zera, Walter; Ziegler, Anna, and Ziegler, Max; Zuber, Wladyslawa; Zuzeiska-Marzecka, Felicja; Zypowski, Andres, and Zypowski, Mary Lucy.

(x) Indicates hospitalized in Switzerland.

1,200 U. S. PRISONERS REMOVED TO GERMANY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—(AP) Twelve hundred American prisoners of war were removed to Germany from a camp near Posen, Poland, ahead of liberating Russian armies, Senator Connally (D-Tex.) was advised today.

The Senator said his information came from the United States embassy in Switzerland, through the State department.

From a camp identified as Oflag 64, at Schubin, Poland, the men were taken to Stalag camp No. 3-A, at Luckenwald, Germany.

Concerned about the fate of 65 Texans who were confined at Schubin, Connally last week directed a cable to the United States ambassador to Russia, W. Averell Harriman, inquiring whether Russian forces might have liberated the Americans held there.

The word from Switzerland telling of their removal was received in response.

U.S. SUB TANG BELIEVED LOST

Fails To Return From Patrol; 37th Missing To Date

Washington, Feb. 5 (AP)—The submarine Tang has failed to return from a war patrol and is presumed lost, the Navy announced today.

The Tang was the thirty-seventh submarine lost since the start of the war. Thirty-one have been lost on patrol, four sunk accidentally and two destroyed to prevent capture.

While the navy communiqué did not state the area in which the Tang disappeared, virtually all American submersibles now operate in the Western Pacific.

Normal Complement 65 To 70

The Tang, the normal complement of which was about 65 to 70 men, was in command of Commander Richard H. O'Kane, 34. His wife, the former Ernestine Groves of Chapel Hill, N.C., lives in San Rafael, Cal.

Two other submarines on which O'Kane had served were lost after he had left them for other assignments.

Loss Of Tanker Announced

Earlier in the day the Navy announced the loss of an American tanker, the Fort Lee, in the Indian Ocean last November from an enemy torpedo.

The brief announcement said only:

"The S.S. Fort Lee, a medium-sized United States tanker, was torpedoed and sunk in the Indian Ocean early in November, 1944.

"Survivors have landed in the United States."

Peril Seen For World Money Pact

Washington, Feb. 5 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, today said that if the advice of the American Bankers Association is followed, "chances are it would kill the whole Bretton Woods monetary agreement."

"I don't think their advice will be listened to," the Secretary told a news conference. "I hope not, anyway."

The ABA yesterday issued a report approving the general principles of international monetary co-operation adopted at the Bretton Woods (N.H.) conference, but advocated that the proposed international monetary fund be ditched and its function incorporated in the proposed international bank for reconstruction and development.

Agreement Reached

The fund and the bank were agreed upon by representatives of 44 nations. A bill will be introduced in Congress shortly for United States's participation.

Morgenthau said the ABA report was made by a committee of the association. He hopes, he added, that in the final analysis bankers will "see just a little further than their own immediate business and realize that no instrument can be perfect and will indorse Bretton Woods."

He said he was "disappointed" at the committee's suggestions, for "I thought their horizon would be a little broader."

Opponents of the League of Nations, Morgenthau said, gave it "the kiss of death by suggesting amendments."

"Up To Governments"

He added that "these people know that."

He then asserted that "it has been proven, as far as I am concerned, that people in the international banking business cannot run successfully foreign exchange markets. It is up to the governments to do it. We propose to do this, if and when the legislative bodies approve Bretton Woods.

Mongenthau said: "Of course, the Bretton Woods agreement is not a perfect instrument. Nobody said it is."

"The important thing," he asserted is: "Let's get something started."

"After all, this is the first agreement among 44 nations on any economic issue that will go to Congress. The rest of the world is sitting back and waiting for the United States to take the lead."

Bretton Fund Plan Hit By Bankers

New York, Feb. 5 (AP) — The American Bankers Association put the stamp of approval yesterday on the proposed $10,000,000,000 international bank for reconstruction, but turned thumbs down on its Bretton Woods twin, the international monetary fund.

In its long-awaited report on the monetary program which grew out of the Bretton Woods conference of 44 nations last July, the A.B.A. objected to the monetary fund as a method of lending which is "novel and contrary to accepted credit principles," and which goes far beyond the standards "heretofore accepted by the United States in recognizing and approving changes in currency values and maintenance of exchange controls."

"Satisfactory Principles"

The proposed international bank, on the other hand, "embodies satisfactory principles and procedures," the report said, "and if we assume good management, the institution should be able to operate soundly and effectively."

The fund, as approved by the Bretton Woods conference, would be constituted at $8,800,000,000, to be contributed by the various nations on a quota basis. Its main purpose would be the lending of money to nations who might need it to maintain their balance of trade with other countries.

The international bank would be set up to grant loans, or to guarantee those of private investors, for reconstrutcion and development purposes when the element of risk precluded the use of private capital. Its eventual capital would be $10,000,000,000, but only 20 per cent of each nation's contribution would be in gold or currency, the remainder being constituted as a guarantee fund callable as needed.

Need For Program Seen

Although it condemned the monetary fund, the bankers' report recognized a need for some form of currency-stabilization program and recommended that the international bank be given the "responsibility" for arranging agreements, removal of exchange controls and general rules of procedure in carrying out monetary policies.

It also recommended that the lending powers of the bank be "broadened sufficiently to allow it to make loans under the same safeguards as the other loans of the bank for the purpose of aiding countries in stabilizing their currencies."

"These provisions should enable the bank to carry out all the essential purposes of the fund in a sound and practical matter," the report said.

Fund Increase Suggested

Furthermore, the bankers suggested that the capital funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington be increased from $700,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 to "provide means for meeting promptly deserving credit needs prior to the setting up of an international bank" and to "enable the United States to make loans in which this country has special interest and which can be made more effectively through a national institution than through an international body."

Finally, they recommended that the Johnson Act and "any analogous provisions in the Neutrality Act now standing in the way of private loans to certain foreign countries be repealed."

Test In Congress Near

Washington, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Bretton Woods international monetary fund will get its first crucial test in Congress probably this month.

Experts for the House Banking Committee, working with Treasury and State Department officials, now are drafting a bill to legalize United States participation in the international credit pool.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES IN FRANCE INTACT

Washington, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—Congress received assurance today that the graves of 30,439 American dead of world war I in France and Belgium were not desecrated by the retreating German Army in recent fighting.

Major Charles B. Shaw, officer in charge of the American Battle Monuments Commission, told the House Appropriations Committee that the cemeteries suffered very little damage in the world war II fighting in France and Belgium.

Explaining, he said: "The Germans went by them so fast they made no stand."

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today 2,066 casualties in the European, Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific areas.

In all of these cases next of kin have previously been notified and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

Says Big 3 Is Ready With Surrender Terms

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 5 (AP)—Julius C. Holmes, Assistant Secretary of State, said tonight Great Britain, Russia and the United States were ready to impose surrender terms on Germany "at a moment's notice."

The three nations, he said in a speech at a Kansas legislative dinner, pledged joint action at the Moscow Conference to enforce surrender terms imposed upon Germany.

"Since then the three governments have worked diligently together in the formulation of the necessary plans for such joint action. These plans are ready to be put into effect at a moment's notice.

"Similar arrangements will be made with respect to Japan by the nations at war with Japan."

Envoy To Ethiopia Named

Washington, Feb. 5 (AP)—Felix Cole, of Washington, D.C., now secretary of the American legation at Monrovia, Liberia, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be United States Minister to Ethiopia.

B-29 Production Up 13 Per Cent

Washington, Feb. 5 (AP)—Production of the B-29 Superfortresses climbed thirteen per cent in January over December.

The increased production of the sky gaint was disclosed today by J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board, in his monthly report on aircraft production.

While the January output of 6,535 planes fell four per cent behind the month's schedule, and was two per cent below the December output of 6,697 planes, total weight of planes increased one per cent.

How Many Not Disclosed

The weight increase, despite the numerically fewer planes produced, emphasizes the trend toward bigger and heavier planes, rather than larger numbers.

Krug did not announce how many B-29's were turned out by the four factories building them in January. The most recent figures of B-29 production were for December and these covered only two plants. The Boeing at Wichita, Kan., built 100 that month and the Boeing plant at Renton, Wash., turned out 35.

Transport Ouptut Low

Other plants building the B-29 are Bell at Marietta, Ga., and Martin at Omaha, Neb.

Krug described the output of four-engine transports as disappointing, missing schedule by twenty per cent. Production of two-engine and single-engine transports was up to schedule.

For the first time Krug announced an analysis of the month's output on a category basis. For January it was bombers, 2,397; fighters and navy reconnaissance, 2,907; transports, 653; trainers, 252; communication and special purpose, 326.

SENATE ACTION DELAYS PASSAGE OF LABOR DRAFT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 — (AP) The Administration's drive for swift enactment of manpower control legislation bumped into a delaying snag today.

After edging up last week to tentative approval of an amended version of the House bill, the Senate Military committee did an about face to work at assigned war tasks.

War, Navy Officials to Appear

Secretary of War Stimson, Undersecretary Robert Patterson and Secretary of the Navy Forrestal were asked to appear tomorrow morning and give their views at a closed committee session.

Chairman Thomas (D-Utah) said other witnesses—perhaps representatives from agriculture and labor—probably would be heard.

Asked if he thought the hearings could be completed this week, Thomas replied with a negative. He added, however, that "not many" witnesses would be heard and he thought the hearings could be concluded "readily."

Three Republicans—Senators Revercomb (W-Va), Robertson (Wyo) and Taft (Ohio)—meantime introduced in the Senate a proposed substitute for the House bill. Their measure would give statutory backing to the War Manpower commission's job referral plan and its "ceilings" on the number of persons an employer may hire. A similar bill failed in the House by 10 votes.

"The passage of this substitute," Revercomb declared, "will do away with the features of enforced labor and the absolute control of the government over individual citizens."

Under the "limited hearings" decision, the committee will hear only invited witnesses, will hear them in closed sessions, and will limit each witness to half an hour.

When it first took up the proposed legislation, the committee decided against hearings on the ground that the arguments pro and con already had been fully aired.

Fight Over Manpower Control

Back of today's reversal lay a controversy over the question whether control of manpower placement should be lodged under James F. Byrnes' office of War Mobilization or Selective Service.

As passed by the House and tentatively approved by the Senate committee last week, the bill would provide for the induction, imprisonment or fining of males in the 18-45 bracket who disregarded government orders to stay on the job or to transfer to other jobs deemed more essential.

The House version, however, would give local Selective Service

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boards the say about who should be shifted. The Senate committee changed this to put Byrnes in charge and authorize him to delegate the actual placement to any other agency of government. This amendment was backed by those who would rather see the program under the War Manpower commission than under Selective Service. The War department took an official stand last week in favor of putting the program under Byrnes. Senator Johnson (D-Col) angrily asserted Saturday, however, that the department had "doublecrossed" the committee and was secretly urging that the program be under Selective Service.

Today, Johnson said in a statement that Undersecretary Patterson had telephoned him saying the Department "made a mistake in suggesting any change" and was backing the plan to put the program under Byrnes.

A. F. L. Council Asks Voluntary Service Control

Denies Man-Power Crisis Exists, Says Cut-Backs Will Release 350,000

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 5 (AP).—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor today threw its support behind the Taft bill, providing voluntary man-power controls, with the declaration that 350,000 workers will be released before June 1 because of cutbacks in war contracts.

The council, consisting of the fifteen top leaders of the American Federation of Labor, opened mid-winter sessions here by vigorously opposing the May work-or-jail bill and all forms of compulsory work legislation.

The measure offered as a substitute by Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, would provide for voluntary transfers of man power.

"The man-power supply is adequate to meet the demand under a voluntary system," said the council, asking that the War Man-Power Commission be continued as the agency handling the problem, rather than the Selective Service System, as has been proposed.

"Even the exaggerated demands could be met," the council said, adding that the W. M. C. estimated the demand at 1,600,000 for the period from January through June, 1945. Of this number, 300,000 are critically needed in war plants, another 400,000 are wanted in war-supporting industries, and 900,000 are to be drafted into the armed services.

To meet the demand, the council said it took government figures to show that:

Released veterans returning to industry would number 400,000; young persons coming of age and new workers would total 550,000; workers released by cutbacks and runouts 350,000; increasing productivity will release 100,000; unemployed and released from government jobs 100,000; from non-essential industries 100,000.

Since there are 44,000,000 workers in non-munitions industries and farms, the council thought that the estimate of 100,000 which could be obtained from non-essential industries would be very conservative.

Increasing productivity in airplanes alone, the council said, had caused release of 300,000 workers from November, 1943, to September, 1944, while production was on the increase.

"There is no over-all man-power shortage, no man-power crisis," said the A. F. of L. leaders.

Contract Awards Criticized

The council suggested that providing pay for transportation and per diem allowance while living and working away from home would "liberate thousands to go to war jobs."

It said that in the fourteen critical war industries listed by the W. M. C. in January, man power was not a major problem in thirteen of the fourteen industries. "The chief bottlenecks were technical, growing out of the constantly changing needs of the battlefront."

They were critical of the procurement services, and said the military and naval branches did not plan contract awards so as to use facilities fully. In awarding contracts, the A. F. L. leaders said, "the armed services frequently permit a well-equipped plant with skilled man power to close down for lack of contracts, while work which the plant could do is awarded in a tight labor market creating a labor shortage."

They said nine shops were currently releasing 70,000 men, thousands of them highly skilled, because the landing craft program is completed and the procurement services have not awarded new work to these plants. Work calling for their skills is being sent elsewhere, the council said.

The lay-offs: Dravo Corporation, Neville Island, Pa., 12,500; Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Company, Evansville, Ind., 26,000; Chicago Bridge and Iron Company, Seneca, Ill., 9,000; American Bridge Company, Ambridge, Pa., 5,500; Bethlehem Steel Company, near Boston, 7,000; Zenith Dredge Company, Duluth, Minn., 7,000; Jeffersonville Boat and Machine Company, Jeffersonville, Ind., 9,000; Island Dock Company, and Hildebrand Yards, Kingston, N. Y., 1,500.

RUSSIA BALKS WRITERS' VISIT

Grew Reveals State Department Can't Open Up Balkans

Washington, Feb. 5 (AP)—Soviet Russia has a virtual stranglehold on news reporting in the Balkans and insists on maintaining it despite American urgings that correspondents be admitted freely into the area.

This was disclosed today in a series of developments here and in Rome, bringing to light one of the more delicate problems currently involving the leading Allied powers.

In Rome public relations officers at Allied headquarters said prolonged negotiations had failed to gain access for American and British correspondents as a group to any of the Balkan countries except Greece.

Greece Alone Is Open

Greece is a British military area. The rest of the Balkans is a sphere of Russian military operations. While those countries which were formerly enemy nations are controlled by Allied commissions, Russian officials and Russian policies generally predominate.

At his news conference today Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew was asked to comment on the Rome disclosures and he outlined the situation this way:

For some time the United States has asked that American correspondents be admitted freely into the Balkan countries and that the Soviet head of the control commission in each country be authorized to act on applications for admittance.

Mass Permission Banned

As the matter now stands the Soviet Government prefers to consider each application separately. Grew said it prefers this course for military reasons.

It is understood, he added, that one or more applications are now pending and it is the attitude of the State Department vigorously to support these applications.

The Rome report said Marshal Tito's Government has permitted one British correspondent to go into Yugoslavia but that otherwise no American or British correspondents had been given official permission to go from Italy to Yugoslavia since a press party made a brief trip to Belgrade in November.

In Albania, which, like Yugoslavia, is a liberated country, the administration has rejected all correspondents' requests, and it also was reported that correspondents in Italy had met with no success to go to any other places in the Balkans.

U. S. WANTS ALL BALKAN STATES OPEN TO PRESS

Grew Says Department of State Vigorously Backs News Freedom.

REFERS TO MOSCOW CONTROL

Soviets Now Prefer for Military Reasons to Consider Each Application Separately.

Washington, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—Acting Secretary of State Grew said today that the State Department vigorously supports applications of newspaper correspondents to go into the Balkans and report what is going on there. He made it clear that Moscow policies and Moscow administrations control the area to which correspondents have not been freely admitted.

He discussed the situation in response to reporters' questions about news coverage in the Balkans and the amount of news freedom planned for correspondents in Germany after military occupation begins.

London dispatches predicting tight censorship in post-war Germany were called to Mr. Grew's attention. His only comment was that the State Department favors the principle of correspondents going into occupied areas as soon as possible in accordance with military necessities.

He then was asked about dispatches from Rome stating that Allied Headquarters after long efforts had failed to gain access for American and British correspondents as a group to any of the Balkan countries except Greece.

He replied that from the very beginning we have asked that the principle be accepted for American correspondents to be admitted freely into the Balkan countries and that the Soviet head of the control commission be authorized to take action when so requested.

As the matter now stands, Mr. Grew continued, the Soviet Government prefers for military reasons to consider separately each application of a correspondent for coverage in the Balkans.

It is understood, he added, that one or more applications now are pending, and said that it is the attitude of the State Department vigorously to support these applications.

Asked whether there are any Soviet correspondents in Belgium, France, Holland or other places under Anglo-American domination, he answered that he could not say.

WOULD REVISE WATER TREATY

Warren Favors Rewriting Pact With Mexico.

Washington, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—Gov. Earl Warren of California recommended today the rewriting of the United States - Mexico water treaty. He suggested to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the changes include:

1. Substitution of two separate treaties fitting the diverse conditions on the Rio Grande and the Colorado River, whose waters are distributed between the two countries under the pact now before the Senate for ratification.

"As to the Tijuana River, the treaty is worse than none," he contended. "It is only a delegation to the International Boundary and Water Commission of the power to make a treaty in the future, without the scrutiny of this Senate."

2. A sliding-scale allotment of water to Mexico, on the basis of a percentage of the outflow from Boulder Dam.

3. Removal from the commission's jurisdiction of administrative powers over the rivers, leaving such matters to regular departments of Government, and subject to congressional control.

4. Recognition of the sanctity of the obligation of the (Colorado River) compact between California and the United States and the several States interested in the waters of the Colorado River.

5. A prohibition against the commission or the American section thereof taking title to public or private property at the discretion of the commission and in place thereof a requirement that local authorized public agencies, whether State or Federal, be used as instrumentalities for carrying out local functions necessary or convenient to treaty requirements.

6. Elimination of Mexican participation in power revenues from the all-American canal project which revenues have already been granted to American public agencies by Congress.

SOLDIER'S WIFE DEFENDS STAND

Sentenced To Death, She Says, For Loyalty To Belief

Vancouver, Wash., Feb. 5 (AP)—While awaiting official word that the Army had sentenced her husband, Henry Weber, 27, to death for refusing to bear arms, Mrs. Grace Weber said here today:

"That's what Henry believes, and I'll stand behind him in that conviction." Private Weber was confined at Camp Roberts, Cal., today under sentence of death by hanging, convicted by a general court-martial of violating the 64th article of war.

Authorities at the vast infantry replacement training center, beyond confirming that much, refused to discuss the case.

The camp public-relations officer would neither confirm nor deny information from unofficial sources that Weber had been court-martialed because he refused to drill—a refusal that, it was said, persisted in a 45-minute argument with two officers.

Review By Three Authorities

The officer emphasized, however, that the verdict will be reviewed by the camp commandant, the War Department and the President.

Surrounded by realitves, who gathered after reading press reports that Private Weber had been courtmartialed for refusing to obey orders, and sentenced to death, Mrs. Weber expressed amazement that she had had no ocial word from the Army.

As their young son, Wayn, 3½, climbed on her lap, she told of her husband's objections to bearing arms.

"That is something Henry has believed since I've known him," she said. "The Army has known it, too.

At Registration And Induction

"He told them when he registered that he did not believe in killing his fellow men. When he went up for his physical examination he told them again.

"When he reported for induction, he tol dthe officers there about it, and they checked back with his d___ board. Then an officer advised him:

"'Well, there doesn't seem to be much we can do. If I were you, I'd object every place you can. . . . When they order you to carry a gun, object.'

"Here he's only following orders and they're going to shoot him."

Socialist Labor Party

Henry's objection to carrying arms, Mrs. Weber said, does not stem from religious convictions. He is a member of the American Socialist Labor party, which, she said, teaches that such killing is wrong.

A native of Wisconsin, young Weber came to Washington when a small boy.

Mrs. Weber said "a noncommissioned officer" advised her that Henry was released from a stockade, and told to "shoulder that gun." He refused, she said she was told, and the order was repeated. When he advised the officer that he

objected only to carrying a gun and to training to kill human beings, his arrest followed.

Said To Asked Medical Duty

"Before he was inducted," she said, "he did not request assignment to a conscientious objectors' camp. He asked to be ssigned to a medical units or something like that—just so he wouldn't have to kill people."

In Washington, D. C., Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) told the Senate it was his information that Weber had been convicted of refusing to join his squad for drill. Demanding an investigation, the Senator declared: "It is inconceivable to me that Army officers would sentence a man to death because he refused to drill."

SENTENCED TO DIE FOR DRILL REFUSAL

Washington, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.) demanded in the Senate today an investigation of an Army court martial death sentence on Private Henry Weber.

Senator Wheeler said that it was his information that Weber had been sentenced for refusal to join his squad at drill. He declared:

"It is inconceivable to me that Army officers would sentence a man to death because he refused to drill. If the Military Committee does not take up this matter I shall introduce a resolution calling for an investigation.

Camp Roberts, Cal., Feb. 5 (A. P.).—Private Henry Weber, 27 years old, of Vancouver, Wash., is under sentence of death, the result, it was said today, of his refusal to drill.

Weber's conviction by a general court-martial here of violating the sixty-fourth article of war, dealing with striking or willfully disobeying an officer, was announced by the Public Relations Office, which gave no details.

Other informants, however, said that Weber was inducted last year at Portland, Ore., had been a foreman in a Vancouver, Wash., shipyard and that his court-martial followed his refusal after forty-five minutes of argument with two officers, to join his squad for drill.

He was quoted as saying that he was not a conscientious objector, but that he was opposed to a war in which any few could, or would, gain.

The death sentence is subject to review by the commanding officer, the War Department and the President.

Merchant Fleet Plans Revealed

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Land Says U. S. Will Operate 16 Million Tons—Would Sell 12 Million to Allies.

Washington, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—Plans of the Maritime Commission for post-war operation of a merchant marine fleet of approximately 16,000,000 deadweight tons were disclosed today by the House Appropriations committee.

The plans were outlined by Admiral Emory S. Land, head of the Maritime Commission, during consideration of the Independent Offices Appropriation bill, and contemplate the disposal of some 12,000,000 tons of Uncle Sam's merchant shipping to bring Allied nations up to their 1939 merchant tonnage.

The estimated size of the American Merchant Marine at the end of 1944, Admiral Land said, was approximately 50,000,000 deadweight, or cargo - carrying tons, including oceangoing, coastwise and Great Lakes ships. This represents about two-thirds of the world deadweight tonnage afloat in 1939. In 1939, he told the committee, the United States operated 11,000,000 tons of merchant ships, while in the post-war period the flag should fly on a minimum of 15,000,000 tons.

"I am not sure that a I could substantiate that from an economic point of view," he declared, "but I can from a 135,000,000 peoples' point of view."

Would Sell, Not Give, Surplus.

Excess shipping, he said, should be offered for sale—not as gifts—to Allied nations so they can have the equivalent of their 1939 tonnage, while an indefinite number of ships should be laid up in reserve "as an insurance policy against world war III."

From seven to twelve million tons, he explained, would be needed to bring Allied nations' tonnage up to their 1939 levels, while another 5,000,000 or more tons should be set aside for naval use.

Admiral Land said he favored encouraging China to set up a merchant marine and believed Germany and Japan should be limited to coastwise shipping and not be permitted to haul cargo internationally.

The present United States Merchant Marine of 5,633 ships, he testified, includes 9,700,000 tons of tankers, approximately 11,000,000 tons of other modern vessels (but very few passenger-cargo ships), 29,000,000 tons of Liberty ships, and 2,100,000 tons of military-type vessels.

3-Billion Agency Bill Goes To House

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Washington, Feb. 5 (AP)—A $3,218,808,000 independent offices supply bill was sent to the House today by the Appropriations Committee.

It will finance the activities of more than a score of agencies and their subsidiaries during the twelve months starting next July 1.

Except for the Veterans' Administration, carrying a huge and steadily increasing load growing out of World War II, almost every agency had its funds sharply cut. The total in the bill is some $5,321,042,000 below funds given the same departments for the current year.

An increase of 113 per cent is provided in the Veterans' Administration outlay.

No Shipbuilding Funds

The decrease was due primarily to the fact that no funds were sought for continuation of the Maritime Commission's ship construction program, which received $6,766,000,000 last year.

Congress has already financed the ship-building program, which has seen 4,561 large type and 1,215 barges and power boats added to the United States merchant marine since 1936, in addition to 1,300 vessels scheduled for delivery this year.

The $2,707,119,250 recommended for the Veterans Administration is a boost of $1,436,707,185 over current year funds and reflects the added costs of administering new legislation, including the GI Bill of Rights.

Veterans' Hospitals

The committee approved to the penny a budget recommendation of $79,339,886 for constructing hospital and domiciliary facilities providing 14,100 additional beds and establishing eghteen new hosptals.

Other major outlays approved for the veterans agency included $227,675,000 for administration and operation of existing facilities; $1,080,150,000 for compensation, pensions and allowances to veterans and their dependents, about half of which is for World War II veterans, and $1,000,000,000 for payments to the national service life insurance fund for obligations under service men's insurance policies.

Large outlays recommended for other agencies included: Civil service retirement and disability fund, $245,000,000; Federal Works Agency, $139,978,657.

Planning Fund Cut

The committee chopped $72,680,000 from a $77,680,000 fund requested for public works advance planning under the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act, commenting that "progress should be made slowly" on this project until a more accurate picture can be obtained from the states as to what the postwar demand will be.

Backing up his request for additional funds, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, veterans administrator, told the committee the average daily hospital load in veterans' facilities will reach 90,172 in 1946. These cases are in addition to veterans receiving treatment in army and navy hospitals. Eventually, Hines added, 300,000 beds will be needed by his organization.

During the coming year, Hines said, 600,000 loans to veterans under the GI Bill of Rights will be guaranteed, over 371,700 veterans will receive readjustment allowances, approximately 239,000 claims for insurance benefits will be received, nearly 400,000 veterans will be receiving education or vocational rehabilitation and the number of veterans and dependents of deceased veterans on pension and compensation rolls will reach 1,974,821.

VETERANS' AGENCY FUND IS APPROVED

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Supply Bill Lists 113 P.C. Increase For Bureau

Washington, Feb. 5 (AP)—A 113 per cent increase in funds for the Veterans Administration was recommended today by the House Appropriations Committee.

Sending to the floor a $3,218,808,000 over-all measure to finance more than a score of agencies during the twelve months starting July 1, the committee cited the increased load on the Veterans Administration as a result of climbing casualties of World War II and new duties imposed by veterans' aid laws.

Others Listed For Reduction

Except for the Veterans Administration, virtually every agency financed by the independent offices supply bill, first big appropriation measure of the Seventy-ninth Congress, was listed for reduced funds.

Due primarily to the fact the Maritime Commission received no new ship-construction money, the total in the bill was $5,321,042,000 below the same measure last year, which carried $6,766,000,000 for the commission.

The committee pointed out that the commission's ship-building program already has been financed, no new-construction money being sought for the next fiscal year. This program has produced 4,561 large-type and 1,215 smaller type craft since 1936 to give the United States a merchant marine estimated at 50,000,000 deadweight tons. Some 1,300 additional vessels are scheduled for delivery this year.

A large part of this tonnage—perhaps 16,000,000 tons in addition to a laid-up reserve—will be kept after the war, the committee was told, while about 12,000,000 tons may be disposed by sale to Allied nations to bring their merchant tonnage back to 1939 levels.

The committee approved almost to the penny the budget of the Veterans Administration, calling for an over-all outlay of $2,707,119,250, an increase of $1,436,707,185 over current year appropriations.

Construction of hospital facilities, providing 14,100 additional beds and including 18 new hospitals, will account for $79,339,886. Most of the balance will be used for administering existing facilities, paying pensions to veterans and their dependents, and handling benefits provided by the GI Bill of Rights.

ARMY ADDS 70,000 BEDS TO HOSPITALS

Wounded Coming From Overseas At 30,000-A-Month Rate

Washington, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Army announced today that the bed capacity of its general and convalescent hospitals will be increased by 70,000.

Sick and wounded soldiers are being returned from overseas at the rate of 30,000 a month, an increase of approximately 21,000 a month over the first six months of 1944.

At the time the hospital expansion was first contemplated, six months ago, the Army had 61 general hospitals with 21,000 beds and nine convalescent hospitals with 30,000. Since then some facilities have been added.

By Conversion And Expansion

Additional facilities will be obtained through the temporary conversion of four station hospitals to the general and convalescent type and the expansion of several convalescent hospitals.

The four station hospitals, which will be known as United States Army General Hospitals, are at Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Mass.; Camp Pickett, Blackstone, Va.; Camp Butner, Durham, N.C., and Camp Carson, Colorado Springs, Col.

Convalescent hospitals to be expanded include Camp Upton Convalescent Hospital, Yaphank, N.Y.; Fort Story Convalescent, Virginia Beach, Va.; Welch Camp Convalescent Hospital, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Wakeman General and Convalescent Hospital, Camp Atterbury, Ind.; Percy Jones General and Convalescent Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich.; Mitchell Convalescent Hospital, Campo, Cal., and Old Farms Convalescent Hospital Avon, Conn.

DECISION BARS 'OFFICIAL' RATE

Supreme Bench Upholds Importer's Contention.

Washington, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court decided six to two today that the Secretary of the Treasury does not have authority to order customs collectors to compute tariff duties by the "official" rate only in converting British pounds into dollars.

Justices Frankfurter and Black dissented from the majority opinion of Justice Douglas. Justice Jackson did not participate.

The case arose over action of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in certifying to Secretary Morgenthau that there were two buying rates for converting English pounds into dollars.

One, designated the "'free" rate, is the rate in the New York open market for foreign exchange payable in pounds sterling. The other "official" rate, is the rate fixed by the British Treasury.

John Barr of New York, who imported woolen fabrics from England, protested the Secretary's order that the "official" rate of $4.035 be used in determining the dutiable value of the fabrics. The "free" rate at the time was $3.475138.

Mr. Barr's contention was upheld by the Court of Customs. However, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals reversed the lower tribunal and Mr. Barr appealed to the Supreme Court.

Justice Douglas said that if the higher "official" rate were used in the valuation of the woolens involved in this case, "the cost of the goods would be distorted and an inflated value for customs purposes will be placed upon them. Such a result would be quite out of harmony with the history of the statutes involved."

Justice Frankfurter contended that the majority ruling "implies a radical curtailment of his (the Secretary of the Treasury's) historic and appropriate authority to protect the nation's fiscal interests." He added:

"Here we have an unforeseen

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problem with which Congress did not deal and yet, by not dealing with it, is said to have taken away authority theretofore belonging to the Treasury Secretary. If the problem itself was not in the contemplation of Congress, as this problem is not, how can it be said that Congress legislated concerning that problem unless it be that legislation is the product of absentmindedness."

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DELAY PROMOTION OF COL. ROOSEVELT

Senate Defers Action for Week Because of Dog Incident.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 — (AP) Senators yelped a bit today about promoting Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, from colonel to brigadier general, then deferred action for a week. In the meantime there'll be some more baying on the air trail of his dog.

Senator Bushfield (R.-S. D.), who spearheaded Republican opposition to immediate approval of the advancement, conceded that the nomination "probably will be confirmed next Monday."

Argued in Senate

Republicans and Democrats barked back and forth about the promotion today but did little growling about what majority leader Barkley (D.-Ky.) called the "canine episode."

That was the coast-to-coast flight of Elliott's mastiff, Blaze. Three servicemen were squeezed off the plane which carried the pooch because he had a higher priority.

Barkley said he didn't know what effect the "unhappy, unpleasant, unfortunate" tale of the dog was having on Elliott's advancement, but he contended that "we ought to act now."

Bushfield remarked, however, that he had had insufficient time to "study the qualifications of the nomination," that the volume of his mail warranted looking into it, and that several Senators desired to be heard. He said he personally had nothing for or against this young man."

Barkley had to agree to the delay after minority leader White of Maine championed the right of any Senator to be heard.

Held up also were nominations of 77 other colonels to be brigadier generals. The Senate approved however, the promotions of three major generals to be lieutenant generals and 28 brigadiers to be major generals.

Meanwhile trouble was storing up for another presidential appointment.

The Senate Agriculture committee arranged to question Aubrey Williams tomorrow on his qualifications for Rural Electrification administrator. Williams is a former head of the deceased National Youth administration.

The Military committee, Barkley observed, now is looking into what happened in the case of Elliott's dog.

"I doubt," he added, "that it will shed any light on his qualifications as a military officer."

Included in the list of promotions approved was that of Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, to be a lieutenant general and of Brig. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, the hero of Bastogne, to be a major general.

Ickes Held Clear Of 'Willful' Tax Error By Prosecutors

Chicago, Feb. 5 (AP)—Two assistant State's attorneys declared today they believed there was "no willful misstatement of facts" in the affidavit of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, upon which was based an $8,500 reduction in Cook county real-estate taxes.

John S. Clark, county assessor, said the affidavit was signed by Ickes for the Board of Tax Appeals and contained "erroneous" information on the rent yield of a Loop building owned by Ickes. The $8,500 reduction was for 1943 and 1944.

The prosecutors, Jacob Shamberg and Gordon Nash, made their announcement after an hour-and-a-half conference with Mrs. Mabel G. Reinecke, former collector of internal revenue. They said the information in the tax complaint filed in Ickes's behalf represented "the conclusions" of Mrs. Reinecke, and that it was not furnished by Ickes.

"Not Furnished By Ickes"

"We are interested in facts," Shamberg said after the conference, "and we are certain that it is a fact that the $2,000 figure arrived at by Mrs. Reinecke as the monthly rental for the property was not furnished by Ickes."

"Our main objective is to determine if there was any willful misstatement of fact, and we don't think there was."

Mrs. Reinecke told newsmen it "is still my opinion" that the assessed valuation of the property "should be cut another $1,500."

In a statement to the State's attorneys, Mrs. Reinecke said:

"As president of the realty firm of George W. Reinecke, Inc., I have for some years represented Secretary of the Interior Ickes in certain Chicago property matters.

Asked To Prepare Papers

"Having advised him that the assessment of the properties was excessive, the Secretary asked me to prepare and file the necessary papers so that he could obtain a hearing before the Board of Tax Appeals for both his State street and Hubbard Woods (suburban) property."

Insurance, interest and taxes on the State street building, Mrs. Reinecke stated, "left the income at about $24,000, or $2,000 per month prior to general operating expenses. As a matter of fact," she continued, "the property is operating at a loss. This is no doubt why the figure of $2,000 was added on the form."

Mrs. Reinecke said "no effort was made by anyone at any time to misrepresent the size of the building or its income."

She said that within the last 90 days the corner of Jackson and State streets, across the street from the Ickes property, sold at $8,000 a front foot, and that Ickes's building was valued for tax-assessment purposes at $9,500 a front foot.

Georgia Ends Poll Tax, 'Speaks for Democracy'

Arnall Signs Repeal Measure Abolishing $1 Levy

ATLANTA, Feb. 5 (AP).—Georgia today abolished the $1 poll tax—both as a revenue measure and a prerequisite for voting.

With opposition dissolved, the Senate passed the House version of a repeal bill 41 to 3 and Governor Ellis Arnall signed it into law. The House passed the bill over a week ago 141 to 51 after Governor Arnall warned that unless the Legislature abolished the levy he would suspend it by Executive decree.

The action left only seven poll tax states in the South—Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Virginia, Texas and South Carolina.

"Today Georgia spoke for democracy," commented Governor Arnall.

Add London Big 3 xxxx article said.

WHILE DECLARING FLATLY THAT THE TRI-PARTITE TALKS ALREADY WERE UNDER WAY, THE GERMAN RADIO WAS VAGUE AS TO THE SITE OF THE MEETING.

ONE GERMAN BROADCAST QUOTED "CAIRO SOURCES" AS SAYING THAT SOME OF THE TALKS WERE "TAKING PLACE ABOARD A MAN OF WAR", BUT WAS NOT SPECIFIC ABOUT THE LOCATION.

THIS BROADCAST ASSERTED THAT "IT HAS NOW BEEN LEARNED THAT ALL PARTIES CONCERNED CAME WITH CONSIDERABLY LARGER DELEGATIONS THAN WENT TO TEHRAN."

FEB 6 1945

DN537AEW

Add London Planeless (Iyer (Chamberlain) xx the bombadier.

OTHER MEMBERS OF DELANCEY'S CREW ARE LT. GRADY CUMBIR OF ATHENS, TEX.; LT. RAYMOND RICKABAUGH OF COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.; SGT. BEEN RUCKEL OF ROSCOE, CALIF.; SGT. WENDELL REED OF SHELBY, MICH.; SGT. BILLIE CLACK OF DETROIT, TEX., AND SGT. ALBERT ALBRO OF ANTIOCH, CALIF.

M221PEW

Add London (Russian (Hercher) xx German (Hyes.

MEANWHILE, THE SAVAGE BATTLE OF EAST PRUSSIA CONTINUED, THE SOVIETS PRESSING FORWARD TO REDUCE THE CAPITAL, KONIGSBERG, AND ANNIHILATE THE ESTIMATED 20 GERMAN DIVISIONS COMPRESSED INTO A FRACTION OF THE JUNKER PROVINCE'S TERRITORY BY THE VETERAN ARMIES OF GEN. IVAN CHERNIAKHOVSKY AND MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K. ROKOSSOVSKY.

LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST (OROGINAL) NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN X X X ROKOSSOVSKY.

FEB 6 1945

"THE BATTLE OF EAST PRUSSIA IS ONE OF THE GRIMMEST OF THE WHOLE WAR," THE GERMAN RADIO DECLARED.

THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE WAS SILENT REGARDING THE SIEGE OF KONIGSBERG, BUT ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF SIX TOWNS IN OPERATIONS TO ANNIHILATE THE GERMANS ON THE SAMLAND PENINSULA NORTHWEST OF THE CAPITAL.

SOUTHWEST OF BUDAPEST, THE SOVIETS PUSHED WITHIN SEVEN AND ONE HALF MILES OF SZEKESFEHVAR, WHICH THEY LOST IN LAST MONTH'S GERMAN COUNTEROFFENSIVE, ADVANCING NINE TO THIRTEEN MILES AND CAPTURING SEREGELYES, SAROSD, SARKESZTUR AND KALOZ.

THE FIGHTING INSIDE BUDAPEST AGAINST THAT CITY'S TRAPPED NAZI GARRISON CONTINUED, THE RUSSIANS REPORTING CAPTURE OF ANOTHER 16 CITY BLOCKS IN THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL.

FEB 6 1945

WE925PEW

Add London Lebanon-Syria (Paris) x x two countries

"GE"ERAL DE GAULLE MADE IT PLAI" AT A RECE"T PRESS CO"FERE"CE," CHAMOU" SAID, "THAT THE FRE"CH WA"T A PREPO"DERE"T POSITIO" I" OUR COU"TRIES. THIS SYRIA A"D LEBA"O" CA""OT ACCEPT, A"D WE HAVE BEE" TOL THAT "EITHER THE AMERICA"S "OR THE RUSSIA"S, WHO RECOG"IZED OUR SOVEREIG"TY A"D I"DEPE"DE"CE U"CO"DITIO"ALLY, WOULD BE WILLI"G TO SEE A"Y ONE PO"ER GIVE" A PREPO"DERE"T POSITIO" I" OUR COU"TRIES."

CHAMOU"'S STATEME"T CAME AS THE FOREIG" MI"ISTERS OF SEVE" ARAB STATES PREPARED TO MEET FEB. 14 TO CO"SIDER THE FORMATIO" OF A" ARAB UNIO" A"D THE POSITIO" OF FRA"CE I" SYRIA A"D LEBA"O". FEELI"G WAS AGAI"ST FRA"CE WAS REPORTED RU""I"G HIGH I" THE TWO COU"TRIES.

CHAMOU" DECLARED THAT I"DEPE"DE"CE WAS SO MUCH A" EXPRESSIO" OF THE LIBERTY A"D JUSTICE FOR WHICH THE U"ITED "ATIO"S WERE FIGHTI"G THAT "I CA""OT THI"K THEY WOULD ALLOW FORCE TO BE USED BY A"Y "ATIO" TO OBTAI" A PRIVILEGED POSITIO" WHICH WOULD BE A COMPLETE OR PARTIAL "EGATIO" OF THAT I"DEPE"DE"CE.

FEB 6 1945

"IT IS VERY DISTURBI"G," HE ADDED, "THAT THE FRE"CH PRESS SHOULD BE TALKI"G ABOUT MAI"TAI"I"G FRE"CH PREROGATIVES BY FORCE. WE SHOULD "OT HAVE EXPECTED THAT FRA"CE, WHO HAS O"LY JUST BEE" LIBERATED HERSELF, WOULD SPEAK ABOUT USI"G FORCE AGAI"ST A SMALL COU"TRY THAT O"LY WA"TS THE FREEDOM THAT WAS PROMISED TO IT."

HE POI"TED OUT THAT THE U.S. REJECTED A FRE"CH REQUEST LAST "OVEMBER FOR A PARTIAL RECOG"ITIO" OF A MA"DATE I" THE LEVA"T, SAYI"G THE MA"DATE "O LO"GER WAS A REALITY.

PARRIS 1744 GT 230P

30.24 — 22 725

LONDON, FEB.5-(AP)-BRITAIN'S FAMED BALLOON COMMAND, WHICH PUT HUNDREDS OF BARRAGE BALLOONS ALOFT WHEN THE GERMAN AIRFORCE WAS A POTENT THREAT, WAS ORDERED DISBANDED TODAY AND GIVEN ITS FINAL INSPECTION BY SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, AIR MINISTER.

MOST OF THE BALLOONS WILL BE PERMANENTLY STORED. THE PERSONNEL WILL BE RETRAINED AND ASSIGNED TO OTHER UNITS. DISCONTINUANCE OF THE BALLOONS' USE MEANS THE BRITISH HAVE WRITTEN OFF THE LUFTWAFFE AND ROBOT BOMB CAMPAIGNS AS HAVING BEEN WON.

JP1148PEW FEB 6 1945

LONDON, FEB 5-(AP)-AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR TRAFFORD LEIGH-MALLORY, WHO WAS LOST EN ROUTE TO HIS POST AS AIR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA, HAS BEEN SUCCEEDED BY AIR MARSHAL SIR KEITH PARK, AIR OFFICER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE MIDDLE EAST SINCE JANUARY, 1944.

THE PRESENT DEPUTY AIR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, SIR GUY GARROD, WHO HAS BEEN ACTING COMMANDER, WILL ASSUME ANOTHER HIGH APPOINTMENT.

DN546AEW

LONDON, FEB. 5-(AP)-THE FIRST WORLD TRADE UNION ~~CONGRESS~~ CONFERENCE SINCE THE START OF THE WAR WILL BEGIN SESSIONS TOMORROW IN LONDON'S COUNTY HALL AND TACKLE SUCH KNOTTY PROBLEMS AS INDUSTRIAL READJUSTMENT TO PEACE AND FUTURE ORGANIZATION OF WORLD TRADE UNIONISM.

SUPPORT OF THE ALLIED WAR EFFORT TO SPEED VICTORY OVER GERMANY AND JAPAN IS THE FIRST SUBJECT ON THE AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE, BUT DIVERGENT OPINIONS AND LIVELY DEBATE ARE EXPECTED ON SUCCEEDING TOPICS, SUCH AS THE ATTITUDE OF TRADE UNIONS TOWARD PEACE SETTLEMENT, ACCEPTABLER BASES FOR WORLD-WIDE TRADE UNION FEDERATION AND THE BROAD PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

ONE TICKLISH ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM OF WORLD FEDERATION IS THE ~~ABSENCE~~ ABSENCE OF AN AFL REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE UNITED STATES, WHICH BRITISH LABOR CIRCLES FIND DISTURBING ALTHOUGH THEY WELCOME CIO PARTICIPATION. RUSSIAN LABOR UNIONS ARE NOT REPRESENTED EITHER.

THERE ARE DELEGATES FROM 38 NATIONAL TRADE ~~UNION~~ UNION ORGANIZATIONS OF ALLIED COUNTRIES AND SEVEN FROM NEUTRAL NATIONS PRESENT.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT LEADERS OF THE CONFERENCE FIND A GROWING OPINION THAT DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE UNIONISM AROUND THE WORLD WILL FORCE THE CONFERENCE EVENTUALLY TO AMEND ITS RULE PERMITTING ONLY ONE CENTR~~E~~

RECOGNITION OF ONLY ONE CENTRAL ORGANIZATION IN E~~A~~CH COUNTRY. THIS RULE ORIGINALLY WAS ADOPTED TO ENCOURAGE UNION SOLIDARITY.

THE CONFERENCE WILL CONTINUE THROUGH NEXT WEEK.

FEB 6 1945

APL/2300/BP-850PEW

LONDON, FEB. 5-(AP)-A PLAN FOR A NEW SHIP CANAL THROUGH PALESTINE TO GIVE BRITAIN ITS OWN WATERWAY FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN TO THE RED SEA AFTER THE SUEZ CANAL REVERTS TO THE ABSOLUTE OWNERSHIP OF EGYPT IN 1968 WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE LONDON DAILY SKETCH.

THE PAPER SAID THE NEW CANAL WOULD BE 200 MILES LONG, LINKI

AKKA ON THE PALESTINE COAST WITH THE GULF OF AKABA AT THE HEAD OF THE

RED SEA BY WAY OF THE DEAD SEA, AND WOULD BE BUILT AFTER THE WAR.

FEB 6 1945 APL/12349/MP-825PEW

LIVERPOOL, FEB 5 -(AP)- FERRIES, TUGS AND OTHER RIVER CRAFT GAVE A SIREN WELCOME LATE TODAY TO THE LINER ARUNDEL CASTLE WHEN SHE BERTHED HERE WITH 764 SERVICE MEN WHO WERE REPATRIATED FROM GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS. THE SHIP DOCKED AT DUSK AT THE LIVERPOOL LANDING STAGE WHICH WAS FLOODLIGHTED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FIVE AND A HALF YEARS OF WAR.

A BAND OF THE KING'S REGIMENT PLAYED ON THE DOCK AS THE EX-PRISONERS LINED THE SHIP'S DECKS CHEERING, WAVING AND SHOUTING FOR MORE MUSIC. ONE REPATRIATED TOMMY, SGT. W. N. SHIPLEY OF AN EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT, SAID THE SEEMINGLY CONTINUOUS ANGLO-AMERICAN AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY HELD THE INTEREST OF THE MEN IN THE STOCKADES.

"AT EDELSBACH," HE SAID. "WE HAD A GRAND EXPERIENCE WITH AMERICAN PRECISION BOMBING. THE TARGET WAS A BALL-BEARING FACTORY ONLY 900 YARDS FROM OUR CAMP AND NOT ONE BOMB CAME ANYWHERE NEAR US."

FRYER 12:25 PM..540PEW.

A189 Add Paris W Front (Boalmear) x x miles north

BUT IT REPORTED THE SECOND DIVISION JUST SOUTH OF THE NINTH WAS FIGHTING INSIDE THE LAST ONE- TO TWO-MILE WIDE BELT OF THE WESTWALL, WAS THREE-FOURTHS OF A MILE FROM SCHLEIDEN, ONE OF THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS, AND TWO MILES FROM THE SECOND AT GEMUND, THREE MILES NORTH.

(THE GERMAN RADIO SAID THE AMERICANS HAD PUSHED INTO SCHLEIDEN, 28 MILES FROM THE RHINELAND CITY OF BONN, BUT WERE DRIVEN OUT.)

A FEW MILES TO THE NORTH, THE U.S. NINTH AND 78TH INFANTRY DICISIONS SEIZED CONTROL OF TWO OF THE FIVE DAMS OF THE ROER RIVER SYSTEM WITH WHICH THE ENEMY CONTROLS THE WATER LEVEL OF THE STREAM WHERE IT BLOCKS A DRIVE OUT ON THE COLOGNE PLAIN FARTHER NORTH.

THE NINTH DIVISION SEIZED THE LARGE URTALSPERRE DAM AND CLOSED UP ALONG THE WEST AND SOUTH BANKS OF THE LARGE LAKE WHICH THE DAM FORMS.

IN THIS PUSH THE AMERICANS CAPTURED THE CAMP OF VOGELSANG--ADOLF HITLER'S PRIZE PROJECT FOR TRAINING FUTURE NAZI LEADERS.

THE 78TH DIVISION ON THE NINTH'S NORTH FLANK SEIZED RUHRBERG, 16 MILES SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN, PRESSED ON EAST TO THE ROER'S WEST BANK AND CAPTURED HIGH GROUND COMMANDING THE SMALLER PAULUSHOFF DAM.

TWO TO THREE MILES FARTHER NORTH IS THE BIGGEST DAM AT HASENFELD, WHICH WITH THE OTHERS CONTROLS THE WATERS OF THE ROER ALONG THE BRITISH SECOND AND U.S. NINTH ARMY FRONTS.

THIS WAS THE GENERAL PICTURE ON THE FIRST ARMY FRONT:

THE PACE OF ATTACK WAS SLOWING WHILE THE DOUGHBOYS GOT A BREATHER AND THERE WAS NO HEAVY CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY.

THE ENTIRE FIRST ARMY ONCE MORE WAS ENTIRELY ON GERMAN SOIL AND FOUR DIVISIONS WERE POURING THROUGH THE BREACHED WESTERN BELT OF THE TWIN SECTION OF THE WESTWALL ON A 12-MILE FRONT AND CLOSING ON OR FIGHTING INSIDE THE EASTERN CHAIN.

VANGUARDS WERE ABOUT 14 MILES FROM EUSKIRCHEN, THE COMMUNICATIONS LINK BETWEEN THIS FRONT AND THE ROER FRONT FARTHER NORTH. FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT SHUTTLED TROOPS AND ARMOR THROUGH EUSKIRCHEN IN THE ARDENNES CAMPAIGN.

TANKS MOPPED UP STRAUCH AND STECKENBORN, TWO MILES NORTHWEST OF RUHRBERG, AND WERE ABOUT THREE AND A HALF MILES FROM OTHER AMERICAN FORCES WHICH HAVE BEEN HOLDING THE ROER LINE SOUTH OF DUREN SINCE THE ARDENNES BREAKTHROUGH.

A190 FEB 6 1945

TO THE SOUTH, LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY DUG A MILE AND A HALF INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE WHERE IT ONCE MORE BECOMES A SINGLE BELT SOUTHEAST OF ST.VITH.

THE THIRD FOUND RESISTANCE SLACK AND SOME PILLBOXES UNMANNED AS IT PRESSED MORE THAN FIVE MILES INTO GERMANY ON A 13-MILE FRONT.

ONE FORCE IN A ONE-MILE SOUTHEASTWARD THRUST CARRIED TO WITHIN THREE-FOURTHS OF A MILE OF BRANDSCHEID, A BUNKER AND PILLBOX STUDDED STRONGHOLD AND KEY TO THE WESTWALL DEFENSES FOUR AND A HALF MILES WEST OF THE FORTIFIED COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF PRUM.

OTHER FORCES SWUNG ON NORTHEAST OF BRANDSCHEID, PLOWING THROUGH

SCHNEE EIFEL FOREST TO WITHIN ABOUT THREE MILES OF PRUM.
ELSEWHERE ON THIS FRONT, RAIN AND SLUSH HELD DOWN ACTIVITY TO PATROLLING.
THE SAME PICTURE WAS TRUE ON THE CANADIAN FIRST AND BRITISH SECOND ARMY FRONTS. IN NORTHERN ALSACE, THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY STILL WAS BATTLING TO CLEAR THE ENEMY FROM OBERHOFFEN, 15 MILES NORTH OF STRASBOURG.

FEB 6 1945

JS257PEW

Add Kans W Front C Lond) xxx was reported.

A FRENCH FIRST ARMY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THE CAPTURE OF 2,200 PRISONERS AND MUCH BOOTY IN DISSOLVING THE COLMAR POCKET. THE FRENCH FIRST CORPS CLEARED THE THUR RIVER FROM CERNAY TO ENSISHEIM AND THE COMMUNIQUE SAID "THE UNITED STATES 21ST CORPS BROKE THE DEFENSES OF NEUF BRISACH ONE AFTER ANOTHER."

ADVANCING FOUR AND A HALF MILES THROUGH SNOW, SLEET AND FREEZING RAIN, LT.GEN.COURTNEY HODGES' TROOPS OUTFLANKED ENEMY DEFENSES ON THE DAMS OF THE UPPER ROER RIVER GUARDING THE RUHR AND THE RHINELAND.
WEAKENED BY WITHDRAWALS TO THE RUSSIAN FRONT AND HAMPERED BY AN ALMOST TOTAL LACK OF AIR SUPPORT, THE GERMANS SUFFERED REVERSALS ALSO IN SOUTHERN ALSACE, WHERE THEIR ESCAPE GAP IN THE COLMAR POCKET WAS NARROWED TO NINE MILES BY FRENCH AND AMERICAN FORCES.
A LATE FRONT DISPATCH SAID HODGES' TROOPS OVERPOWERED THE LAST SYSTEM OF GERMAN PILLBOXES EIGHT MILES EAST OF MONSCHAU. THEY CAPTURED THE TINY VILLAGE OF WOLLSEIFEN, A MILE AND A HALF FROM THE ROER RIVER DAMS, WHOSE GATES WERE OPENED BY THE ENEMY TO FLOOD THE VALLEY AND BALK THE ALLIED PUSH FARTHER NORTH.
(A FRONT REPORT FROM A BLUE NETWORK CORRESPONDENT SAID THE AMERICANS HAD REACHED THE SOUTH BANK OF THE LAKE FORMED BY THE DAMS, OVERRUNNING A NAZI YOUTH TRAINING CAMP.)
AT HERHAHN, TWO MILES FROM THE KEY ROAD JUNCTION OF GEMUND, AND SOUTHEAST OF WOLLSEIFEN, OTHER FIRST ARMY UNITS WERE RUNNING INTO HEAVY FIGHTING AS THE GERMANS SOUGHT TO KEEP THEIR HOLD ON VITAL LATERAL ROADS RUNNING FROM GEMUND.
TWO MILES FARTHER SOUTH THE DOUGHBOYS CAPTURED ETTELSCHEID, A MILE FROM THE ROAD CENTER OF SCHLEIDEN. FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST THE AMERICANS SEIZED HOLLERATH DESPITE STIFF RESISTANCE. AT THE WESTERN LOOP OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE OTHER UNITS CRACKED THE WESTWALL'S FIRST DEFENSE LINE SOUTH OF UNDENBRETH, THEN SWUNG AROUND AND BEGAN ATTACKING PILLBOXES FROM THE REAR.
STILL FARTHER SOUTH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY GOUGED INTO THE MAIN SIEGFRIED LINE SYSTEM FIVE AND A HALF MILES INSIDE GERMANY AND THREE AND A HALF MILES FROM THE FORTRESS CITY OF PRUM. SOUTHEAST OF ST.VITH THIRD ARMY UNITS CAPTURED AT LEAST THREE GERMAN VILLAGES AND PUSHED INTO THE SCHNEE EIFEL FOREST, OUTFLANKING THE ROAD TOWN OF BRANDSCHEID, FOUR AND A HALF MILES WEST OF PRUM.

FEB 6 1945

A11
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FORCES WERE WITHIN NINE MILES OF JUNCTION BETWEEN COLMAR AND MULHOUSE AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE WESTERN FRONT, AND THE GERMANS WERE TRYING TO EXTRICATE ABOUT 2,500 TROOPS FROM THE VOSGES FOOTHILLS TO THE WEST. ALLIED GUNS WERE HAMMERING OTHER GERMAN FORCES FLEEING ACROSS THE RHINE.
THE GERMANS WERE DRIVEN FROM CERNAY, SEVEN MILES NORTHWEST OF MULHOUSE, AND APPEARED TO BE YIELDING ALONG THE THUR RIVER LINE, WHICH HAD PREVENTED THE FRENCH FROM DRIVING NORTH. THE FRENCH BRIDGEHEAD WAS WIDENED TO THREE MILES AND DEEPENED TO TWO BY AN ADVANCE TO BERRWILLER, EIGHT MILES NORTHWEST OF MULHOUSE.
FRENCH FIGHTERBOMBERS STRAFED GERMAN COLUMNS RACING EAST FOR THE RHINE, WHILE U.S. FIGHTERBOMBERS STRUCK THE NEUFBRISACH BRIDGE, AN ENEMY ESCAPE ARTERY EAST OF COLMAR, AND DAMAGED ITS EASTERN SPAN.
IN NORTHERN ALSACE THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY WAS STILL HAMMERING AT GERMANS HOLDING ON IN OBERHOFFEN, 15 MILES NORTH OF STRASBOURG.
JR3AEW

NOT YET BEEN SET.
Add Paris Black Market (Werner) xx yet been set.
THE 14 MEN SENTENCED TODAY AND THE TERMS:

PVT.JULIUS T.MASSEY, 314 NORTH CENTER ST., GLADEWATER, TEX.; PVT. KENNETH E.KUHN, ROUTE 2, CHANUTE, KANS.; PVT.J.L.STEPHENS, RFD 1, MUNFORD, ALA.; T/4 KENNETH L.SHIELDS, DIAGONAL, IOWA; PFC. ROY W. THOMAS, WILSON ST., GRIFFIN, GA.; PVT.ROY G.AMBROSE, 17 NEPTUNE PLACE, LONG BEACH, FLA., ALL FIVE YEARS.

SGT.MARYL J.MARKER, 310 WEST MARY, YATES CENTER, KANS.; T/4 CLARENCE R.WALKER, 55 HOBSON ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.; PFC. ARTHUR DANLEY, 859 EAST STATE ST., TRENTON, N.J.; PFC. BEN V.GIBSON, 1107 ELSIE, MARSHALL, TEX., ALL SEVEN YEARS.

PFC. MIKE BRUZINA, 4929 EAST 90TH ST., GARFIELD HEIGHTS, OHIO, EIGHT YEARS.

FEB 6 1945

PVT.WALTER L.POOLE, 2415 NORTH CHAMBERLAIN AVE., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.; T/4 BENNIE F.CASS, 603 SOUTH UNION ST., ROSWELL, N.M.; T/4 DONOVAN BEALE, GENERAL DELIVERY, KLAMATH FALLS, ORE., ALL TEN YEARS.

ALL SENTENCES ARE SUBJECT TO MODERATION BY A REVIEWING AUTHORITY, IT WAS POINTED OUT.

SN918PEW

Aug Trennig, Germany (W.Ger) [illegible] ripped apart.

NENNIG HAPPENED TO BE IN THE FRONT LINE TODAY BECAUSE OF THE FLUID FIGHTING, AND WE DISCOVERED IT THE HARD WAY. SOMEONE HAD TOLD US THE GERMANS WERE SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS FROM THE TOWN.

WHEN OUR JEEP DRIVER, PVT.EARL DELARRE, EBENSBURG, PA., WHEELED US PAST THE DRAGON'S TEETH THROUGH THE EDGE OF TOWN WE SHOULD HAVE BECOME SUSPICIOUS. NOT A DOUGHBOY WAS IN THE STREETS AND THERE WAS SPORADIC RIFLE AND MACHINEGUN FIRE. FEB 6 1945

LT.GEORGE C.WALSH, FORMER MIAMI, FLA., NEWSMAN, NOW A PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, HAD BEEN IN THE TOWN BEFORE BUT HE WAS UNSUSPECTING.

SUDDENLY TWO SOLDIERS WITH MACHINEGUNS LEAPED FROM BEHIND A HOUSE AND CAME AT OUR JEEP FROM BOTH SIDES.

"WHERE DO YOU THINK YOU'RE GOING?" ONE OF THEM ASKED, UNSMILING.

"UP TO THE FRONT," WE SAID.

"YOU'RE THERE, BUT YOU'RE NOT GOING ANYWHERE EXCEPT WITH ME BACK TO THE COMMAND POST," HE DECLARED, "AND DON'T TRY ANYTHING FUNNY."

HE MADE US CLIMB OUT OF THE JEEP AND WALK INTO TOWN. AT THE COMMAND POST NO ONE WAS THE LEAST BIT FRIENDLY UNTIL MAJ.WILLIAM E. MCBRIDE, FITCHBURG, MASS., RECOGNIZED WALSH.

"YOU'RE LUCKY YOU WEREN'T SHOT, EITHER BY THE GERMANS OR US," MCBRIDE SAID. "YOU WERE ONLY 50 YARDS FROM THE KRAUTS. UR MEN ARE EXTREMELY CAUTIOUS ABOUT STRANGERS BECAUSE THEY CAUGHT FIVE KRAUTS WEARING AMERICAN EQUIPMENT ONLY A FEW HOUSES FROM HERE YESTERDAY."

B60

HE INTRODUCED US TO THE CAUTIOUS [illegible]ICER WHO BROUGHT US TO THE COMMAND POST. HE WAS LT.JOSEPH CANCILLA, PITTSFIELD, MASS., WHO SMILED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

MAJ.ARTHUR W.HODGES JR., NEWTON, MASS., TOLD HOW SGT.LEONDE JACKSON, ORANGEBURG, S.C., AND PFC CHESTER RICHARDSON, 2601 NORTH AKARD ST., DALLAS, TEX., HAD FLUSHED THE FIVE GERMANS.

SUSPICIOUS OF A CERTAIN HOUSE, THEY TRIED TO OPEN THE DOOR, FOUND IT LOCKED, AND BROKE IT IN WITH AN IRON BAR. THERE WERE FIVE GERMANS INSIDE WITH PISTOLS DRAWN.

"COME OUT," JACKSON ORDERED IN GERMAN. FEB 6 1945

TO HIS SURPRISE THEY DID. THEY WERE FORMER MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WHO HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO STAY IN TOWN FOR TWO DAYS AND GET INFORMATION.

MCBRIDE, WHO RECENTLY HAD THE SURPRISE OF HIS LIFE WHEN HE MET HIS FATHER, LT.COL.WILLIAM L.MCBRIDE, NEAR HERE FR THE QIRST TIME IN

HIS FATHER, LT.COL.WILLIAM L.MCBRIDE, NEAR HERE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TWO YEARS, SAID THE FIGHTING WAS EXTREMELY FLUID "BUT WE'RE GRADUALLY PUSHING THEM BACK."

AS WE LEFT, MCBRIDE SAID: "COME BACK ND SEE US, BUT I SUGGEST YOU LET US KNOW YOU'RE COMING."

FIRST LEAD BRADLEY (230)

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITONARY FORCE, PARIS, FEB. 5-(AP)-THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, WHICH WAS TRANSFERRED TO FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S COMMAND WHEN THE GERMANS BROKE THROUGH THE ARDENNES, WAS RETURNED TO LT. GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY'S 12TH ARMY GROUP AS SOON AS IT LINKED UP WITH THE THIRD ARMY DURING THAT BATTLE, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AT THE SAME TIME, HEADQUARTERS DECLARED THE GERMANS HAD LOST 860,000 PRISONERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, PLUS WELL OVER 400,000 IN KILLED AND LONG-TERM WOUNDED--A TOTAL OF 1,260,000 MEN--SINCE THE D-DAY LANDINGS IN NORMANDY.

THE FIRST DISCLOSURE THAT THE FIRST ARMY ACTUALLY HAD BEEN BACK UNDER BRADLEY'S COMMAND FOR SEVERAL WEEKS WAS MADE IN A WAR REVIEW CALLING THE ARDENNES OFFENSIVE A "COMPLETE DEFEAT" FOR THE ENEMY.

NO MENTION WAS MADE OF THE U.S. NINTH, WHICH WITH THE FIRST AND THIRD MADE UP BRADLEY'S ARMY GROUP, AND APPARENTLY IT IS STILL A PART OF MONTGOMERY'S 21ST ARMY GROUP.

30.24-22729

(A CENSOR-DELAYED DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WES GALLAGHER, DATED JAN. 19, SAID THE NINTH WAS LEFT UNDER MONTGOMERY PRESUMABLY FOR FUTURE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN WHICH CANADIAN, BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES WOULD WORK AS ONE UNIT.)

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THE ANNOUNCED GERMAN LOSSES EQUAL 110 DIVISIONS, 10 TANKS AND ASSAULT GUNS, THE HEADQUARTERS RESUME SAID, THE GERMANS HAVE LOST ENOUGH TO REFIT 15 ARMORED DIVISIONS. SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID ALLIED GROUND LOSSES WERE A FRACTION OF THE ENEMY'S.

GERMAN LOSSES IN THE WEST DURING DECEMBER AND JANUARY WERE 220,000 MEN, HALF OF THEM PRISONERS, AND 1,450 TANKS AND ASSAULT GUNS PLUS THOUSANDS OF MOTOR VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS, THE HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT SAID.

"THE VAUNTED ARDENNES OFFENSIVE RESULTED IN A COMPLETE DEFEAT FOR THE ENEMY," IT CONTINUED. "FURTHERMORE, TO MAKE THE ATTEMPT HITLER HAD TO USE HIS ONLY STRATEGIC RESERVE AND PRACTICALLY EVERY OFFENSIVE DIVISION IN THE WEST AT A TIME WHEN HE SHOULD HAVE KEPT A STRATEGIC RESERVE IN GERMANY TO MEET THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE WHICH HE SHOULD HAVE BEEN EXPECTING.

"IT WAS THE CONTINUOUS AGGRESSIVE ACTION OF THE 12TH ARMY GROUP BETWEEN SEPTEMBER AND THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER THAT DREW THE SIXTH SS PANZER ARMY TO THE WEST OF THE RHINE AND THEREBY PREVENTED IT FROM BEING AVAILABLE IN THE EAST WHEN STALIN AND THE MAGNIFICENT RED ARMY LAUNCHED THE GREAT RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

"MOREOVER, IT WAS THE ARDENNES VENTURE THAT BUTCHERED UP THE SIXTH SS PANZER ARMY AND SERIOUSLY WEAKENED ITS OFFENSIVE POWER FOR ANY FUTURE OPERATION. OUR GREAT RED ARLLY IS MAKING HITLER PAY HEAVILY FOR THESE MISTAKES."

THE FIFTH AND SIXTH SS PANZER ARMIES AND THE SEVENTH ARMY--WITH FORCES TOTALLING 24 DIVISIONS INCLUDING 10 ARMORED DIVISIONS--WHICH CONSTITUTED GERMANY'S ONLY STRATEGIC RESERVES, LAUNCHED THE ARDENNES ATTACK AT THE WEAKEST POINT OF THE ALLIED LINES, THE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT CONTINUED.

IT DECLARED THAT BRADLEY STARTED HIS COUNTERATTACKS INSTANTLY FOLLOWING THE GERMAN BREAKTHROUGH AND KEPT ATTACKING UNTIL HIS FORCES HAD JOINED HANDS FIRMLY WITH THE TEMPORARILY ISOLATED GARRISON IN BASTOGNE.

FEB 6 45

"FROM THAT MOMENT ON THE ISSUE WAS NEVER IN DOUBT," THE STATEMENT ADDED.

GOING BACK TO THE MONTHS PRECEDING THE ARDENNES STRUGGLE, HEADQUARTERS SAID THE PERIOD FROM MID-SEPTEMBER TO MID-DECEMBER WAS ONE OF EXTREME ATTRITION FOR THE GERMANS WHO SENT NINE FRESH DIVISIONS INTO THE LINE BETWEEN NOV. 15, AND NOV. 26 ALONE. DURING THE MONTH BEGINNING IN MID-NOVEMBER THE GERMANS WERE LOSING DIVISIONS AT THE RATE OF FOUR TO FIVE A WEEK.

DURING OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER THE ENEMY SUFFERED MORE THAN 300,000 CASUALTIES OF WHICH 170,000 WERE PRISONERS, THE STATEMENT SAID.

THE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT SAID HITLER HAD PLANNED TO CARRY THE LINE OF THE MEUSE IN TWO DAYS AND ANTWERP IN THREE WEEKS. HE THOUGHT HE WOULD CUT OFF 38 ALLIED DIVISIONS.

JUST BEFORE THE BREAKTHROUGH A SERIES OF NAZI ORDERS OF THE DAY WERE ISSUED. HITLER, AFTER CASTING BACK TO FREDERICK THE GREAT, SAID: "IF THE PANZER GRENADIERS FAIL NOW, THEY WILL HAVE HAD THE LAST WORD FROM THEIR FUEHRER."

FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT, VIEWING THE EFFORT IN ITS TRUE LIGHT, SAID: "THIS IAN ALL-OUT GAMBLE."

TO THIS, FIELD MARSHAL WALTER VON MODEL ADDED: "WE WILL NOT DISAPPOINT THE FUEHRER AND THE FATHERLAND WHO FORGED THE SWORD OF RETRIBUTION."

NOT TO BE OUTDONE, GEN. HASSO ECKHARDT VON MANTEUFFEL BURST FORTH WITH: "ON TOWARD THE ENEMY AND GO THROUGH HIM X X X IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE TRADITION OF OUR PROUD WEHRMACHT."

GERMAN TROOPS WERE THEN DRAINED IN LARGE NUMBERS FROM THE LUFTWAFFE AND THE NAZI NAVY AT A TIME WHEN HITLER WAS TRYING TO OBTAIN AIR PARITY AND WHEN AN INTENSIFICATION OF THE U-BOAT CAMPAIGN HEAD BEEN PLANNED.

WHEN VON RUNDSTEDT STRUCK, DECISIONS HAD TO BE MADE QUICKLY. BECAUSE OF THE EARLY RUPTURE OF NORTH-SOUTH COMMUNICATIONS, MONTGOMERY TOOK TEMPORARY COMMAND OF THE NORTHERN FLANK. BRADLEY FOUGHT THE BATTLE SOUTH OF THE SALIENT.

TWO WEEKS AFTER THE ATTACK BEGAN MODEL HAD HAD ENOUGH. FROM THEN ON HE WAS GLAD TO PULL BACK INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE. ALLIED TROOPS ON BOTH FLANKS SMASHED INTO THE NAZIS WITH REDOUBLED FURY AND THE ENEMY ESCAPED ANOTHER FALAISE POCKET ONLY BECAUSE OF EXTRAORDINARILY BAD WEATHER.

"TODAY THE BADLY BATTERED NAZI HAS DRAWN BACK INTO HIS LAIR," THE HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT CONCLUDED. "AND THE BOMBASTIC WORDS OF HITLER, RUNDSTEDT, MODEL AND THE OTHERS WHICH WERE INTENDED TO SPUR THE HUN ARMIES TO SUPERHUMAN EFFORT, MUST NOW RING TRAGICALLY IN GERMAN EARS AS THE WEHRMACHT FUTILELY TRIES TO STEM THE RUSSIAN ONSLAUGHT IN THE EAST."

XX

FEB 6 1945

EDS: IN 3D GRAPH ABOVE READ: X X X "THIS IS AN ALL-OUT GAMBLE." X X ETC

HJ1129PEW

ON THE ALSATIAN FRONT, FEB. 5-(AP)-LT. GEN. JACOB L. DEVERS COMMENDED THE U.S. THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION TODAY FOR ITS RAPID AND [redacted] DRIVE THAT [redacted] OUTFLANKED COLMAR AND CUT OFF THE ENEMY RETREAT TO THE RHINE BY WAY OF NEUBRISACH.

IN A MESSAGE TO MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. O'DANIEL, THIRD DIVISION COMMANDER, THE COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP SAID THE OUTFIT HAD ADDED "ANOTHER GLORIOUS CHAPTER TO AN OUTSTANDING RECORD WHICH INCLUDES ALMOST 365 COMBAT DAYS AND 16 MEDALS OF HONOR."

SA-GOLDBERGS SECOND 1643RCA-557PEW

ON THE ALSATIAN FRONT, FEB. 5-(AP)-IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT THE 75TH INFANTRY DIVISION, ACTIVATED APRIL 15, 1943 AT FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO., IS IN ACTION IN THE COLMAR SECTOR IN ALSACE.

THE 28TH AND THIRD DIVISIONS AND THE TWELFTH ARMORED DIVISION PREVIOUSLY HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED.

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THE 75TH IS COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. RAY PORTER, ONE OF THE FIRST AMERICANS ASHORE IN THE TUNISIA LANDINGS OF 1942. HIS HOME IS IN FORT MEYER, VA.

GM519PEW

THIRD ARMY (270)
BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH U.S.THIRD ARMY TROOPS BEYOND THE SIEGFRIED LINE, FEB.5-(AP)-DOUGHBOYS OF THIS DIVISION BECAME THE FIRST TROOPS OF THE U.S.THIRD ARMY TODAY TO DRIVE CLEAR THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE ON THIS FRONT.

IN A DRIZZLE OF RAIN THEY MET ONLY LIGHT RESISTANCE, BUT IT WAS NOT AN UNOPPOSED WALTZ THROUGH THE FORTIFICATIONS. SOME PILLBOXES WERE EMPTY BUT MOST WERE MANNED. THE GERMANS WOULD FIGHT BRIEFLY AND THEN SURRENDER.

A FEW MILES SOUTHWEST OF HERE THE THIRD ARMY CAPTURED THE IMPORTAN GERMAN ROAD CENTER OF BRANDSCHEID, FOUR AND A HALF MILES WEST OF THE FORTIFIED CITY OF PRUM.

TO DEFEND THE BRANDSCHEID THE GERMANS HAD BUILT A SYSTEM OF PILLBOXES AND BUNKERS. MORE THAN 40 OF THESE PILLBOXES WERE CLEARED OUT AND MORE THAN 30 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN THE DRIVE INTO BRAND-SCHEID.

INFANTRY LED BY MAJ.JAMES C.KEMP, CLEMSON, S.C., RODE INTO BRANDSCHEID ABOARD TANKS AND TANK DESTROYERS.

DOUGHBOY CASUALTIES TODAY WERE LIGHT AND WERE CAUSED MOSTLY BY SMALL ARMS, MORTARS AND ROCKETS.

THE DOUGHBOYS WHO HAVE GONE THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE HERE FOUND THE DEFENSE BELT ABOUT A MILE AND A HALF DEEP. THEY TACKLED IT WHERE IT WAS INSTALLED IN THE DENSE SCHNEE EIFEL FOREST.

THEY CAME OUT OF THE WOODS AND THROUGH THE LINE AT A POINT ABOUT FOUR AND A HALF MILES NORTHWEST OF PRUM. IT WAS THE SAME PLACE WHERE THE FOURTH INFANTRY CRACKED THE LINE LAST SEPTEMBER.

OTHER THIRD ARMY FORCES ARE EVEN CLOSER TO PRUM, WHOSE NETWORK OF ROADS AND RAILWAYS MAKE IT AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE ENEMY'S DEFENSES ON THIS FRONT.

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WHILE THE DOUGHBOYS MOVED IN FROM THE NORTH AND CAPTURED BRANDSCHEID, OTHERS FORCES WITH LT.COL.GEORGE GOFORTH, SHELBY, N.C., PUSHED ABOUT A MILE EAST OF THE TOWN TO WITHIN THREE AND A HALF MILES OF PRUM.

JP1143PEW

ORDENSBURGH, GERMANY, FEB 5-(AP)-AMERICAN CAPTURE OF THE VOGELCAMP IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE ERFT AND ROER RIVERS TODAY CONSTITUTED A BLOW TO HITLER'S HOPES OF PERPETUATING THE NAZI ORDER AFTER HIS DEATH.

IT WAS HERE IN TIER AFTER TIER OF BARRACKS THAT THE NAZI TRAINED THEIR FUTURE LEADERS AND, LATELY, FLEDGLING OFFICERS. IT FELL 60 PER CENT INTACT TO THE U.S. FIRST ARMY. A "TOWER OF WISDOMN" HAD BEEN ERECTED IN THE CENTER OF THE CAMP WHERE HITLER HAD PREPARED TO DEPOSIT HIS MOST HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL MEMOIRS. HE OFTEN VISITED THE CAMP.

HITLER ONCE SAID HE ERECTED THE TRAINING CAMP NEAR THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF GERMANY "BECAUSE THE REICH FRONTIERS WILL SOON BE EXPANDED AND VOGELCAMP WILL NOT BE AT THE EDGE BUT IN THE CENTER OF THE EMPIRE."

M907AEW

PARIS, FEB. 5--(AP)---FRENCH NEWSPAPERS BANNERED THE AMERICAN ENTRY INTO MANILA IN BOX-CAR TYPE TODAY AND HAILED GEN. MAC ARTHUR'S RETURN AS A "GREAT AMERICAN VICTORY" THAT MARKED THE BEGINNING OF A NEW PHASE OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

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THE SEMI-OFFICIAL LE MONDE, IN A COLUMN-LONG EDITORIAL, PRAISED MAC ARTHUR'S GENERALSHIP AND DESCRIBED HIS PHILIPPINES SUCCESS AS A POLITICAL AS WELL AS A MILITARY ACHIEVEMENT.

"THE FALL OF MANILA, FROM THE POLITICAL POINT OF VIEW, IS A SERIOUS BLOW TO THE JAPANESE POSITION IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC," LE MONDE SAID. "THEIR PRESTIGE NOW IS QUITE FINISHED IN THE EYES OF THE [redacted] POPULATIONS OF GREATER EAST ASIA X X X THIS RETURN (OF MAC ARTHUR) ANNOUNCED, THEN REALIZED, WILL HAVE A GREAT EFFECT ON THESE POPULATIONS."

THE PAPER ADDED THAT MANILA WAS NOT MERELY A SYMBOL BUT THE KEY TO THE GATE WHICH WOULD LOSE THE ROAD TO JAPAN'S CON-

QUESTS SOUTH TO SINGAPORE AND WOULD BE A BASE FOR AMERICAN AIRCRAFT IN ATTACKS ON THE CHINESE COAST. FEB 6 1945

A38

Add Lodz Poland (Luce) xx Polish industry.

"THE FRITZES WE ARE GETTING NOWADAYS AGREE THAT EVERYTHING IS KAPUT," BEAMED LT.-COL. NIKOLAI BENEDIKTOV, RED ARMY ENGINEER WHO HAD JUST RETURNED TO HIS LODZ HEADQUARTERS FROM THE FRONTLINE INSIDE BYPASSED AND SURROUNDED POZNAN TO THE NORTHWEST.

"OUR BOYS, AS YOU SAY, ARE DETERMINED TO GET TO BERLIN."

THE GENIAL BLOND OFFICER SAID POZNAN, ASTRIDE IMPORTANT COMMUNICATIONS TO FRANKFURT WAS A TOUGH FIGHT BECAUSE A GARRISON OF 20,000 ENEMY TROOPS WAS ENTRENCHED IN THE CENTER OF THE TOWN, WHICH MUST BE BLASTED WITH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

"WE CAN'T LET 20,000 GERMANS STAY INDEFINITELY IN OUR REAR, SO WE'VE BROUGHT UP SOME OF OUR BIGGEST GUNS TO DO THE JOB," BENEDIKTOV CONTINUED.

"WHEN WILL THE WAR END? WELL, WE'D ALL LIKE TO KNOW FOR SURE. BUT RIGHT NOW OUR SOLDIERS THINK MR. CHURCHILL'S LAST PREDICTION WAS TOO CONSERVATIVE."

THE COLONEL'S APLOMB WAS SCARCELY JARRED WHEN HE WAS ASKED WHAT RED ARMY MEN THOUGHT OF WESTERN FRONT OPERATIONS.

"I WILL BE VERY DIPLOMATIC," HE REPLIED. "WHEN OUR BOYS HEAR THE ALLIED COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THAT ANOTHER VILLAGE IS CAPTURED, THEY SIGH AND SAY, 'WELL, ANYHOW, THAT'S ONE LESS VILLAGE TO WORRY ABOUT.'"

HJ557PEW

Add Warsaw Polish (Luce) xxx bomb and shell.

FAMOUS HOTEL EUROPEJSKI IS WRECKED WITH ONLY TWO WALLS LEFT. THE UNIVERSITY IS LITTERED LIKE A BATTLEFIELD. HOTEL POLONIA WAS USED AS A GERMAN HEADQUARTERS AND SAVED SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION WHICH THE

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GERMANS INFLICTED ON THE CITY BETWEEN AUGUST AND DECEMBER.

A GERMAN BATTALION WAS STATIONED IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM UNTIL THE FINAL RETREAT AND IT WAS METHODICALLY LOOTED, BUT CRATES OF PAINTINGS AND OTHER ART TREASURES WERE LEFT BEHIND. THE GERMANS PLANTED DEMOLITION MINES TO EXPLODE AFTER THEIR DEPARTURE, BUT THEY WERE REMOVED BY POLISH ARMY SAPPERS IN TIME TO SAVE THE BUILDING.

DESCRIBING WARSAW AS "ONE OF EUROPE'S GREATEST CITIES OF CULTURE AND TRADITION," BIERUT SAID "IT WOULD BE APPROPRIATE IF OTHER CULTURAL NATIONS PARTICIPATED IN THE RECONSTRUCTION." FEB 6 1945

MJ450PEW

Add Warsaw Polish (Luce) xx the reconstruction."

HE DECLARED FLATLY THAT THERE IS "NO BASIS FOR RAPPROACHEMENT BETWEEN THE POLISH EXILE GOVERNMENT IN LONDON AND THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT NOW, OR IN THE FUTURE."

REMARKING ON THE ABSENCE OF UNRRA AID TO POLAND, HE SAID:

"WE'VE TOLD THE UNRRA WHICH IS THE POLISH GOVERNMENT. IT WOULD BE BETTER IF THE UNRRA WOULDN'T PAY SO MUCH ATTENTION TO FORMALITIES, BUT JUST GO AHEAD AND GIVE US HELP LIKE THE SOVIET UNION DOES IN FOOD AND ARMS."

(EDITORS--YOUR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE STORY IN THE NIGHT REPORT BY DANIEL DE LUCE DESCRIBING HIS VISIT TO THE SITE OF A FORMER NAZI PRISON CAMP AT LODZ, POLAND)

BZ420AEW

by daniel de luce

FEB 6 1945

lodz, poland, feb. 3 (delayed) -(ap)-a middle-aged german couple who swapped their new york home for a new life IN THE

NAZI REICH AFTER PEARL HARBOR PLEADED FOR AMERICAN "PROTECTION" TODAY.

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WEARING AMERICAN COLORS IN THEIR LAPELS, MR. AND MRS. HEINRICH IMMOOR APPROACHED THE FIRST AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS TO ENTER LODZ SINCE THE NAZI ARMY'S RETREAT.

"WHY CAN'T WE BE CONSIDERED AMERICANS?" THEY ASKED RUEFULLY. "WE LIVED THERE NEARLY 20 YEARS."

BOTH SAID THEY HAD NOT BEEN MOLESTED BY POLISH AUTHORITIES, WHO HAVE TAKEN THE POSITION THAT GERMANS OUGHT TO DRAW ~~XXXX~~ FOR A WHILE ON THEIR PRIVATE STOCKS, SINCE FOR FIVE YEARS THEY CONSISTENTLY RECEIVED MORE FOOD THAN THEIR NEIGHBORING POLES.

"THE BIGGEST MISTAKE OF MY LIFE WAS TO COME BACK TO GERMANY IN 1942," SAID THE 53-YEAR-OLD BREMEN-BORN IMMOOR. "I WORKED A LONG TIME FOR THE STENECK TRAVEL BUREAU, 127 EAST 86TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, CONDUCTING ANNUAL TOURS TO THE REICH. WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT I WAS JOBLESS. I COULDN'T GET EMPLOYMENT AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD, FOR INSTANCE.

"SO WHEN A CHANCE WAS OFFERED FOR REPATRIATION I TOOK IT, SWEARING AN OATH OF NEUTRALITY BEFORE I LEFT. THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT GAVE ME THE CHOICE OF SETTLING IN LODZ, LUBLIN OR POZNAN. I CHOSE LODZ. MY WIFE KNEW IT WAS A MISTAKE THE MOMENT WE ARRIVED. BUT IT WAS TOO LATE."

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UNTIL JAN. 10, LODZ WAS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF WARTHELAND PROVINCE, WHICH HITLER CARVED OUT OF WESTERN POLAND AND ANNEXED OUTRIGHT IN 1939, THEREAFTER USING IT AS A DUMPING GROUND FOR "AUSLAND" GERMANS--THOSE OF GERMAN BLOOD RETURNED FROM THE BALTIC, UKRAINE, BESSARABIA AND ELSEWHERE.

IMMOOR SAID HE FARED WELL ECONOMICALLY AS LONG AS THE GERMANS RULED LODZ, WITH A JOB IN AN ELECTRIC PLANT.

ATHENS FEB 4-(AP)-NINE FORMER CABINET MEMBERS WHO TOOK OFFICE UNDER THE AXIS OCCUPATION OF GREECE WILL STAND INDIVIDUAL TRIAL IN CIVIL COURT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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THEY ARE TO BE BROUGHT BY AIR FROM CUSTODY IN EGYPT. THE DEFENDANTS ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TOMORROW OR TUESDAY.

JEAN RALLIS, LAST QUISLING PREMIER WHO STAYED BEHIND WHEN THE GERMANS LEFT ATHENS, AND GEN. THEODORE PANGALOS, ONE-TIME REVOLUTIONARY VENEZELIST, ALSO WILL BE TRIED.

BY1236AEW

30.24 - 22733

ATHENS, FEB 5-(AP)-PREPARATIONS FOR TRIAL OF ELAS PARTISANS ACCUSED OF TREASON IN CONNECTION WITH THE RECENT CIVIL STRIFE IN GREECE WERE DEFERRED TODAY BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT PENDING CONCLUSION OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE LEFTWINGERS.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIALS WAS ANNOUNCED BY PREMIER GEN.NICHOLAS PLASTIRAS, WHO ALSO ASSURED ELAS LEADERS THAT SENTENCES ALREADY PASSED WILL NOT BE CARRIED OUT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

MK759AEW

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 5-(AP)-THE NAZI FOREIGN OFFICE ON THE WILHELMSTRASSE RECEIVED A DIRECT HIT IN SATURDAY'S AMERICAN AIR RAID WHICH WAS SO SEVERE GIGANTIC FIRES STILL WERE BURNING MONDAY MORNING, A TRAVELER FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL TOLD THE NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER TODAY.

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STOCKHOLM, F[illegible]
DOCKED AT GOTEBO[illegible]
OF WAR IN GERMAN[illegible].

SWEDISH RED CROSS SHIP TRAVANCORE
1,000,000 PARCELS FOR AGLIED PRISONERS

MOSCOW, FEB 5-(AP)-A STORY OF NAZI HOUSEWIVES' BRUTALITY TO RUSSIAN "SLAVE LABORERS" IN SILESIA, RELATED TODAY BY PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT BORIS POLEVOY, TOLD OF SADISTIC LASHINGS, OF FUGITIVES BEING TORN APART BY HUNTING DOGS UPON RECAPTURE.

TWO RUSSIAN GIRLS--ONE A FORMER STUDENT AT THE LENINGRAD POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND THE OTHER A LIBRARY WORKER FROM MINSK--TOLD POLEVOY THEY WERE AMONG 120 WOMEN HELD ON THE ESTATE OF A GERMAN COLONEL ON THE ODER RIVER WEST KREUZBERG.

THEY SAID THE COLONEL'S WIFE TOOK A SADISTIC PLEASURE IN WATCHING THEM BEATEN WITH STICKS AND LASHES FOR THE SLIGHTEST DISOBEDIENCE. ONE GIRL WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DIED FROM THE BEATINGS. ANOTHER HANGED HERSELF. OTHERS DROWNED THEMSELVES OR WERE KILLED BY DOGS IN ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE.

TEN TO 50 LASHES WITH A STRAP AND FIVE TO 25 BLOWS WITH A STICK WERE STANDARD PUNISHMENTS FOR SUCH THINGS AS REPORTING LATE OR FAILING TO DO THEIR WORK SATISFACTORILY.

M946AEW

BY CHARLES FOLTZ

MADRID, FEB. 5--(AP)---BLACK HEADLINES OVER COLUMNS OF DISPATCHES IN THE MADRID NEWSPAPERS TONIGHT PROCLAIMED THAT MANILA AGAIN WAS IN THE HANDS OF AMERICAN FORCES AND THE NEWS WAS IMMENSELY POPULAR.

SPANIARDS SNAPPED EVENING PAPERS FROM NEWSTANDS AS QUICKLY AS THEY DID ON D-DAY.

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MANILA'S RECAPTURE LED MANY ELDERLY SPANIARDS TO REMIND YOUNGER PEOPLE THAT THE SPANISH LOSS OF MANILA IN 1898 CARRIED NO SHAME. SPANIARDS PREFERRED AMERICAN RULE TO JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES BECAUSE OF JAPANESE PROSECUTION OF SPANISH RESIDENTS.

THIS FACTOR AND JAPANESE ATTEMPTS TO CRUSH THE SPANISH LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN THE ISLANDS LED TO FREQUENT NEWSPAPER PROTESTS.

TONIGHT, EVEN THE NEWSPAPER INFORMACIONES, WHICH IS NORMALLY FAVORABLE TO THE AXIS AND WHICH ONCE CALLED THE JAPS "THE SPANIARDS OF THE ORIENT," SAID, "LET US HOPE THE RECONQUEST WILL BE GOOD FOR MANILA." INFORMACIONES RECENTLY SAID SPAIN WAS A "MORAL BELLIGERENT" AGAINST JAPAN.

A TOKYO DISPATCH SENT THROUGH BERLIN AND THE TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY TO THE SPANISH CIFRA AGENCY SAID THAT FIGHTING WAS BITTER AND THAT JAPANESE COUNTER ATTACKS WERE

PROGRESSING AROUND SANTO TOMAS UNIVERSITY.

FEB 6 1945

THE RECTOR OF SANTO TOMAS, SILVESTRE SANCHO, WHO CAME TO SPAIN SEVERAL MONTHS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR AND, AFTER THE JAPANESE ATTACK, LECTURED ON [redacted] JAPANESE TOPICS HERE SAID TODAY "FORTUNATELY, THE RAPIDITY OF THE CAPTURE OF MANILA FREED IT FROM [redacted] AGONIES, RUINS AND LONG SIEGE."

THE COUNT OF MANILA, JOSE CLAVERIA BABE, ANNOUNCED HIS JOY AT THE LIBERATION OF THE CITY FROM WHERE HIS TITLE COMES.

ALBERTO V CASTRO GIRONA, PHILIPPINE-BORN LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE SPANISH ARMY, NOW RETIRED, ALSO WAS ENTHUSIASTIC. THE GENERAL, LEADER OF A SPANISH ECONOMIC MISSION TO JAPAN [redacted] IN 1940, SAID "WE MAY CONGRATULATE OURSELVES."

ABRA FOLTZ 2215 SERIES EJD 903PEW

BOMBAY, INDIA, FEB. 5-(AP)-THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORP. ADJOURNED TODAY WITHOUT TRANSACTING BUSINESS AS A MARK OF RESPECT TO THE LATE WILLIAM E. (PUSSYFOOT) JOHNSON, FAMED PROHIBITIONIST WHO DIED LAST WEEK IN NEW YORK AT THE AGE OF 82.

APL STIMSONS 00045 JB 955PEW

CHUNGKING, FEB 5-(AP)-THE FIRST ALLIED TRUCK CONVOY OVER THE NEW STILWELL-BURMA ROAD HAS ARRIVED AT KUNMING WITH SUPPLIES FOR THE CHINESE ARMY.

THE 100-VEHICLE CARAVAN COMPLETED THE LAST LAP OF THE 970-MILE JOURNEY FROM LEDO, INDIA, LAST NIGHT.

THE CONVOY HAD REACHED THE CHINESE BORDER AT WANTING ON JAN.28 AFTER WINDING 500 MILES THROUGH THE JUNGLES AND MOUNTAINS OF NORTHERN BURMA.

CHUNGKING -- FIRST ADD CONVOY (A50) XXX NORTHERN BURMA.

THE CONVOY ARRIVED AT THE SHORE OF KUNMING'S BLUE LAKE YESTERDAY, BUT DELAYED ENTRANCE INTO THE CITY TO CONFIRM WITH A SCHEDULED CEREMONY.

AMONG THE GUESTS AT THE CEREMONY WERE THE USO-TOURING ANDRE KOSTELANETZ, AND HIS WIFE, LILY PONS.

FEB 6 1945

MK757AEW

GEN MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,LUZON,FEB 5 (AP)-SIXTY-NINE NURSES OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR WERE FREED FROM CAPTIVITY AND IN LESS THAN AN HOUR SOME OF THEM WERE AT A LABOR OF LOVE AND GRATITUDE CARING FOR CAVALRYMEN WOUNDED IN THE FIGHT WHICH OPENED BY THE GATE OF SANTO TOMAS.

LOOKING UP AT ONE GIRL ADMINISTERING FIRST AID, A WOUNDED SOLDIER SAID: "IT WAS WORTH ALL THAT MUD ON LEYTE AND THE GRIND THROUGH LUZON TO HAVE AN HONEST TO GOODNESS NURSE LOOKING AFTER ME."

AND SO THIS FIRST HOUR OF FREEDOM HAS BEEN AN HOUR OF GRATITUDE FOR THESE 69 GIRLS FROM 31 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THEIR NAMES BY STATES AND NEXT OF KIN INCLUDE: TEXAS: MYRA V.BURRIS, MRS.E.C.MUMME, SAN ANTONIO; CLARA BICKFORD, MOTHER MRS.C.H. BICKFORD, TIVOLI; DORCAS EASTERLING, FATHER, O.E.EASTERLING, ABBOTT; GENEVA JENKINS, FATHER, JOHN JENKINS, SEVERILLE; FRANKIE T.LEWE, MOTHER, MRS.E.C.LEWE, DALHART; HATTIE BRANTLEY, MOTHER, MRS.A.M.BRANTLEY, JEFFERSON; AGNES BARRE, GUARDIAN, B.FINEHEART, VICTORIA; MAUDE D.WILLIAMS, MOTHER, MRS.R.S.BENSON, GUTHRIE; CARLYN BLACK, MRS.R.E.GROSBECK (NO TOWN); BERTHA DWORSKY, MOTHER, MRS.ANNA DWORSKY, HOLLETSVILLE, EULA B.FAILS, MOTHER, MRS.W.R.HERRIN, HOUSTON.

30.24-22735

CALIFORNIA: VERNA HENSON, FATHER, VERNE C.HENSON, LONG BEACH; EDITH CORNS, MOTHER, MRS.JENNY CORN, LOS ANGELES; DORA A.KEHOE, MOTHER, MRS.BERNARD KEHOE, PACIFIC GROVE; GWYDOLINE HENSHAW, MOTHER, MRS.M.HENSHAW, LOS ANGELES; BEATRICE CHAMBERS, BROTHER, LOS ANGELES.

MISSOURI: ADOLPH MEYER, MOTHER, MRS.CAROLINE MEYER, 5323 SOUTH LINWOOD STREET, ST.LOUIS; DOROTHY SCHELL, SISTER, MRS.JOHN COLSTON, INDEPENDENCE; ROSE E.RAIPER, BROTHER, LOUIS RAIPER, BELLEVILLE; RUBY MOTLEY, MOTHER, MRS.J.B.MOTLEY, COLUMBIA; ETHEL BLAINE, MOTHER, MRS.ALTA BLAINE, GREENSBURG, BEULAH GREENWALT, MOTHER, MRS.C.A.GREENWALT, KERSTER.

FEB 6 1945

ILLINOIS: EARLEEN ALLEN, MOTHER, MRS.RUTH P.ALLEN, 847 WEST MICHIGAN AVE., JACKSONVILLE; LOUISE ANSCHICKS, BROTHER, B.J. ANSCHICKS, 1920 WESTERN AVE., CHICAGO; JENNY BREESE, MOTHER, MRS.AMELIA BREESE, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS; BEULAH HAHN, MOTHER, MRS. CORNELIUS MEYNIHAN, WELLS BUILDING, 2463 AINSLEE STREET, CHICAGO.

MASSACHUSETTS: HELEN M.CASSIANI, MOTHER, MRS.SARAH CASSIANI, BRIDGEWATER; LETHA MAHALE, AUNT, MRS.ESTELLE ROBINSON, 88 TONAWANDA STREET, BOSTON; ANNA V.WURTS, SISTER, MRS.PAUL C. WASHBURN, SHOLAN FARM, LEOMINSTER.

WISCONSIN: MARCIA GATES, SISTER MRS.HOWARD MUNN, (211 SOUTH EAST ST.) JANESVILLE; BRUNETTA KUELTHAU, MRS.E.R. KUELTHAU, MILWAUKEE; WINNIE MADDEN, MOTHER, MRS.FRANK MADDEN, MONTELLO.

PENNSYLVANIA: ADELE FOREMAN, FRIEND LUCILLE LYON, (62 SIXTY THIRD AVE.) BETHLEHEM; CLARA L.MUELLER, FATHER CHARLES MUELLER, (2307 NORTH SEVENTH ST.) PHILADELPHIA; ANNA E.WILLIAMS, FATHER WILLIAM WILLIAMS (CORRECT) (1324 NORTH FIFTEENTH ST.) HARRISBURG.

OHIO: BEULAH PUTNAM, SISTER MRS.C.W.WING, (621 MORNING ST.) WORTHINGTON; HELEN M.GARDNER, MOTHER MRS.W.G.GARDNER, ABERDEEN; RUTH M.STOLTZ, MOTHER MRS.LAURA E.STOLTZON KEEET CATALPA DR.) BARTON.

GEORGIA: MILDRED E.DALTON, MOTHER MRS.J.B.DALTON (STREET AND CITY NOT RECEIVED); FRANCES NASH, FATHER J.G.NASH, WASHINGTON.

KENTUCKY: SALLIE P.BURRETT, AUNT MRS.S.D.THOMPSON, (443 SOUTH PRESTON, LOUISVILLE); EDITH SHACKLETTE, SISTER MRS.J.M. RICHARDSON, BRANDENBURG; MARY JO OBERST, FATHER JOHN L. OBERST, (1208 WEST THIRD ST.) OWENSBORO.

MISSISSIPPI: IMOGENE KENNEDY, MOTHER MRS.ROY J.KENNEDY, PHILADELPHIA; INEZ MCDONALD, FATHER WILLIAM A.MCDONALD, TOPELA (UNLISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE.)

WASHINGTON, D.C.(ELEANOR O'NEILL, OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL; MAUDE C.DAVISON, OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL.

OKLAHOMA:

ROSEMARY HOGAN, SISTER, MRS.L.D.HAYDER, CHATTANOOGA.

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MARY B.BROWN, MOTHER, MRS.C.J. BROWN, 912 H AVE., LATOM (CABLE COPY).

KANSAS:

BLANCHE KIMBALL, MOTHER, MRS.H.W.KIMBALL, NORTH TOPEKA.

HELEN M.HENNESSEY, MOTHER, MRS.THOMAS HENNESSEY ROUTE 4, LEAVENWORTH.

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MAINE:

ALICE ZWICKER, MOTHER, MRS.MAJES H.ZWICKER, 27 PLEASANT ST., BROWNVILLE.

INDIANA:

ELEANOR GAREN, MOTHER, MRS.LULU GAREN, 3001 ROGER ST., SOUTH BEND.

ALABAMA:

LT.GLADYS A.MEALER, BROTHER, F.L.MEALER, GORGAS.

LOUISIANA:

EDITH WIMBERLY, MOTHER, MRS.W.V.TALLEY, CAMPTI.

NORTH CAROLINA:

EVELYN WHITLOW, MOTHER, MRS.CAROLINE WHITLOW, LEASHING (CABLE COPY).

NORTH DAKOTA:

MINA AASEN, MOTHER, MRS.E.LARDNER, 627 6TH AVE., MINOT.

MINNESOTA:

PHYLLIS ARNOLD, FATHER, C.V. ARNOLD, ROUTE 18, MEDICINE LAKE, MINNEAPOLIS.

VIRGINIA

KATHRYN L.DOLLASON, MOTHER, MRS.JOSEPH N.EDWARDS, WHITE MARSH ROAD, SUFFOLK.

COLORADO

LT.JOSEPHINE NESBIT, BROTHER, J.L. NESBIT, MARLIN (CABLE COPY)

NEW HAMPSHIRE:

RITA PALMER, FATHER, C.B.PALMER, HAMPTON.

CONNECTICUT:

MARY REPPAK, MOTHER, MRS.A.REPPAK, 33 OAK AVE., SHELTON.

MARYLAND:

ELEANOR LEE, MOTHER, MRS.CHARLES LEE, LONACONING.

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ARKANSAS:

DOROTHY LUDLOW, STEPFATHER, T.H.WHITE, LEXA.

WASHINGTON:

ETHEL THOR, SISTER, MRS.HUGA JOHNSON, 1922 SOUTH ELL ST., TACOMA.

NEBRASKA:

MADELINE OLLOM, MOTHER, MRS.MERL OLLOM O'NEILL

NEW YORK:

EUNICE YOUNG, MOTHER, MRS.J.A. YOUNG, ARKPORT.

WEST VIRGINIA:

RUBY BRADLEY, FATHER, GEORGE BRADLEY, SPENCER.

EW854PCW

MANILA, FEB. 5-(AP)-MRS.H.T.HUTCHINSON OF 1062 EAST HOWARD ST., PASADENA, CALIF., NOTE: PAPPA SENDS HIS LOVE BUT SAYS YOU WILL HAVE TO SHARE A LITTLE OF HIS AFFECTION WITH GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND HIS FORCES.

HE HAS JUST BEEN LIBERATED BY THE 37TH DIVISION TROOPS FROM BILIBID PRISON. HERE'S HIS MESSAGE TO YOU:

"PLEASE SHARE WITH ME THE VERY GREATEST HAPPINESS OF MY LIFE. MY AFFECTION FOR YOU MUST BE SHARED WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR AND HIS FORCES. ALL LOVE. PAPPY (LT.HOMER T.HUTCHINSON, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS.)

BILIBID PRISONERS JUST LIBERATED BESEECHED OFFICERS AND NEWSMEN FOR A MEANS OF SENDING SPEEDY MESSAGES TO THEIR LOVED ONES. NEWSMEN COLLECTED AS MANY AS THEY COULD. HERE ARE SOME OF THE OTHERS:

MRS.EDWARD SCHUSTER, 233 EAST 57TH ST., NEW YORK CITY: SAFE. HEALTH FAIR. IF POSSIBLE SEND SWEETS IMMEDIATELY. NOTIFY TAYLORS AND OTHERS. LOVE, CAROLINE (82 POUNDS) AND TOMMY (124 POUNDS).

CARMEN KLEINMAN, 1575 14TH AVE., SAN FRANCISCO: GREATLY REJOICED AT SEEING ANDREW. GLAD YOU ARE ALL WELL. WE ALL ARE, TOO. LOVE. PLEASE TELL LILLIAN. SIGNED MOTHER.

MRS.HENRY GILHOUSER, 435 NORTH ADINBURG AVE., LOS ANGELES: OUR BOYS HAVE ARRIVED. MYSELF AND ALL SOCONY (STANDARD OIL OF NEW YORK) PEOPLE WELL. ADVISE PHILOX. LOVE AND GREETINGS TO YOU, FAMILY AND FRIENDS. SIGNED GILL.

MRS.JAMES GRAHAM BRUCE, 24 HOCKER AVE., POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.: AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE RESCUED US. WELL AND HAPPY. MUCH LOVE TO YOU AND ALL. WILL COMMUNICATE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. SEE YOU SOON. CAPT.JAMES G.BRUCE, MARINE CORPS.

MRS.T.F.BRANNON, MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, COLUMBUS, GA.: AM OKAY. VERY HAPPY TO BE FREE AGAIN. ANXIOUSLY AWAITING OUR REUNION. THOMAS F.BRANNON, JR., PHARMACIST'S MATE.

MRS.MYRTEL G.WINSHIP, HAMPTON HOUSE, JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE, MD.: DEAREST, SO HAPPY BE FREE AGAIN, HOPE SEE YOU SOON. ALL MY LOVE. THEODORE WINSHIP, CAPTAIN, MARINE CORPS.

CHARLES ARTHUR DWYER, 2215 ROSEDALE AVE., HOUSTON, TEX.: HAVE BEEN RESCUED. AM HAPPIEST MAN IN WORLD. NOTIFY EVERYONE. LT.C.A.DWYER JR., MARINE CORPS.

MRS.SHEARER, 239 EAST MAUCH CHUNK ST., TAMAQUA, PA.: ONE OF GREATEST DAYS OF MY LIFE. AM ALL OKAY, IN GOOD HEALTH. HOPE TO SEE YOU SOON. CHIEF PHARMACIST CLARENCE SHEARER, U.S.N.

W.J.JONES, 301 EUREKA ST., REDLANDS, CALIF.: AM SAFE. HELEN MANN FOR MRS.HOMER A.MANN.

HOMER MANN, CARE FRANCIS C.JONES, 323 MARINA BLVD., SAN FRANCISCO: AM IN BILIBID AND SAFE. WAITING FOR YOU. HELEN MANN.

MRS.JOSEPH L.CHABOT, 614 WEST 147TH ST., NEW YORK CITY: DARLING, SO HAPPY BE FREE. GREATEST DAY OF MY LIFE TO SEE THESE FIGHTING YANKS AGAIN. NOTIFY ALL FOLKS AND FRIENDS. HOPE TO SEE YOU SOON. ALL MY LOVE. MAJ.JOSEPH L.CHABOT, U.S.A.

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JOYCE CARROLL, 540 LOWELL AVE., PALO ALTO, CALIF.: HEALTH GOOD. ALL MY LOVE TO YOU AND BOBBY. SIGNED EARL CARROLL.

(NO FIRST NAME) BRUEL, 98 MARKET, MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH.: FREE AND BOTH WELL. LOVE. PEGGY BOGUSLAV.

HARRY RASMUSSEN, 4204 11TH NORTHEAST, SEATTLE, WASH.: RELIEVED. SAFE. WELL. LOVE. HARRIET AND JOHN BUTTERY.

MRS. E.ALDRIDGE, EAGLE PASS, TEX.; WE ARE ALL IN GOOD HEALTH. LOVE TO YOU AND MOTHER. JIM KIMLOCH.

MR. J.H.MARSMAN, 2504 RUSS BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO: GLAD TO BE FREE AGAIN AND SEE SOME AMERICANS. BEST REGARDS. L.M. ROBINSON.

MRS.G.A.COMSTOCK, 1603 FOURTH ST., BOULDER, COLO.: DEAR MOTHER AND DAD I AM WELL; UNINJURED; FREE AND VERY HAPPY. HOPE YOU ARE ALL WELL. HOPE TO SEE YOU SOON. MUCH LOVE. JACK A COMSTOCK, CAPTAIN, MARINE CORPS.

MRS. JOHN K.WALLACE, 1516 NORTH STATE ST., MARION, ILL.: I AM WELL. JOHN K.WALLACE, CAPTAIN, MARINE CORPS.

MRS.F.E.CLAUNCH, 1001 SOUTH 18TH ST., FORT SMITH, ARK.:

30.24 — 22737

DEAR MAY AND JANE: I AM WELL AND OKAY. WILL HEAR FROM ME SOON. ALL MY LOVE TO YOU BOTH. F.E.CLAUNCH.

MRS.NORA NASR, 3043 WEBSTER ST., OMAHA, NEB.: HAPPY AT THOUGHT OF BEING WITH YOU AGAIN. LUCKY. HAPPY TO BE FREE AND WITH TROOPS AGAIN. WORKING AT HOSPITAL. HEALTH GOOD. WEIGHT 134 POUNDS. LOVE. CAPT. FRED G.NASR.

MRS.E.R.BREWSTER, 919 C. AVE., CORONADO, CALIF.: REJOICING; FREE; WELL; HAPPY. EXPECT TO SEE YOU SOON. LOVE. LT. (JG) E.R.BREWSTER, USN.

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MRS.HOMER TALBOT, 306 OSBORN ST., FALL RIVER, MASS.: FREE. VERY HAPPY. BEST TO ALL. DON'T WORRY. WILL WRITE SOON. ALBERT D.TALBOT.

MRS.FARS SARWOLD, 5900 STEADMAN AVE., DEARBORN, MICH.: I AM FREE AT LAST. AM HEALTHY AND VERY HAPPY. PLEASE NOTIFY MY FRIENDS. HOPE TO SEE YOU ALL VERY SOON. LT.ALBERT N.SARWOLD, MARINE CORPS.

JOSEPH A.SHAW, HOULTON, ME.: HAVE JUST BEEN RECAPTURED. I AM IN GOOD HEALTH. CAPT.VAUGHAN A.SHAW, MEDICAL CORPS.

MRS.JOHN HINE, 2561 MANOR ROAD, HONOLULU, T.H.: WE ARE ALL WELL AND HAPPY OVER RELEASE. AT PRESENT IN MANILA. NOTIFY SPROUL, OAKLAND, AND RAITHEL, CHICAGO. SIGNED, RENTON.

MRS.MARY FISHER, 13436 GLENFIELD AVE., DETROIT: AM WELL AND FREE. A.T. REYNOLDS.

MRS.J.BRENAN, 227 CUTLER ST., WATERLOO, IOWA: DEAR MOTHER AND DAD HAVE JUST BEEN RECAPTURED BY THE YANKS. I AM IN EXCELLENT HEALTH. ONLY LOOK FORWARD TO SEE YOU SOON. LOVE. JAMES.

MRS.JAMES T.MCKISSICK, JR., BOX 3665 ODESSA, TEX.: RECAPTURED ALIVE. SAFE. THINKING OF YOU. REGARDS TO MOTHER,

FATHER, A
L FAMILY AND MR.ALL

FATHER, ALL FAMILY AND MR.ALLEN. YANKS AND TANKS LOOK GOOD. HOPE TO SEE YOU SOON. CAPT.JAMES T.MCKISSICK JR.

MRS.W.M.SILLIPHANT, 129 SANTA NITA, SAN GABRIEL, CALIF.: SAFE, WELL AND HAPPY. SEE YOU SOON. LT.CMDR.W.M. SILLIPHANT, USN.

DR.FRANK P.BERTRAM, 2315 NORTHWEST 30TH ST., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.: ALL OKAY. HAPPY AS CAN BE. CAPT.HAROLD F. BERTRAM, MARINE CORPS.

VIRGINIA DEAN, 2791 FORRESTER DRIVE, WEST LOS ANGELES, CALIF.: HAVE BEEN RESCUED. AM HAPPIEST MAN IN THE WORLD. SEE YOU SOON. LOVE ALWAYS. LT.C.A.DWYER, USN.

MM1201APW

WITH PIPS
BY JAMES HUTCHESON

WITH THE 11TH CORPS ON THE BATAAN FRONT, FEB.5-(AP)- WHILE THEY HEARD REPORTS OF THE TRIUMPHANT AMERICAN ENTRY INTO MANILA, THIS CORPS ATTEMPTING TO DRIVE ACROSS NORTHERN BATAAN WERE LOCKED TODAY IN SOME OF THE MOST DIFFICULT FIGHTING OF THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN.

IT WAS FIGHTING OF THE NEW GUINEA AND SOLOMONS JUNGLE TYPE.

JAPANESE WERE SEEMINGLY ENTRENCHED EVERYWHERE IN THE DENSE BAMBOO THICKETS OFF THE HIGHWAY. THEY WERE RESISTING CONTINUSOULY WITH MACHINEGUNS AND MORTARS BY DAY AND WITH ARTILLERY AND SKILLFUL PENETRATIONS OF THE AMERICAN PERIMETER BY NIGHT.

IT IS THE KIND OF FIGHTING MOST TROUBLESOME FOR THE YANKS. WHO

...RE UNDER ORDERS TO STAY IN THEIR FOXHOLES AFTER DARK.

LT.COL. JAMES J.MCMAHON, 38TH DIVISION CHAPLAIN OF ST.MARY ACADEMY, INDIANAPOLIS, SAID "THOSE JAPS ACT LIKE INSANE MEN. ONE CAME INSIDE THE PERIMETER CALLING FOR JACKSON, WHOSE NAMED HAD BEEN USED ON RADIO CALLS ALL DAY. ANOTHER KEPT REPEATING IN PERFECT ENGLISH HE WANTED TO SURRENDER UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW. BUT THE MEN STUCK TO THEIR HOLES, REFUSING TO ALLOW THE RUSE TO DISCLOSE THEIR POSITION."

COL. WILLIAM W.JENNA OF LEOMINSTER, MASS., COMMANDER OF THE 24TH DIVISION ELEMENTS, SAID "JAPS ARE EVERYWHERE UP HERE. IT'S THE TOUGHEST SITUATION I'VE SEEN."

CAPT. WALTER NAQUIN, 1341 EAST STATE ST., ITHACA, N.Y., WHO WENT THROUGH 75 DAYS OF FIGHTING ON LEYTE, SAID IN SOME WAYS THIS BATTLE IS TOUGHER THAN BLOODY LEYTE'S MOUNTAINOUS ORMOC CORRIDOR.

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"JAP POSITIONS ARE SO WELL HIDDEN HERE WE CAN'T EVEN FIND THEM WITHOUT LOSING MEN," HE SAID.

QD935PPW

MANILA RACE

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, LUZON,FEB.5-(AP)-THE "HELL FOR LEATHER" FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, THIS TIME RIDING ON RUBBER AND STEEL, WON THE RACE TO MANILA, BEATING THE 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION BY A FEW HOURS SATURDAY NIGHT WHEN A TANK SPEARHEAD OF THE TROOPER OUTFIT CRASHED INTO THE CAPITAL CITY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

THE DISMOUNTED BUT MOTORIZED TROOPS ALSO FULFILLED A HOPE EXPRESSED A YEAR AGO IN THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS THAT THEY WOULD SPEAR-HEAD THE RETURN TO MANILA, THUS AVENGING THE CAPTURE OF THEIR FORMER COMMANDER, LT.GEN.JONATHAN M.WAINWRIGHT, BY THE JAPANESE WHEN CORREGIDOR FELL MAY 6,1942.

THE FIRST CAVALRY, NOW COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.VERNE D.MUDGE, GOT OFF ITS HORSES LONG AGO. IT POPPED INTO THE NEWS AS A DISMOUNTED DIVISION WITH THE INVASION OF THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS FEB.29,1944. THERE GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S ADVANCE SWUNG WESTWARD TOWARD THE PHILIPPINES, AND THE HORSELESS SOLDIERS VOWED THEY WOULD BE FIRST INTO MANILA.

THE DIVISION WAS STILL DISMOUNTED WHEN IT LANDED ON LEYTE ISLAND LAST OCT.20. WHEN IT ENTERED THE LUZON CAMPAIGN IT WAS MOTORIZED AND WITH ARMORED RECONNIASSANCE.

THE 37TH, COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.ROBERT S.BEIGHTLER, WAS WELL ON ITS WAY DOWN THE CENTRAL LUZON PLAINS TOWARD MANILA WHEN THE TROOPERS STARTED A BLITZ FOR MANILA THAT HAS SELDOM BEEN EQUALED FOR SPEED. IN LESS THAN 60 SENSATIONAL HOURS THEY RACED DOWN THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE PLAINS, ON THE 37TH'S LEFT FLANK, TO COVER 144 MILES INTO MANILA.

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SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP, MANILA,FEB.5-(AP)-SCENES TODAY AT SANTO TOMAS:

MRS.JAMES E.SEATER, WASHINGTON,D.C., AND ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, COOKING A DAILY MEAL OF CORN MEAL MUSH FOR DIANE, 5, AND DAPHNE LEE, 3. LITTLE DAPHNE HAS NEVER KNOWN ANYTHING BUT LIFE IN CAPTIVITY.

THESE MEN TOOK UPON THEMSELVES THE TASK OF PREPARING THE DAILY FOOD FOR 507 CHILDREN IN CAMP: TOMMY CHAPMAN, BORN IN MANILA OF BOSTON PARENTS, DONALD MCCANN AND ROGER SCHADE, BERKELEY,CALIF.

SANTO TOMAS WOMEN WASHINGH CLOTHES AT THE COMMUNITY TROUGH.

MRS.BILLY CADWALDER, LOS ANGELES, MRS.MAUDE A.VINCENT, AKRON, OHIO, MRS.VERA SNAPP, BELLEVILLE,KAS., AND MRS.MYRTLE

EARL, CHICAGO, READING A WEEK-OLD OVERSEAS EDITION OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, THE FIRST AMERICAN PAPER THEY HAD SEEN IN THREE YEARS.

IN THE WOMEN'S DORMITORY, FROM WHICH MEN HAD BEEN EXCLUDED, EVEN THE HUSBANDS, WERE MRS.HOWARD J.SCHLERETVH AND DAUGHTER LINDA, AGED 5, COLUMBUS,OHIO. . . MRS.ROBERT WABRAUSCHEK AND DAUGHTER, LESLIE, 5, AND MRS.TOM YULE AND TWO DAUGHTERS, OF FLUSHING,N.Y., AND MRS.PAUL MALONE, WHOSE HUSBAND WAS REPATRIATED FROM HONGKONG AND NOW IS IN WASHINGTON,D.C.

FJ1251ACW

Add V.S. Pac Ftt HQ Forward Area xxx communique

SUMMARIZING THE TWO DAYS' AERIAL ACTIVITY HE SAID THAT NAVY SEARCH VENTURAS MADE MACHINE-GUN AND ROCKET ATTACKS ON BUILDINGS AND RADIO INSTALLATIONS AT KURABU SAKI ON PARAMUSHIRU AND AT SHIMUSHU IN THE KURILES AND ARMY LIBERATORS BOMBED AIR INSTALLATIONS AND STORAGE AREAS ON IWO JIMA, FRIDAY. ON THE FOLLOWING DAY ARMY LIBERATORS ACCOMPANIED BY LIGHTNING FIGHTERS ATTACKED THE ISLAND THROUGH INTENSE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WHICH DESTROYED ONE OF OUR FIGHTERS OVER THE TARGET.

SEVEN JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES WERE IN THE AIR, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ANOTHER GROUP OF ARMY LIBERATORS BOMBED HARBOR INSTALLATIONS AT CHICHI JIMA IN THE BONINS AND MARINE AIRCRAFT ATTACKED INSTALLATIONS ON YAP IN THE WESTERN CAROLINES AND ON BABELTHUAP IN THE PALAUS AND INSTALLATIONS ON RATA IN THE MARIANAS.

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Add B-29 HQ, Guam xxx honest-to-goodness Jap.

DAVIES' PILOT, CAPT.W.F.PITTS, SON OF COL.Y.A.PITTS, COMMANDER OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES WING AT POPE FIELD, FORT BRAGG, N.C., ALSO REPORTED THE JAP FIGHTERS KEPT OUTSIDE THE B-29'S AREA OF FIRE BECAUSE OF THE TIGHT FORMATION.

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COMMENTING ON THE ACROBATICS PERFORMED BY JAP PILOTS, TAIL-GUNNER CORPORAL FLOYD REICHARD (531 NORTH 12TH ST.) LEBANON, PA., SAID:

"THEY WERE TRYING TO DIVERT OUR ATTENTION, OR TO LOOK GOOD FOR SOMEBODY BELOW. IT LOOKED JUST LIKE THE AIR RACES BACK HOME."

REICHARD HAS A TOJO PROBABLE TO HIS CREDIT ON A PREVIOUS MISSION.

TAILGUNNER JOHN F.ANGEL (410 BLOOMSBERRY AVE.) BALTIMORE, MD., SAID: "ONE JAP PILOT FLYING A FIGHTER ZOOMED SO CLOSE I COULD SEE HIS FACE. THAT'S THE CLOSEST I'VE EVER BEEN TO AN HONEST-TO-GOODNESS JAP."

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CANADIAN (300)
BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

OWEN SOUND, ONT., FEB 5-(AP)-FARMERS AND TOWNSFOLK OF THE REMOTE CONSTITUENCY OF GREY NORTH VOTED TODAY IN A PARLIAMENTARY BY-ELECTION WATCHED CLOSELY BY ALL OF TROUBLED CANADA AS THE FIRST PUBLIC TEST OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT'S COMPROMISE CONSCRIPTION POLICY.

BY MOTOR AND HORSE-DRAWN SLEIGH VOTERS MADE THEIR WAY THROUGH HEAVY SNOW TO TAKE PART IN BALLOTING REGARDED AS A PREVIEW OF A NATIONWIDE ELECTION TO BE HELD SOMETIME IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS. APPROXIMATELY 23,000 ARE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE.

WITH DISORDERS STILL REPORTED FROM SCATTERED CAMPS OF HOME ARMY TROOPS NOW LIABLE TO BE SENT OVERSEAS AND WITH SOME 6,000 OF THESE TROOPS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE, THE ELECTION PROVIDED THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY FOR VOTERS TO REGISTER DIRECTLY THEIR REACTION TO THE GOVERNMENT'S COURSE.

PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING'S GOVERNMENT AND HIS LIBERAL PARTY ASKED ELECTION OF DEFENSE MINISTER GEN.A.G.L.MCNAUGHTON ON THE PLEA THAT HE NEEDS A SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO CARRY OUT HIS PROGRAM EFFECTIVELY AND ON THE GROUND THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S CONSCRIPTION POLICY IS THE BEST POSSIBLE.

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES, ASKED ELECTION OF GARFIELD CASE, A FORMER MAYOR OF OWEN SOUND, AND CONTENDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S CONSCRIPTION POLICY HAS BEEN A FAILURE.

THE SOCIALISTIC CCF (COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION) SOUGHT ELECTION OF AIR VICE MARSHAL A.EARL GODFREY, A WELL-TO-DO INDUSTRIAL FIRM OFFICER WHO RECENTLY BECAME A SUPPORTER OF THE PARTY, CONTENDING THAT THE POLICIES OF BOTH THE OLD-LINE PARTIES ARE OUTDATED AND THAT A NEW LONG-RANGE APPROACH TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS IS NOW NEEDED.

THE KING GOVERNMENT, FORCED TO ABANDON THE VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT SYSTEM BY WHICH CANADA HAD FOUGHT FIVE YEARS OF WAR, LAST FALL RESORTED TO SO-CALLED "PARTIAL CONSCRIPTION" TO MEET INFANTRY REINFORCEMENT NEEDS ABROAD. THIS WAS A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE VIEWS OF ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONIST FRENCH-SPEAKING CANADA, COMPRISING ALMOST ONE-THIRD OF THE NATION, AND ELEMENTS FAVORING ALL-OUT CONSCRIPTION.

B7457AEW

UNDATED LIBERATIONS 300
BY RAY CRONIN
CHIEF OF THE FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS MANILA BUREAU

FEB 6 1945

MORE THAN 1,200 AMERICAN AND OTHER CIVILIAN PRISONERS OF THE JAPANESE ON LUZON ISLAND AND AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF YANK MILITARY PRISONERS REMAIN TO BE LIBERATED BY U.S.FORCES WHICH HAVE ALREADY ENTERED THE CITY OF MANILA.

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SEVERAL HUNDRED OTHER ALLIED CIVILIANS, MOST OF THEM CHILDREN, STILL REMAIN IN JAPANESE HANDS IN THAT PART OF MANILA SOUTH OF THE PASIG RIVER.

APPROXIMATELY 3,700 CIVILIAN PRISONERS, HELD AT THE SANTO TOMAS

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CAMP IN MANILA, ALREADY HAVE BEEN FREED.
LATEST AVAILABLE REPORTS INDICATE THAT THE JAPANESE STILL HOLD SOME 800 AMERICAN AND BRITISH MEN, PLUS SOME WOMEN, IN THE LOS BANOS CAMP, ABOUT 45 ROAD MILES SOUTHEAST OF MANILA IN LAGUNA PROVINCE. THEY MAY BE LIBERATED SHORTLY BY THE YANK PARATROOPS THAT LANDED ON TAGAYTAY RIDGE, LESS THAN 20 AIR MILES FROM THE CAMP WHICH IS LOCATED AT THE BASE OF MAQUILING VOLCANO ON THE GROUNDS OF THI LOS BANOS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
FAR TO THE NORTH, IN THE BENGUET MOUNTAINS, BETWEEN 200 ND 400 OTHER AME

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FAR TO THE NORTH, IN THE BENGUET MOUNTAINS, BETWEEN 200 AND 400 OTHER AMERICANS AND BRITISHERS HAVE BEEN HELD IN CAMP HOLMES FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS. THIS CAMP IS NEAR LA TRINIDAD, NORTH OF THE BAGUIO SUMMER CAPITAL. YANK FORCES ON THE MOUNTAIN ROAD LEADING TO BAGUIO ARE WITHIN 17 AIR MILES OF THE CAMP.
IN MANILA PROPER TWO OTHER CAMPS WHICH APPEAR TO BE OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT ALREADY HELD BY THE AMERICANS MAY HOUSE OTHER HUNDREDS OF AMERICANS. ONE IS HOLY GHOST CONVENT, WHERE UPWARDS OF 100 CHILDREN WERE BEING CARED FOR BY CATHOLIC SISTERS AND WOMEN VOLUNTEERS FROM SANTO TOMAS.
THE OTHER IS ANCIENT, FILTHY BILIBID PENITENTIARY. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT UP TO 600 AMERICAN SERVICE MEN, ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS, STILL ARE HELD THERE. MOST OF THE MILITARY PRISONERS AT BILIBID WERE, ACCORDING TO REPORTS FILTERING INTO THE UNITED STATES, REMOVED TO PRISON CAMPS IN JAPAN AND FORMOSA ABOUT A YEAR AGO.
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FEB 6 1945

(WITH WIREPHOTOS SANTO TOMAS)
UNDATED SANTO TOMAS (330)
BY RAY CRONIN
CHIEF OF THE FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS MANILA BUREAU
THE FOUR PICTURES PRODUCED LATE MONDAY BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIREPHOTOS SHOW TYPICAL SCENES WITHIN THE MANILA SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP WHERE YANK FORCES SATURDAY LIBERATED 3,700 AMERICAN AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS NATIONALS AND 69 U.S. NURSES FROM CORREGIDOR.
THE HUNDREDS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS HELD IN SANTO TOMAS MADE GOOD USE OF THE HAIR WASH SHOWER. THEY WERE NOT PERMITTED TO WASH THEIR HAIR IN REGULAR SHOWERS BECAUSE IT CLOGGED THE DRAINS. THE MEN OF THE CAMP DUG UP AN OLD BATHTUB, RIGGED A SHOWER NOSE OVER IT AND PRESTO--THE HAIR WASH DEPARTMENT IN THE REAR OF THE MAIN SANTO TOMAS BUILDING. THE METAL TROUGHS TO THE REAR OF THE HAIR WASH AREA, ALSO BUILT BY INTERNEES, WERE USED FOR WASHING DISHES AND CLOTHING.
THE GROUP PICTURE OF INTERNEES OBVIOUSLY WAS TAKEN DURING JANUARY, 1942, IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE CAMP. IT SHOWS NEW INTERNEES ARRIVING, BEING HELPED BY SHIRTLESS MEN PREVIOUSLY CAPTURED. IN THE TOP REAR IS THE SPIRE OF SANTO TOMAS WITH ITS FAMOUS CROSS WHICH LATER WAS THROWN OUT OF LINE BY A HEAVY EARTHQUAKE.
THE BED ROOM SCENE IS ONE TINY SECTION OF A TYPICAL WOMANS DORMITORY. THE WOMEN, SEGREGATED FROM THE MEN AT NIGHT, SLEPT IN FORMER CLASSROOMS WITH BEDS JAMMED CLOSE TOGETHER. LIKE ALL OTHER INTERNEES, FROM 25 TO 40 WOMEN WERE IN EACH ROOM AND THEIR TOTAL SLEEPING SPACE WAS SIX FEET LONG AND 32 INCHES WIDE. THIS WAS JUST SUFFICIENT FOR A SMALL BED OR COT. ALL POSSESSIONS HAD TO BE UNDER THE BED.
THE LITTLE FILIPINOS PICTURED IN ANOTHER OF THE PHOTOS ARE STANDING JUST OUTSIDE THE SANTO TOMAS FENCE ADJACENT TO THE MAIN GATE THROUGH WHICH AN AMERICAN TANK CRASHED TO LIBERATE THOSE IMPRISONED MORE THAN THREE YEARS. THE SIGNS BEHIND THE CHILDREN, IN ENGLISH AND JAPANESE, INSTRUCT THE PEOPLE OUTSIDE TO SALUTE ALL JAPANESE SOLDIERS, BOW TO THE GATE SENTRY.
AS CHIEF CENSOR OF THE SANTO TOMAS CAMP FOR 21 MONTHS, PRIOR TO MY REPATRIATION, I WAS AMONG A GROUP OF INTERNEES ON DUTY AT THE GATE WHO ARGUED WITH THE JAPANESE GUARDS ABOUT FORCING THE FILIPINO PEOPLE TO BOW TO THE SENTRY. WE REFUSED TO HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH IT AND FINALLY THE JAPANESE PUT UP THE SIGNS THAT SHOW IN THE PICTURE.
MM532PPW

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UNDATED SUBMARINES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GERMAN U-BOATS "IN GRIM FIGHTING AGAINST ENEMY SUPPLY SERVICE" SANK 10 SUPPLY SHIPS OF 67,000 TONS, A TROOP TRANSPORT OF 20,000 TONS AND THREE ESCORT VESSELS IN WATERS AROUND ENGLAND, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND CLAIMED TODAY.
ALLIED OFFICIALS RECENTLY HAVE WARNED OF A REVIVAL OF ENEMY SUBMARINE WARFARE BUT HAVE NOT CONFIRMED THE SINKING OF THIS MANY SHIPS.
SECRETARY OF WAR HENRY L.STIMSON ANNOUNCED ON JAN.25 THE "RECENT" SINKING OF A U.S. TROOPSHIP IN EUROPEAN WATERS WITH 765 MEN DEAD AND MISSING. THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHETHER THIS WAS THE SAME SHIP ANNOUNCED BY THE GERMANS.
M1052AEW

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THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--EASTERN FRONT: 38 MILES (FROM BARWALDE, BY OFFICIAL SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENT).
2--WESTERN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM LINNICH-JULICH-DUREN AREA).
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).
DN558AEW

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Reds Span Oder on 50-Mile Front in Silesia; Americans Nearing Main Dam on the Roer; Trapped Japanese Fire Manila Business Area

FEB 7 1945

FEB 7 1945

KONEV'S FORCES ADVANCE 12 MILES IN BERLIN ASSAULT

FEB 7 1945

Germans Evacuate Steinau Russians Within 30 Miles of Capital.

NAZI GENERAL SEIZED

Soviet Forces Report Minor Gains in East Prussia, Budapest.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 7—(AP) The Red army has stormed across the Oder southeast of Breslau and penetrated 12 miles beyond its west bank on a 50-mile front, Moscow announced last night, while German reports said the water barrier protecting Berlin and the heart of the Reich had been crossed by the Russians in two other sectors as well.

Broadcasts from Berlin, again reporting Soviet successes long before their confirmation by Moscow, placed Red Army units west of the Oder northeast of Berlin, perhaps less than 30 miles from the battered capital, and northwest of Breslau in the area of Steinau, a Silesian city which the Germans said they had evacuated.

The announcement of the Silesian crossing, made first in an order of the day by Marshal Stalin and repeated in the nightly communique broadcast from Moscow, broke the silence that had blanketed operations of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine army for several days.

Moscow Silent

But as the spotlight returned to Konev's forces, Moscow fell silent regarding Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army deployed along the river farther north.

The communique's only reference to this army was a statement that it had captured a Lt. Gen. Luebbe, commander of the 433rd German infantry.

Aside from reporting minor gains in East Prussia and Budapest, the Moscow bulletin ignored all the Eastern front except the Silesian sector.

Konev's drive across the Oder, it said, captured Brieg, 24 miles southeast of Breslau; Ohlau, nine miles northwest of Brieg and on the Oder's west bank; Grottkau, south of Brieg and 10 miles west of the Oder, and Thomaskirch, southwest of Ohlau and seven and one-half miles southwest of the river.

The announcement described all these points as "important communications junctions and powerful strongpoints of German defenses on the west bank of the Oder."

Also taken were Loewen and Schurgast, both approximately nine miles southeast of Brieg.

Konev's front west of the Oder thus extended from captured Oppeln, capital of upper (southern) Silesia, northwest to Breslau.

His offensive had been reported earlier by Berlin commentators, who said it might indicate a drive on Dresden, 160 miles to the west, as well as a move to outflank Breslau.

But German accounts stated this was not the only sector in which the Red army had crossed the Oder.

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Reds Make 6 Crossings

Broadcasts from Berlin said the river had been forced at six or more places in the Kustrin-Frankfurt sector, northeast and directly east of Berlin. Moscow has not yet announced any bridgeheads in that sector, but a Soviet broadcast declared:

"Kustrin and Frankfort are being outflanked. No miracle can save Berlin. Its fall can be delayed only for a few weeks at the most."

Furious struggles on the west bank of the Oder northwest of Kustrin, reported from Berlin, probably have brought the Soviet forces within 30 miles, perhaps less, of the Nazi capital. Official announcements from Moscow place Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army 32 miles from Berlin at Zellin, on the Oder's east bank.

The German Transocean agency said the newest Russian bridgeheads were at Furstenberg, 14 miles south of Frankfurt and at a point a little more than three miles south of that city. It said another "temporary" crossing was made north of Frankfurt.

Zhukov has broken into the outer defenses of Frankfurt itself, said Lt. Col. Alfred Von Olberg, German military commentator, but he claimed that Russian efforts to establish a bridgehead in the city had been repulsed.

"The Oder has become a stream deciding the fate of Germany," declared Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, spokesman for the German High command, in another broadcast.

The enemy reported Monday that Zhukov's troops were on the Oder's west bank at Kienitz, nine miles northwest of Kustrin, and at two more unspecified points farther northwest.

A military spokesman for the German DNB agency stated, "On a front stretching from Kustrin to Frankfurt, the enemy's main forces already are in action," indicating Zhukov's armored columns were backed by infantry, artillery and tactical aircraft.

Reds Seize Steinau

The Germans also announced the loss of Steinau, a stronghold west of the Oder and about 30 miles northwest of Breslau in Silesia.

The Nazi garrison at Steinau, the German accounts said, resisted stubbornly when Konev's forces approached from the east but was unable to prevent river crossings on both sides of the town and its swift encirclement. Today the garrison ran out of ammunition and according to the German radio, retreated to German lines farther west.

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There also were enemy announcements of sharp encounters around Stargard, far to the north, where Zhukov's right wing was reported within 20 miles of the Baltic port of Stettin.

In Hungary, the Red army's growing offensive southwest of Budapest was beginning to take on steamroller proportions and Moscow indicated the Russians might once more be surging toward the Austrian border.

In East Prussia, groups of Germans badly split and disorganized were falling prey to roving units of Russian tommygunners as the Soviet campaign to annihilate the German defenders of the province continued. Most of East Prussia is under Red army domination, but its capital, Konigsberg—like Budapest—is proving a formidable bastion, and it may require days of close-quarter fighting to reduce it, Moscow dispatches said.

KONEV'S ARMY STORMS RIVER NEAR BRESLAU

Stalin Announces Drive Makes Gains Up to Twelve Miles.

OTHER CROSSINGS REPORTED

Germans Say Zhukov's Troops Are on West Bank in Three Places Near Berlin.

30.24-22741

London, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—The Red Army has smashed across the Oder River on a fifty-mile front southeast of Breslau in Silesia, Marshal Stalin announced tonight, and German broadcasts declared the Russians had flung three bridgeheads over the river east of Berlin, within thirty-five miles of the Nazi capital.

Stalin, still silent whether the Oder has been forced at its closest point to Berlin, disclosed the First Ukrainian Army had rammed fifteen miles beyond the Oder in Silesia, seizing six towns, including the west bank strongholds of Brieg, twenty-four miles southeast of Breslau, and Ohlau, fourteen miles southeast.

Berlin days ago had reported Russian crossings in this area.

German broadcast disclosing that the Oder had been crossed in the Frankfurt area thirty-eight miles east of Berlin declared ominously that the river "has become the stream deciding the fate of Germany.

Foe Reports Other Crossings.

Berlin officially declared the Russians had stormed the Oder in a third and middle sector, taking the west bank town of Steinau, thirty-five miles northwest of Breslau and 140 miles southeast of Berlin.

German broadcasts said Marshal Gregory Zhukov's First White Russian Army had established two bridgeheads south of Frankfurt and another northwest of Kustrin, thirty-five miles northeast of Berlin.

Stalin said Konev's troops had taken Grottkau, fifteen miles beyond the Oder southwest of Brieg. Loewen, Schuttgast and Thomaskirch also were captured, his order said.

Berlin said one of the latest crossings was at Furstenberg, on the Oder's west bank fourteen miles southeast of Frankfurt and forty-seven miles southeast of Berlin.

Soviet units won a third bridgehead about three miles south of Furstenberg, a Transocean broadcast declared:

It added that a "temporary" crossing had been made between Frankfurt and Kustrin on a line from thirty-eight to forty miles from Berlin, but that this bridgehead had been wiped out.

"Eastern front operations assumed the character of fighting for establishment and smashing of bridgeheads," the broadcast said. "Numerous Russian bridgeheads on the west bank of the Oder already have been narrowed down by German counter-attacks, while the enemy succeeded in widening some others."

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Siege Guns Pound Foe.

Red Army seige guns were bombing the Germans across the Oder on a seventy-three-mile front east of Berlin, and Moscow dispatches indicated imp ortant news might soon be announced in that sector.

A supplement to the German communique said Steinau, a town of 5,000 on the Oder's west bank thirty-two miles northwest of Breslau, had been abandoned, with the Nazi garrison fighting its way back to German lines.

Heavy Attacks Reported.

Moscow has kept silent for days on activities of Marshal Ivan Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army in Silesia, but Berlin has told of heavy attacks.

A push from Steinau would carry flanking threats to both Berlin and Breslau.

The new bridgeheads across the Oder to the north also outflanked Frankfurt and Kustrin.

A Moscow broadcast pointed this out, although Moscow had not officially confirmed the establishment of the bridgeheads.

"Kustrin and Frankfurt are being outflanked," said a German-language broadcast from the Soviet capital. "No miracle can save Berlin. Its fall can be delayed for only a few weeks at the most."

Zellin Captured.

The Russians captured Zellin, 32 miles from Berlin on the Oder northwest of Kustrin, and seized Damvorst, a suburb of Frankfurt, farther south. A tremendous gun duel raged there as Soviet artillery in Damvorst, on the east bank, laid curtains of shells into Frankfurt.

Zhukov's artillerymen were firing over open sights, a Moscow dispatch said, and there was extremely heavy fighting along approaches to Oder bridges north and south of Frankfurt.

The night glow of battle was plainly visible in the Reich capital, prisoners told their Russian captors.

Hand-to-hand battles raged in the suburbs of Kustrin, and the Soviets were only 2 miles from the heart of that important rail and fortress city, it was announced by the Russians.

Hand-to-hand battles raged in the suburbs of Kustrin, and the Soviets were but two miles from the heart of that important rail and fortress city, it was announced.

A Moscow dispatch declared the Germans had lost 20,000 killed in the last four days in the Frankfurt-Kustrin sector. The Germans' Twenty-fifth Motorized Division—said to have been rushed from the western front and sent across the Oder to delay Marshal Zhukov—was reported nearly wiped out yesterday.

Nazis Battle to Hold Bridge.

Moscow officials kept silent on whether Marshal Zhukov had spanned the Oder, but a dispatch from that capital said "There is good reason to believe that important news may be forthcoming from this sector."

Germans were fighting furiously to hold open a highway bridge over the Oder near Schwetig, just south of Frankfurt. Soviet guns shelled the road running along the river's west bank between Frankfurt and Kustrin, used by the Germans to shuttle troops.

The German High Command communique declared the Nazis had blown up a central Oder bridge near Furstenberg, fourteen miles south of Frankfurt.

The bulletin also said the First Ukrainian Army of Marshal Konev had enlarged its Oder bridgehead at Brieg, southeast of Breslau in Silesia. Berlin also has reported Soviet bridgeheads established northwest of Breslau and just below Marshal Zhukov's left flank.

The communique declared the Soviets had broken into the center of by-passed and surrounded Poznan in Poland, where perhaps 20,000 Nazi troops were holding out.

Marshal Zhukov's right wing was striking northward toward Stettin, but was maintaining radio silence on its progress.

Right Flank Drive Is Stressed.

This right flank was one of his most important areas of operation, however, and Moscow dispatches said the tank spearheads might already be relatively close to Stettin and behind many German-held cities.

Soviet snipers as well as artillery were firing across the Oder into Frankfurt. Soviet guns raked the northeast quarters of the city where artillery and mortars were concentrated, and shelled the railway station and freight yards in the southwestern sector.

The Reds pumped shells at the highway and railway bridge still standing at Kustrin. Here the German position was especially vulnerable because of the low western bank of the Oder.

The Russians also were shelling Lebus, midway between Frankfurt and Kustrin, and Furstenberg particularly heavily. The German communique said the German engineer who blew up the Furstenberg bridge was killed in the act. Crossen, farther up the Oder also was under bombardment.

Weather, still comparatively warm, handicapped Marshal Zhukov's communications, but Russian vehicles moved up all night in the mud and slush. German planes repeatedly hit at Marshal Zhukov's transports, and numerous air battles swirled over Germany and Poland.

Nazis Set Up for Kill.

Against this background of continuing victories, the Moscow radio declared in effect this morning that Nazi Germany is being set up for the kill.

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"The Red Army is stepping up its blows," this broadcast said. "Decisive blows are awaiting Hitler's Germany from the west, as well."

Capturing more than 100 towns in Berlin's home province of Brandenburg, Zhukov's forces yesterday advanced to the Oder on both sides of Kustrin and Frankfurt.

The newly won river towns ranged from Zellin to Radnitz, 33 miles southeast of Frankfurt. Between Kustrin and Frankfurt, Zhukov planted his troops firmly on the stream by capturing Goritz, 40 miles due east of Berlin.

In addition to the advances on the direct road to Berlin, the Russian communique announced gains in clearing the enemy from the Samland Peninsula in East Prussia northwest of Konigsberg. It also announced recapture of several Hungarian towns from German troops which have been counter-attacking southwest of Budapest. In Budapest itself the Germans were driven into a still tighter corner.

In driving to the Oder, Zhukov's army yesterday killed more than 5,000 Germans and took 1,350 prisoners, Moscow said.

A Moscow broadcast pointed this out, although Moscow had not officially confirmed the establishment of the bridgeheads.

"Kustrin and Frankfurt are being outflanked," said a German language broadcast from the Soviet capital. "No miracle can save Berlin. Its fall can be delayed for only a few weeks at the most."

The Russians captured Zellin, thirtyt-wo miles from Berlin on the Oder northwest of Kustrin, and seized Damvorst, a suburb of Frankfurt, farther south. A tremendous gun duel raged there as Soviet artillery in Damvorst, on the east bank, hurled shells into Frankfurt.

Marshal Gregory Zhukov's artillerymen were firing over open sights, a Moscow dispatch said, and there was extremely heavy fighting along approaches to Oder bridges north and south of Frankfurt, thirty-eight miles from Berlin.

Hand-to-hand Battles Rage.

The night glow of battle was plainly visible in the Reich capital, prisoners told their Russian captors. Smoke overhung the Oder, Moscow reports said.

MORE SETBACKS SEEN BY GERMANS

LONDON, Feb. 6. — (AP) Germans were told by their own propaganda spokesmen tonight that the Russian offensive could not be stopped at present, while Moscow broadcasts called on Berliners to revolt and spare their city "because no miracle can save Berlin any more."

Col. Ritter Von Schramm, DNB commenator, said "more territory will have to be yielded to further penetrating Russian masses and in General they still have the initiative." But he added:

"German countermeasuree are beginning to be felt and the Russians have not achieved their main strategical aim — the smashing of the German armies which would have resulted in quick, tragic defeat."

Other German commentators again werned that "great new attacks are being prepared in the west."

A Moscow broadcast addressed to Berliners appealed to civilians, Volkssturm members and soldiers to "act now to save Berlin."

"Do not tolerate the mining of houses and bridges," the broadcast said. "Kustrin and Frankfurt are being outflanked and no miracle can save Berlin any more. Its fall can be delayed for a few weeks at the utmast. It's up to you whether Berlin suffers the fate of Budapest or whether it will be saved like Krakow."

Yanks Now Set For Big Drive, Berlin Reports

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Berlin radio, in a broadcast to German forces in the field, declared today that Gen. Eisenhower has completed his preparations for a new offensive from the Roer River line and that the capture of Cologne appears to be his first major objective.

The broadcast warned that the zero hour for an all-out Allied attack in the west is near.

Berlin indicated the main blow was expected in the Linnich-Duren area, but reported increasing artillery activity on the British 2d Army front to the north. Nazi commentators speculated that increasing pressure by American forces east of Monschau was designed to pin down German troops and prevent reinforcements from being thrown into the line further north to meet a push there.

FIRES STILL BURN IN NAZI CAPITAL

LONDON, Feb. 6—(AP) Berlin was described tonight by a Transocean news agency reporter as still burning from last Saturday's 1,000-plane raid by American Flying Fortresses.

"I dictate my dispatch in the cellar of a house which on Saturday stood like a rock in a sea of flames," the reporter said. "Bombs dropped all around the house. My typist-secretary is wearing her air raid precaution dress.

"Typewriters rattle in the cellar. Telephones ring incessantly and from time to time one hears smouldering beams crashing to the ground. The subway races past my cellar with a noise similar to that of a land-mine. We do not pay any attention to this, but newcomers immediately fall flat on the ground to protect themselves."

"When entering our cellar to work," the German reporter continued, "we pass victims of the terror attack. They are covered with blankets. Some kind souls put some flowers or pine branches on them.

"It is true. Thick smoke columns from still-burning fires and glimmering embers hang over Berlin. This statement has been made by returning United States bomber pilots, but it is at the same time true when the Berlin press writes that Berliners have neither become panicky nor lost their courage.

"Today I had lunch with Swedish and Spanish journalists in the center of Berlin. We sat between cracked and sloping walls, beside shattered windows, but the table was covered with a white tablecloth.

"German talent for organization cannot be beaten, my foreign friends remarked. Where shambles was on Saturday people are selling food today. They were more than surprised that the Berlin subway was in operation twenty-four hours after the attack, that papers were appearing and that hundreds of thousands went to work, had their supper in restaurants at night or lived in hotels.

"Most of the rubble has been cleared from the roads," the German writer said. "Burnt out street cars have been removed and bomb craters have been more or less filled in. Fire-fighting still is in progress at some points. First aid and salvage squads are working continuously to extricate wounded and trapped persons from crushed buildings. Skilled workers repair the water pipes. Electric wires are being laid. Berliners can be seen walking through the streets carrying paper and cardboard for their former windows. As long as I live I will remember Sunday, the day after the attack. Tens of thousands came from the suburbs to lend a hand wherever necessary. Now, today, Berlin again is living and working."

GERMANS SENDING SUPPLIES TO FORTS IN MUNICH AREA

T. Hawkins

BERN, Feb. 6—(AP) New arrivals from Germany reported today that tremendous new stocks of supplies were being poured into mountain strongholds in the Munich area, where Adolf Hitler is preparing a last-ditch defense when Berlin and northern Germany are conquered.

Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, these sources said, will join Hitler in his mountain-top stronghold at Berchtesgaden after he conducts the defense of Berlin. He will aid in the command of thousands of fanatical Nazis expected to fight to the last to defend the Fuehrer.

Travelers Report Rumors

These travelers from Berlin and other parts of the Reich, who bring a fanatical array of rumors, reports, facts and half-truths, said that some leading Nazis were expected to flee or bargain for their freedom, but that preparation for the last stand was going forward at top speed. Civilian transport around Munich has practically ceased and the normal food supply is disrupted, these sources said.

One story is that last week women formed a line across a highway at Munich, stopped an Army truck and seized the food it contained.

The mountain defense ring is being prepared both for a final stand against Allied troops and for the eventuality that food riots, already reported in Berlin, should flare into revolt or chaos, it was said.

Much of last year's harvest in Poland, large stocks of coal and great stocks of food and armaments are being stored in caves around Munich, it was reported.

There is a rumor current in Berlin diplomatic circles that several high Nazis, including Reichmarshal Hermann Goering, hope to use King Leopold of Belgium and possibly Marshal Petain as hostages in a deal for their own liberty.

Himmler and Hitler are not mentioned among those reported maneuvering for their safety. Even anti-Nazi Germans expect them to fight to the end. Hitler is believed to be in Berchtesgaden already.

Political differences are hinted in the stories of some travelers from Berlin that Himmler and Volkssturm leaders are to direct the defense of Berlin without Army participation. The Berlin military commander is not included in the Berlin defense council, although this may mean only that he has moved closer to the Oder with his troops.

Can Hear Gunfire

With artillery fire from the front already faintly audible under favorable conditions, with Polish and Russian prisoners digging trenches in the city and thousands of other foreign workers being directed in the building of fortifications toward the Oder in plain view of refugees pouring in from the east, an intense personal and political crisis has developed which can take any turn any day, travelers say.

On the anti-Nazi side, Germans are forming together in groups irrespective of party to try to create a nucleus for a government when the Nazis fall. There are separate Communist cells, especially in the industrial sections, but a group likely to have much influence is the coalition of Socialist, Communist, Catholic and Reactionist elements.

The principal object of the group or groups is to stand ready to cooperate with the Allies, hoping to hasten the end of the war and bring about the restoration of Germany on peaceful, democratic principles.

Austria has had a provisional national committee in operation since December which includes the Social Democrat, Christian, farmer and fatherland front parties and, according to information direct from Vienna, is pledged to work for a Free Austria and cooperation with the Allies until a legal government can be established.

AMERICANS SMASH ROER DEFENSES IN DRIVE ON SCHMIDT

German Commentators Predict Allied Offensive in West Is Imminent.

THIRD RIPS WESTWALL

Yanks, French Continue Mopping Up Operations in Colmar Pocket.

Boalmer

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 7—(AP) American troops fighting in or beyond the Siegfried line's main emplacements along a broad front in western Germany extended their operations northward yesterday with a two-direction attack against the last enemy positions west of the Roer guarding the river's important dams.

(German commentators predicted last night that an imminent Allied offensive on the Western front would come at a point not now active and termed the operations in the Roer sector diversionary. They did not, however, predict where the blow would fall.)

Smash Siegfried Line

The U. S. Third army advanced up to a mile and one-half on an eight-mile front, while the American First army pushed within a half-mile of the Siegfried Line's permanent fortifications.

On the Alsatian front French First army troops with American aid continued cleaning out the halved Colmar pocket of Germans while the Americans placed the fortress city of Neufbreisach under siege.

The British, Canadian and U. S. Ninth and Seventh army fronts remained comparatively quiet.

At the extreme northern end of the active American front inside Germany, the First army's 78th division was squeezing the last Germans from the west bank of the Roer. This division advanced within 1,500 yards of the town of Schmidt, north of the dam network that controls the Roer's headquarters.

Enemy artillery forced the 78th to abandon an attempt to bridge the Paulushof reservoir on the upper Roer.

The village of Scheuren, a half-mile northwest of Schleiden, fell to the Ninth division. Schleiden is one of the last anchor points of the Siegfried Line's deep defenses, but it is not known what works the Germans have been able to erect hastily farther east.

Two and one-half miles southwest of Schleiden the Second division ran into stubborn German tank and infantry forces. Heavy fighting was in progress there in thawing weather which flooded some creeks. Resistance generally was spotty, however.

U. S. Third army men took a string of Siegfried zone towns and pressed within three miles northwest of Prum.

Nazis Strike Back

At Brandscheid, where the Third army broke clear through the Siegfried Line's main fortifications Monday, the Germans threw in a bitter little counter-attack. Field dispatches said there were only 250 Germans involved there and that the attack was broken after two-thirds of the Germans were captured in furious combat. One American column then pressed a half-mile eastward to the outskirts of Hontheim, three miles from Prum.

The Third army's 90th infantry division captured Habscheid, six and a half miles southwest of Prum, in a mile and a quarter gain and also took Lutzkampen, 11 miles southwest of Prum, in an advance of a mile and a half. Berg and Grosskampenberg, 10 miles southwest of Prum, fell in the same push.

The 90th's principal opposition was from barbed wire and minefields.

Schlausenbach, six miles northwest of Prum, also was taken in the Third army's advance against light artillery fire.

Fifty-odd Germans threw in a small counter-attack against the Third army positions in the Campholz woods 15 miles south of Luxembourg late Monday but were repulsed in 45 minutes, field dispatches said.

While opposition generally was not strong, there was no indication that the Germans had made any wholesale evacuation.

Tighten Vosges Pocket

American and French First army troops in Alsace meanwhile tightened the Vosges pocket to seven by ten miles in area, and cut off its western end, capturing the towns of Munster, Soutzeren, Stosswihr, Gieshouse and others.

The Germans were fighting stubbornly on the shoulders of their now-blunted salient in Alsace but one of their most savagely-held spots, Neufbreisach, was placed under siege by Americans who crossed the old city's moats during the night and closed in from three sides. One thousand Germans there were reported under orders to fight to the death.

YANKS DRIVE NEAR LAST SIEGFRIED FORTS

First Slashes Into Second Defense Belt—Nazis Fight Back Against Third—Foe Expects Big Drive Soon.

DAY

FEB 7 1945

Paris, Feb. 6 (A. P.)—Infantry of the American First Army slashed into the second concrete belt of German fortifications today to within 1,500 yards of Gemund and a half mile of Schleiden, last bastion towns of the Siegfried Line.

Just to the north, the Seventy-eighth Division drove through the West Wall fortifications to within 1,500 yards of Schmidt, north of the network of dams controlling headwaters of the Roer River. Two of the five dams have been captured.

The Third Army, fighting seven miles deep in Germany, captured the Siegfried Line village of Habscheid, six miles southwest of the fortified communication center of Prum. Germans, however, moved back into Brandscheid, where the Third Army had driven clear through the Siegfried Line.

Calmar Trap Shrinks.

The Second Division, commanded by Major-Gen. Walter M. Robinson, and the Ninth Division of Major-Gen. Louis A. Craig carried the assault to Gemund and Schleiden, both towns of about 2,500. The First Army captured Scheuren, half a mile northwest of Schleiden, and Hechelscheid, two miles southwest of Schmidt.

To the south in Alsace, the cut off pocket southwest of Colmar shrank swiftly to less than half its former size. Munster, ten miles west of Colmar, was taken. The Germans still fought hard at Ensisheim, seven miles north of Colmar.

American forces also besieged Neufbreisach, the one-time escape crossing of the Rhine, thirteen miles northeast of Colmar. Last night some of these forces managed to get across the moats and enter the city with scaling ladders. A heavy array of guns closed in from three sides on the fort, in which 1,000 or more Germans were holding out with orders to fight to the death.

To the east and southeast the Americans mopped up Volgelsheim, Vogelrun and Algolsheim.

To the west, where some 6,000 German troops were trying to escape, French units cut the Rhine pocket intwo at a new place, forging a junction near Lintsel, three miles northwest of captured Guebwiller.

Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army gained a mile and a quarter on an eight-mile front seven miles inside Germany. Despite the counter-attack of 250 Germans into Brandscheid, it was said at Supreme Headquarters that German resistance at some places appeared to be sagging.

Imminently threatened Gemund lies fourteen miles southwest of Euskirchen and twenty-seven miles from the large Rhine city of Bonn. Schleiden is three miles south of Gemund. Both are on the narrow Olaf River, which has been reached.

The First Army was advancing toward the Rhine against what Supreme Headquarters described as stiffening resistance in the last main row of the Siegfried Line.

Correspondents were told that once the Americans get through Gemund or Schleiden, they will be through the prepared defense zone. It was emphasized, however, that just as in the case of the original breach at Aachen, the troops could expect to run into recently completed earthworks which are extensions of the original line and could be defended stiffly. The country ahead is characterized by steep hills, deep valleys, and winding streams.

So far, however, resistance has appeared so spotty as to suggest strongly that the German Army had sapped its western strength too much in its alarm to speed troops to the Russian Front.

The German re-entry into Brandscheid temporarily sealed the breach in the main Siegfried Line defenses just west of Prum, which the Third Army caved in yesterday. Fighting continued inside the town at last reports. The Siegfried Line before the Third Army is a single chain of defense positions. It is double on the First Army front just north.

On the American 3d Army front to the south, however, 250 Germans burst back into the fortified village of Brandsheid where the Yanks had broken clear through the Siegfried Line late yesterday. Heavy fighting ensued and the issue was still in doubt.

Elsewhere, 3d Army troops advanced a mile and a quarter along an 8-mile front, capturing Habscheid, 7 miles southwest of Prum, and Schlausnbach, 6 miles northwest. At other points, the 3d Army was 7 miles inside Germany and just over 3 miles from Prum, where a spider web of railsand roads serves the German front.

Below Strasbourg, four American divisions and the French 1st Army widened to 5 miles their cutoff corridor which split the Colmar pocket between the Ill River and the Vosges foothills, where Nazi rearguards were hemmed in a death trap. The Allies were caving in the pocket with gains up to 5 miles in a day.

East of the cutoff the road between captured Neufbrisach and the Rhine railroad bridge was cut and German troops were boxed along the Rhine bank to the south, with only pontoon bridges and boats for

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their escape. A dozen or more Alsatian towns were taken.

With Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley back in command of the 1st and 3d Armies in his 12th Army Group, his troops applied steady pressure to the central sections of the West Wall fortifications.

Win Control of Two Dams.

The 1st Army already has won control of two of the five dams controlling levels on the Roer, a barrier stream at the edge of the Cologne Plain. Two and a half miles southwest of the three remaining dams, the 2d (Indian Head) Division engaged in heavy fighting on the narrow Olef River in the Hellenthal area. The 9th Division captured high ground near Scheuren, which overlooks Schleiden, at the extreme eastern fringe of the double Siegfried Line.

The Germans pulled back their jolted defense forces into an arc around both Schleiden and Gemund, also at the eastern edge of the Siegfried fortifications, for a last attempt to keep the 1st Army from ripping through the last pillbox chain and bursting into the open toward the Rhine, 28 miles away. The Americans fought within 14 miles of Euskirchen, a major traffic center.

Schleiden and Gemund both were presumably under artillery battering, with the 9th Division within sight of both.

There was no word of operations along Field Marshal Montgomery's front from just north of Monschau Forest to the northeast.

Showers and Thaws Continue.

Intermittent showers and continued thaws handicapped operations. Belgian and Luxembourg natives said the backbone of winter perhaps had been broken and that the unusually rigorous January might presage an early spring.

Texans and Oklahomans of the 3rd Army's 90th Division captured Habscheid, 4 miles inside Germany, in an advance of more than a mile. The town is part of the Siegfried Line. The division encountered barbed wire and mines. Other elements of the 90th Division secured high ground southwest of Habscheid in a 1-mile advance.

In the Campholz Woods, 15 miles southeast of Luxembourg City, 50 Germans counterattacked late yesterday, but were repulsed quickly. The 3rd Army took 420 prisoners yesterday. Supreme headquarters said 6,912 had been captured in four days ending February 4.

'Bird Song' For Nazi Youth Laid Stress On New Order

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Ordensburg-Vogelsang, Germany, Feb. 6 (AP)—Despite its innocent name meaning "bird song," Vogelsang was anything but a place devoted to higher music or ornithology. It was war conquest and *Herrenvolk* ideology seared into the consciousness of every youngster selected for training in Vogelsang as a future Nazi leader.

At Ordensburg-Vogelsang I read a stack of revealing documents from its libraries, study rooms and lounges. One and all they breathe the same spirit of race superiority, German military invincibility and a fanatic belief in the Führer. Whether one looked at the printed word, a picture, a diagram or a map, the cliché was always the same: A new era begins for the world under the leadership of Gross-Deutschland, meaning the greater German Reich.

Foreword By Keitel

Take, for example, the illustrated textbook *Die Wehrmacht*. Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel wrote the foreward wherein he said, "A truly new era has begun. It is one man, one unique man, who felled the old and created the new era—Der Führer."

Neville Chamberlain's photograph in this volume is captioned, "the man who hurled Europe into war."

A little book of Nazi songs has a new version of "Deutschland uber Allies." Using the same melody, the youngsters are taught to sing "God preserve and protect our Hitler and or land through him made great, let him guard the united Deutschland, thus fulfilling the German fate."

Booklet Particularly Bitter

Particularly bitter is a booklet found all over Vogelsang, "By their deeds ye shall know them." A succession of scathing denouncements of the Catholic church makes the youngsters see priests in the roles of smugglers, perverts, drunkards, saboteurs and traitors. The private lives of bishops are pictured as scandalous.

In the Christmas edition of "The Storm Trooper," distributed to Vogelsang youths, praise was given to heathen customs surrounding Yuletide, but nothing was said of the Christ Child except to note in passing that out of the heroic sagas of the past to which Germany should revert when celebrating Christmas "there also arose the legend about a hero-child born on holy night."

Textbooks concerning Heinrich Himmler's Elite Guard abound. Evidently the Gestapo chief hoped to recruit SS Elite Guards from among Vogelsang graduates. One of the pamphlets outlines nineteen possible careers as noncoms in the Waffen-SS (meaning arms-bearing guards) and sixteen different careers as commissioned officers.

The Christian doctrine of the Trinity is put off in a guidebook as idle prattle of the clergy. "Your trinity lies in your blood, in your nation and in your children," the Vogelsang youngsters were taught.

RAINBOW DIVISION PART OF 7TH ARMY

With United States Seventh Army, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—The famed Forty-second "Rainbow" Division under the command of Major-Gen. Harry J. Collins is now a part of the United States Seventh Army, it was permitted to be disclosed today.

Allied Review Calls Ardennes Offensive Another Hitler Error

By the Associated Press.

SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Paris, Feb. 6—A supreme headquarters war review has written off the Nazi Ardennes offensive as a "complete defeat" for an enemy who has suffered 1,260,000 casualties since D day, and a strategic error on Hitler's part on which the Russians now are capitalizing.

At the same time the review, issued yesterday, disclosed that the United States 1st Army, which was transferred to Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's command at the outset of the offensive, was returned to Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's 12th Army group as soon as the 1st linked up with the United States 3d Army in that battle.

No mention was made of the United States 9th Army, which with the 1st and 3d made up Gen. Bradley's group.

(A dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Wes Gallagher, dated January 19 and delayed by the censor, said the 9th was left under Marshal Montgomery presumably for future military operations in which Canadian, British and American forces would work as a unit.)

The review placed the Nazi western front losses since the Normandy landing at the equivalent of 110 divisions. It divided the total into 860,000 prisoners and 400,000 killed and wounded. Allied losses were only a fraction of the enemy's.

In tanks and assault guns, the review said, the Germans lost enough to refit 15 armored divisions.

Probing Occupied Forces.

"It was the continuous aggressive action of the 12th Army group between September and the middle of December that drew the 6th SS Panzer army to the west of the Rhine, and thereby prevented it from being available in the east when Stalin and the magnificent Red Army launched the great Russion offensive," the review declared.

"Moreover, it was the Ardennes venture that butchered up the SS panzer army and seriously weakened its offensive power for any future operation. Our great Red ally is making Hitler pay heavily for these mistakes."

The announcement said 24 German divisions, including 10 armored, launched the Ardennes attack at the weakest point of the Allied lines, with the hope of carrying the Nazi line to the Meuse in two days and to Antwerp in three weeks.

3 YANK COLUMNS TIGHTEN TRAP ON DESPERATE ENEMY

Besieged Garrison Being Liquidated by Powerful U.S. Forces.

STREET FIGHTING RAGES

Japs Set Fire to City, Many Filipinos Believed Burned to Death.

MANILA, Wednesday, Feb. 7 — (AP) Liberated Manila's business district was ablaze Monday from Japanese torches, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today, but three American columns still were liquidating the desperate enemy in a tightening three-way trap.

(CBS Radio Correspondent William Dunn reported today the fires had been burning 36 hours.

City Raging Inferno

(Arthur Feldman of the Blue network said earth-shaking explosions were followed by sheets of flame Monday at sundown, and the business area was soon a raging inferno.

(He quoted a disappointed American doughboy as saying, "Well, there goes our good time in Manila!")

(Feldman said the number of persons who died in the burning of Manila probbaly will never be known, but "undoubtedly many Filipinos were burned alive.")

By yesterday morning the flames began to die down, but it still was impossible to assess the actual damage.

House to house fighting was in progress in some sectors as the Yanks of the First Cavalry, 37th Infantry and Eleventh Airborne divisions closed in for the final mop-up.

"The trapped and frustrated Japanese garrison has wantonly set fire to the downtown business district along the Escolta and is practicing general sabotage destruction which has no relation to the military operations," MacArthur announced.

Flames soared from building to building in the business section and spread toward ancient Bilibid prison, from which 800 prisoners of war and 500 civilian internees were freed by American troops Sunday.

Water mains were empty and the Manila fire department was helpless. The enemy blew up water pumping stations several days ago.

MacArthur told his men in a general order that "You have inflicted the greatest military defeat in its history on your enemy."

"You have redeemed a country's pledge to recapture its lost land," he said. "You are restoring to the East its destiny. You have fulfilled the sacred mission for our hallowed dead.

"For this we thank God."

MacArthur requested that Divine services be held throughout the sea, land and air command.

Meet Stiff Resistance

The Eleventh airborne spearhead pushing into Manila along two routes met stiff resistance around Nichols field, at the extreme southern edge of the municipality.

One of the very few American planes lost in the Luzon campaign was downed by antiaircraft fire over Nichols field yesterday.

Yanks advancing southward along the eastern edge of the Bataan peninsula, which forms a jaw of Manila bay, were moving only yards at a time against Japanese fighting from Bambo thickets and jungle.

The enemy is isolated on Bataan and in northeastern Luzon, and he has no hope of escape or reinforcement, but there is still fighting ahead—possibly hard fighting—for American forces of liberation before their task in the Philippines is completed.

In Manila alone there remained the dirty and dangerous job of digging the blasted Japanese out of their positions. Small groups of the enemy were holding out behind barricaded doors and from rooftops.

Softening up Manila bay defenses, Army Liberators dumped a record load of 180 tons on Corregidor fortress, where Japanese are reported to have fled from the Manila area.

Airdromes still in Japanese hands also were pounded in widespread air activity which reached again across the China sea to hit Formosa.

Enemy Attacks Repulsed

In ground actions on northwestern Luzon, Yank forces repulsed a Japanese night counterattack northeast of Rosario, south of the Philippine Summer capital at Baguio, inflicting heavy casualties.

San Jose, important highway town on the enemy's last road lifeline of the central Luzon plain, was captured by the Americans, who also seized most of the town of Lupao, to the south. Progress was made throughout the northern sector.

A small freighter was destroyed off the Sakishima islands, east of Formosa. Another was badly damaged.

Heavy bombers poured 91 tons of bombs on enemy airdromes on northern Borneo, and raked air and ship facilities throughout the Philippines, the Moluccas and islands north of New Guinea.

The trapped Manila Japanese sought to destroy what they could not hold as they put the torch to the city's business area.

Newly-freed Americans and Allied nationals joined soldiers in fighting the flames, which were spreading northward from Japanese positions on the Pasig river, which divides the city.

Japanese suicide units Monday night began the work of destruction. They planted explosives throughout the city's Escolta (business district) and put the torch to department stores, banks and office buildings.

Fanned By Stiff Breeze

Fanned by a stiff breeze from Manila Bay, the flames spread wildly.

Santo Tomas, the former university and internment camp, was an island of safety—well apart from the densely built areas, already burning or in the path of the fire.

Most of the 3,700 internees freed at Santo Tomas were still occupying quarters there, pending evacuation plans.

Explosions Shake Buildings

Buildings of the area were shaken repeatedly, however, by explosions in the business district and by the thunder of American guns pounding at the Japanese positions.

5,000 Prisoners Freed; Japs Flee Toward Bay Area

By the Associated Press.

MANILA, Feb. 6.—Liberation of Manila and more than 5,000 prisoners from three years of Japanese subjugation was proclaimed today by Gen. MacArthur, who immediately took up the new war cry, "On to Tokyo!"

The knockout blow was delivered by paratroopers of the 11th Airborne Division, who drove into Manila from the south in a 35-mile overnight dash as 1st Cavalry and 37th Division Yanks smashed across the Pasig River barrier in the city's heart.

Complete destruction of the Japanese defenders "is imminent," Gen MacArthur announced. Caught in a three-way trap, the enemy can go only toward Manila Bay, which is constantly under American bombsights.

Bataan Sealed at North.

Corregidor fortress at the harbor entrance and the nearby Bataan peninsula could serve as temporary refuge. Bataan now is under American control, all its roads sealed off at the north.

Gen. MacArthur proclaimed "the fall of Manila was the end of one great phase of the Pacific struggle, and set the stage for another." He added:

"We shall not rest until the enemy is completely overthrown . . We are well on the way, but Japan itself is our final goal . . . Our

motto becomes 'On to Tokyo!'"

The wording could be interpreted as a bid for continuing command in the campaign against Japan proper and a move to put down rumors that the Philippines would be the end of the road for the five-star general.

Manila Being Cleaned Up.

Gen. MacArthur made it clear a quick cleanup of Manila's remaining Japanese could be expected, announcing that his men were "rapidly clearing the enemy from Manila" after surrounding the Japanese garrison with the noose formed by the 1st Cavalry, the 37th and the 11th Airborne Divisions.

The enemy's "complete destruction is imminent," Gen. MacArthur announced, just 28 days after the Luzon invasion at Lingayen Gulf and 80 days after the first major invasion of the Philippines at Leyte Island.

Two of the four bridges spanning the wide Pasig River, which divides the capital city, were blown up by the Japanese in a futile attempt to block the American advance into the southern half. One was the big concrete and steel Quezon Bridge, the other the Ayala. Two bridges, however, were left intact.

Eight hundred prisoners of war and 550 civilian internees were freed Sunday from the ancient, vermin-infested, torture-chambered Bilibid Penitentiary in the center of the city, such a filthy hole it had been abandoned as a penal institution by the Philippine government.

No Fight at Bilibid.

The prisoners were liberated by the 37th Infantry Division, under Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler of Columbus, Ohio, only hours after the veteran 1st Cavalry Division, led by Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge, freed 3,700 persons, mostly American women and children, from the Santo Tomas internment camp.

There was no fight for Bilibid. The prison staff fled ahead of the advancing Yanks. At Santos Tomas, the Japanese commander dramatically took 270 hostages, including prominent American businessmen, and bargained successfully for safe conduct for himself and 65 of his men.

The prisoners of the two institutions—4,000 of them Americans—were pitifully weak from malnutrition, beri-beri and dysentery, but deliriously happy. They beseeched newsmen to message their families that they were safe. American soldiers were quick to offer them food, tobacco and candy from their field packs.

Sixty-nine nurses from the historic Bataan and Corregidor capitulation of 1942 were freed at Santo Tomas, and within an hour some were caring for cavalrymen wounded in the sharp fighting there.

Gen. MacArthur said every facility of the armed forces was being devoted to the care and attention of the rescued, and their names would be made public as soon as they can be tabulated.

First Cavalry troops who put a cordon around Santo Tomas Saturday night were reinforced yesterday, thus easing a precarious situation there. American troops were pouring into Manila, hampered primarily by throngs of returning civilians dammed up at bombed-out bridges.

Japanese in the Bataan Peninsula, a jaw of Manila Bay, were trapped as Americn forces moving west from San Fernando and east from the Zambales Province coast beachhead joined at Dinalupihan after some of the toughest fighting of the Philippine campaign.

"We control all roads leading into Bataan," Gen. MacArthur said.

Associated Press Correspondent Jim Hutcheson, with the 14th Corps, wrote that the Japanese in Northern Bataan "were resisting continuously with machine guns and mortars by day and with artillery and skillful penetrations of the American perimeter by night . . . Japanese were seemingly entrenched everywhere . . ."

Thousands of Japs Sealed Off.

Japanese in the Cagayan Valley of Northeast Luzon, figured at many thousand strong, were effectively sealed into that area when American troops took the town of San Jose on the Cagayan highway leading to Balete Pass.

An enemy strong point near Munoz, to the south, was "reduced," Gen. MacArthur announced, and 25 Japanese tanks were destroyed along with pillboxes, artillery pieces and trucks.

American bombers in their steady neutralization of Manila Bay defenses pounded the Cavite naval base and Corregidor while attack planes swept enemy-held airdromes in areas south of Manila.

Patrol bombers ranged the China coast, sinking two small freighters off Amoy and strafing parked aircraft at Swatow airdrome. Formosa was hit again. Fires were started in the Takao area on the southwest coast and a fuel-laden coastal ship was sunk offshore.

MacArthur Asks Divine Services

Manila, Feb. 6 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur issued a general order today requesting that divine services be held throughout his sea, land and air command today as his liberating troops in Manila continued digging and blasting Japanese out of the city.

In requesting the divine services, General MacArthur told his troops:

"You will shortly complete the liberation of the Philippines.

"You have redeemed a country pledge to recapture its lost land.

"You have inflicted the greatest military defeat in its history on your enemy.

"You are restoring to the East its destiny.

"You have fulfilled the sacred mission for our hallowed dead.

"For all this we have to thank God."

Education Commissioner Freed.

Manila, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Luther B. Bewle, Commissioner of Education in the Quezon Government, when released from internment by American troops asked that his wife be notified through the Philippine Resident Commissioner at Washington that he is "fairly well."

Mr. Bewle weighed 140 pounds when released and said all he needed was food "and it is available."

Japs Belittle Military Value of Manila, Warn Of 'Bleeding Tactics'

By the Associated Press.

Dismissing the military worth of Manila as "of almost no value," a Tokyo brodacast today said "our force is about to take definite bleeding tactics against the enemy."

The radio said Japanese forces on Luzon had "completed the establishment of lines for our main forces in three districts . . . in the mountains northeast of Lingayen Gulf, in the vicinity of Clark Field, and in the high land area east of Manila.

"The coming of the enemy to Manila is exactly what our side waited for, and our bleeding tactics, which are our aim, will now enter the positive stage."

The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

A Tokyo broadcast heard by the Blue Network said "the Americans in the northern part of Manila are paying high costs daily to landing parties of the Japanese Navy."

Japanese imperial headquarters acknowledged that American troops had "penetrated into a corner of Manila City," but claimed that Japanese units were "locked in heavy fighting with the invaders."

A Domei agency broadcast described American losses in the drive on Manila as "unprecedented in the world's war annals."

"There is no question," Domei said, "but that the desperate emphasis on the operations for the recapture of Manila has unbalanced the strategy of the Allied powers in Europe."

WATCHES FIRE SWEEP MANILA

Correspondent Also Tells Of Rescue Convoy's Dash

San Francisco, Feb. 6 (AP)—The removal to a hospital of the last liberated internees to leave Bilibid prison—one a little boy holding a teddy bear and excited over getting a ride in a truck—while embers of burning Manila fell about them was described today in a broadcast.

Arthur Feldman, Blue Network correspondent, went with the evacuation convoy from Santo Tomas after watching Manila's business district ablaze Monday night from a tower at the university.

Buildings Shake Through Night

"The buildings of the university, which had been a prison for thousands of Americans and Allied internees for over three years, shivered and shook from twilight on Monday through most of the night," Feldman said, "and when I looked at Manila in the gray light of Tuesday morning (after the Bilibid evacuation) there were still occasional explosions."

"Just about sundown Monday, the area north of the Pasig River began to mushroom into flames," Feldman said.

"As dusk fell, the flames spread and I went on up into the tower of the main building of Santo Tomas to watch Manila's business section turn into one great sheet of flame. I would be looking at a building and then suddenly there would be an explosion and there would be nothing but a great sheet of fire where the building was that would hide everything for a moment and then it would die down. Then I'd see the building again.

"There Goes Good Time"

"This time it would be burning steadily. A GI standing next to me up in the tower during the early evening hours was looking at the blaze and shaking his head; and then he turned to me and said sadly, 'Well, boys, there goes our good time in Manila.'"

[Feldman said in a later broadcast it was certain that many persons perished in the downtown district.]

"The attractive trees in the Santo Tomas campus were silhouetted against the crimson background," Feldman continued.

"The blaze was between us and the Pasig River, and a wind which came up in midevening began to fan the flames in our direction.

Embers Fall On Campus

"Scattered fires began blazing in other directions from us and soon after 9 o'clock buildings went up which were near enough so that burning embers began falling on the campus.

"Just before 10 o'clock, Brig. Gen. William C. Chase, of our 1st Cavalry, told me he was sending a convoy of ambulances and trucks from Santo Tomas to Bilibid prison. The fire at that time seemed to be sweeping dangerously close to Bilibid where over 1,300 civilian internees and war prisoners had been freed earlier by our 37th Division.

"General Chase wasn't sure whether or not they would have to be evacuated and, if so, if they had enough transportation. So shortly after 10 a great convoy swept out of the gates of Santo Tomas.

Applauded By Filipinos

"I rode in a jeep with a colonel named Courtney Whitney. We raced down the wide expanse of Quezon avenue, which was almost as bright as day. It is an actual fact that as our convoy sped along Filipinos, watching the downtown area of their home city aflame, cheered and applauded us as we raced past them on this errand of mercy into the flaming heart of Manila. . . .

"Bilibid stood almost empty, as it turned out, the dark towers atop the walls deserted. There were a few hundred people in civilian clothes outside the main gate and a few soldiers. . . .

"The stone buildings within which American prisoners had suffered and died were then deserted, and only a detachment of GI's were inside the walls. They were firmly dug in as protection against the flaming stuff which was coming down. They told us Bilibid had been evacuated of all internees and prisoners. Only the people we had seen outside the gates remained.

Internees "A Bit" Nervous

"We ran back there and we helped load them and their belongings onto the trucks. They were former civilian internees, men, women and children. They were a bit nervous and frightened but not too bad.

"One little boy sat in his father's lap in the firelight holding a teddy bear. As I lifted him onto the truck he said, 'Oh, boy! I'm going to get a ride on a nice big truck.'

"I'll never forget the tragic faces of these Americans on this night of the fifth of February as they sat in the trucks outside Bilibid prison with fire all around them. The trucks with the internees headed north to a hospital."

Put Gasoline In Buildings

George Thomas Folster, NBC correspondent, said the Japanese planted drums of gasoline under many buildings and the fires there got off to an immediate, roaring start.

Folster, watching the scene from a jeep, reported seeing thousands of Filipinos fleeing from the fiery scene, some carrying bird cages, others leading dogs, many pushing two-wheeled hand carts.

"It is a pitiful and mournful sight," Folster related, "but at least they are alive.

"There were many who were trapped in their homes and burned alive.

"The Chinese and Filipinos fell for the Jap official announcements that if the war came to the city of Manila civilians would be respected. But now the city in many places is dying, being consumed in flames. It is a terrible sight to see."

CHIANG HAILS FREE MANILA

Message to MacArthur Looks to Junction of Forces on Mainland

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 6 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek sent his congratulations to President Roosevelt, Gen. Douglas MacArthur and President Sergio Osment of the Philippines today on the liberation of Manila.

"The luster of your recapture of Manila gives unbounded cheer to the Chinese people, who look forward to speedy junction of American and Chinese forces in the task of driving Japan from the mainland," said the message to General MacArthur.

"My Government and people join me in sending the forces under your command our heartiest congratulations."

COUNTY RESIDENTS FREED FROM JAPS

SANTO TOMAS, MANILA, P. I., Feb. 6.—(AP) "Tell the people at home we are alive, free and well," said internees whose first thoughts were for relatives. Most internees had no word from relatives for many months.

Among those asking that relatives be notified were:

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Van Sickle, New Martinsville, W. Va. Mrs. Van Sickle is the daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Myron C. Cramer, Judge Advocate General of the Army, Washington, D. C.; Allan Thorndyke Sylvester, Bell Island, South Norwalk, Conn., engineering adviser to the Commonwealth government; Luther W. Lennox, 1146 Ninth street, Manhattan Beach, Calif., general superintendent of the Benquet Consolidated Mining company; W. L. Wellborn, 1550 East Broad street, Columbus, Ohio.

Christian Larsen, Care Orson Kilborn, Southport, Conn.; Joseph Foley, 223 Van Orden avenue, Leonia, N. J.

He Had Good Sleep, but Missed Rescue

Hampson

Evacuation Hospital, Luzon, P. I., Feb. 6 (A. P.).—"Somebody yelled, 'the Americans are here,'" said Edwin Rose.

"I thought they were there to stay so I rolled over and went back to sleep. Amusing, wasn't it?"

That was why the former resident of Toronto, Canada, wasn't rescued when the Sixth Rangers dramatically wiped out the Japanese garrison at Cabanatuan prison Janary 30 and whisked the prisoners to safety. His bunk was in a dark corner and he was overlooked by the hurried Rangers as they carried away the feebler prisons.

So Rose enjoyed a good night's sleep and awoke to find himself the only living occupant of the prison.

Sprawled clusters of dead Japanese and empty prison quarters told him what had happened.

Mr. Rose washed, shaved and made himself some breakfast. By that time some Filipinos arrived. They were amazed to find him still there. They hustled him off to a guerrilla camp since the Japanese—angry about the raid—were still thick in the area. For two days he remained with the

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guerrillas until they brought him through the American lines.

Mr. Rose, 65-years-old and still suffering from a three-year-old shrapnel wound which had never quite healed, reached safety four days after the others.

He was a purser on a British ship plying between Hongkong and Singapore before the war. The ship put into Manila Bay for safety December 19, 1941. He was wounded, evacuated to Corregidor hospital and captured.

THREE MEN GUIDED 50 INTERNED BOYS

Santo Tomas, Manila, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—The boy problem in the Santo Tomas internment camp here during more than three years of imprisonment was handled by self-sacrificing men who assumed leadership and guidance of fifty youths ranging in age from 8 to 16.

During the long internment the restless adolescents, whose parents were not in the camp, were taught and trained toward normal manhood by Bertram G. Leake of Valle Crucis, N. C.; Francis Gispert, secretary of the Associated Steamship Line, and Brother John E. Abrams, a Jesuit teacher from Fordham Road, New York.

Leake and his associates maintained a schedule of two hours of school classwork daily and a regular sports program until insufficient food made sports unwise. Moral training was one of the outstanding features of the program.

One of the Santo Tomas youths, thinking his father was in Bilibid prison, dashed there when he learned doughboys had liberated those held in the old penitentiary. He learned that his father had been transferred some time ago to a prison in Japan.

Bilibid, Jap Prison of Horrors, Unguarded as Yanks Arrive

(Russell Brines was interned in Santo Tomas prison camp shortly after Japanese occupation of Manila January 2, 1942, until the following September, when he was permitted to go to China and arrange for his repatriation.)

By RUSSELL BRINES,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

BILIBID PRISON, Manila, Feb. 6.—Musty, filthy old Bilibid, erstwhile Japanese prison of horrors, was a begrimed citadel of American freedom today.

Thirty-seventh Division infantry opened its doors Sunday for the liberation of its half-starved, ill-clothed 800 prisoners of war and 550 civilian internees, including women and children.

At Santo Tomas University, 10 blocks to the north, there had been some fighting prior to the complete liberation of its some 3,700 internees by the 1st Cavalry Division. In the end, it had been necessary to insure safe conduct for Lt. Col. Hayashi and 65 of his men to the enemy's lines in order to free 270 internees held as hostages in the education building.

This was not so at Bilibid. The Japanese fled their infamy there.

Old Bilibid was in such a deplorable condition that the ancient Spanish prison had been abandoned by the Filipino government before the war.

But the Japanese made full use of its torture chambers. Many an accused man was taken from Santo Tomas to Bilibid. If he came back at all, he came back a broken and shattered shell of himself.

Prisoners confined in the prison itself and not taken to the torture chambers, however, received generally better treatment than in other war prisons.

The Japanese prison staff left Saturday when the first Yanks entered the city, leaving behind a signpost saying, "Prisoners and war internees quartered here lawfully released."

Sunday while Capt. Theodore Winship, Virginia, Minn., was cooking his handful of corn and rice, he looked up to see a soldier.

"Hello, who are you?" Capt. Winship asked.

"I'm an American soldier of the 37th Division," was the reply. "We've come to free you."

"Where in the hell have you been?" Capt. Winship inquired. "We've been waiting three years for you."

"That's long enough," replied the Yank as he broke down the gate.

(George Thomas Folster, NBC correspondent who visited the prison, said all inmates were suffering from malnutrition, beriberi and dysentery after subsisting on a daily ration of 110 grams of corn, 50 grams of rice and 60 grams of beans.

(He said some inmates were British missionaries and mining engineers who had been transported south from Baguio, exposed to the blazing sun and without food on the trip.)

Many of the released felt as did H. T. Hutchinson of Pasadena, Calif., who sent out word to his wife, "My affection for you must be shared with Gen. MacArthur and his forces."

Jap Pockets Bypassed.

Bilibid and Santo Tomas both were liberated Sunday although Santo Tomas was reached Saturday night by several hundred 1st Cavalry Division Yanks. Those Yanks had passed right by pockets of Japanese in a mad dash to Santo Tomas and the situation at the university internment camp was tense until reinforcements got through the next day.

The impression made by the sudden appearance of the Yanks at Santo Tomas is depicted in the words of David T. Boguslav, editor of the Manila Tribune:

"The first tank which rounded the main building, housing 1,100 men, women and children, was nearly mobbed by a horde of joy-maddened internees, fearlessly defying for the first time the strict Jap curfew order."

A 70-year-old veteran of the Spanish-American War at Santo Tomas summed up the feelings of the liberated—"America has come back to us."

NEW YORK PRIESTS IN MANILA FREED

With First Cavalry Division at Manila, Feb. 3 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Four nationalities — American, British, Canadian and Dutch—were represented among thirty-two members of the Dominican faculty of Santo Tomas Catholic missionary priests and one Army chaplain whose release from captivity came tonight.

They were freed when motorized troops of the First Cavalry Division battered down the gates of the campus.

For more than two years, the Catholic clergy was permitted a certain degree of freedom, living in a building walled off from the main area of the university campus used by internees.

Six months ago, that barrier was torn down and the white-robed Dominicans and fellow clergymen were subject to the same treatment as other Allied nationals.

HOWARD HICKS SAFE

Santo Tomas, Manila, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Howard Hicks, former New York University basketball and track star, survived internment with the same broad shoulders, although tanned and considerably thinner.

Mr. Hicks was caught here while representing the General Foods Corporation of New York city.

Report New Island Landing

San Francisco, Feb. 6 (AP)—American troops have landed on the island of Poro in the Camotes Sea between Leyte and Cebu, the Japanese news agency Domei reported today in an unconfirmed broadcast intercepted by the Australian Department of Information which was received by the Blue network here.

The Japanese said about 3,000 United States troops made the landing.

[An earlier report said that American troops landed on Jolo Island in the Sulus, which is southwest of Poro.]

BRITON REVEALS 'BIG 3' IN SESSION

Trade Union Leader Announces Allied Leaders Are Now Conferring.

LONDON, Feb. 6 — (AP) It was disclosed definitely today that the Big Three actually are in conference, and the expectation was expressed in informed quarters in London that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin might already have tackled the thorny problem of halting future aggression.

Sir Walter Citrine, British trade union leader, explaining why Prime Minister Churchill was not present to address today's opening of the Trades Union Congress, announced that the British, American and Russian leaders were meeting "at this very moment."

Citrine did not hint as to the location. The German radio said the meeting was being held either aboard a warship in the Black Sea or at a Black Sea port, while the French telegraph agency said it was being held at Sochi, on the Black Sea's eastern shore at the foot of the Caucasus mountains.

With indications that the conference had been in progress for some days, it seemed that the more urgent problems of defeating Germany and controlling that nation might have been settled.

This would clear the ground for discussion of a future world organization and the unanswered question of Dumbarton Oaks, whether a majority or unanimity would be required to determine an aggressor.

The Big Three probably will discuss this, since the future of Germany is only a part of the larger issue of international security.

A difference of opinion rose at the Dumbarton Oaks conference between Russia and the United States on voting arrangements of a proposed security council, the Russians favoring unanimity while the Americans preferred decisions by a majority vote.

Informed sources expressed belief that Roosevelt and Stalin might compromise on an agreement to a majority vote on most questions but requiring unanimity when deciding upon military action against an aggressor.

Military End Of Reich First

Indicating German interest in the conference, the German press and radio carried thousands of words seeking to bolster the home front against an expected demand for German capitulation.

Foremost problem on the meeting's agenda undoubtedly was the military finish of Germany, then the political and economic aspects of reshaping Germany, Europe and the world. The conference was preceded by extensive exchanges of views and by personal conversations between the White House and No. 10 Downing Street, as well as by Harry Hopkins's "information tour" of Britain, France and Italy.

The British Press Association said no official announcements could be expected until the leaders had returned home, when simultaneous statements would be made in Washington, London and Moscow.

'Big 3' Meeting Now Being Held, Briton Reveals

Trade Union Leader Gives No Hint as To Site of Talks

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Sir Walter Citrine, British trade union leader, announced today that Prime Minister Churchill was meeting with President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin "at this very moment."

It was the first concrete disclosure from Allied quarters that the three leaders were in session. Citrine made the statement at the opening session of the British Trades Union Congress.

He did not give any hint as to where the meeting was being held. The French telegraph agency said the three men were conferring at Sochi, a Russian Black Sea port 20 miles above the border of Stalin's home province of Georgia.

The German radio declared the meeting was being held either on a warship in the Black Sea or at a Black Sea port.

Message of Greeting.

"Arrangement had been made for Mr. Churchill to address this congress," Citrine said. "But since that arrangement was entered into a conference was arranged between the great powers and it is taking place at this very moment."

Citrine, secretary of the congress, read a message of greeting from the Prime Minister.

The German press and radio still were giving top priority to the big three parley.

"Apart from his onslaught from the east," Berlin newspapers warned, "the enemy is going to demand capitulation from us. This demand, behind which stands the whole destructive will of our enemies, should prepare us for the same fate as those of our Allies which became weak."

The British Press Association said no official announcement of the conclusions reached at the big three conference "is to be expected until it has taken place and the leaders have returned to their capitals."

The news agency said simultaneous statements would then be made in Washington, Moscow and London.

Unions Face Knotty Problems.

The trade union conference, the first since the start of the war, will tackle such knotty problems as industrial readjustment to peace and future organization of world trade unionism.

Support of the Allied war effort to speed victory over Germany and Japan is the first subject on the agenda of the conference, but divergent opinions and lively debate are expected on succeeding topics, such as the attitude of trade unions toward peace settlement, acceptable bases for world-wide trade union federation and the broad problems of reconstruction.

White House Is Silent On Citrine's Statement

By the Associated Press.

The White House declined comment today on the statement of Sir Walter Citrine in London that the big three are meeting "at this very moment."

Jonathan Daniels, an assistant to the President, opened his daily meeting with newsmen by saying, "Again I have no news."

Asked about the Citrine statement, Mr. Daniels said he could only point out that Citrine "has no official position in the government" and that he is a labor leader "about in relation to the government like Bill Green (AFL president) in this country."

ROOSEVELT MAY TALK WITH POPE

London, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—The Swiss radio quoted Rome reports today that President Roosevelt was making plans to meet Pope Pius. The broadcast said Myron C. Taylor, the President's personal envoy to Vatican City, was making the preparations and that Mr. Roosevelt may meet the Pope upon his return from the Big Three conference.

THREE GERMAN CITIES BOMBED

U.S. Heavies Raid Magdeburg, Leipzig And Chemnitz

London, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Allies sent nearly 4,000 warplanes over Germany in clearing weather today, while delayed-action bombs dropped in last Saturday's raid still exploded in Berlin.

More than 1,300 American Flying Fortresses and Liberator bombers hammered the communications centers of Magdeburg, Leipzig and Chemnitz southeast of Berlin, while fighter-bombers, also concentrating chiefly on railroads, ranged over Germany to within 29 miles of Schweinfurt and 100 miles of Berlin.

RAF bombers also joined the of-

fensive and stepped up their attacks on V-2 launching sites in the Netherlands.

In Three Groups

The American heavy bombers split into three groups over Germany.

One of the groups attacked Magdeburg, center of Germany's synthetic oil refinery belt and only 65 miles from Berlin; a second struck Leipzig, Germany's fifth largest city with a population of 750,000 and site of large aircraft, tool and textile industries; the third hit Chemnitz, rail center and truck and tank factory zone 30 miles from the border of Czechoslovakia and 120 from Berlin. Chemnitz had been attacked only once previously, on September 11, 1944, on a shuttle mission to Russia.

Shielding the big bombers were 850 United States 8th Air Force Mustangs and Thunderbolts. The air fleets encountered no enemy aerial opposition.

The fighters destroyed at least sixteen locomotives, some motor transport and three German planes parked on an airfield.

Most of today's bombing was by instrument, heavy clouds blotting out the targets.

A Mustang squadron attacked an ammunition train and set off an explosion in one car. The blast touched another boxcar filled with high explosives. Huge craters were blown in the tracks and train wheels were hurled higher than the attacking fighter planes.

Nazis fleeing Berlin. Industrial Chemnitz is 40 miles farther southwest. Madgeburg is 70 miles west and south of Berlin.

Several other towns in Central Germany also apparently were hit. A preliminary announcement said the targets were industries and communications.

About 850 Mustangs and Thunderbolts flew escort.

The raid on Chemnitz, 35 miles from Dresden, represented a round-trip flight of 1,300 miles.

Delayed Bombs Exploding.

The day raids followed a night Mosquito attack on Berlin, where delayed action bombs planted in Saturday's huge Flying Fortress raid still were exploding.

A few of today's targets were bombed visually, but others were attacked through storm clouds that blacked out the view completely.

Only a few German planes were sighted and not a single bomber was challenged. Escorting fighters shot up sixteen locomotives near Leipzig and destroyed four Nazi planes parked on airfields.

From the Mediterranean Allied Air Force in Italy came word that the Germans' Brenner Pass line and main rail routes out of Italy to the northeast "are now thoroughly blocked despite frantic efforts of German repair crews" to maintain them.

Fast two-engined British Mosquitos kindled new fires in Berlin last night, and hit other objectives in Central and Western Germany. One plane was missing.

A Stockholm dispatch said the newspaper Aftonbladet was unable to reach its Berlin correspondent by telephone this morning, indicating the German capital was further disorganized in last night's attack.

2,200 U. S. Planes Attack Reich in One Of Greatest Raids

Leipzig, Magdeburg and Chemnitz Are Targets Of Smashing Assault

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Some 2,200 American planes today staged one of the greatest mass raids on Germany, attacking Leipzig, Magdeburg and Chemnitz, the latter less than 30 miles from the Czechoslovak border.

More than 1,300 Flying Fortresses and Liberators flew in the 250-mile-long sky train which broke into three sections.

Industries Among Targets.

Leipzig, 85 miles south and west of Berlin, is a possible haven for

RAF SPITFIRE BOMBERS BLAST V-2 INSTALLATION

LONDON, Feb. 6 — (AP) In a stepped-up offensive against V-2 installations, R.A.F. Spitfire bombers today gave the firing ramps and storage sites of the rockets in Holland one of their heaviest poundings.

The targets, all masked by intense flak, included a firing site at Huistonbosch—the famous "house in the wood"—and a storage depot at the Hague.

The R.A.F. said the attack at Huistonbosch was one of the most successful yet made.

LADY LUCK FLEW WITH FORT CREW

A United States Eighth Air Force Bomber Station in England, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—A Flying Fortress coming in over England exploded and burst into flames today.

Nine parachutes puffed through the smoke, barely escaping the wild zigzagging of the wounded plane. Bullets from 50 caliber gun belts, set off by the heat, whizzed by.

Then an entire bomb load of more than 5,000 pounds fell among the chutes.

As the men neared the ground they found they were falling into the path of a speeding train. But a gust of wind blew them to safety.

All landed unhurt.

"The terrific blast shooks us in the plane," said Lieut. Lawrence Flanelly of 127 North Portland avenue, Ventnor, N. J., the co-pilot. He said the escape hatch was tight from the air pressure. Combined weight finally forced open the door.

The last man to leave the plane was Sergt. Leon Hatch of Jacksonville, Fla., gunner. He rushed back to see if the tail gunner was safe and then realized he was the last man in the bomber. He had to struggle back through the flames to get out.

Plane On Practice Trip Saves 9 In Bomber Crew

London, Feb. 6 (AP)—Crewmen of an American flying boat who had never seen the North Sea from the air before they started on a practice flight Saturday ended as rescuers of nine men of a Flying Fortress down off the Dutch coast after bombing Berlin.

Lieut. Donald E. Combs, Fleischmanns, N.Y., the pilot, set the amphibian down in ten-foot waves, then took off minus part of the nose section, which had been shattered in the landing.

Without maps or navigational charts for that area, Navigator Lieutenant Stanley R. Wilson, Middletown, Ohio, improvised a chart and plotted the course back to England.

They landed in England after dark—and not until they were down did the crew know that they had hit their own field.

The Fortress survivors had been in the water three hours. One man drowned when the Fortress, hit by flack over Berlin, crash-landed in the sea.

Schilling Ends Fighting Days

AMERICAN 8TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 6 (AP).—Colonel David C. Schilling, twenty-six years old, of Traverse City, Mich., one of the leading American fighter pilots, has relinquished command of the stop-scoring 56th Thunderbolt Group to become assistant intelligence chief at 8th Air Force headquarters.

Britain Sets Up War Bonus Fund

London, Feb. 6 (AP)—Britain today set aside $800,000,000 for tax-free cash bonuses to veterans of the present war, payable on a sliding scale based on rank and length of service.

Covering all the nation's armed forces, the grants range from $2 for privates and ordinary seamen to $15 for field marshals and admirals for each month spent in the service during the war. The bonus will be paid as soon as possible after discharge.

Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced the special appropriation in Commons as part of a Government program under which $2,000,000,000 previously had been set aside to provide postwar credit on civilian clothing for veterans, educational benefits and allowances of up to $600 for veterans wishing to start their own businesses.

Grants to nurses and women auxiliaries will be only two thirds of those paid to men of comparable rank and length of service.

Asked whether the plan applied to native troops, such as the African Rifles, the Chancellor replied: "That is not a question for me. Put it to the Colonial Secretary."

BRITISH PLAN BONUS

London, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Britain announced a bonus plan for discharged service men today with the basic payments ranging from $2 for privates and ordinary seamen to $15 for field marshals and admirals for every month spent in the armed forces during the war.

Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, described the plan as "wider in scope and more liberal in benefits" than after the last war and said the payments would be made as soon as possible after a man's discharge. He said a $2,800,000,000 fund already had been set up.

Nurses and members of the women's auxiliaries to the Army, Navy and Air Forces will receive approximately two-thirds of the sums received by men holding corresponding rank.

Commons Passes Fair Wage Bill

London, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—The House of Commons today passed a national fair wage standards bill which Labor Minister Ernest Bevin said would make for stability during the post-war resettlement period.

The bill provides for the establishment of wage councils in industries empowered to fix wages over the next five years.

'Federal Europe' Plan Rejected By Britain

London, Feb. 6 (AP)—A British Government spokesman rejected a "federal Europe" proposal today, declaring such an idea was "far from the realm of reality."

The Earl of Huntingdon, a Labor peer, proposed in the House of Lords an over-all federation, with an elective assembly to control every country's armaments and armed force. Under his plan, Germany ultimately would be eligible for membership.

Lord Cranborne, Government leader, replied that "in academic debate it might be argued that all the nations of Europe or of the world should be combined with a single legislature," and "that might ultimately be the solution of Europe's problems."

He said that "confederation—a more loosely knit organization than a federation—is a different thing, but even this is a long way off and the subject is only academic and no more."

Nazi Polish Official Executed, Germans Say

London, Feb. 6 (AP)—Police President von Dahlitz, of Bydgoszcz in Poland, a former SS general, has been executed "for cowardice and neglect of duty" on Heinrich Himmler's orders, the German radio said today.

Bydgoszcz, northeast of Poznan, was captured in the Soviet drive beyond Warsaw.

The broadcast said several other German officials "who neglected their duties and did not live up to the standard of German honor" have been handed over to a court-martial by Himmler. Three of these have been expelled from the Army and will be "assigned especially daring, difficult, and dangerous tasks," it added.

RED LEADER ASKS THE ISOLATION OF ARGENTINA, SPAIN

H. Cowan

LONDON, Feb. 6. — (AP) The Russian delegation urged before the World Trade Union Congress tonight that labor's strength be committed not only to the defeat of Germany but also to the political and economic isolation of Argentina and Spain.

The leader of 35 Soviet delegates, M. Kuznetsov, declared all three countries were Fascist-governed and said it was the duty of trade unions in Democratic countries to shut them off and "help their peoples wipe out Fascism."

He also slapped at Sweden, Switzerland and Portugal, telling the "working class and trade unions" of those two neutrals that they must "wage a decisive struggle against the policy of their governments—against their rendering assistance to Fascist Germany."

Argentina and Spain were not invited to the Congress, and there was no immediate reaction from the other countries included in Kuznetsov's declaration. The credentials committee still was busy certifying the delegations, and it was not certain that all countries invited were represented at the world parley, called to consider the problems of pressing the war to a speedy finish and the laying of peace plans.

The American Federation of Labor was absent, its leaders having said they were not convinced that the Russian delegation could act without domination by the Soviet government.

This Kuznetsov ignored — as he did also the absence of John Lewis' United Mine Workers—but George Isaacs, newly elected British member of the triumvirate of presidents, referred to it in his welcoming speech at the morning session.

"We profoundly regret the absence of important delegations we had hoped to welcome," he said. "Still more do we regret the causes of their non-attendance. Unity is our aim. Let us not lose sight of it at any stage of our work in this conference."

With this aim in mind the delegates came up with a novel "Big Three" organization for the two-week meeting. The three presidents —Isaacs, Kuznetsov and R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers of America (CIO)—will alternate in the chair.

Isaacs declared that the outlook for humanity was dark unless "trade unions can find a constructive policy." Experience has shown, he said, that the fulfillment of trade union aspirations "depends upon the stability and strength of democratic institutions."

American Railroad brotherhoods were represented as well as the CIO. Three vice presidents elected for the meeting were Vincent Lombardo Toledano, Mexico; Louis Saillent, France, and Chu Hsueh San, China.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS OPENS

Soviet Delegate Says Labor Must Isolate Fascism.

H. Cowan

London, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—A Russian delegate to the World Trade Union Congress declared today that it is the duty of trade unions in all democratic countries to "bring about the political and economic isolation" of "countries with Fascist governments such as Spain, Portugal and the Argentine."

The delegate, M. Kuznetsov, told the conference that trade

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unions in neutral countries also "are faced by the important task of destroying Fascism."

Mentioning Sweden and Switzerland by name, he said "they must wage a decisive struggle against the policy of their governments—against their rendering assistance to Fascist Germany."

The conference opened today with representatives of the American Federation of Labor and United Mine Workers conspicuously absent from the American labor delegation.

Echoing Moscow's calls for an Allied offesive in the west, Kuznetsov asserted that "final victory must be won as quickly as possible. All our military might must be hurled against the wounded Fascist beast. We must not relax our efforts. Our forces must be put into play for the fulfillment of our task."

One spokesman termed the meeting opening today "the first of the peace conferences."

R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers of America (C. I. O.), was inducted as one of three presidents. The two others elected were from Great Britain and Russia.

Delegates represented thirty-eight national trade union groups in Allied nations and seven in neutral countries.

A. F. L. Absence Is Noted.

The absence of representatives of the American Federation of Labor was noted by George Isaacs, newly-elected British member of the triumvirate of presidents—although he did not mention the A. F. of L. by name. Isaacs spoke of "serious difficulties which beset our movement because of its internal divisions."

"We profoundly regret the absence from this conference of important delegations we hoped to welcome," he said.

The A. F. of L. had declined an invitation, saying that Soviet trade unions which accepted were dominated by the Russian Government and were not free. Isaacs hinted guardedly at some sort of peace effort.

Reaffirms Faith in Move.

"Still more do we regret the causes of their non-attendance. But we have never wavered in our belief that the effort to rebuild our trade union movement on the broadest possible basis should be made and that the time to make it is now."

To give broad representation to the other nations participating, vice-presidents will be nominated by France, China and the Latin American countries.

American railroad brotherhoods were represented as well as the C. I. O.

As the conference opened, the Moscow radio quoted the Soviet magazine War and the Working Class as urging abandonment of old international trade union forms and the creation of a "new, truly democratic international trade union federation." The article expressed hope for "international trade union unity in all the democratic countries."

DE GAULLE ASKS VOICE IN PEACE

Demands Occupation of the Rhine River

Paris, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, setting forth a three-point post-war program for the preservation of peace in Europe, declared last night that France would not be bound by any inter-Allied decisions unless she had a voice in framing them.

In a radio broadcast which coincided with reports that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin may even now be in conference, the chief of the French Provisional Government demanded:

1. Occupation of the entire length of the Rhine River—the traditional natural barrier between France and Germany.

2. Separation of the river's western banks and the Ruhr industrial area from the rest of Germany.

3. Assurance of independence for the smaller nations of Europe.

De Gaulle predicted that French troops gradually would become the predominant element in the occupation of the Reich and declared that the Allies had shown great comprehension of the French request for sole occupation of the Rhineland.

Outlining these aims as essentials, the French war leader asked assurance for the independence of Poland, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and the Balkan States in friendship with the nations which will have to carry the principal burden of maintaining the peace of Europe.

Omitting Spain from his lift of neighbor countries, De Gaulle said that France intends to seek mutual security and economic pacts with Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland and, in time, to resume good relations with "renovated Italy."

After the war France will be ready to negotiate for a world peace organization, he added.

"This organization will include the United States of America at its head and will promise to each State a supreme guaranty of its life and development in human society."

France To Wait Awhile On Spanish Question

Paris, Feb. 6 (AP)—France thinks it is too early to define her relations with Spain, Information Minister Pierre Teitgen told a press conference today.

When asked why Gen. Charles de Gaulle omitted any reference to Spain in his radio speech last night, Teitgen pointed out that the Allies have not yet decided on an attitude toward the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

De Gaulle had said France hoped to sign mutual-assistance treaties with Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, as well as with Russia and Great Britain, and to resume normal relations with Italy.

France To Keep Guard In Syria, The Lebanon

Paris, Feb. 6 (AP)—France intends to maintain armed surveillance over the republics of Syria and the Lebanon for the duration of the war, Pierre Teitgen, Information Minister, declared today in connection with a reported *démarche* from the Levant governments for immediate and complete independence.

7 MORE SOLDIERS GIVEN JAIL TERMS

PARIS, Feb. 6.—(AP) Eight enlisted men testifying in the court martial of Lt. Ario D. Pal Porto who is accused of conspiracy to defraud the United States and neglect of duty, today told how he took, or caused to be taken, large quantities of Army supplies from trains en route to the front.

One witness, T/4 Donald Beale, who was an engineer of a supply train, testified that Dal Porto questioned him when he stopped for water at Villiers, asking him what he was carrying. When he learned the cargo was rations Beale reported the officer said "drop some off."

Dal Porto was a first lieutenant in Company "C" of the 716th Railway Operating battalion.

He is charged specifically with receiving and converting to his own use various items, such as 50 pounds of beef, two cases of post exchange rations and one case of corned beef. He was accused of gross neglect of duty in failing to prevent the looting of trains and diversion of supplies from the fighting front "during a critical period of military operation."

Seven more enlisted men were sentenced to terms of from three to 10 years after pleading guilty to charges of wrongfully disposing of cigarettes and other army stores from trains which their battalions operated.

They were: Pvt. John D. Moore of Riddlesburg, Pa., four years; Sgt. J. B. Bennett of Amarallo, Tex., six years; Pvt. Robert D. Hake of Elroy, Wis., five years; Pvt. George M. McCall of Charlotte, N. C., 10 years; Sgt. Henry A. Murff, Birmingham, Ala., seven years, T/5 J. D. Shane of Pueblo, Colo., three years; T/4 Glen W. Thorpe of Venice, Ill., 10 years.

OFFICER ON TRIAL

Paris, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—The trial of the Second United States Army officer involved in the railway battalion blackmarket cases opened before a court martial today. The defendant was First Lieut. Ario dal Porto of Company C, 716th Railway Operating Battalion. He was charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States by wrongful disposition of Government property and neglect of duty.

Dal Porto specifically was accused of receiving and converting to his own use various items taken from supply trains, such as fifty pounds of beef, two cases of post exchange rations and one case of corned beef. He was accused of gross neglect of duty in failing to prevent looting of trains and diversion of supplies from the fighting front "during a critical period of military operation."

One witness described a school near the Paris railway yards which had been requisitioned to house battalion railway men as a veritable warehouse of loot and said various men had assured him he could "make a fortune" selling pilfered supplies on the French black market.

Ex-Editor of Pro-Nazi French Paper Executed

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Robert Brasillach, former editor of the pro-Nazi newspaper Je Suis Partout during the German occupation of France, was executed today by a firing squad for collusion with the enemy.

"Despite this, hurrah for France," he shouted as the rifles fired.

Courtroom crowds demonstrated against the death verdict when Brasillach was sentenced January 19.

To Aid Homeless Millions

U. N. R. R. A. Workers Will Train to Help Allied Armies

PARIS, Feb. 6 (AP).—United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration "welfare teams" will assist Allied armies in handling millions of homeless or displaced persons freed when Germany collapses, the civil affairs section of supreme headquarters announced today.

By spring, the announcement said, hundreds of U. N. R. R. A. workers, both men and women, most of them chosen from the United Nations in Europe, will be trained and equipped. Training camps already have been organized in France. A large number of workers are expected to be French to handle Frenchmen now held in Germany, estimated to number 2,500,000.

BRENNER PASS NOW BLOCKED

Germans Call In Vain On Air Force To Block Allied Raids

Stockholm, Feb. 6 (AP)—A Berlin military spokesman said today that the Allies, mainly the British, opened a major offensive in Italy on Monday from Bologna to Faenza, the Dagens Nyheter Berlin correspondent reported. According to his dispatch, the Germans suggested that Bologna was the Allies' immediate objective.

Rome, Feb. 6 (AP)—The German air force was sent into action today in a desperate effort to prevent any further destruction to the vital Brenner Pass rail line which had been cut by American bombers, leaving Marshal Albert Kesselring's Italian armies virtually isolated from the fatherland.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force headquarters announced that three German fighters were shot down when a force of 30—the largest met in Italy in many weeks—tried to intercept 12th Air Force Mitchell bombers headed for the pass. The battle took place between Lake Garda and Brenner Pass.

Nazi Planes Driven Off

A small force of Thunderbolts escorting the bombers drove off the Nazi planes, damaging several in addition to destroying the three Messerschmitts in the running battle. All the American fighters and bombers returned safely.

In addition to blocking the pass, Allied planes left in ruin an unusually large number of motor vehicles and railroad cars needed to supply Kesselring's armies.

The Mediterranean Allied Air Force headquarters announced that reconnaissance had shown the Brenner Pass route to Germany and other mainlines in northeastern Italy to Austria and Yugoslavia to be "thoroughly blocked."

5th Army Regains Ground

These vital routes, without which continued German resistance in Italy is almost impossible, have been cut before, but crews sometimes began reconstruction almost before the bombers were out of sight.

Fifth Army troops moving up to regain ground in the Serchio Valley north of Lucca lost last December ran into only light opposition.

However, patrols in other 5th Army sectors found slightly increased enemy resistance.

Pilots credited with victories in today's fight with the German air force were Lieut. William J. Hay, Jr., Oshkosh, Wis.; Lieut. Jack A. Rudd, Pasadena, Cal., and Lieut. Robert E. Williams, Grand Blanc, Michigan.

5TH ARMY GAINS ALONG SERCHIO

Rome, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Fifth Army troops advanced steadily up the Serchio River Valley today after virtually wiping out gains made by the Germans last December and taking three towns against light opposition.

The Allied troops occupied Albinano and Castel Vecchio Sunday and captured Lama Di Sotto yesterday in an advance on a 10,000-yard front spanning the valley. The gains virtually restored the line held before the enemy drove the American Ninety-second Division back several miles in December.

The tempo of activity increased in the Fifth Army area southeast of Bologna where an Allied combat patrol pierced enemy territory and engaged German forces.

Patrol brushes which left the lines unchanged were reported on the Eighth Army front. Fog and mist blanketed visibility over much of the front.

Allied planes were active, flying over 1,700 sorties yesterday with more than 500 United States Fifteenth Air Force heavy bombers battering oil storage facilities at Regensburg and rail yards in Germany and Austria. Large forces of medium and fighter bombers hammered the Brenner Pass rail line. Seven Allied planes were lost.

Pope Grants an Audience To Press-Freedom Group

Talks 20 Minutes With Three Americans Touring World

ROME, Feb. 6 (AP).—Pope Pius XII gave a private twenty-minute audience today to three American newspaper men here on a round-the-world tour in the interests of post-war freedom of the press.

The newspaper men, a committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, are Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of the Columbia University School of Journalism, and Ralph McGill, editor of "The Atlanta Constitution." They were introduced to the Pontiff by Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican.

LONE YANK KNOCKS OUT 31 GERMANS

With the United States Fifth Army, Italy, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—The

Germans made a slight mistake in getting Lieut. Orville E. Block riled up by potshooting at his company, because the little platoon leader wiped out a mountain-top full of the enemy practically by himself.

When the battle was ended, he personally had knocked out five machine-gun nests, killed possibly a half-dozen Germans, captured nineteen and wounded six more at Poggia village.

The Congressional Medal of Honor was pinned on Block today by Lieut.-Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, commander of the United States Fifth Army, at a special ceremony.

Lieut. Block thus became the first living member of the Eighty-fifth Division to win the nation's highest military award, although two others have been awarded Congressional Medals posthumously. Major-Gen. John B. Coulter, division commander, was present at the ceremony.

Lieut. Block, who is 29 years old and 5 feet 3 inches tall, comes from Streeter, N. D., where he worked his way through North Dakota State College. He received his diploma after entering the Army. When the war is over, he plans to make animal husbandry his career.

Red Cross Ship at Sweden.

Stockholm, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—The Swedish Red Cross ship Travancore docked at Goteborg yesterday with 1,000,000 parcels for Allied prisoners of war in Germany.

20 Million Cigarettes On Way to Sweden

Stockholm, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—A consignment of 20,000,000 American cigarettes is en route to Sweden by safe conduct ship, the newspaper Aftonbladet said today. It said the order was placed many months ago, but delivery was delayed. Last year Swedish smokers consumed 200,000,000 American cigarettes.

Berlin-Stockholm Air Trips Cut

Stockholm, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Swedish press, quoting Lufthansa, the German air line, said today air schedules between Berlin and Stockholm would be reduced from six to two trips weekly beginning Monday.

Greek National Crisis Seen Near Settlement

Athens, Feb. 6 (AP)—Peace talks between Greek Government representatives and EAM-ELAS delegates were resumed today amid definite indications that final agreement on a settlement of the national crisis may soon be reached.

A Government communiqué said tonight that "after letters were exchanged, and the EAM delegation had accepted the Government's views on the amnesty question, conversations between the two delegations were resumed."

It was reported that today's session was carried out in a spirit of mutual understanding.

2 AIR BASE SITES IN CHINA ARE LOST

Chinese Report Fall Of Namyung And Kanhsien

Chungking, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced tonight the loss of Namyung and Kanhsien (Kanchow), sites of airbases which the United States 14th Air Force previously had evacuated.

Namyung, besides being an important airbase, also was a center from which wolfram, used in steel making, had been flown to the United states.

Cross Into Kwangsi

The Japanese, after taking Namyung, swept across the Kwangtung border into southern Kwangsi to a point 6 miles south of Tayu in the heart of China's wolfram district.

The high command claimed counterattacks were under way in three provinces—Hunan, Kiangsi and Kwangtung—with one column probing within 5 miles of Suichuan, another airbase recently abandoned by the Americans.

Press dispatches said Chinese troops operating behind Japanese lines in Kwangtung recaptured Lungmoon, 70 miles northeast of Canton.

YANKS ABANDON CHINESE AIR BASES

KUNMING, China, Feb. 6—(AP)—The current Japanese offensive from the Canton area forced abandonment of a third fighter base from which American planes had harassed Japanese shipping in the Shanghai- Hong Kong area, the U. S. 14th air force disclosed today.

The first base abandoned was at Suichuan, which was evacuated Jan. 21. The air force disclosed today that Kanchow, less than 50 miles southeast of Suichuan, was given up quickly and that Namyung, some 70 miles southwest of Kanchow, was evacuated Jan. 29.

The three bases had been mainly P-51 fighter etations from which Mustang squadrons commanded by Lt. Col. Edward O. McComas, and Maj. John C. Herst, ranking aces in the 14th, had waged guerrilla warfare against transportation since the loss of Nanning Jan. 19. The bases also were the 14th's closest to Japan.

The Japanese offensive which forced the 14th to abandon the three bases is a move to consolidate enemy communications and airfields in southeast China in the face of any American amphibious landing on the China coast. The push is similar to the Japanese drive last Summer which knocked the Americans out of eastern bases between Hengyang and Nanning.

The Namyung field was used successfully after the loss of Suichuan and Kanchow, with supplies being flown in by unarmed transport planes frequently without fighter protection. The bases were protected by guerrillas.

The evacuation of Suichuan was directed by Lt. Col. George B. Hightower, Atlanta, Ga. He was aided by Maj. William F. Bull, Rutherford, N. J., base commander, and Lt. Charles R. Taaffes, Chicago, Ill., base operations officer.

Troop-carrier planes under Col. John H. Williamson evacuated most of the personnel and equipment. The fighter pilots flew their own planes away.

NAMYUNG AIRBASE ABANDONED BY U. S.

Kunming, China, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Namyung Field, southwest of Kanhsien (Kanchow) has been abandoned as an air base along with Suichwan, the United States 14th Air Force disclosed today.

The 14th had maintained at Namyung Field a compact striking force not merely behind enemy lines but inclosed by the Japanese. Its hit-and-run attacks snared a bag of Japanese planes and shipping still being tabulated by headquarters.

Namyung Field was abandoned the afternoon of January 29, Kanhsien, which had to be left open as long as possible for aerial evacuation of personnel left aground at Suichwan and Kamyung, was finally abandoned on January 30.

Japs Push Across Irrawaddy River

Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 6 (AP)—An indication that the Japanese intend to make a strong stand around Mandalay, second city of Burma, came today as troops which previously had been withdrawn to the south bank of the Irrawaddy crossed back to the north bank.

The Japanese pocket on the north bank, however, was almost obliterated by quick action from Allied fighter-bombers and by blows from British troops on that side of the river.

Japs Shell Bridgehead

The Allied bridgehead on the southern bank of the river north of Mandalay was heavily shelled, a communiqué announced.

The Japanese also have been employing massed artillery in an effort to break through British lines on Ramree Island, but it was disclosed that British units which landed on the southern end of the island several days ago now are advancing inland. A linkup of the two forces and elimination of Japanese positions on the island is expected soon.

RAF bombers and fighters spent the day attacking Japanese concentrations north of Mandalay.

JAPS FIGHT BACK BEFORE MANDALAY

Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Japanese resistance has stiffened before menaced Mandalay, Burma's second city, an Allied communique announced today.

Infiltrating Japanese have established a bridgehead on the right bank of the Mu River at its confluence with the Irrawaddy in the Nyaungyi area east of Myinmu. The Mu joins the Irrawaddy at a point about twenty-five miles west of Mandalay.

The Allied southern bridgehead east of the Irrawaddy and north of Mandalay was shelled heavily, the communique said, but on the north bank of the river just west of Myinmu, the strongpoint of Satpangon has been cleared.

In the north, troops of the Thirty-eighth Chinese Division have cleared the Burma Road down to about eighty road miles from Lashio in the area of Namkham, the communique said.

Kobe Photos Show Big Plant Wrecked

By the Associated Press

B-29 HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Feb. 6.—Sunday's Super Fortress attack on Kobe, Japan's sixth largest city, was described today as "moderately successful."

(Simultaneously, the Tokyo radio reported four B-29s made harassing raids Monday night and early today. An unconfirmed dispatch recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said two B-29s began disturbing Kobe's sleep at 11:40 p.m. Monday and were followed by single bombers at midnight and 1:40 a.m.)

Reconnaissance photos taken 24 hours after a sizable force of B-29s bombed industrial areas showed that no fires were burning. Photos taken during the strike, however, had established that many hits were scored and 34 blazes started.

A large, unidentified industrial plant in the center of the city, where six fires were observed, was substantially wrecked, the photos indicated.

Damage to the Mitsubishi heavy industries plant, which is believed to be engaged primarily in shipbuilding, was undetermined, but it was considered by no means substantial.

Haha Jima and Iwo Jima Bombed by Liberators

Storage and Barracks Areas on Island Bases Blasted

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Forward Area, Feb. 7 (Wednesday).—Hitting the air-way stations of Haha Jima and Iwo Jima on the Marianas road to Tokyo, Army Liberators bombed storage and barracks areas Sunday and Monday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said today.

Continuing the widespread strikes of the Pacific, marine aircraft bombed barges and buildings in the Palau Islands and destroyed a pier and buildings on Yap in the western Carolines.

Flying through intense anti-aircraft fire, another group of marine planes hit Ponape in the Carolines. One Mitchell medium bomber was lost.

Navy planes continued to attack the Marshalls on Sunday, the communique said.

OLDENDORF IS DECORATED

Vice Admiral Gets Navy Cross for 'Extraordinary Heroism'

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Feb. 6 (AP)—Award of the Navy Cross to Vice Admiral Jesse B. Oldendorf for distinguished service and "extraordinary heroism" in the battle of Surigao Strait in the Philippines last Oct. 25 is announced.

The award, in the name of the President of the United States, was made by Vice Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, Commander of the Seventh Fleet.

Admiral Oldendorf's battleship squadron, the citation said, engaged a "powerful detachment of the Japanese Fleet, consisting of battleships, cruisers and destroyers, and in short but decisive action practically annihilated the enemy force."

Admiral Oldendorf was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1909. His wife lives in Newport, R. I.

Sherwood Sees Nimitz

Playwright Confers With Admiral On Publicity for Pacific War

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Forward Area, Feb. 6 (via Navy radio) (AP).—Robert E. Sherwood, playwright and former Office of War Information official, visited Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's headquarters today on a tour of the Pacific war areas at the request of James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy.

His visit dealt primarily with problems of sending home the fullest information on the war against Japan and emphasizing its importance. The playwright expects to take a cruise with the Fleet on a tour of the Philippine Islands.

Big Leaguers Play at Pearl Harbor

Pearl Harbor, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—The Navy's all-big league baseball squad, as a prelude to its tour of the Pacific fighting front, plays here February 8 against the Army Air Force of the Pacific Ocean area, which is also sprinkled liberally with major league stars.

Lieut. Bill Dickey, Navy team manager, said that his squad would depart soon after the game for a tour which will take it to the Marshalls, Guam, Saipan, Leyte and possibly Australia.

All major league clubs except the Boston Red Sox and the St. Louis Cardinals are represented on the squad, which is split into two teams for exhibitions for the fighting men in the forward areas.

The clubs have been designated as the Third and Fifth fleets, but they were not chosen by their naval namesakes.

The players and their prewar clubs are:

Third Fleet—Pee Wee Reese, Brooklyn, shortstop; Joe Grave, St. Louis Browns, left field; Barney McCoskey, Detroit, center field; Elbie Fletcher, Pittsburgh, first base; Gene Woodling, Cleveland, right field; Billy Herman Brooklyn, second base; Merril May, Phillies, third base; Vince Smith, Pittsburgh, catcher; Johnny Rigney, White Sox, pitcher Hal White, Detroit, pitcher; Jim Trexler, Braves, pitcher; M. J. Budmich, Seattle, pitcher.

Fifth Fleet—Connie Ryan, Braves, second baseman; Jimmy Vernon, Washington, left field; Reg McQuillen, Browns, center field; Johnny Mize, Giants, first base; Lynwood (Schoolboy) Rowe, Phillies, right field; Al Brancate, Athletics, third base; Al Glossop, Clubs, shortstop; George Dickey, White Sox, catcher; Virgil Trucks, Detroit, pitcher; Johnny Vander Meer, Cincinnati, pitcher; Bob Klinger, Pirates, pitcher; Tom Ferrick Cleveland, pitcher.

The Air Force line-up for the February 8 game—Bob Dillinger, Toledo Mudhens, third base; Mike McCormick, Cincinnati, center fielder; Ferris Fain, San Francisco Seals, first base; Walt Judnich, St. Louis Browns, right

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field; William Hitchcock, Detroit, shortstop; Don Lang, Kansas City, left field; Dario Lodigiani, White Sox, second base; Al Lein, San Francisco Seals, pitcher; Bill Schmidt, Sacramento, pitcher.

An Aleutian Base, Feb. 3 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Fleet Air Wing Four Venturas surprised the Kurile Islands' Japanese again today with a successful rocket bombing attack on the radio station at Jurabu Cape airfield on Paramushiru. It was the second rocket bombing in the North Pacific operations by Navy planes.

Prime Minister King And His Cabinet Meet

Ottawa, Feb. 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King and his Cabinet met in brief session today, their first gathering since Defense Minister McNaughton was defeated in the Grey North byelection yesterday. So far as could be learned, it was a routine session, and the big question of the time for dissolution of Parliament and general election was not raised.

Because of the Grey North result, the general expectation was that Parliament would be dissolved soon and a Canadian general election held in April.

Party headquarters were busy making plans, and all three of the leading political organizations, Liberal, Progressive Conservative and C.C.F., professed themselves ready and eager for an election.

Canadian Parliament Facing Dissolution On By-Election Defeat

By the Associated Press.

OWEN SOUND, Ontario, Feb. 6.—Early dissolution of Parliament was in prospect for Canada today as a result of the defeat of Defense Minister Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton in yesterday's Grey North by-election and its implied rejection of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's compromise conscription policy.

Gen. McNaughton was defeated in his bid for a seat in the House of Commons by Garfield Case, former Mayor of Owen Sound, running on the ticket of the official opposition party, the Progressive Conservatives. Mr. Case received 7,338 votes, against 6,099 for Gen. McNaughton and 3,136 for Air Vice Marshal A. Earl Godfrey, the condidate of the socialistic CCF (Co-operative Commonwealth Federation).

The government arranged the by-election ostensibly simply to provide a seat in Parliament for Gen. McNaughton, who had been appointed to the cabinet from civilian life last November at the height of the conscription crisis.

Constription Main Issue.

The two opposition parties decided to contest the seat, and the government's conscription and general manpower policies were made the principal issue in one of the bitterest campaigns in recent Dominion history.

"As every one is aware," Prime Minister King said at Ottawa last night, "I have all along sought to avoid a general election while our men are fighting at the front.

"The by-election has, however, raised the question whether by their attitudes in the present campaign, the parties which have offered opposition to the government in the by-election have not created and fostered the very circumstances which make a general election inevitable, and this at what may well prove to be the most critical of all stages of the war.

"To this aspect of the situation, the Government will give immediate and close attention."

Case May Never Get Seat.

Thus Mr. Case has been elected to a seat he may never take. The normal five-year lift of the present Parliament, not now in session, expires April 17. Sometime before then the Prime Minister must announce the date of the general election. He may choose the date at his own discretion, except that it must allow at least 60 days for campaigning.

Gen. McNaughton, running here in his first political campaign, has announced that he will run in the general election in the constituency of Qu'appelle in his native Saskatchewan for a seat in Parliament now held by a Conservative.

The showing of the CCF was weaker than had been generally expected. The CCF was aided by the Canadian Political Action Committee, counterpart of the PAC in the United States, which was waging its first campaign. The Canadian PAC is affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor, Canadian prototype of the CIO.

6,000 Draftees AWOL.

Gen. McNaughton's chances may have been affected by disclosure during the campaign that about 6,000 home defense troops drafted for overseas duty had gone AWOL as they were about to be sent abroad.

The entire conscription controversy centers around a group of approximately 60,000 men drafted originally for service only in the Western Hemisphere. Canada until last fall had fought five years of war on the voluntary enlistment system, raising an armed force of nearly 1,000,000 men in this way out of a total population of 11,500,000.

Canadian Gobs Draw Spars' Ire

'Unfortunate Incident' Said to Have Cut Short Cruise of Coast Guard Show.

Vancouver, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Vancouver News-Herald said today that Canadian naval authorities are investigating "an unfortunate incident" Sunday afternoon which cut short a pleasure cruise in Vancouver Harbor on a naval tug arranged for the cast of "Tars and Spars," a United States Coast Guard stage show.

The show appeared in a Vancouver theater last week.

"Complaining that Canadian naval ratings on the tug were unfit for duty and were molesting them, Spars demanded to be put ashore after only forty minutes of what was planned as a three-hour cruise," the newspaper said.

"Lieut. Elmer Cook, officer commanding the Tars and Spars company, which leaves by train this morning for Seattle, admitted that there had been 'an unfortunate incident' on the tug, but declined to comment further.

"One witness declared that a crock which he believed contained rum was in plain view in the vessel's engine room. There were also reports of whisky bottles being flourished by Canadian naval ratings.

"Almost as soon as the tug left the wharf, it is reported, the Canadian ratings began molesting the girls," the paper continued. "After four complaints to a sub-lieutenant commanding the vessel, he ordered the vessel back to the wharf and the entire party came ashore.

"Indignant civilian members of the party say that the girls were in no way to blame for the situation but had accepted an official invitation from the Canadian Navy to take the cruise."

BOOST ASKED IN PUBLIC DEBT

Treasury Wants 260 Billion Ceiling Raised To 300

Washington, Feb. 6 (AP)—Congress will be asked this month to raise the public-debt limit again.

The Treasury wants the ceiling boosted from 260 to 300 billion dollars before the start of the Seventh War Loan in May or June.

Bills are expected to be introduced soon in both the House and Senate.

It became evident today that the present ceiling will be too low to allow for another bond drive—that is if the Seventh War Loan compares with previous drives in sales.

Government Securities Limited

The Treasury announced in a routine monthly statement that only $18,980,169,147 of United States Government securities (at face amount) can be issued before the debt limit is reached. That is, the debt when translated into face amount (maturity value) now is $241,019,830,853.

The actual debt, at current value of the securities, is around 233 billion, but you have to translate it into face amount—adding interest to be earned in the future by the securities—to compare the figure with the 260-billion limit set by Congress.

President Backs Boost

During the Sixth War Loan drive, more than 21 billion dollars of securities was sold, and that was the actual purchase price. The face amount would be considerably more.

President Roosevelt in his budget message January 3 merely commented that a further boost in the debt limit would be necessary some time before the end of the next fiscal year on June 30, 1946.

NAZI SPY BOARDED TANKER IN BOSTON

Clark Testifies Colepaugh Visited German Ship Several Times.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—(AP) William Curtis Colepaugh, 26, on trial before a military commission as an accused Nazi spy, boarded a German tanker moored in Boston harbor on 21 days in 1940-41, a witness testified today.

Miss Agnes McLaughlin of Dorchester, Mass., a customs clerk, said the American-born Colepaugh visited the "Pauline Friedrich" as guest of either the captain or the first mate. On one occasion, she said, he stayed aboard a week.

Another witness—one of three who said Colepaugh boarded the ship—quoted him as saying he liked the people on board "better than the people ashore or in this country."

Colepaugh, a native of Niantic, Conn., evidenced keen interest in the testimony given in the first day of the trial of himself and German-born Erich Gimpel, 35. The FBI said the men landed secretly on the Maine coast Nov. 29 from a German submarine.

Standing before the tribunal, in a small room of a building on Governors Island in New York bay, Colepaugh and Gimpel pleaded "Not guilty" to each of three charges.

They lost motions for separate trials and for elimination of a charge that they conspired to commit sabotage and espionage. Severance was sought on the ground that they had made lengthy statements after their arrest, each giving information that defense counsel considered detrimental to the other.

Duncan A. Grant of Cambridge, Mass., collector of customs at Boston, identified Colepaugh in the court room.

Grant, whose duties included supervision of guards on ships in Boston harbor, said the German tanker arrived in Boston in September, 1939, from Texas with a cargo of oil and evidently sought sanctuary because of the impending war. The ship remained there until September, 1941, when it was moved after having been taken over by the U. S. government.

Grant said that in 1940 he saw Colepaugh on the ship chipping paint and said Colepaugh told him he was a visitor and not a member of the crew.

Miss McLaughlin, who compiled records based on guards' reports, detailed the 21 days she said Colepaugh visited the ship between March 2, 1940 and March 14, 1941.

On June 10, 1940, she said, he went aboard and stayed a week, and on July 2, 1940 he checked on at 5:15 p.m. and did not check off.

Vernon M. Tobey of Cambridge, Mass., inspector of customs at Boston, said that in the Spring of 1940 while he was on duty as a guard he saw Colepaugh going aboard.

Tobey said he asked Colepaugh why he wanted to do so and he quoted Colepaugh as saying he liked the people there. Tobey said Colepaugh told him he liked the people on board "better than the people ashore or in this country."

Colepaugh's voice was clear; Gimpel's barely audible.

The charges were read to them. They were (1) they violated the law of war by secretly passing through our military lines to commit espionage, sabotage and other hostile acts; (2) they acted as spies for Germany in violation of the 82nd article of war; (3) they conspired to commit certain acts of espionage and sabotage.

If two-thirds of the seven-member commission vote for conviction on the second count, the death sentence is mandatory. Conviction on either of the other two would bring long prison terms.

Counsel for both Colepaugh and Gimpel argued that the commission had no jurisdiction to try the conspiracy charge inasmuch as no commission of an overt act was charged.

The prosecution said the charges and specifications were essentially the same as in the sabotage trial in Washington in 1942, which led to the execution of six spies and prison sentences for two others. In that case the Supreme court upheld the commission's denial of similar motions.

Military Commission Opens Trial of Two Held as Nazi Spies

Governors Island Hearing Is Being Held Secretly; Death Penalty Possible

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—For the second time in this war, a United States military commission with power to impose the death penalty assembled today behind locked doors for a spy trial.

The defendants were William Curtis Colepaugh, 26-year-old native of Niantic, Conn., and Erich Gimpel, 35, German-born electrical engineer.

They are charged with slipping ashore near the remote Maine fishing village of Hancock Point November 29 after being brought to this country by a German submarine to commit "espionage, sabotage and other hostile acts" as agents of the German Reich.

Held in Guardhouse.

While awaiting trial, they were confined by the Army for the last two weeks to the 138-year-old Castle Williams, Governors Island guard house with stone walls 40 feet high and 8 feet thick.

The trial is being held on that 173-acre island, a mile east of the Statue of Liberty in Upper New York Bay.

The seven-member commission, headed by Col. Clinton J. Harrold, arranged to issue communiques twice daily, at 2 p.m., and 7 p.m., on the trial's progress. Reporters and photographers are not permitted to go to Governors Island for the trial.

In the summer of 1942, a similar commission sitting in Washington convicted eight Nazi U-boat-landed saboteurs. Six were executed, one was sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor and another to 30 years.

Formal Charges Listed.

The formal charges against Colepaugh and Gimpel, who the FBI said were trained in schools for spies in Berlin, Dresden and The Hague, were:

1. That they violated the law of war, that as enemies of this country they secretly passed through our military and naval lines for the purpose of committing espionage, sabotage and other hostile acts.

2. That they acted as spies for the German Reich in violation of the 82d Article of War.

3. That an enemies they conspired, plotted and planned to commit certain acts of espionage and sabotage.

A spokesman for the 2d Service Command said that if two-thirds of the members of the commission voted for conviction on the second charge—that they acted as spies—the death sentence would be mandatory.

Conviction on the other two counts would bring long prison terms, he said.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said in announcing on January 1 the arrests of Colepaugh and Gimpel that they had been instructed in radio operation, photography and the use of high explosives and were dispatched to this country with $60,000.

Mr. Hoover said the two men told FBI agents they had been assigned to transmit information gleaned from listening to conversations of servicemen and civilians.

Members of the military commission in addition to Col. Harrold are Col. Lathrop R. Bullene, Col. John B. Grier, Lt. Col. Harlan Besson Maj. Thomas J. Maginnis, Maj Basil B. Elmer and Maj. Edward

A. Belanger.

Other officers assigned to the trial were: Maj. Robert Carey, jr., trial judge advocate; First Lt. Kenneth F. Graf, assistant trial judge advocate; Maj. Thayer Chapman, defense counsel for Colepaugh; Maj. Robert B. Buckley, assistant counsel for Colepaugh; Maj. Charles H. Reagin, defense counsel for Gimpel, and Maj. John E. Hagney, assistant counsel for Gimpel.

'FIREWORKS' MARK WAR GOODS PROBE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 — (AP) A Senate investigation of surplus property sales exploded today in a search for $5,000, denials of previous testimony and a complaint that big names were being injected for "smear" purposes.

The Mead committee inquiring into an auction of government articles by Jacob Goldberg at Maspeth, L.I. heard:

1—Testimony by Don Brown, defense plant corporation official, that the goods were knocked down for $168,000 but only $163,000 was banked. Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) demanded that the "discrepancy" be explained by tomorrow.

2—An assertion by Leroy H. Harris, senior engineer for the DPC, that he never was offered a job by Goldberg. This contradicted earlier testimony by his superiors.

3—A complaint by Senator Connally (D-Tex) that there were attempts to "smear" Herbert Bayard Swope and Bernard Baruch—two nationally known figures—during the inquiry.

Senator Ferguson demanded of Brown:

"Where is that $5,000?" and Brown said it might be accounted for by adjustments made by the auctioneer.

ARMY OFFICIALS URGE LABOR DRAFT

Patterson, Stimson Tell Senate Group Bill Is Urgently Needed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. — (AP) Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson pleaded urgently today for passage of a manpower control bill, telling Senators "no one is entitled to a free ride in this war."

"Half hearted mobilization is not the way to bring about unconditional surrender at minimum cost in lives," he told the Senate Military Affairs committee which began belated hearings today on the House-approved work-or-jail bill.

Urges All Out Support

"The fighting men are doing the hard part. They should be given all-out support at home."

Patterson's testimony was given behind closed doors, as was that of his chief, Secretary of War Stimson, but later was made public by Chairman Thomas (D-Utah).

The undersecretary contended passage of the Limited National Service law would speed the prosecution of the war in these three ways:

"First, it will enable us to reinforce the Army and Navy with the men they need, and at the same time to step up the output of munitions for the fighting forces.

"Second, it will hearten the men on the fighting fronts—the men in Europe who are leaving their frozen fox-holes to carry the assault against the 'master race,'—the men in the steaming jungles of the Pacific who are fighting the 'sons of heaven' to a finish. It will give them the assurance that their supplies for those battles will be abundant.

"Third, it will serve notice on the Axis that they have no chance of a respite, that the momentum against them will be maintained until their final defeat is an accomplished fact."

Meanwhile Rep. Mary Norton (D-N.J.) and 24 other House members who voted for the House Manpower Control bill wrote Senator Thomas that they are pleased to hear the Senate committee is considering making the Office of War Mobilization or the War Manpower commission the administrative agency for the work.

"It is vital that an agency which provides a structure whereby both labor and industry can cooperate in solving manpower problems, should control such problems," the letter said.

Mrs. Norton added that the 25 signers represented "only a few of the great number of members who have expressed themselves as being opposed to the administration of the bill by Selective Service boards."

In his testimony today, Patterson renewed all the arguments he had used before the House committee and in his letter of Jan. 29 to Thomas urging Senate approval of the bill.

Their stand was hardly a surprise to the committee, since both have been on record for some time in favor of such legislation. Patterson not only testified before the House Military committee in favor of the manpower bill which later passed the House, but also wrote a strong endorsement of it to Chairman Thomas (D-Utah) of the Senate committee last week.

Thomas termed their testimony today "glorious repetition."

WAR CHIEFS RENEW SERVICE BILL PLEA

Washington, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson and Under-Secretary of War Patterson renewed today their urgent requests for enactment of a limited national service act. Senators emerging from a closed two-hour session of the Military Affairs Committee, which is considering the proposed act, said both officials stressed the importance of such a law as a morale builder for front line fighters.

Questioned by reporters after the meeting, Mr. Stimson gave his opinion that recent successes in battle have "not made the slightest change regarding the need for the bill."

Briefing reporters on the meeting, Senator Thomas (D.-Utah), the chairman, said Mr. Stimson and Mr. Patterson 'both want the bill, primarily for morale purposes and secondarily for military and production purposes—all of which is glorious repetition."

Mr. Patterson was to conclude his testimony this afternoon. Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Bard and War Manpower Commissioner McNutt are to testify tomorrow.

The committee's about-face decision to have hearings on the House-passed "work-or-jail" legislation raised doubts among some backers that the measure ever will become law.

GEORGE BILL GOES TO FLOOR

House Group Aids Wallace By Approval Unamended

Washington, Feb. 6 (AP)—Henry Wallace's prospect of becoming Secretary of Commerce was brightened today by the House Banking Committee's unanimous approval of the Senate-passed George bill.

The measure, which divorces the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and subsidiary lending agencies from the Commerce Department received favorable action after Democrats beat down a Republican attempt to repeal part of the President's war powers.

The Banking Committee's action transferred to the House floor the battle on the Republican proposal to fence in the former Vice-President further by repealing President Roosevelt's wartime authority to reshuffle Federal agencies. This probably will begin next week.

Democrats Hold Lines Solid

Committee Democrats held their lines solid to defeat the proposal, 15 to 11. Representative Wolcott (R., Mich.), ranking minority member, announced immediately he would carry the fight to the floor.

Representative Martin (Mass.), House Republican leader, contended that without the amendment the President could "give Wallace 25 or 30 Federal agencies other than the RFC."

The Senate has delayed action on Mr. Roosevelt's nomination of Wallace as Secretary of Commerce pending final disposition of the bill by Senator George (D., Ga.), which lifts control of the RFC and other Federal loan agencies from the Commerce Department.

Two Other Amendments Beaten

Before reporting the George bill to the House, Democrats in the Banking Committee defeated two other Republican amendments:

1. To pull from under the Secretary of Commerce the seat on the Export-Import Bank. The vote was 14 to 12 with one Democrat joining the Republicans.

2. To provide rigid audits of all corporations controlled by the Government. The bill now carries the amendment by Senator Byrd (D., Va.) calling for an audit of the RFC. This vote was 15 to 10.

Some leaders of the anti-Wallace forces hoped a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats could force amendments into the bill that would prompt a presidential veto and thus bring about outright Senate rejection of Wallace.

SUBMARINE TANG GIVEN UP AS LOST

Washington, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—The submarine Tang, which figured last year in the dramatic rescue of twenty-two flyers shot down in Truk harbor, is overdue from war patrol and presumed lost.

Its skipper was Commander Richard H. O'Kane, 34 years old. He was also in command at the time of the Tang's most famous achievement.

Then, on April 29-30, 1944, after a carrier-based aircraft raid on the Japanese stronghold at Truk, the Tang went into waters which charts showed completely unnavigable. Besides saving the twenty-two flyers from the Japanese, the Tang took time out to shell the beaches. For that feat the crew, which normally numbered sixty-five to seventy men, received the Presidential Unit Citation.

The Navy announced the Tang's presumed fate late yesterday, saying that next of kin have been notified. It also reported the torpedo-sinking of a small United States tanker, the Fort Lee, in the Indian Ocean early last November.

Athlete on Missing Submarine

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 6 (AP)—Lieut. Lawrence Savadkin, formerly captain of the Lafayette College track team and champion for the half-mile run of the Middle Atlantic Association, was a member of the submarine Tang which has been reported long overdue by the Navy and presumably lost. Mr. and Mrs. Saul Savadkin, his parents, have been informed.

Moves To Speed Ward Decision

Washington, Feb. 6 (AP) — The Justice Department said today it will petition the Supreme Court to assume jurisdiction in the Montgomery Ward case.

The department said that Solicitor General Charles Fahy "expects to present the petition within two or three days."

The move, if successful, would speed a decision on the constitutionality of the Government seizure of sixteen properties of the merchandising company in Chicago and seven other cities on December 28.

The Government has docketed with the United States Court of Appeals an appeal from a district court ruling that President Roosevelt acted without authority in ordering army seizure of the Ward properties because of the company noncompliance with a War Labor Board directive.

If the Supreme Court assumes jurisdiction, argument before the Court of Appeals would be obviated.

JET-PROPELLED PLANES PRODUCED FOR NAVY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 — (AP) A new jet-propelled fighter plane is in production for the Navy and will [illegible]

New 'Tailfirst' Fighter Plane Being Tested by Curtiss-Wright

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 — (AP) A [illegible] fast, highly maneuverable fighter plane that appears to fly backward is being tested by Curtiss-Wright Corp., G. W. Vaughan, president, announced today.

First flown in July, 1943, at Scott Field, Ill., the odd-looking XP-55 airplane-in-reverse developed at Curtiss-Wright's St. Louis plant early in the war has been cloaked in military secrecy until today.

Its disclosure should lend the puzzlement of many middlewest spectators.

The whole thing does look backward compared with conventional design: the 1,275-horsepower Allison engine and the pusher propeller are behind the pilot; the wings also are near the rear; the elevator control surfaces found in the tail assembly of a present-day plane are forward; the rudders are mounted near the tips of wings which angle sharply from beneath the single-place cockpit.

Curtiss-Wright claims these advantages for the tail-first plane: speed equal to or greater than in conventional planes of equal power; improved longitudinal control and maneuverability; improved visibility for shooting the nose-mounted guns; less noise in the cockpit and less fire danger to the pilot; better handling at high speeds since elevators bite cleanly into the wind instead of into the wake of the wings. Another new wrinkle is a device which enables the pilot to dump the propellor in emergencies so he won't run the risk of being struck by its blades as he jumps.

Technically speaking the XP-55 (X for experimental, P for Pursuit) is a low-wing, all-metal pusher type. It is to be known as the Curtiss-Wright "ascender" and, Vaughan said in his announcement, is one of several experimental types "which are expected to make a significant contribution to future aircraft design projects of the Army air forces."

Details of how fast the plane will climb and how fast and how high it flies are among performance figures still restricted by the Army.

This disclosure was made by Artemus L. Gates, assistant secretary of the navy for air, in a speech made at Detroit last night and distributed here today. He said the plane's flight characteristics are still secret, "but be assured that it will play a spectacular part in forthcoming operations."

At the same time, Gates revealed that the Navy has already reorganized the [illegible] complements of the heavy carriers of the Essex class to include for the first time a large number of fighter-bombers.

"Security prevents me from giving exact figures," he said, "but I can say that henceforth the carriers of this class will carry a much augmented squadron of fighter planes which have been fitted out as fighter-bombers. These fast planes are capable of carrying a 1,000-pound bomb at 400 miles an hour within a limited range."

U. S. Fronts Have One in 7 Planes Built Since 1941

By the Associated Press.

Only one in six or seven of all warplanes in two major categories built since Pearl Harbor are fighting for the Army Air Forces overseas today.

Air Force officials brought out that point in a discussion of logistics—the service and supply for battle areas—and offered supporting data to show why the aircraft industry must continue to pour new planes into the long pipelines to war theaters.

Factories had turned out at a recent date 11,106 fighter planes of a particular make, but only 1,920 were in service in battle zones. Similarly, 26,478 bombers of one type were constructed, but only 3,592 were in operation overseas.

Where did the others go?

Lease-lend got some of both—about 10 per cent of the fighters and 8 per cent of the bombers.

30. 24 – 22751

The Navy got some of the bombers also. Roughly another 10 per cent is being repaired or in a reserve status, and about 5 per cent is in the pipeline between final assembly and battle zone.

The biggest item of all is around 40 per cent permanently lost through enemy action, or operational or training accidents.

1,229,296 Ship Tons Built in January

Washington, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Merchant shipyards delivered 120 vessels aggregating 1,229,296 deadweight tons in January. The Maritime Commission, announcing this today, said the figures compare with 145 vessels aggregating 1,356,898 tons delivered in December.

Of last month's 120 ships, 90 were merchant types for merchant service, 8 were merchant ships delivered for military service and 22 were built as military types for Navy use.

Navy Fights and Farms

10,000 Acres on Guam, Saipan and Tinian Being Cultivated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).—They're growing their own fresh vegetables now on Guam, Saipan and Tinian.

The Foreign Economic Administration, which provides technical assistance, tools, seed and farm equipment for the Navy's Central Pacific farmers, reported today that 10,000 acres are being cultivated on the three islands. Production is expected to be about 5,000 tons of fresh vegetables a month.

Whitneys' Grandson Killed In Belgium

New York, Feb. 6 (AP)—Pfc. Daniel Carroll Payson, 19, grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney and nephew of Col. John Hay Whitney, was killed in action in Belgium on January 17, his parents said today.

Payson, who was graduated from St. Paul's School in Concord, N.H., was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shipman Payson, of Manhasset, New York.

Ship Saves 89 After Bombing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).—The crew of the American war freighter "Cape Sandy" rescued eighty-nine survivers of two Allied vessels bombed recently in the Philippine campaign. The War Shipping Administration, reporting this today, said that "the 'Cape Sandy' herself was a target of Japanese bombers, but survived.

SFA SEEKS SUNDAY MINING OF COAL

Washington, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—The Solid Fuels Administration announced today that it is negotiating with eight steel and coke companies in the Pittsburgh-Youngstown-Wheeling area to provide for added production of currently scarce metallurgical coals by Sunday work on February 11 and February 25.

The companies operate twenty-one bituminous "river" mines, miners in which have already agreed to the extra work. "River" mines ship coal by barge. Double time would be paid under an agreement between the SFA and the United Mine Workers.

The plants affected are Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Republic Steel, Wheeling Steel, Crucible Steel, Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical and Weirton Steel.

Fifty representatives of anthracite mining companies met here today to name a committee to negotiate with the United Mine Workers of America for a new contract. The present contract, adopted last spring after months of negotiation, two strikes, Government seizure of the mines and intervention by the War Labor Board, expires April 30. Negotiations for a new contract, to run two years, will get under way probably late next month or early in April.

ALL BRIDGES.

"THE GERMANS CONSIDERED THE ODER AN IMPASSABLE OBSTACLE, BUT THE HEROES OF THE DNIEPER, THE BUG AND THE VISTULA HAVE OVERCOME THE ODER, TOO," THE BROADCAST DECLARED.

THE FORCING OF THE GERMAN LINE, IT CONTINUED, STARTED AT SEVERAL POINTS AND THE FIRST SOVIET DETACHMENTS ACROSS THE STREAM, 1,600 FEET WIDE IN THIS AREA, FOUGHT TENACIOUSLY TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR LARGE RUSSIAN FORMATIONS TO FOLLOW THEM. SOVIET ENGINEERS WORKED UNDER GERMAN SHELLFIRE TO BUILD BRIDGES FOR THE TANK AND INFANTRY UNITS.

BRIDGEHEADS WERE ESTABLISHED ON BOTH SIDES OF OHLAU AND THE ENEMY EFFORTS TO PRESS THE LANDING FORCES BACK INTO THE RIVER WERE FRUSTRATED IN BITTER COMBAT, DESPITE FRESH GERMAN FORCES BROUGHT FROM THE REAR AND THE WESTERN FRONT, THE BROADCAST SAID. THE NEWLY ARRIVED GERMAN TANK DIVISIONS WERE THROWN INTO THE BATTLE WITHOUT REST AND WERE SOON REDUCED BY SOVIET ARTILLERY, IT ADDED.

"IN ORDER TO IMAGINE THE SCALE OF THE BATTLE ON THE WESTERN BANK OF THE ODER," THE RADIO ACCOUNT SAID, "IT IS SUFFICIENT TO SAY OUR ADVANCING TROOPS WERE FORCED TO SURROUND AND ANNIHILATE SOME 12 ENEMY STRONGHOLDS.

"HERE IS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW FIGHTING DEVELOPED IN THE AREA OF BRIEG, WHICH LIES ON THE RAILWAY BETWEEN BRESLAU AND OPPELN. TWO OF OUR BRIDGEHEADS ON THE WESTERN BANK OF THE ODER WERE SEPARATED BY THIS ENEMY STRONGHOLD. BRIEG WAS SKIRTED BY SEVERAL LINES OF TRENCHES, A BROAD ANTI-TANK TRENCH AND A LARGE NUMBER OF BLOCKHOUSES AND PILL-BOXES.

"ALL APPROACHES TO THE TOWN WERE SHELLED. FOLLOWING A POWERFUL ARTILLERY BARRAGE, TROOPS COMMANDED BY COL.GEN.ZHADOW DROVE SOUTHWARD AND SOUTHEASTWARD. AT THE SAME TIME, TROOPS COMMANDED BY COL.GEN. GUSEV WENT NORTHEASTWARD, OUTFLANKING THE TOWN. BY THE END OF THE DAY, THE TWO GROUPS JOINED, CUTTING THE RETREAT ROAD OF THE BRIEG GARRISON. THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT THE TROOPS FOUGHT CONTINUOUSLY. IN THE MORNING, THE BATTLE ENDED WITH VICTORY FOR THE RED ARMY."

THOUSANDS OF GERMAN DEAD WERE FOUND IN THE STREETS AND HOUSES OF BRIEG AND MANY PRISONERS WERE TAKEN. ARMAMENT AND WAR EQUIPMENT FACTORIES IN THE TOWN WERE CAPTURED.

AT GROTTKAU ALONE, 1,270 GERMANS WERE TAKEN PRISONER.

RW923PEW

LANDING.

"I THINK GOD REACHED IN THERE AND PULLED US OUT OF THE WATER," WAS THE WAY LT. EDWARD A.CHIPKEVICH, 716 DIAMOND AVE., HALLTON, PA., CO-PILOT OF THE OVERLOADED FLYING BOAT, DESCRIBED THE TAKE-OFF IN THE ROUGH SEA.

LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST (CORRECT) NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN X X X DISPATCHES SAID.

IN AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFICIAL BROADCAST DETAILING HOW A GREAT RED ARMY VICTORY WAS ACCOMPLISHED, THE MOSCOW RADIO EARLY TODAY TOLD HOW THE SOVIET FORCES CROSSED THE ODER IN SILESIA.

IT SAID THE GERMANS HAD PLACED GREAT HOPES ON THEIR POWERFUL FORTIFICATIONS WEST OF THE RIVER WHICH INCLUDED THREE LINES OF TRANCHES, A NETWORK OF COMMUNICATIONS, BLOCKHOUSES, PILLBOXES AND MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR EMPLACEMENTS.

THE ODER WAS NOT FROZEN IN THIS SECTOR AND THE ENEMY HAD DESTROYED

OTHER MEN OF COMBS' CREW WERE SGT. IVERSON JEFFERSON, HOLDEN, LA.; CORP. PAUL A. ZINK, JR., 2129 ARZAST ST., SAN FRANCISCO., CALIF.; AND SGT. JOHN T.DAWSON, HARTFORD, CONN.

M235PEW

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE LT.WALTER CANSDALE, 231 SHERIDAN AVE., ALBANY, N.Y.; LT.HERMAN PINKELMAN, 1902 OAK ST., QUINCY, ILL.; SGT.CLIFFORD GROSS, 66 BANCROFT ST., STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.; SGT.JAMES GARDNER, WHEELING, W.VA.; 3GT.JOSEPH HUTTLIN, 5651 WISTER ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; SGT.GEORGE IRWIN, JR., HOLLAND, OHIO; SGT.JIM UNDERWOOD, CROSBYTON, TEX.

RW324PEW

FEB 7 1945

Add London Bonus xxx corresponding rank.

A GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER PROVIDES FOR A MINIMUM OF 56 DAYS PAID LEAVE UPON RELEASE FROM THE SERVICE, WITH BONUSES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE, SIR JOHN ADDED.

A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM IS BEING WORKED OUT FOR REINSTATEMENT OF SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN IN CIVILIAN JOBS, AND PROVISION IS MADE FOR THOSE DESIRING FURTHER EDUCATION.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOR WAS REPORTED WORKING ON A PLAN PROVIDING FOR A RESETTLEMENT GRANT OF UP TO $600 FOR FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO WISH TO GO INTO BUSINESS.

GH 21AEW

Add U.S. 8th Air Force HQ-Schilling xxx headquarters,

SCHILLING IS A MEMBER OF THE SELECT CIRCLE OF U.S.PILOTS WITH MORE THAN 30 ENEMY PLANES TO HIS CREDIT. HE HAS DOWNED 24 IN AERIAL COMBAT, AND IS CREDITED WITH 10 1/2 DESTROYED AGROUND. ONE OF HIS LAST EXPLOITS WAS KNOCKING OFF FIVE NAZIS IN ONE DAY.

SCHILLING HOLDS THE SILVER STAR WITH TWO OAK LEAF CLUSTERS, THE DSC WITH ONE CLUSTER, DFC WITH SIX CLUSTERS, AND AIR MEDAL.

FEB 7 1945

B1243PEW

Add London Trade Union (H.Cowan) xx democratic countries

ISAACS DECLARED THE OUTLOOK FOR HUMANITY WAS DARK UNLESS "TRADE UNIONS CAN FIND A CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY." HE SAID EXPERIENCE HAD SHOWN THAT FULFILLMENT OF TRADE UNION ASPIRATIONS "DEPENDS UPON THE STABILITY AND STRENGTH OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS."

TO GIVE BROAD REPRESENTATION TO THE OTHER NATIONS PARTICIPATING, VICE PRESIDENTS WILL BE NOMINATED BY FRANCE, CHINA AND THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE POLISH PROVISIONAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS IN LONDON WERE SEATED, ALTHOUGH THE SOVIET-SPONSORED POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN WARSAW AND THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON ARE NOT SPEAKING TO EACH OTHER. THE POSITION OF DELEGATES FROM YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE WAS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

SOVIET TRADE UNIONS HAD THE LARGEST DELEGATION AT THE CONFERENCE, WITH 35 REPRESENTATIVES CLAIMING THE BACKING OF 27,000,000 RUSSIAN WORKERS.

LONDON, FEB. 6-(AP)-A MOSCOW BROADCAST TODAY SAID THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF THE RED ARMY'S WINTER OFFENSIVE HAD COST THE GERMANS 500,000 MEN. IT GAVE NO BREAKDOWN OF THE FIGURE.

EJ215PEW

LONDON, FEB.6-(AP)-THE APPOINTMENT OF COL.WALLACE H.WILLIAMS OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., AS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY COL.JAMES EARLY, WORCESTER, MASS., COMMANDER.

WILLIAMS HAS BEEN ON ACTIVE DUTY WITH THE ARMY AIR FORCES FOR 27 YEARS.

B1050AEW

FEB 7 1945

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO EARLY TODAY QUOTED HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS AS ANNOUNCING THAT GEN.HARALD (CQ) VON HIRSCHFELD, 32, YOUNGEST DIVISIONAL COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN ARMY, HAD BEEN KILLED IN ACTION ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

RW1054PEW

LONDON, FEB.6-(AP)-LADY ASTOR PROTESTED IN COMMONS TODAY AGAINST WHAT SHE CONSIDERED AN ASSUMPTION ON THE PART OF SOME OF HER COLLEAGUES THAT AMERICANS COULD BE LURED TO POST-WAR BRITAIN CHIEFLY BY THE ABUNDANCE AT ANY HOUR OF HARD LIQUOR.

IN A SPIRITED EXCHANGE WITH MAJ.CHARLES TAYLOR, CONSERVATIVE, OVER HIS PROPOSED AMENDMENT LIBERALIZING THE NATION'S LICENSING LAWS, LADY ASTOR SAID "OVERSEAS VISITORS WOULD FAR RATHER GET GOOD COFFEE OR A GOOD GLASS OF MILK AND GOOD FOOD-- AND THAT IS NOT WHAT MAJ.TAYLOR AND OTHERS ARE INTERESTED IN."

"I KNOW A LOT ABOUT OVERSEAS VISITORS," SHE DECLARED.

"OF COURSE," REPLIED MAJ.TAYLOR. "YOU ARE ONE YOURSELF."

"I AM NOT AT ALL ASHAMED OF BEING A VIRGINIAN," LADY ASTOR SHOT BACK. "I WISH THERE WERE MORE IN THIS HOUSE."

SHE SAID SHE REGRETTED THAT "THE GOVERNMENT HAD HANDED OVER THEMSELVES SO MUCH TO THE VESTED INTERESTS OF THE DRINK TRADE," AT WHICH POINT THE CHAIRMAN INTERRUPTED TO SAY THERE WAS NO OCCASION FOR DEBATING THE WIDER ISSUES OF THE MATTER, AND THAT "THE NOBLE LADY IS TRYING TO PUT TOO MANY PINTS IN A QUART POT."

B129PEW

LONDON, FEB. 6-(AP)-SOME 300 GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED TODAY WHEN MUSTANGS LED BY CAPT.WILLIAM LEWIS OF PASADENA, CALIF., ATTACKED A TROOP TRAIN HEADING TOWARD THE RUSSIAN FRONT IN THE LEIPSIG AREA.

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"I SHOT UP THE LOCOMOTIVE AND WENT DOWN THE LENGTH OF THE TRAIN STRAFING THE CARS," LEWIS SAID. "GERMANS WERE PILING OUT ALL OVER THE PLACE AND WE MUST HAVE SHOT UP ABOUT 300 OF THEM."

LT.JAMES MCBRAY, BRIDGEPORT, NEB., WHO FOLLOWED LEWIS DOWN IN THE STRAFING ATTACK, SAID "I MADE TWO PASSES AND MUST HAVE WOUNDED OR KILLED AT LEAST 50 OF THEM."

ANOTHER MUSTANG GROUP LED BY COL.GEORGE CROWELL, CHICAGO, ILL., STRAFED TARGETS BETWEEN WURSBURG AND FRANKFURT ON THE RHINE DESTROYING THREE GERMAN PLANES, 13 LOCOMOTIVES AND 37 FREIGHT CARS.

TWO OF THE PLANES DESTROYED WERE CREDITED TO LT.HAL SIMS, 404 BEACH AVE., MCALLEN, TEX., AND LT.HUGH BODIFORD, 53 WEST JEFFERSON DAVIS AVE., MONTGOMERY, ALA.

JS935PEW

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LONDON, FEB. 6-(AP)-THE HEAVY BOMBERS WHICH ATTACKED CENTRAL GERMANY TODAY HAD TO BUCK 150-MILE-AN-HOUR HEADWINDS AND THICK STORM CLOUDS ON THE WAY HOME, RETURNING FLIERS REPORTED.

"THERE WERE ONLY SCATTERED CLOUDS HALFWAY ACROSS GERMANY, BUT FROM THERE ON WE COULDN'T SEE A SPOT OF GROUND," SAID LT.BYRON LOVET OF TROY, ILL. "WE SWEATED OUT THE RETURN TRIP AGAINST TERRIFIC HEADWINDS ALL THE WAY BACK TO ENGLAND. FORTUNATELY OUR GASOLINE HELD OUT."

LT.ROBERT BALL OF COSS, TEXAS, SAID HE SAW ONE FLYING FORTRESS WITH AN ENGINE ON FIRE AND THAT AS HE WATCHED, THE ENGINE FELL OUT AND THE PLANE PLUNGED BENEATH THE CLOUDS.

SGT.MARVIN FAITH OF SEARCY, ARK., SAID HE SAW A LIBERATOR EXPLODE WHEN HIT BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

"COMING HOME ACROSS THE NORTH SEA WE WENT THROUGH 'SOUP' SO THICK YOU COULDN'T SEE THE WINGTIPS," SAID LT.DAVID BRONNSTEIN OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CAPT.JAMES FOULE, A MUSTANG PILOT, OF SAN FRANCISCO, REPORTED HE SCORED SOME HITS ON A GERMAN JET PLANE HE SIGHTED ABOUT 60 MILES IN FROM THE COAST, "BUT THEN HE GOT AWAY FROM ME."

ANOTHER MUSTANG PILOT, LT.JAMES WOOD, JR., OF 4019 BUNSTON AVE., RICHMOND, VA., DROVE A MESSERSCHMITT INTO THE GROUND SHORTLY AFTER IT HAD TAKEN OFF FROM AN AIRFIELD IN THE RUHR.

LONDON, FEB . 6--(AP)--LT. HOWARD EBERSOLE, 326 MAPLE AVE., PLYMOUTH,MICH., A LIBERATOR PILOT, MADE HIS FIRST MISSION INTO GERMANY GOOD TO THE LAST DROP.

FEB 7 1945

DESPITE A FUEL LEAK WHICH DEVELOPED IN ONE ENGINE ON THE WAY DEEP INTO THE REICH HE DROPPED HIS BOMBS ON THE TARGET AND HEADED FOR HOME , HOPING HE HAD ENOUGH GASOLINE TO GET THERE.

COMING BACK ALONE BECAUSE THE FORMATION OUTBISTANCED HIM EBERSOLE LET HIS LIBERATOR DOWN ON A FIELD SHORT OF HOME BASE. AS THE BIG BOMBER ROLLED TO THE END OF THE LANDING STRIP THE ENGINES COUGHED AND WENT DEAD. THERE WASN'T ENOUGH GASOLINE LEFT TO ~~AXL~~ TAXI THE PLANE TO THE PARKING AREA.

CHAMBERLAIN 1939 CCC 3.5P

Add Paris W Front (Bealmear) xx to the death.

THE AMERICANS ALSO MOPPED UP VOGELSHEIM, VOGELGRUN AND ALGOLSHEIM.

SINCE THE START OF THE OFFENSIVE JAN. 20 BY THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY AND ITS AMERICAN COMPONENTS 10,000 GERMANS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

THE U.S. THIRD DIVISION ALONE TOOK MORE THAN 1,000 ON MONDAY.

ON THE ADJACENT U.S. SEVENTH ARMY FRONT ACTIVITY CONTINUED TO BE CONFINED TO PATROLS, ARTILLERY EXCHANGES AND SMALL RAIDS.

IN IMPROVED WEATHER, THE ALLIED TACTICAL AIR FORCES WERE BUSY DIRECTLY BEHIND ALL THE FRONTS, FROM HOLLAND TO THE UPPER RHINE.

EJ402PEW

FEB 7 1945

Insert Paris W Front (Long) xx just north.

THE SECOND DIVISION'S 38TH REGIMENT REACHED THE OLEF RIVER THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF SCHLEIDEN AND FOUGHT INTO HELLENTHAL.

THE OLEF, NORMALLY ONLY A CREEK, HAD BEEN SWOLLEN BY THAWS INTO A CONSIDERABLE BARRIER. OTHER STREAMS IN THE ACTIVE FRONT ARE OUT OF BANKS ALSO.

THE 78TH DIVISION TRIED TO BRIDGE THE ROER RIVER END OF THE RESERVOIR NEAR THE CAPTURED PAULUSHOF DAM BUT WAS PREVENTED BY HEAVY GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE.

THE AMERICANS AND POILUS OF THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY CAPTURED FIVE MORE TOWNS IN THE LOWLANDS NEAR THE RHINE AND FOUR OTHERS IN THE VOSGES IN CAVING IN THE COLMAR DEATHTRAP. THE POCKET NOW IS NO MORE THAN TEN MILES EAST TO WEST AND SEVEN NORTH TO SOUTH. PRISONERS PROBABLY WILL RUN INTO SEVERAL THOUSAND, IT WAS ESTIMATED AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS.

ON THE THIRD X X X ETC AS BEFORE

B131PEW

~~600 SQUARE MILES.~~ Paris - Add W Front (Long) xx square miles.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED THAT BOTH THE FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES WERE ONCE MORE OPERATING UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT.GEN.OMAR N. BRADLEY AS UNITS IN HIS 12TH ARMY GROUP. THE U.S. NINTH ARMY REMAINED UNDER FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY, WHO TOOK OVER THE FIRST AND NINTH WHEN THE ARDENNES BREAKTHROUGH SPLIT BRADLEY'S FORCES.

THIS ARRANGEMENT INDICATED THAT JOINT BRITISH AND AMERICAN OPERATIONS WERE POSSIBLY IMMINENT AGAINST AN ENEMY WHICH SHAEF DECLARED HAD SUFFERED 1,260,000 WESTERN FRONT CASUALTIES SINCE D-DAY. (GERMAN BROADCASTS SAID AMERICAN ARTILLERY FIRE WAS INCREASING ALONG THE ROER RIVER, PRESAGING A BIG SCALE ALLIED OFFENSIVE NORTH AND EAST OF AACHEN. THE NINTH ARMY AND BRITISH SECOND ARMY ARE DRAWN UP ALONG THE ROER IN THIS SECTOR, THREATENING TO SPILL OVER INTO THE COLOGNE PLAIN.)

LATE FRONT DISPATCHES DISCLOSED THAT THE NORTH WING OF LT.GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S FORCES HAD DRIVEN CLEAR THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE AT ONE POINT. OTHERS CAPTURED BRANDSCHIED, KEY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER BEFORE PRUM, AND SPEARED TO WITHIN THREE AND A HALF MILES OF THAT WESTERN GERMAN MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLD.

AGAINST LIGHT RESISTANCE THE THIRD ARMY REACHED AS DEEP AS SEVEN MILES INSIDE GERMANY. THE DOUGHBOYS WHO WENT THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE TACKLED IT IN THE DENSE SCHNEE EIFEL FOREST, AND EMERGED FROM THE WOODS AND THROUGH THE LINE ABOUT FOUR AND A HALF MILES NORTHWEST OF PRUM.

THEY FOUND THE PERMANENT FORTIFICATIONS ABOUT A MILE AND A HALF DEEP. IN THE CAPTURE OF BRANDSCHIED, A FEW MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST, THE DOUGHBOYS CLEARED OUT MORE THAN 40 PILLBOXES AND TOOK 300 PRISONERS.

TO THE NORTH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY SEIZED CONTROL OF TWO VITAL ROER RIVER DAMS, AND HELD POSITIONS TWO TO THREE MILES FROM THE REMAINING THREE DAMS IN A SERIES THAT CONTROL THE WATER LEVEL OF THE ROER.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID THE FIRST ARMY'S NINTH DIVISION WAS WELL INTO THE LAST MAIN ZONE OF DOUBLE SIEGFRIED LINE FORTIFICATIONS EAST OF MONSCHAU. PREVIOUSLY A FRONT DISPATCH HAD REPORTED A CLEAR PENETRATION.

THE SECOND DIVISION, JUST SOUTH OF THE NINTH, WAS FIGHTING INSIDE THE LAST ONE-TO-TWO-MILE WIDE SIEGFRIED DEFENSE BELT AND WAS THREE-FOURTHS OF A MILE FROM SCHLEIDEN AND TWO MILES FROM GEMUND, TWO KEY COMMUNICATION CENTERS SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN ABOUT 28 MILES FROM THE RHINE.

AFTER CLOSING THE TRAP IN SOUTHERN ALSACE ON GERMAN FORCES IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN UNITS LASHED OUT AGAINST LARGER NUMBERS OF THE ENEMY BACKED AGAINST THE RHINE RIVER.

ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. 21ST CORPS WITH THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY STORMED ACROSS THE HIGHWAY LEADING TO THE RHINE BRIDGE A MILE WEST OF FALLEN NEUFBRISACH. OTHER FORCES SURGED ACROSS A MILE EAST OF NEUFBRISACH AND FOUGHT INTO VOGELSHEIM. THERE WAS FIGHTING ALSO IN HETTENSCHLAG, THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF NEUFBRISACH, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID.

AT LEAST EIGHT TOWNS WERE CAPTUED AS THE ONCE POWERFUL VOSGES MOUNTAIN POSITIONS HELD BY THE GERMANS VIRTUALLY FELL APART. THEY INCLUDED GUEBWILLER, A CITY OF 11,000 POPULATION SOUTHWEST OF COLMAR.

THE JUNCTURE OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN FORCES OCCURRED AT ROUFFACH, EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF COLMAR. THAT PLACED THE GERMANS TO THE WEST IN A 15-MILE WIDE SACK, AGAINST WHICH FRENCH AND AMERICAN TROOPS PRESSED FROM ALL DIRECTIONS.

DN341AEW

FIRST LEAD BLACK MARKET

PARIS, FEB 6-(AP)-SEVEN MORE ENLISTED MEN WERE SENTENCED TO TERMS OF THREE TO 10 YEARS TODAY IN THE SERIES OF U.S. ARMY BLACK MARKET TRIALS.

THE SEVEN PLEADED GUILTY TO CHARGES OF WRONGFULLY DISPOSING OF CIGARETTES AND OTHER ARMY SUPPLIES FROM TRAINS THEIR BATTALIONS OPERATED.

THE SEVEN PLEADED GUILTY TO CHARGES OF WRONGFULLY DISPOSING OF CIGARETTES AND OTHER ARMY SUPPLIES FROM TRAINS THEIR BATTALIONS OPERA-

TED.
THE SEVEN WERE: SGT. J.B. BENNETT, INDUCTED AT LUBBOCK, TEX., SIX YEARS; PVT. ROBERT D. HAKE, INDUCTED MILWAUKEE, WIS., FIVE YEARS; PVT. GEORGE M. MCCALL, INDUCTED CAMP CROFT, S.C., 10 YEARS; PVT. JOHN D. MOORE, INDUCTED ALTOONA, PA., FOUR YEARS; SGT. HENRY A. MURFF, INDUCTED FORT MCCLELLAN, ALA., SEVEN YEARS; T/5 J.D. SHANE, 8,$7:53$ $3,;34, COLO., THREE YEARS; AND T/4 GLEN W. THORPE, INDUCTED CHICAGO, ILL., 10 YEARS.
(EDS: HOME TOWNS NOT AVAILABLE).
MOORE BELONGED TO THE 735TH RAILWAY OPERATING BATTALION AND THE OTHERS TO THE 716TH.
THE TRIAL XXX FIRST GRAF PREVIOUS.
M23OPEW

PARIS--MIGHT LEAD BLACK MARKET (D1D) SUB FOR THIRD GRAF.

DAL PORTO, OF 432 WEST 10TH ST., TRACY, CALIF., WAS A FIRST (Werner)
LIEUTENANT IN COMPANY "C" OF THE 716TH RAILWAY OPERATING BATTALION.
HE IS CHARGED X X X FOURTH GRAF

FEB 7 1945

Alt Paris Lebanon-Syria X X X Independence

TOUCHING ON WHAT CURRENTLY IS THE SOREST POINT IN FRENCH-BRITISH RELATIONS, TEITGEN SAID FRANCE AND THE NEAR EASTERN STATES ARE EQUALLY BOUND BY AN ACCORD SIGNED BY GEN.DE GAULLE IN ALGIERS IN 1943, IN WHICH FRANCE PROMISED TO RECOGNIZE THE EVENTUAL I" .1. 9.£9£3;

WHICH FRANCE PROMISED TO RECOGNIZE THE EVENTUAL FREEDOM OF THE TWO NATIONS AND TO PROTECT THEIR LIBERTY.

THE LEBANESE MINISTER IN LONDON DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT NEITHER THE LEBANON NOR SYRIA RECOGNIZED ANY "PREPONDERENT INFLUENCE" FOR FRANCE AND DEMANDED IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH FORCES, ACCORDING TO LONDON DISPATCHES.

CO
WITH U.S.SEVENTH ARMY--FIRST ADD 42ND DIVISION X X X TODAY. --DASH-

THE PRESENT 42ND DIVISION WAS RECREATED JULY 14, 1943 AT CAMP GRUBER, OKLA., AND LIKE THE ORIGINAL RAINBOW DIVISION OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR WAS MADE UP OF MEN FROM EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.
GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR GAVE THE DIVISION ITS ORIGINAL NAME AND AT ONE TIME WAS ITS COMMANDING OFFICER.
IN JULY OF 1918 THE RAINBOW BROKE UP SIX SUCCESSIVE GERMAN ATTACKS AND IN THREE DAYS COMPLETELY SMASHED THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE ALONG THE RHEIMS FRONT.
RW407PEW

BY ROBERT EUNSON (220)
WITH THE 78TH DIVISION IN GERMANY, FEB. 6-(AP)-THE U.S. 78TH (LIGHTNING) INFANTRY DIVISION, AFTER BURROWING ITS WAY INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE SECTOR FOR SIX DAYS, WAS FIGHTING TONIGHT NORTH AND WEST OF SCHMIDT, WHICH, WHEN TAKEN, WILL BE ITS TWELFTH FAIR-SIZED GERMAN TOWN CAPTURED SINCE JAN. 30.
THE SCRAPPLY 78TH HAS KNOCKED OUT MORE THAN 200 PILLBOXES AND CAPTURED ALMOST 1,500 PRISONERS IN ITS SECTOR OF THE LINE, WHICH INCLUDES A NUMBER OF ROER RIVER DAMS AND A RESERVOIR SYSTEM. ONCE SCHMIDT IS TAKEN, THE DOUGHBOYS WILL BE BEHIND THE LAST DEFENSES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND ON THE NORTH BANKS OF THE SCHWAMMANUEL RESERVOIR.
IN LESS THAN A WEEK, MAJ.GEN. EDWIN P.PARKER'S DOUGHBOYS HAVE BATTERED THEIR WAY THROUGH 25 SQUARE MILES OF PILLBOXES AND MINES UP TO THEIR KNEES IN MUD.
SINCE THE JUMP-OFF, THE DIVISION HAS CAPTURED KESTERNICH, KONZEN, IMGENBROICH, EICHERSCHEAD, HUPPENBROICH, DERENBORN, RUHRBERG, WOFFELSBACH, STROCK, STRECHENBORN AND HECHELSCHEID.
THE PILLBOXES IN THIS SECTOR ARE FLUSH WITH THE GROUND, RESEMBLING THE JAPANESE SUBTERRANEAN FORTS AT TARAWA. FORTY OF THESE PILLBOXES WERE TAKEN YESTERDAY BY ONE UNIT WITH BEEHIVE CHARGES. THE BEEHIVE CHARGE IS A PACKET OF 45 POUNDS OF DYNAMITE, PLACED AGAINST THE IRON DOOR OF THE PILLBOX. THE SAME UNIT TOOK 109 PRISONERS IN ONE BATCH TODAY. THE FORCES NOW STORMING SCHMIDT ARE LED BY COL.EARL MONROE MINER OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN., WHO COMMANDS THE 310TH INFANTRY REGIMENT. THEY MET BITTER RESISTANCE AT RUHRBERG TO THE SOUTH, WHERE THE 78TH REACHED THE FIRST DAM ON THE RESERVOIR.
MD740PEW

FEB 7 1945

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER
ORDENSBURG-VOGELSANG, FEB 5-(AP)-THIS IS ONLY A BATTLE-TATTERED REMNANT OF A GERMAN CITY--NOW 60 PER CENT DESTROYED.
BUT TO SEVERAL PLATOONS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS, IT SEEMS LIKE HEAVEN. FOR AMONG STRUCTURES UNHURT BY SHELL FIRE, THERE WERE SEVERAL DOZEN BARRACKS FROM WHICH NAZI YOUNGSTERS IN TRAINING FOR HITLER'S "1,000 YEAR PLAN" HAD FLED SO RAPIDLY THEY LEFT COMFORTABLE BEDS WITH CRISP WHITE SHEETS BEHIND.
"FOR FIVE DAYS WE LIVED IN FOXHOLES," SAID LIEUT.WILLIAM KLAUS OF 326 EAST 76TH ST., NEW YORK. "WE WERE DIRTY, WET AND COLD. YOU JUST CAN'T IMAGINE WHAT IT MEANS SLEEPING IN A CLEAN BED."
LIEUT.MALCOLM R.SLAUGHTER OF 225 COLLEGE ST., PEORIA, ILL., AGREED WITH LIEUT.KLAUS, BUT BOTH OFFICERS WERE RELUCTANT TO TALK ABOUT THEMSELVES.
"DON'T WRITE ABOUT US--WRITE ABOUT OUR MEN," THEY URGED. "THEY'VE BEEN SLUGGING IT OUT EVER SINCE AFRICA AND THERE HASN'T BEEN A LINE ABOUT THEM IN THE PAPERS. THEY'D SURELY GET A KICK FROM THE THOUGHT OF HAVING THEIR HOME FOLKS READ ABOUT THEM."
OTHER RESIDENTS IN THE LITTLE BARRACKS GRATEFUL FOR ITS COMFORTS INCLUDED T/SGT.GEORGE GISAHA OF 20 1/2 MYGATT ST., BINGHAMTON, N.Y.; SGT.NICHOLAS PALTETA OF 222 EAST 104 ST., NEW YORK; CPL.MICHAEL HESCH OF ROYALTON MINN.; CPL.JOSEPH KENDALL OF SAND CREEK R

D., WEST ALBANY, N.Y.; PFC.DENNIS CANEDY OF 58 "ELL" ST., TURNERS FALLS, MASS.; PVT. ACIE FULLER OF 3222 VERSAILLES AVE., MCKEESPORT, PA.; PVT.ROLAND WHITEHORSE OF ANADARKO, OKLA.
ONLY THE FOOT-SLOGGERS IN THIS PART OF GERMANY CAN APPRECIATE WHY PLATOONS WHO HIT VOGELSANG CALL IT A LUCKY BREAK. AFTER THE MOST SEVERE, SNOWIEST WINTER IN DECADES THERE HAVE BEEN WEEKS OF THAW--

WITH ROADS OFTEN IMPASSABLE.
WE WADED IN ICY, KNEE-DEEP MUD AS AN UNCEASING DRIZZLE ADDED TO EVERYBODY'S DISCOMFORT. THREE TIMES IN OUR ATTEMPT TO REACH VOGELSANG-WE WERE COMPELLED TO MAKE DETOURS OF MANY MILES BECAUSE BRIDGES HAD BEEN BLASTED BY THE RETREATING ENEMY.
ALL ALONG THE ROAD WE SAW SOLDIERS LIVING IN MUDDY FOXHOLES AND EATING WINTER-HARDENED RATIONS WITH ONLY A PIECE OF CANVAS OVER THEIR HEADS TO KEEP THE WEATHER OUT. THEY GOT LITTLE REST.
IT'S SMALL WONDER VOGELSANG SEEMED LIKE ANOTHER WORLD.
BZ7 07 AEW

BY A.I.GOLDBERG
WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, ALSACE, FRANCE, FEB. 6-(AP)-AMERICAN THIRD DIVISION TROOPS, USING RUBBER BOATS TO CROSS MOATS, AND SCALING LADDERS TO ASCEND WALLS, KEPT UP TONIGHT THEIR MODERN SIEGE OF THE 17TH CENTURY TOWN OF NEUFBRISACH.
THIS MORNING THERE WAS AN APPARENTLY PREMATURE REPORT THAT THE TOWN HAD BEEN OCCUPIED, BUT WORD LATE IN THE DAY SAID ONLY A SMALL PARTY HAD BEEN ABLE TO GET INSIDE THE WALLS.
A THOUSAND OR SO GERMANS WERE INSIDE THE FORTRESS, UNDER HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE, AND REPORTEDLY WERE MAKING A DEATH STAND.
OTHER UNITS OF THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY SECURED THE WESTERN APPROACHES TO THE RHINE BRIDGE AT VIEUXBREISACH AND CLEARED THE RIVER BANK SOME DISTANCE SOUTH IN ADVANCES OF SEVERAL MILES.
SOUTHWESTWARD THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED STREAMING BACK FROM THE ILL RIVER TO NEW POSITIONS IN A FIVE-MILE CORRIDOR LYING BETWEEN THE RHONE-RHINE CANAL AND THE RHINE RIVER.
ADVANCES UP TO A MILE WERE MADE AGAINST HEAVY RESISTANCE NORTH OF MULHOUSE AND THE TOWNS OF SAUSHEIM, BALDERSHEIM AND BATTENHEIM WERE CLEARED.
'RW949PEW

NC

FEB 7 1945

ON THE WESTERN FRONT, FEB.6 (AP)--THE LONG BESIEGED GERMAN GARRISON AT DUNKERQUE ESTIMATED TO NUMBER 12,000 MEN NOW IS REDUCED TO A DAILY RATI OF A HALF A POUND OF BREAD AND AN OCCASIONAL PIECE OF HORSEFLESH IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

HOWEVER, DESPITE THE MEAGER DIET THERE WERE NO SIGNS OF THE ENEMY STRAVING AND NO INDICATION OF IMPENDING SURRENDER REPORTS SAID.

A SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS INSIDE THE HISTORIC STRONGHOLD, SCENE OF THE GREAT BRITISH RETREAT IN 1940, HAVE BEEN HEARD FOR THE LAST FOUR NIGHTS BUT IT WAS BELIEVED THE GERMANS MERELY WERE BLOWING UP HOUSES TO CLEAR FIELDS FOR ANTI-TANK FIRE.

FEB 7 1945

ONLY 500 OF THE ORIGINAL 15,000 CIVILIANS IN THE TOWN WHEN THE ALLIES BY-PASSED IT LAST SEPTEMBER STILL REMAIN. THEY ARE FORCED TO WORK ON FORTIFICATIONS FOR THE GERMANS. PRETTY YOUNG GIRLS AMONG THE CIVILIANS ARE BEING FORCED TO WORK FOR GERMAN OFFICERS.

THE GERMAN TROOPS IN DUNKERQUE ARE LED BY A NAZI FANATIC COGNAC DRINKING OFFICER NAMED HAUPTMANN TUERKE, WHO IS CALLED "COGNAC FLASCHE" LITERALLY "BRANDY BOTTLE."

WITH THE U. S. 90TH DIVISION, FEB. 6-(AP)-CAPT. CLINT BRACHER OF YOAKUM, TEX., ACTING AS A FORWARD OBSERVER AND INFANTRY LIAISON OFFICER, SPOTTED SEVERAL GERMANS ADVANCING TOWARD HIM.

BY RADIO BRACHER CALLED FOR HELP FROM A NEIGHBORING 105MM HOWITZER, MEANWHILE BLAZING AWAY WITH HIS ONLY WEAPON, A .45 CALIBER PISTOL.

BRACHER DOWN THREE OF THE ENEMY AND THE HOWITZER DISPERSED THE OTHERS.

30.24-22757

WITH THE U. S. 90TH DIVISION, FEB. 6-(AP)-SOMEONE YELLED "FIRE MISSION" AND PVT. JOHN PASSA OF ~~BENEXXXXX~~ BOWSMONT, NORTH DAK., NO. 2 CANNONEER WITH THE 344TH FIELD ARTILLERY, AWAKENED FROM A DEAD SLEEP AND RUSHED TO HIS POST.

FOR 30 MINUTES PASSA HELPED RAM 105MM SHELLS INTO A GUN. THEN, AFTER THE MISSION WAS FINISHED SOMEONE NOTICED PASSA HAD BEEN STANDING IN 12 INCHES OF SNOW -- BAREFOOTED.

FEB 7 1945

By Lewis Hawk

WITH AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE, FEB 6 -(AP)- GERMAN TROOPS DEFENDING ~~BEHINDXXXX~~ SIEGFRIED LINE POSITIONS IN THE SCHNEE EIFEL HAVE SHOWN THEMSELVES TO BE BADLY ORGANIZED AND RELATIVELY WEAK SO FAR, BUT THE DOUGHBOYS WHO BREACHED THE MAIN PART OF THE WESTWALL WOULD BE THE LAST ONES TO SAY THE ENEMY IS COLLAPSING OR EVEN WITHDRAWING TO THE RHINE LINE.

"THE GERMANS HAVEN'T FOUGHT SMARTLY OR WELL SO FAR, BUT THEY STILL HAVE PLENTY TO GIVE US A ROUGH TIME AT ANY POINT THEY CHOOSE," SAID LT. COL. GEORGE GOFORTH OF SHELBY, N.C.

"I'VE BEEN UP AGAINST A PILLBOX DEFENSE BEFORE," HE ~~ASSAULTX~~ CONTINUED. "AND THEY'RE TOUGH IF THEY'RE WELL PROTECTED BY ~~MANY~~ MINEFIELDS AND BARB WIRE AND ARE BACKED UP BY ARTILLERY SO THAT OUR MEN HAVE TROUBLE CLOSING THEM.

FEB 7 1945

"ALTHOUGH THEY'VE HAD PLENTY OF TIME TO PLACE MINES AND STRING UP WIRE THIS TIME THEY HAVEN'T DONE A GOOD JOB OF IT, AND THEIR ARTILLERY HAS BEEN STRANGELY ABSENT.

"THE RESULT IS THAT WE'VE BEEN ABLE TO CLOSE QUICKLY WITH TANKS AND TANK-DESTROYERS. ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS SMASH INTO ONE OR TWO PILLBOXES WITH THESE AND THE FELLOWS IN THE OTHERS ARE PRETTY WILLING TO COME OUT WHEN THEY SEE WHAT HAPPENS."

CAPT. EDWARD W. MARTIN OF ASHEVILLE, N.C., WHO HAS JUST RETURNED TO A ~~THE~~ FRONTLINES ~~SAME~~ UNIT AFTER A STRETCH IN THE HOSPITAL WITH A WOUND, ~~DID~~ CONCURRED WITH GOFORTH, ADDING "IT'S A MISTAKE TO SAY THE GERMANS IN THESE PILLBOXES ARE FIGHTING ANY WORSE THAN EARLIER ONES I'VE SEEN IN SIMILAR STRONG POSITIONS. THEY ALWAYS HAVE BEEN PRETTY EASY TO GET OUT ONCE YOU COULD GET TO THEM. ONLY DIFFERENCE IS, ~~BUT~~ THIS TIME IT'S EASIER TO GET THEM."

CAPT. GEORGE BRIDGEMAN OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., THE OPERATIONS OFFICER WITH THE BATTALION WHICH TOOK BRANDSCHEID YESTERDAY, EXPLAINED THAT THE NAZIS BEING ENGAGED NOW ARE MOSTLY SECURITY AND FORTRESS BATTALIONS WHICH ARE MADE UP OF MEN WHO EITHER ARE TOO OLD OR TOO YOUNG."

FEB 7 1945

CLAIMING THAT THESE GERMAN SOLDIERS LACK INCENTIVE, BRIDGEMAN SAID: "TAKE THIS MORNING FOR INSTANCE WHEN FROM 250 TO 300 KRAUTS HIT US IN AN INFILTRATING ATTACK IN BRANDSCHEID BEFORE DAYLIGHT. THEY STUMBLED ON THE PERFECT TIME FOR SUCH AN ASSAULT, JUST AS ONE UNIT WAS RELIEVING ANOTHER, WITH ALL THE NATURAL CONFUSION WHICH ACCOMPANIES SUCH A SWAP IN THE DARK ON GROUND WHICH IS NEW TO THE RELIEVING TROOPS.

"AS A RESULT THE ENEMY PENETRATED QUITE DEEPLY AND SHOULD HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DEAL US VERY HEAVY CASUALTIES, IF NOT DRIVE US FROM THE TOWN, IF THEY'D BEEN GOOD AND DETERMINED FIGHTING MEN. INSTEAD, WITHIN A COUPLE OF HOURS WE NOT ONLY HAD HALTED THE ATTACK, BUT WE'D TAKEN ABOUT 200 PRISONERS. THEY FILTERED IN ALL RIGHT, BUT THEY EITHER COULDN'T OR DIDN'T WANT TO FILTER OUT AGAIN."

MAJ. CLIFFORD M. HENLEY, A HUSKY BLOND FROM SUMMERVILLE, S.C., [illegible] WARNED HOWEVER, THAT "WE'VE HAD THESE FELLOWS ON THE RUN PLENTY OF TIMES BEFORE AND HAVE FOUND THAT THEY CAN TURN AROUND IN A HURRY."

"MAYBE THIS TIME THEY WON'T TURN," HENLEY ADDED. "BUT I'LL BELIEVE IT WHEN WE MOVE INTO BERLIN."

FEB 7 1945

THESE VIEWS WERE ECHOED BY CAPT. JAMES YOUNGER, A RIFLE COMPANY COMMANDER FROM JACKSON, TENN., AND LT. EDWIN MORROW, A RIFLE PLATOON LEADER FROM BEAUMONT, TEX., WHO STOOD OUTSIDE A CAPTURED PILLBOX, [illegible] POINTED TO A DOZEN WOUNDED MEN BEING BROUGHT BACK FROM THE FRONT A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AHEAD, AND SAID GRIMLY: "THAT'S WHAT HAPPENS [illegible] ANY TIME WE GUYS UP HERE START UNDERRATING THOSE BASTARDS --- SOMETIMES IT HAPPENS ANYWAY, BUT IT ALWAYS HAPPENS WHEN WE UNDERRATE THEM."

SGT. ARTHUR RAISON OF 474 EAST 46TH ST., JACKSONVILLE, FLA., WHO IS A REAL RARITY AMONG INFANTRYMEN BECAUSE HE CAME IN ON D-DAY AND HAS BEEN FIGHTING EVER SINCE WITHOUT LEAVE OR WOUNDS, SUMMED IT UP BY SAYING: "I'VE BEEN UP HERE EVERY DAY MY OUTFIT HAS BEEN UP SINCE D-DAY AND I CAN'T SEE THAT TODAY'S ANY EASIER THAN ANY OTHER."

30.24 - 22759

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY FEB 7-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.WALTER H.WALKER OF BELTON, TEX., COMMANDER OF THE 20TH CORPS, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS BY LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM" WHILE NUPERVISING THE CROSSING OF THE SEINE RIVER NEAR MELUN, FRANCE.

KK445AEW

BY THOBURN WIANT

WITH THE U.S. 90TH DIVISION IN GERMANY, FEB 6-(AP)-LT.COL.BEN ROSSOW OF SIOUX FALLS, S.D., COMMANDER OF THE SECOND BATTALION OF THE 357TH REGIMENT, 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION, SAID TODAY THE GERMANS TAKEN FROM THE SIEGFRIED LINE WERE WELL INFORMED ABOUT THE RUSSIAN DRIVE INTO EASTERN GERMANY AND EXPRESSED THE FEELING THAT BERLIN WOULD BE AN EMPTY PRIZE FOR THE RED ARMY.

CPL.JOHN E.HARNESS OF 1513 CARROLTON AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, SAID "I TALKED WITH ONE WOUNDED GERMAN WHO SPOKE ENGLISH. HE SAID HE KNEW THE RUSSIANS WERE THREATENING BERLIN BUT SAID 'THEY'LL FIND NOTHING. BERLIN IS IN RUINS.'"

FEB 7 1945

LT.GEORGE C.YOUNG OF WESTHILL, MASS., REPORTED HE CAUGHT 12 GERMANS IN A SMALL WOODS IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE'S OUTSKIRTS.

"I ASKED ONE WHETHER HE HAD HEARD THE NEWS ABOUT THE RUSSIANS AND HE SAID, 'JA, THEY ARE 100 KILOMETERS FROM BERLIN.'" YOUNG RELATED. "I CORRECTED HIM, TELLING HIM THEY WERE ONLY 60 KILOMETERS OR LESS. HE SHRUGGED AND SAID, 'WELL, THE WAR WILL BE OVER THAT MUCH SOONER.' THEN HE WENT AROUND TO THE OTHER PRISONERS, TELLING THEM ABOUT IT AND SAYING, 'KEEP SMILING; THE WAR IS ALMOST OVER.'"

THE GERMANS IN THIS AREA ARE NOT NEARLY AS TOUGH AS THOSE AT DILLINGEN, IN THE OPINION OF LT.JOHN COLBY OF HOUSTON, TEXAS. THE 90TH DIVISION LEFT DILLINGEN A MONTH AGO TO HELP SMASH THE BASTOGNE BULGE.

COLBY TOLD OF A SQUAD LED BY SGT.EDWIN E.GOULD OF PITTSFIELD, MASS., THAT CAPTURED A GERMAN LIEUTENANT AND AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING PRIVATE ON THE SIEGFRIED LINE OUTSKIRTS.

"THE GERMAN OFFICER OFFERED TO SURRENDER HIS ENTIRE COMMAND AND WENT FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE TELLING HIS MEN TO COME OUT," SAID COLBY. "THEY CAME RUNNING IMMEDIATELY AND STARTED TRYING TO SEARCH THE AMERICANS FOR LOOT. IT TOOK THE GERMAN OFFICER FIVE MINUTES TO CONVINCE HIS MEN THAT THEY AND NOT THE AMERICANS HAD BEEN CAPTURED.

"THEY SHRUGGED: IT DIDN'T SEEM TO MAKE MUCH DIFFERENCE TO THEM. A MONTH AGO AT DILLINGEN THE ONLY GERMANS WHO SURRENDERED HAD BAD CASES OF RIGOR MORTIS."

DY849PEW

(200) KY

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE FEB 6-(DELAYED)-(AP) IN THE DARK, STINKING INTERIOR OF A CAPTURED GERMAN PILLBOX A SLIGHT, BESPECTACLED LIEUTENANT IN A BLOODSTAINED GI MACKINAW WORKED QUICKLY AND COOLLY.

HE BANDAGED THIS MAN'S BULLET-GASHED HIP, PUT A DRESSING ON THAT ONE'S LEG, AND DIRECTED ANOTHER TO TAKE PLENTY OF WATER WITH HIS SULFA PILLS. THEN HE PHONED TO THE REAR FOR MORE LITTER MEN TO HANDLE THE SAD BY-PRODUCTS OF AN ADVANCE WHICH WAS BEING MADE A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY.

IN GENERAL, HE WAS GOING THE JOB OF A FRONTLINE SURGEON, BUT WHEN HE WAS ASKED HIS NAME HE SAID QUICKLY:

"I'M NOT A DOCTOR AND ALL I DO IS PATCH THEM UP A LITTLE BIT UNTIL OUR SURGEON CAN TAKE CARE OF THEM PROPERLY AT A COLLECTION POINT

SUPPLIED PARTS."

THEN IT DEVELOPED THAT LT.GEORGE KOZMETSKY, WHOSE HOME IS AT 1402 NINTH AVE., SOUTH, SEATTLE, WASH., HAD BEEN IN A MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE JOB UNTIL LAST SEPTEMBER WHEN A SHORTAGE OF SURGEONS PUT HIM INTO FRONTLINE AID WORK WHICH HE HAS BEEN DOING EVER SINCE.

HIS BACKGROUND FOR SUCH TASKS? "ABOUT AS BLOODLESS AS YOU COULD IMAGINE," HE EXPLAINED. "I WAS AN ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION SCHOOL TEACHING ACCOUNTING AND STA

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STICS."

DID HIS UNEXPECTED JOB APPEAL TO HIM? "I DON'T THINK ANYONE LIKES SUCH WORK," KOZMETSKY SAID. "BUT AT LEAST IT DOES MAKE ME FEEL THAT I AM HELPING A LITTLE."

FEB 7 1945

KK441AEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS FEB 7-(AP)-LT.ALBERT LANKER OF PETALUMA, CALIF., AND CAPT.ROGER V.WOLCOTT, 12690 CEDAR ROAD, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO, RECONNAISSANCE PILOTS WHO VOLUNTEERED TO DROP MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS TO THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION WHEN IT WAS BESIEGED AT BASTOGNE, WERE LOST IN THE ATTEMPT, THE U.S.9TH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT.

ON CHRISTMAS MORNING THE THIRD ARMY ASKED FOR PICTURES SHOWING GERMAN POSITIONS IN THE AREA. WOLCOTT PHOTOGRAPHED THE ENTIRE PERIMETER OF BASTOGNE AND LANKER VOLUNTEERED TO DELIVER THE PICTURES THE FOLLOWING DAY. HE TOOK OFF AT 9:45 A.M.AND NEVER WAS HEARD FROM.

WOLCOTT THEN OFFERED TO DELIVER THE NEEDED MAPS, TOOK OFF SHORTLY AFTER NOON, AND ALSO DISAPPEARED.

THE PILOTS WERE SCHEDULED TO FLY THEIR UNARMED P-38'S AT TREE-TOP LEVEL WITHOUT ESCORT. BOTH WERE KILLED DURING BY FLAK.

KK436AEW

PARIS, FEB. 6-(AP)-MORE FRUIT JUICES AND LESS BRANDIES AND HEAVY WINES IS ON THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S AGENDA FOR THE AVERAGE CITIZEN AS PART OF AN "ANTI-ALCOHOLISM" CAMPAIGN.

INFORMATION MINISTER PIERRE TEITGEN, EXPLAINING NEW ORDINANCES ADOPTED BY THE CABINET ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, SAID THE GOVERNMENT ALSO WILL SHORTEN THE HOURS FOR LEGAL SALE OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS AND PUNISH OFFENDERS.

RW1024PEW

NIGHT LEAD (160)

BRUSSELS, FEB.6-(AP)-PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT TOLD THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES IN A TWO-HOUR DEFENSE OF HIS ADMINISTRATION TODAY THAT BELGIUM COULD NOT EXIST WITHOUT IMPORTS AND THAT THE ALLIES WERE USING PRACTICALLY ALL OF THEIR SHIPPING FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

IN THE MIDST OF HIS TALK LOUIS PIERARD, A DEPUTY FROM BORINAGE COAL MINING DISTRICT, SHOUTED: "HAVE THE COURAGE TO FACE THE TRUTH AND TELL THE ALLIES FRANKLY THAT WITHOUT THEIR HELP WE CAN'T COME OUT OF THIS SITUATION."

MANY OF THE DEPUTIES WALKED OUT DURING PIERLOT'S SPEECH. THE PREMIER REFERRED SEVERAL TIMES TO "MY SUCCESSOR," SUGGESTING THAT HE EXPECTED HIS GOVERNMENT TO BE OVERTHROWN.

AS PIERLOT ENDED THE CHAMBER FELL INTO A WRANGLE OVER WHEN TO VOTE ON THE QUESTION OF CONFIDENCE OR NO CONFIDENCE. IN THE MIDST OF THE CONFUSION A SOCIALIST MEMBER SHOUTED: "WHY BOTHER ABOUT ASSEMBLING TOMORROW WHEN THE PREMIER ALREADY HAS SAID FAREWELL?"

THE CHAMBER WILL RECONVENE TOMORROW AT 10 A.M., WITH PROSPECTS OF A VOTE BY 2 P.M.

MD710PEW

FIRST LEAD PIERLOT

BRUSSELS, FEB. 6-(AP)-PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT DEFENDED HIS ADMINISTRATION IN A SPEECH TO THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES LASTING MORE THAN TWO HOURS TODAY, BUT AT THE END REFERRED SEVERAL TIMES TO "MY SUCCESSOR."

"MAYBE TOMORROW WE SHALL SEE THE RETURN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY INTO THE GOVERNMENT," HE SAID AT ONE TIME.

EARLIER A MEMBER OF PIERLOT'S PERSONAL STAFF TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HE BELIEVED "THE GOVERNMENT WILL BE OVERTTROWN." PIERLOT IS SEEKING A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

(NO PICKUP)

FEB 7 1945

F[illegible]ABEW

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY, ITALY-FIRST ADD FEDER'S CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL (TOP ON A41) XXX HIS CAREER.

HIS COMPANY WAS STYMIED LAST SEPT.21 BY ENEMY MACHINEGUNS FIRING FROM THE STONE HOUSES OF POGGIA VILLAGE ON TOP OF A STEEP, 2,300-FOOT HEIGHT A SHORT DISTANCE NORTHEAST OF FIRENZUOLA. SO BLOCK PICKED THREE VOLUNTEERS AND WENT UP THE FOLLOWING MORNING TO HAVE A LOOK AROUND.

"I DON'T THINK I WOULD HAVE TRIED IT IF THE GERMANS HADN'T BEEN PICKING OFF OUR MEN SO FAST," BLOCK SAID. "I GOT SO RILED I GUESS I JUST DIDN'T REALIZE WHAT I WAS DOING.

"I GOT THE FIRST MACHINEGUN BY LEAPING INTO THE FRONT DOOR OF THE FIRST HOUSE IN THE FACE OF POINT-BLANK FIRE. I KICKED THE GUN OVER, WOUNDED THE GUNNER WITH MY CARBINE AND CHASED HIM INSIDE WHERE I FOUND FIVE MORE AND CAPTURED THEM BY BRANDISHING A GRENADE. THEN, GOING THROUGH A SIDE DOOR OF THE HOUSE, I ORDERED THEM TO SLIDE DOWNHILL ON THE SEATS OF THEIR PANTS TO WHERE THE REST OF THE PATROL WAS WAITING.

"DUCKING AROUND A SECOND BUILDING I SAW ANOTHER GUN EMPLACEMENT AND HEAVED A GRENADE, WHICH PROVED TO BE A DUD. I WOUNDED THE GUNNER WITH MY CARBINE AND PUT THE GUN OUT OF ACTION. I KILLED THE GUNNER OF A THIRD GUN WHICH WAS FIRING DOWN THE NARROW STREET FROM THE DOORWAY OF ANOTHER HOUSE."

THE FOURTH GUN CREW WAS TRYING TO RUN OUT PAST A NEARBY BUILDING BUT BLOCK WOUNDED SEVERAL AND CAPTURED THEM, ALONG WITH MORE GERMANS WHO HAD TAKEN COVER IN A DOORWAY. THIS DID NOT COUNT AS A WIPED-OUT MACHINEGUN NEST BUT FROM ONE OF THESE PRISONERS BLOCK, WHO SPEAKS GERMAN, LEARNED THE POSITIONS OF TWO MORE NESTS.

BLOCK FINISHED ONE BY WOUNDING THE GUNNER AND CAPTURING TWO OTHER NAZIS AFTER A PISTOL SHOT MISSED HIM BY INCHES. HE POLISHED OFF THE LAST GUN WITH A HAND GRENADE. ALL THIS TIME, THE THREE VOLUNTEERS HAD MOPPED UP MANY MORE PRISONERS.

BLOCK CAME OUT OF THE WHOLE ENGAGEMENT WITHOUT A SCRATCH. SIX WEEKS LATER, HOWEVER, HE HAD TO BE RUSHED TO THE HOSPITAL--WITH THE MEASLES.

BZ732AEW

ROME FEB 7-(AP)-AWARD OF THREE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES, AND TWO LEGIONS OF MERIT TO MEN OF THE FIFTH ARMY'S 85TH INFANTRY DIVISION WERE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

RECEIVING THE DSC'S WERE LT.I.J.KRASMAN, 604 HAKLER ST., DUQUESNE, PA., LT.CHESTER LOSS, 3 STRONG PLACE, COHOES, N.Y., AND SGT.HUGH A.CARMICHAEL, INDIANOLA, NEB.

RECEIVING THE LEGION OF MERIT WERE LT.-COL.JOHN W.HESSE, 318 NORTH 18TH ST., QUINCY, ILL., AND TECH.SGT.CZRL E.CLEMENTS, 105 HICKORY ST., VALPARAISO, IND.

KK45SAEW

WITH LONDON RUSSIAN (150)

BY EDDY GILMORE

FEB 7 1945

MOSCOW, FEB.6-(AP)-RED ARMY ARTILLERY HAS ROLLED UP TO THE EAST BANK OF THE ODER RIVER FROM SOUTHEAST OF FRANKFURT TO THE HIGH CLIFFS NORTHWEST OF KUSTRIN AND HAS BEGUN SHELLING THE ENEMY ON THE OTHER SIDE, FRONT DISPATCHES SAID TODAY.

MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY REACHED THE STREAM IN STRENGTH YESTERDAY, CAPTURING ZELLIN, 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF KUSTRIN AND 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF BERLIN, AND ABOUT 100 OTHER TOWNS ON A WIDE FRONT STRETCHING TO THE RIVER 33 MILES SOUTHEAST OF FRANKFURT.

FRANKFURT WAS BROUGHT UNDER STEADY ARTILLERY FIRE AND RED ARMY SNIPERS WENT TO WORK AGAINST GERMAN FORCES ON THE WEST BANK OF THE ODER.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO INDICATIONS IN MOSCOW SO FAR THAT ZHUKOV HAS TRIED TO CROSS THE STREAM, ALTHOUGH FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THE SMOKE OF BATTLE WAS HANGING TIGHTLY OVER THE VALLEY.

(THE GERMANS REPORTED THE RUSSIANS ALREADY ACROSS NORTHWEST OF KUSTRIN AND STOCKHOLM DISPATCHES SAID ONE BRIDGEHEAD WAS LOCATED AT KIENITZ, EIGHT MILES FROM KUSTRIN).

JP632AEW

ANKARA, FEB. [illegible]DELAYED)-(AP)-THE SEMI-OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER, ULUS, TODAY DENIED SOVIET CHARGES MADE OVER THE MOSCOW RADIO TWO DAYS AGO THAT THE TURKISH PRESS WAS UNFRIENDLY TOWARD RUSSIA AND WAS GIVING EVIDENCE OF A DESIRE TO SEE THE GERMANS HALT THE RED ARMY.

AMONG THE SOVIET CHARGES WAS ONE STATING THAT TURKISH PUBLICATIONS HAVE CREDITED THE GERMANS WITH CARRYING OUT ORDERLY WITHDRAWALS ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

RW1056PEW

KUNMING--FIRST ADD 14TH AIR FORCE X X X LATE JAN. 30.

EVACUATION OF THE FIRST OF THE TWO BASES IN KIANGSI PROVINCE BEGAN JAN. 21 AT SUICHWAN, THE MORE IMMEDIATELY THREATENED BASE IN THE JAPANESE DRIVE TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR POSITIONS IN TERRITORY ALREADY CUT OFF FROM FREE CHINA BY THE HENGYANG-TO-NANNING AIR BASE OFFENSIVE OF THE ENEMY. THE ABANDONMENT OF KANHSIEN, LESS THAN 50 AIR MILES SOUTHEAST OF SUICHWAN, FOLLOWED QUICKLY.

THESE TWO HAD BEEN PRINCIPALLY P-51 FIGHTER BASES FROM WHICH SQUADRONS COMMANDED BY LT.COL.EDWARD O.MC COMAS AND MAJ.JOHN C.HERBST, RAWKING ACES IN THE 14TH, HAD WAGED GUERRILLA WARFARE IN THE AIR AGAINST THE JAPANESE SINCE CHINESE LOSS OF NANNING JAN. 19. THEY STRUCK WITH TELLING RESULTS AT SHANGHAI AND HONG KONG, AMONG OTHER TARGETS.

OF ALL 14TH AIR FORCE FIELDS THESE WERE CLOSEST TO JAPAN.

SUPPLY OPERATIONS WERE CARRIED ON BY UNARMED TRANSPORTS, OFTEN WITHOUT FIGHTER PROTECTION. SINGLE MISSIONS OF B-24S DAY AFTER DAY FLEW FUEL ACROSS THE JAPANESE CORRIDOR TO SUSTAIN THE ISOLATED FIGHTERS.

THERE WAS NO PROTECTION FOR THE BASES EXCEPT FROM GUERRILLA FORCES AND THOSE SURVIVING PORTIONS OF THE CHINESE ARMIES WHICH WERE OUTFLANKED BY THE JAPANESE IN THE SOUTHWARD ENEMY DRIVE THROUGH HUNAN,

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ALL PITIFULLY UNDER-ARMED.
BUT INSTEAD OF TAPERING OFF THE KANHSIEN AND SUICHWAN OPERATIONS THE 14TH BUILT THEM UP, TO THE MYSTIFICATION OF THE ENEMY.
THE JAPANESE OFFENSIVE THRUST OUT FROM THE CANTON REGION WESTWARD, HAD JOINED WITH THE MAJOR OFFENSIVE IN THE NANNING-LIUCHOW REGION, AND GAVE THE ENEMY A POTENTIAL RAIL LINE TO INDO-CHINA, WHICH EVEN NOW MAY BE COMPLETED WITH RAILS TAKEN FROM THE KWANGSI-KWEICHOW BRANCH LINE.
SW1155AEW

POUNDING THE JAPANESE POSITIONS. Add Manila Philippines (Nichols Field) x positions.
THE TRAPPED ENEMY FORCE WAS BELIEVED TO BE COMPARATIVELY SMALL BUT WAS RESISTING DESPERATELY. THEY WERE BEING PRESSED BACK FROM THE NORTH BY 37TH INFANTRY AND FIRST (MOTORIZED) CAVALRY TROOPS.
FEB 7 1945
THE 11TH AIRBORNE TROOPS YESTERDAY MET STIFF RESISTANCE AROUND NICHOLS FIELD AT THE EXTREME EASTERN EDGE OF THE CITY.
IN THE MANILA BAY AREA, OTHER JAPANESE UNITS REMAINED ON HISTORIC CORREGIDOR, CAVITE AND BATAAN.
THE EIGHTH ARMY'S 11TH CORPS AND THE SIXTH ARMY'S 14TH CORPS BATTLED TO SQUEEZE ENEMY FORCES BACK ONTO BATAAN FOR A CLEANUP ATTACK. BOMBER AND FIGHTER PLANES KEPT UP THEIR ASSAULTS ON CORREGIDOR, ISLAND FORTRESS AT THE ENTRANCE TO MANILA BAY, AND CAVITE, THE FORMER UNITED STATES NAVAL BASE.
THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION WAS BETWEEN MANILA AND CAVITE, TEN MILES ACROSS THE EAST SIDE OF THE BAY FROM THE PHILIPPINE CAPITAL. OTHER EIGHTH ARMY FORCES PRESSED NORTHWARD ON CAVITE FROM BATANGAS PROVINCE.
(TOKYO RADIO REPORTED THAT GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, JAPANESE COMMANDER IN THE PHILIPPINES, WAS NOW RESORTING TO "THOROUGH-GOING DEFENSE GUERRILLA WARFARE". AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE ACKNOWLEDGED ONLY THAT AMERICANS HAD PENETRATED "A CORNER" OF MANILA.)
THAT THE ENEMY FORCES ON BATAAN, IN THE HILLS ABOVE CLARK FIELD AND IN THE NORTHERN LUZON MOUNTAINS WERE STILL CAPABLE OF BITTER RESISTANCE WAS INDICATED BY FIELD REPORTS.
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESONDENT JAMES HUTCHESON, WITH THE 11TH CORPS DRIVING ACROSS THE NECK OF BATAAN PENINSULA, QUOTED COL.WILLIAM W.JENNA OF LEOMINSTER,MASS., COMMANDER OF THE 24TH DIVISION: "JAPS ARE EVERYWHERE UP HERE. IT'S THE TOUGHEST SITUATION I'VE SEEN."
MACARTHUR'S TUESDAY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT IN THE FIRST CORPS SECTOR OF NORTHERN BATAAN, HIS FORCES HAD OCCUPIED MOST OF SAN JOSE AND HAD CUT THE MAIN ROAD LEADING INTO THE CAGAYAN VALLEY.

IN ANNOUNCING THE FALL OF MANILA, MACARTHUR DECLARED IT MARKED "THE END OF ONE GREAT PHASE OF THE PACIFIC STRUGGLE." THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID JAPAN ITSELF WAS "OUR FINAL GOAL...OUR MOTTO BECOMES 'ON TO TOKYO!"
AP WAR CORRESPONDENT RUSSEL BRINES, HIMSELF A FORMER INTERNEE AT SANTO TOMAS, SAID THE PRISONERS AT BILIBID WERE IN COMPARATIVELY GOOD CONDITION. THOSE RELEASED FROM SANTO TOMAS WERE HALF STARVED.
THE JAPANESE GUARDS HAD ALREADY FLED FROM BILIBID WHEN LIBERATING INFANTRYMEN OF THE 38TH DIVISION ARRIVED.
A MILITARY PRISONER, CAPT.THEODORE WINSHIO OF VIRGINIA,MINN., WAS COOKING HIS HANDFUL OF RICE AND CORN IN THE PRISON YARD WHEN HE LOOKED UP TO SEE A TALL SOLDIER OUTSIDE THE GATE.
"WE'VE BEEN WAITING THREE YEARS FOR YOU," HE SAID.
"THAT'S LONG ENOUGH," 430)83$ 5£3 '9)$834 -,$ £3 '.-D.

"THAT'S LONG ENOUGH," REPLIED THE SOLDIER AND HE SMASHED THE GATE OPEN.
THIS WAS IN CONTRAST TO THE FIRST ENTRANCE OF SANTO TOMAS, MADE BY A LUMBERING TANK OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION.
COL.HOWARD SMITH OF THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS WAS PLACED IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALIZATION OF SICK PRISONERS AND FEEDING OF ALL WAS CONTROLLED UNTIL THEY HAD BECOME ADJUSTED TO NORMAL EATING.
FEB 7 1945 JW240PCW NM

OTHER ALLIED NATIONALS. Add With 1st Cavalry Div. Manila x x All other nationals.
THE UNOFFICIAL, INCOMPLETE LIST OF SANTO TOMAS FACULTY MEMBERS OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY RELEASED FROM INTERNMENT TONIGHT INCLUDED 18 AMERICANS:
A.DIEKEMPER, GENEVA, ILL., AND ST.LOUIS; P.MCCLOSKY, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; D.DALY, NEW YORK CITY; E.BAUERLINE, BUFFALO, N.Y; J.F.EWING, NEW YORK CITY; E.BOLDUC, LOWELL, MASS; B.CLANCY, BOSTON; F.MCFORLEY, PHILADELPHIA; J.BURKE, LOWELL, MASS; E.GORDON, LOWELL, MASS; B.BOUCETTE, MELROSE, MASS; R.SULLIVAN, WEYMOUTH, MASS; E.BEAUDON, MANCHESTER, N.H; G.DION, CENTRAL FALLS, R.I; G.LAQUERRE, WOONSOCKET, R.I; C.BILLMAN, BOSTON; J.SHEEHAN, BROCTON, MASS; L.MCCARTHY, BELMONT, N.Y.
EIGHT CANADIANS WERE: G.MONGEAU, MONTREAL (AND SAN ANTONIO, TEX); B.PUELLET (GAVE ADDRESS AS ONLY CANADA); L.LABELLE, OTTAWA; A.PIGEON, QUEBEC; G.CAMPAGNA, QUEBEC; M. TUCOTTE, MONTREAL; B.JASMIN, MONTREAL; AND J.BAZINER, OTTAWA.
TWO BRITONS WERE J.TIMMONS, LIVERPOOL, AND J.MCGARREL, RED CAR (POSSIBLE GARBLE).
DUTCH CATHOLIC CLERGY RELEASED WERE A.BERHEYEN, NO ADDRESS; C.KOELMAN AND C.KEEP, AMSTERDAM, AND L.SCHOUTEN, OF ZWAGG.
DV1212ACW

OWWW

BY DEAN SCHEDLER
WITH U.S. FORCES AFIELD, LUZON, PHILIPPINES-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN NAVAL GUNS AND PLANES WERE POURING SHELLS AND BOMBS INTO A SMALL SECTOR ON THE NORTHERN LUZON FRONT. A LOT OF NIPA PALM LEAF SHACKS HAD BEEN REDUCED TO RUBBLE AND THE BETTER BUILDINGS FARED A LIKE FATE.
IN ONE SHELL-BOMB RIPPED SECTOR -- THE VERY HEART OF THE SHACK DESTROYED AREA -- I CAME UPON AN OLD FILIPINO TAO (A POOR LABORING MAN) HE SQUATTED BESIDE THE RUINS OF HIS SHACK. I GAVE HIM A CIGARETTE AND ASKED WHAT HE WAS DOING SITTING THERE WITH HOT STEEL FLYING EVERYWHERE.
IN BROKEN ENGLISH HE REPLIED, "IF I GO SOMEONE WILL GET MY TWO CHICKENS. IF I STAY SOMEONE MIGHT GET ME. I NEED CHICKENS MOST, SO I STAY."
FJ631ACW

ESCOLTA DESCRIPTIVE (130)
MANILA, FEB.6-(AP)-THE ESCOLTA-PROPER IS A BUSINESS STREET IN MANILA PARALELLING THE PASIG RIVER. IT IS ABOUT EIGHT BLOCKS LONG, BETWEEN THE SANTA CRUZ BRIDGE AND THE JONES BRIDGE. BUILDINGS CROWD UPON EACH OTHER ALONG THE STREET AS THEY DO ALONG THE RIVER FRONT AND STREETS BACK FROM THE PASIG.
TWO BLOCKS OFF THE NORTH BANK OF THE PASIG IS THE SPRAWLING CHINESE BUSINESS DISTRICT. IT COVERS A WIDE ARE WITH ITS MAIN STREET

CALLED ONGPING.
CHINATOWN AND ITS BUSINESS DISTRICT HAS ALWAYS BEEN LOOKED UPON AS A BAD FIRE TRAP.
THE ESCOLTA IS IN THE MANILA DISTRIC CALLED BINONDO. PLAZA SANTA CRUZ, THE BEGINNING OF THE RIZAL AVENUE BUSINESS DISTRICT, ANOTHER IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL SECTION, IS AT THE NORTH END OF ESCOLTA. WITH THE WIND BLOWING OFF THE BAY THE FLAMES NORMALLY WOULD SPREAD TO THE RIZAL AVENUE AREA.
JUST ACROSS THE PASIG FROM THE ESCOLTA IS THE GIANT FEDE STONE POSTOFFICE BUILDING.
GH/DV404PCWNM

FEB 7 1945

BY DEAN SCHEDLER (190)
MANILA, FEB.5-(AP)-MOVING DOWN SNIPER-INFESTED STREETS, TWO TANKS, SIX TRUCKS WITH TROOPS AND THREE JEEPS LAST NIGHT MADE AN ATTEMPT TO SECURE THE QUEZON BRIDGE OVER THE PASIG RIVER BUT ROAD BLOCKS AND A HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF FIRE TURNED THEM BACK.
THREE BLOCKS FROM THE BRIDGE THE COLUMN RECEIVED RADIO WORD FROM A COMMAND POST THAT THE JAPANESE WERE MOVING IN BEHIND TO CUT THEM OFF. THEY WERE ORDERED TO TURN TO THE RIGHT TO TRY A FLANKING MOVEMENT.
THE AMERICANS MET BRISK FIRE FROM JAPANESE HIDDEN IN THE HOUSES ALONG THE STREETS TO THE RIGHT, BUT WITH THE TANKS BLASTING A PATH THEY MANAGED TO REACH TEMPORARY SAFETY.
SGT.MERVIN D.HERNDON OF PAVO, GA., IN THE LEAD TANK, THEN MADE A RECONNAISSANCE AND RETURNED WITH INFORMATION THAT THE JAPANESE WERE AHEAD IN STRENGTH AND THE ROAD BLOCK AS HEAVILY REINFORCED WITH TROOPS AND OBSTACLES.
THE BLOCK CONSISTED OF A MINED AREA ON THE APPROACHES, RAILROAD SPIKES DRIVEN INTO THE PAVEMENT AND TWO ROWS OF AUTOMOBILES MINED WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES.
THE MERICANS' RETURN TO BASE WAS LED THROUGH WITHERING FIRE BY HERNDON'S TANK. HERNDON MOUNTED THE TP OF THE TURRET AND DIRECTED THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS.
ONLY LIGHT CASUALTIES WERE SUFFERED AND NOT A TANK WAS LOST.
QD710PPW NM

(EDITOR'S NOTE: RUSSELL BRINES, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, WAS INTERNED IN SANTO TOMAS PRISON CAMP SHORTLY AFTER JAPANESE OCCUPANT OF MANILA JAN.2, 1942, UNTIL THE FOLLOWING SEPTEMBER WHEN HE WAS PERMITTED TO GO TO CHINA AND ARRANGE FOR HIS REPATRIATION. NOW HE IS BACK IN THE PHILIPPINES AND SANTO TOMAS HAS BEEN LIBERATED. HERE ARE HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE SCENE)
BY RUSSELL BRINES
SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP, FEB.5-(AP)-THE EMOTIONS OF WAN, THIN MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP IN MANILA WERE DRAINED TODAY AS THEY REMAINED BEHIND A STOUT AMERICAN GUARD WHILE OTHER YANKS PLUNGED INTO THE FINAL ROUND OF THE BATTLE.
THEY WERE HAPPY AND GRATEFUL TO BE ALIVE AFTER THE BITTER FIGHT AROUND ONE CAMPUS BUILDING WHICH CLIMAXED THREE YEARS OF PROGRESSIVELY WORSENING HARDSHIPS.
I REACHED SANTO TOMAS AFTER DUCKING THROUGH MORTAR, MACHINE GUN AND SNIPER FIRE. AS I MOVED OVER FAMILIAR STREETS, I PASSED BUILDINGS FILLED WITH GAPING HOLES. FILIPINOS WERE FLEETING BACK INTO THEM AFTER EMERGING TO GREET THE AMERICANS.
SMOKE FROM FIRES CAST A BLACK CURTAIN OVER THE CITY. MANY DEAD JAPANESE WERE IN THE STREETS. SHOTS COULD BE HEARD CONTINUALLY.
ALTHOUGH I HAD SEEN SIGNS OF HARDSHIP THROUGHOUT THE CITY, EVEN THESE DID NOT PREPARE ME FOR THE SIGHTS AT SANTO TOMAS OF FRIENDS WHOSE AVERAGE WEIGHT IS 115 POUNDS OR LESS.
THERE I FOUND PEOPLE LIKE ROY BENNETT, EDITOR OF THE MANILA BULLETIN WHO DECLINED REPATRIATION TO STAY ON IN THE CAMP; LIKE ARTHUR EVANS, THE BANKER OF SOUTH PASADENA, CALIF.; LIKE EARL CARROLL, OF HONOLULU.
THEY WORE RAGGED CLOTHES. THEY WERE THIN. THEY WERE PALE. YET THEIR GREETING WAS JOYOUS. THEY ASKED ABOUT HOME AND FRIENDS IMPRISONED ELSEWHERE.
THE SIGHT OF AMERICAN WAR POWER SEEMED TO REASSURE THEM AND TO ALLEVIATE THEIR NERVOUSNESS. THE FRONT OF THE CAMPUS CONTAINED AN IMPRESSIVE ARRAY OF SUCH POWER, RANGING FROM HEAVY TANK DESTROYERS TO BUSINESSLIKE MACHINE GUNS MOUNTED ON THE FRONT GATE, MANNED BY STERN-FACED YANKS.

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THE INTERNEES REMAINED IN THEIR NUMEROUS SHANTIES ON THE CAMPUS, TALKING OF RELEASE AND THE FUTURE. SOME CONFERRED WITH AMERICAN OFFICERS ABOUT SOLVING THE FOOD PROBLEMS.
SANTO TOMAS HAD CHANGED MUCH SINCE I LEFT IT IN SEPTEMBER, 1942. ALL CHANGES REFLECTED INCREASINGLY DETERIORATED CONDITIONS.
BASEBALL DIAMONDS AND ATHLETIC FIELDS WHERE INTERNEES USED TO FORGET IMPRISONMENT FOR A FEW HOURS WERE OVERLAPPED BY NEW JAPANESE BUILDINGS FOR INCREASED GARRISONS AND PILLBOXES. AMERICAN TANKS HAD CHARGED THROUGH, TOPPLING OVER SOME OF THE ENEMY FRAME BUILDINGS--WHICH INTERNEES HAD CONSTRUCTED.
EVEN THE PROUD SANTIES WHICH THE INTERNEES CAREFULLY BUILT WERE RAGGED AND RUNDOWN. COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE OUTSIDE HAD BEEN CUT SINCE DECEMBER AND NO FRESH FOOD SUPPLIES HAD BEEN RECEIVED SINCE.
ONE SIDE OF THE EDUCATION BUILDING, WHICH HAD BEEN THE UNIVERSITY'S NEWEST, WAS SCARRED BY THE RIFLE FIGHT WITH THE JAPANESE GARRISON WHICH PRECEEDED ITS SAFE CONDUCT TO NIPPONESE LINES IN RETURN FOR THE SAFETY OF THE INTERNEE HOSTAGES.
THESE THINGS MEANT LITTLE TO THE INTERNEES NOW. THEY GLANCED PROUDLY AT AMERICAN WEAPONS, AT SOLDIERS BIVOUACED IN THE CAMP, THEN GATHERED TO TALK EXCITEDLY OF RELATIVES BACK HOME. THESE PEOPLE, LIKE THOSE LIBERATED FROM CABANATUAN LAST WEEK, ARE PROUD THEY WEATHERED THE JAPANESE STORM.
QD925PPW

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ (880)
SANTO TOMAS, MANILA, FEB. 6-(AP)-HERE IS A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF EVENTS AT THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP FROM THE TIME OF ITS INCEPTION TO THE DAY OF LIBERATION:
-1942-
JAN. 1, FIRST GROUP ARRIVED FOR INTERNMENT.
JAN. 17-HOLY GHOST HOME FOR CHILDREN STARTS.
FEB. 15-THREE MEN SHOT FOR ESCAPING.
FEB. 21-ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN CHINESE REFUGEES ARRIVED FROM SULPHUR SPRINGS (A SUPPLEMENTARY INTERNMENT CAMP NORTH OF MANILA).
MARCH 8-TWELVE NAVY NURSES ARRIVE.
APRIL 15-LAST WHITE BREAD.
JUNE 17-FORTY-THREE CONSULAR OFFICIALS (NOT AMERICAN) DEPART.
JULY 1-JAPANESE TAKE OVER FROM PHILIPPINE RED CROSS FINANCING OF THE CAMP AT 40 CENTAVOS PER DAY.
JULY 27-SECOND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TAKES OVER.
AUG. 24-SANTA CATALINA HOSPITAL STOPS.
SEPT. 12-ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN INTERNEES LEAVE FOR SHANGHAI.
OCT. 31-ELEVEN OF THE PHILIPPINE HIGH COMMISSIONERS STAFF ARRIVE.

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DEC. 17-SOUTH AFRICAN RELIEF SUPPLIES ARRIVE.
DEC. 19-CEBU INTERNEES ARRIVE.
DEC. 23-FIRST MOVIE.

-1943-

JAN. 6-CANADIAN RELIEF SUPPLIES ARRIVE.
JAN 12-TWENTY-EIGHT MEN TAKEN OUT TO A MILITARY CAMP.
JAN. 16-TACLOBAN INTERNEES (AMERICANS CAPTURED ON LEYTE) ARRIVE.
APRIL 10-BACOLOG INTERNEES ARRIVE.
MAY 14-FIRST LOS BANOS TRANSFER.
MAY 17-REINTERNMENT OF AGED, SICK, AND CHILDREN PREVIOUSLY LIVING OUTSIDE CAMP.
JUNE 21, ILOILO (PANAY) INTERNEES ARRIVE.
SEPT 26-TWELVE OF OUR REPATRIATES DEPART.
NOV. 15-THE FLOOD.
DEC. 10-SECOND LOS BANOS TRANSFER, INCLUDING FIRST GROUP OF WOMEN.
DEC 15-AMERICAN RELIEF SUPPLIES ARRIVE.

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-1944-

JAN. 2-DAVAO INTERNEES ARRIVE.
FEB 1, 1944, MILITARY ADMINISTRATION TAKES OVER CAMP. FILIPINO DOCTORS, NURSES, MARKET VENDOR ARE BARRED. DAILY CEREAL RATION 400 GRAMS PER PERSON.
FEB. 7-PACKAGE LINE (BY WHICH FILIPINOS BRING FOOD TO INTERNEES) CLOSED.
FEB. 10-HOLY GHOST CHILDREN'S HOME CLOSED.
FEB. 18-SECOND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ABOLISHED AND THREE MAN INTERNEE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY JAPANESE.
FEB. 20-MILITARY TAKES OVER BOBEGA (WAREHOUSE) AND ALL FOOD SUPPLIES THEREIN.
FEB. 21-SULPHUR SPRINGS CAMP CLOSED. AMERICAN MAIL ARRIVES.
FEB. 22-LOCAL NEWSPAPER PROHIBITED.
MARCH 1,-THREE U.S. ARMY DOCTORS ARRIVE.
APRIL 7-THIRD LOS BANOS TRANSFER.
MAY 12-LAST RICE BREAD.
JUNE 6-CENTRAL KITCHEN STARTS COOKING PERMANENTLY WITH WOOD.
JULY 1-LAST STAGE SHOW.
JULY 7-RELIGIOUS GROUP BROUGHT INTO GYMNASIUM INCOMMUNICADO FOR TRANSFER TO LOS BANOS. SIMILAR GROUPS FROM ALL OVER ISLANDS FOLLOWING DURING THE MONTH.
JULY 20-INTERNEES PHOTOGRAPHED IN GROUPS OF FIVE WITH NUMBERS ON CHEST.
AUG. 1-ALL MONEY EXCEPT 50 JAPANESE PESOS TO BE TURNED IN FOR DEPOSIT IN THE BANK OF TAIWAN.
AUG. 30-CONVALESCENT HOME CLOSED.
SEPT. 1-OLD MEN'S HOME AT HOSPICIO DE SAN JOSE CLOSED.
SEPT. 13-DAILY CEREAL RATION 300 GRAMS PER CAPITA.
SEPT 15-DAILY CEREAL 250 GRAMS PER CAPITA.
SEPT. 21-THE AIR RAID (FIRST AMERICAN ATTACK ON MANILA).
SEPT. 23-PRODUCE FOR VEGETABLE MARKET SO REDUCED THAT MARKET CLOSES.
OCT. 9-WHOLE FRONT OF CAMPUS TAKEN OVER BY MILITARY FOR STORAGE OF THEIR SUPPLIES, ARMS AND AMMUNITION.
OCT. 10-CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNEE AGENTS BANISHED TO LOS BANOS.
NOV. 11, DAILY CEREAL RATION 255 GRAMS PER CAPITA.
DEC. 12--LAST LOS BANOS TRANSFER; 210 GRAMS PER CAPITA.
DEC. 12--NET CEREAL RATION 187 GRAMS A PERSON.
DEC. 23--CHAIRMAN INTERNEE COMMITTEE AND THREE OTHERS ARRESTED; SUBSEQUENTLY TAKEN AWAY BY MILITARY POLICE.
DEC. 25--INTERNEES HAPPILY READ AMERICAN LEAFLET WISHING "ALL THE BLESSINGS OF CHRISTMAS AND REALIZATION OF FERVENT HOPES FOR THE NEW YEAR."
DEC. 26--COMPLETE CENSUS OF THE MANILA, LOS BANOS AND BAGUIO CAMPS ORDERED TAKEN AND DELIVERED IN 48 HOURS.

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--1945--

JAN. 6--JAPANESE STAFF ORDERED TO LEAVE; SPENT ALL NIGHT PACKING AND BURNING PAPERS.
JAN. 7--COMMITTEE MEMBERS HELD AS HOSTAGES ALL DAY PENDING PLANNED DEPARTURE OF COMMANDANT AND STAFF.
JAN. 9--COMMANDANT ANNOUNCED JAPANESE REMAINING; EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER FOOD.
JAN. 10--LEAFLETS DROPPED SAYING "BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINES IS IN ITS FINAL PHASE."
JAN. 11--"WE ALL SAW STARS ON THEIR WINGS!"
JAN. 14--WAR PRISONERS BUREAU MOVED FROM FAR EASTERN UNIVERSITY INTO EDUCATION BUILDING.
JAN. 17--ONE MAN ESCAPED FROM GYM CAMPS.
JAN. 31--CHAIRMAN OF CAMP MEDICAL STAFF JAILED FOR REFUSING TO EXCLUDE WORDS MALNUTRITION AND STARVATION FROM DEATH CERTIFICATE.
FEB. 3--TEN U.S. PLANES IN FORMATION DROP GOGGLES WITH MESSAGE OF GOOD TIDINGS INTO EAST PATIO OF SANTO TOMAS. ABOUT 6 P.M. MACHINE GUN FIRE WAS HEARD TO NORTH. FIRES BROKE OUT ALL AROUND, ESPECIALLY TO NORTH. 11 P.M. THE TANK ARRIVES!
WW/XWYRPAPW

A111FX

NEW YORK, FEB.6-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS RECEIVED TODAY BY THE NEW YORK TIMES FROM FORD WILKINS, ITS MANILA CORRESPONDENT WHO HAS JUST BEEN LIBERATED FROM THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP WHERE HE HAD BEEN CONFINED SINCE THE JAPANESE CAPTURED MANILA IN JANUARY, 1942:

SANTO TOMAS CAMP, MANILA,,FEB.5--TWO HUNDRED CIVILIAN HOSTAGES WERE RELEASED BY THE JAPANESE AFTER THE LONG SIEGE OF A BARRICADED CAMP BUILDING IN AN EXCHANGE. BETWEEN LONG LINES OF HEAVILY ARMED AMERICA SOLDIERS, THE JAPANESE COMMANDANT, HIS STAFF AND GUARDS FILED FROM THIS INTERNMENT CAMP THROUGH THE CITY TO A JAPANESE STRONGHOLD ON LEPANTO STREET, A MILE AND A HALF AWAY.

THERE, IN A STIFFLY FORMAL CEREMONY, THE JAPANESE WERE RELEASED WITHOUT INCIDENT TO JOIN THEIR FORCES IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN AGREEMENT REACHED AFTER LONG NEGOTIATIONS. BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM C.CHASE RELUCTANTLY CONSENTED TO THE TERMS IMPOSED BY THE COMMANDANT, LIEUT.COL.HAYASHI, WHO THREATENED TO SHOOT IT OUT WITH THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS, KNOWING THAT IT WOULD MEAN DEATH AND INJURY TO INNOCENT CIVILIANS.

THE RELEASED CIVILIANS, WHO HAD BEEN CROWDED FOR TWO NIGHTS INTO CRAMPED QUARTERS ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF ONE OF THE LARGE RESIDENCE BUILDINGS OF THE CAMP, PART OF THE TIME WITHOUT FOOD OR BEDS AND CONSTANTLY UNDER THE THREAT OF GUNS, WERE WARNED NOT TO ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE AT THE END OF THEIR THREE YEARS AND ONE MONTH OF INCARCERATION.

THE THIN, RAGGED AMERICAN FORMER PRISONERS WEPT UNASHAMED AS THEY WATCHED THE STARS AND STRIPES RAISED OVER THE MAIN PLAZA OF THE CAMP WHILE AN AMERICAN BOMBER FLEW LOW OVER THE DRAMATIC SCENE. THEN CHEERS CAME FROM 2,000 THROATS.

FOR THREE YEARS THESE PEOPLE HAD NOT BEEN PERMITTED TO EXPRESS THEIR LOYALTY TO THEIR COUNTRY OR TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR FEELINGS. THEY HAD NOT SEEN AN AMERICAN FLAG, THE SYMBOL OF THEIR HOPES AND CERTAINTY OF EVENTUAL LIBERATION. THIS WAS THE FIRST DISPLAY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG IN MANILA SINCE THE JAPANESE INVASION LOWERED THE ONE IN FRONT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S RESIDENCE ON JAN.2, 1942, TRAMPLED IT UNDERFOOT AND RAISED IN ITS PLACE THE RED CIRCLE ON A WHITE FIELD.

THIS MORNING'S CEREMONY, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK, LACKED A BAND ACCOMPANIMENT AND SPEECHES BUT NOT SENTIMENT, WHICH BROUGHT "GOD BLESS AMERICA" TO WELL OUT SPONTANEOUSLY OVER THE CAMPUS OF THE OLDEST UNIVERSITY UNDER AN AMERICAN FLAG, WHICH ALWAYS WAS THE PROUD BOAST OF SANTO TOMAS. STILL WITHOUT ACCOMPANIMENT, THE CROWD OF WEEPING PEOPLE SANG "AMERICA," THEN "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

B64

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ARMY AND PRESS CAMERAS CAUGHT THE SCENE FROM VANTAGE POINTS ON ARMY TANKS, TRUCKS AND CIRCLING PLANES AND FROM THE ROOF OF THE CANOPY OVER THE MAIN ENTRANCE ON WHICH THE FLAGPOLE RESTED.

A FORMER PRISONER, FRANK JARRETT, FIRST DRAPED A FLAG OVER THE ENTRANCE AND RAISED A SECOND ONE ON THE SLANTING POLE WHILE GIRLS AND WOMEN WITH SMALLER FLAGS STOOD ALONGSIDE. THE FLAGPOLE WAS JUST UNDER THE FAMILIAR FACE OF THE CAMP CLOCK, WHICH FOR THIRTY-SEVEN MONTHS HAD TOLLED OFF THE MANY WEARY HOURS.

THE CROWD REMAINED STANDING IN THE PLAZA, GAZING UP AT THE FLAGS AS IF THEY WERE UNABLE TO FILL THEIR EYES.

THE RESCUE AT SANTO TOMAS CAME ON THE EVE OF THE 1,126TH DAY OF IMPRISONMENT FOR THE AMERICANS. IT CAME IN TIME TO PREVENT FURTHER DEATHS FROM MALNUTRITION, PRINCIPALLY AMONG VETERANS OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, OLD MEN WHOSE DIMINISHING STAMINA COULD NOT WITHSTAND THE RAVAGES OF BERIBERI, PELLAGRA AND OTHER DISEASES.

THE FINAL JAPANESE GESTURE OF USING CIVILIAN PRISONERS AS SHIELDS WAS CONSISTENT WITH THEIR SCORNFUL TREATMENT OF AMERICANS, BUT HARDLY CONSISTENT WITH THE ROLE OF "PROTECTIVE" CUSTODY IN WHICH THEY HAD PLACED US AT THE BEGINNING OF OUR INTERNMENT.

BY RUSSELL BRINES AND FRED HAMPSON

BILIBID PRISON, MANILA, FEB.5-(AP)-THERE WAS NO LAST STAND BY THE PRISON GARRISON AND NO TRADING OF HOSTAGES FOR PASSAGE THROUGH THE LINES WHEN THE 37TH DIVISION LIBERATED ABOUT 1,350 PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES HERE SUNDAY.

UNLIKE THE SANTO TOMAS GARRISON COMMANDER WHO HOLED UP WITH HIS FORMOSAN GUARDS IN AN UPPER STORY ROOM AND SWAPPED ABOUT 300 PRISONERS FOR A CHANCE TO REACH JAPANESE LINES, THE BILIBID PRISON STAFF FLED AHEAD OF THE INVADING AMERICS.

THE FLEETING GUARDS LEFT A SIGNPOST READING: "PRISONERS AND INTERNEES QUARTERED HERE LAWFULLY RELEASED. PLEASE DON'T MOLEST THEM UNLESS THEY MAKE POSITIVE RESISTANCE."

THE JAPANESE PRISON STAFF LEFT WHEN U.S. TROOPS ENTERED THE CITY AND THE SIGN WAS DIRECTED AT THE JAPANESE SOLDIERS REMAINING IN THE VICINITY.

IT FELL TO THE LOT OF CAPT. THEODORE WINSHIP, 107 NORTH 5TH AVE., VIRGINIA, MINN., TO BE THE FIRST TO RECEIVE THE WORD OF LIBERATION. HE WAS COOKING HIS HANDFUL OF CORN AND RICE NEAR THE PRISONER'S BACK GATE WHEN A FACE APPEARED AT THE OLD-FASHIONED GATE WINDOW.

WINSHIP FORMALLY SAID: "HELLO, WHO ARE YOU?"

"I'M AN AMERICAN SOLDIER OF THE 37TH DIVISION. WE'VE COME TO FREE YOU."

"WHERE IN THE HELL HAVE YOU BEEN," RETORTED WINSHIP, "WE'VE BEEN WAITING THREE YEARS FOR YOU."

"THAT'S LONG ENOUGH," REPLIED THE DOUGHBOY WHO WITH THE HELP OF HIS COMPANIONS THEN BROKE DOWN THE GATE.

BUT THE CASUALNESS WITH WHICH WINSHIP HEARD OF THE LIBERATION WAS NOT GENERAL AMONG THE 1,350 RELEASED PERSONS.

THEY DISPLAYED GREAT EXCITEMENT DESPITE THEIR WEAKENED CONDITION FROM MALNUTRITION, BERIBERI AND DYSENTERY.

SOME OF THE WAR PRISONERS WERE IN EXTREMELY POOR CONDITION, SAID CAPT.JAMES G.BRUCE (OF 120 MAPLE ST.), SPRINGFIELD,MASS., OF THE MEDICAL CORPS. HE WAS A CAPTIVE OF BATAAN.

MOST OF THE PRISONERS WERE TOO OVERCOME AT THE LIBERATION TO TALK COHERENTLY ABOUT IT.

LT.CMDR.WILLIAM M.SELLIPHANT, SAN GABRIEL,CALIF., SPEAKING FOR ONE GROUP, ASKED THAT THEY BE EXCUSED AS THE EMOTIONAL REACTION WAS TOO OVERPOWERING.

NAVY LT.J.G.BREWSTER, CORONADO,CALIF., A CHAPLAIN CAPTURED IN MANILA, SAID THE JAPANESE TREATED THE PRISONERS GENERALLY BETTER THAN IN OTHER WAR PRISONS. HE SAID THERE WERE SOME INDIGNITIES BUT NONE OF THE BRUTALITH OF CABANATUAN.

BILIBID WAS FULL OF WAR PRISONERS WHO HAD BEEN BROUGHT THERE AFTER COLLAPSING ON JAPANESE WORK PROJECTS, SAID CAPT.VAUGHAN SHAW OF DAYTONA BEACH,FLA. HE, TOO, WAS CAPTURED ON BATAAN.

"SOME OF THEM WERE DEAD WHEN THEY GOT HERE," HE CONCLUDED GRIMLY.

PHARMACIST'S MATE 1/C LOUIS NOVAK, 165 WEST THOMPSON ST., PHILADELPHIA,PA., SAID: "THE PRISONERS LOST AS MUCH AS A HUNDRED POUNDS. THE AVERAGE WEIGHT BECAME 115 POUNDS. FIFTEEN DIED IN CAMP DURING THE LAST TWO MONTHS OF MALNUTRITION."

F.I1220ACW

SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP, MANILA, FEB.5-(AP)-"THE FIRST TANK WHICH ROUNDED THE MAIN BUILDING, HOUSING 1,100 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WAS NEARLY MOBBED BY A HORDE OF JOY-MADDENED INTERNEES, FEARLESSLY DEFYING FOR THE FIRST TIME THE STRICT JAP CURFEW ORDER."

THUS DID DAVID T.BOGUSLAV, EDITOR OF THE MANILA TRIBUNE, DESCRIBE HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE LIBERATING FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION.

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WHEN RAY CRONIN, CHIEF OF THE FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU AT MANILA, WAS REPATRIATED FROM SANTO TOMAS, HE ASKED BOGUSLAV TO LOOK AFTER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS' INTERESTS.

"A SIX-FOOT AMERICAN OFFICER, LOOMING UP LIKE ANOTHER GENIE, SUDDENLY APPEARED IN THE INFERNO-LIKE SETTING," BOGUSLAV SAID.

"HE WAS SEIZED BY THE INTERNEES AND DRAGGED OFF TO A HOSPITAL WARD HOUSING TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER SERIOUSLY ILL PATIENTS. THE SCENE WHICH MET HIS EYES THERE WAS ENOUGH TO CAUSE THIS DOUR ARKANSAN--CAPTAIN WATERS (NO FIRST NAME OR ADDRESS)--OF COMPANY B, 44TH TANK BATTALION, TO BLINK HARD AND SWALLOW HARDER.

"A PARALYSIS-STRICKEN LADY OF 60 COULDN'T BELIEVE HE WAS ONE OF OUR BOYS UNTIL HE LET HER QUIVERING FINGERS STROKE HIS HARSH STEEL HELMET, GLIMMERING IN THE ILLUMINATION OF THE ROOM'S SINGLE LEROSENE LAMP.

"IN THE MEN'S WARD, A 70-YEAR-OLD VETERAN OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN AND FIRST WORLD WAR RAISED HIS HAND IN A TREMBLING GESTURE OF BENEDICTION.

"'WE ARE SAVED BUT THAT IS NOT ENOUGH,' HE SAID.

"'AMERICA HAS COME BACK TO US AND THAT IS EVERYTHING.'"

QD940PPW NM

30.24 - R2765

BY RUSSELL BRINES

SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP, MANILA, FEB.6-(AP)-SPEEDY REPATRIATION FOR ALL OF THE THOUSANDS OF FREED CIVILIAN INTERNEES WHO WISH IT IS BEING ARRANGED BY AMERICAN OFFICIALS WITHIN THIS JUBILANT CAMP WHILE GUNFIRE IS STILL RINGING IN MANILA AND ARTILLERY BURSTS SAIL OVER THE CAMPUS.

ARMY RATIONS ARE BEING DISTRIBUTED IN THIS CAMP AND TO OTHER FREED CIVILIANS. MEDICAL SUPPLIES ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO BUILD UP THE RUN-DOWN HEALTH OF THE ,3700 SANTO TOMAS INTERNEES.

COL. HOWARD SMITH OF THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS HAS TAKEN OVER HOSPITALIZATION. COL. T.W.GRIMM, AN OLD TIME MANILAN AND NEW CAMP COMMANDANT, IS ASSISTED BY LT. COL. CHARLES SMITH, ANOTHER LONG-TIME PHILIPPINES RESIDENT WHO ESCAPED CAPTURE.

FOOD IS BEGING GIVEN SPARINGLY AT FIRST AS A HEALTH PRECAUTION FOR PEOPLE WHOSE STOMACHS SHRANK ON PROTRACTED HANDFUL-SIZE JAPANESE RATIONS.

K MENUS WILL BE BUILT UP GRADUALLY UNTIL PERSONS WHO ALMOST LOST THEIR TASTE FOR AMERICAN FOOD ARE RECEIVING REGULAR ARMY FARE.

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BEGINNING OF REHABILITATION FOR SANTO TOMAS' INTERNEES WAS NOT HAMPERED BY THE CONTINUING SPASMODIC BATTLE IN MANILA, WHERE SCATTERED FIRES AND NUMEROUS DEMOLITIONS ERUPTED DURING THE NIGHT.

SANTO TOMAS INTERNEES INCLUDED APPROXIMATELY 2,780 AMERICANS, 745 BRITISH, 100 AUSTRALIANS, 60 CANADIANS, AND 50 HOLLANDERS. THE REMAINDER WERE AN ASSORTMENT OF OTHER NATIONALITIES.

THE HANDIWORK OF SANTO TOMAS INTERNEES, WHO MADE THEIR CAMP THE BEST IN ASIA BY HANDLING MOST OF THEIR OWN AFFAIRS INCLUDING THE PURCHA OF FOOD WITH THEIR OWN FUNDS, STILL REMAINS, BUT THE PAST YEAR HAS BEEN ONE OF PROGRESSIVELY INCREASING HARDSHIPS. THE JAPANESE ARMY TOOK OVER THE CAMP FROM THE JAPANESE CIVILIANS IN FEBRUARY 1943 AND IMMEDIATELY ESTABLISHED SEVERE RESTRICTIONS WHICH LED TO STARVATION OF SOME INTERNEES AND A NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM MALNUTRITION AND BERI-BERI.

DR. TOLD STEVENSON, (156 FIRST AVE.) NEW YORK, A PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARY WHO BECAME THE CAMP DOCTOR, WAS JAILED BY THE JAPANESE TWO MONTHS AGO BECAUSE HE REFUSED TO ALTER A DEATH CERTIFICATE STATING THAT MALNUTRITION CAUSED RECENT DEATHS. THE JAPANESE CLAIMED THIS REFLECTED DISCREDIT ON THE ARMY. HE WAS SINCE RELEASED.

BEFORE THE ARMY TOOK OVER INTERNEES WERE ABLE TO LIVE A RELATIVELY COMFORTABLE LIFE BY BORROWING HEAVILY FROM FRIENDS OUTSIDE THE CAMP AND PURCHASING FOOD ON THE MANILA MARKET. PURCHASES WENT BOTH TO THE FAMILY KITCHEN AND TO PRIVATE COOKSTOVES. THESE SUPPLIES AND OTHER MATERIAL AID CAME THROUGH THE "PACKAGE LINE" BY WHICH FRIENDS DELIVERED PARCELS ONCE A DAY.

ARMY AUTHORITIES SEVERED THE PACKAGE LINE. THEY CUT OFF ALL CONTACT WITH OUTSIDE MANILA. EXCHANGE OF NOTES WAS PROHIBITED. SICK INTERNEES WERE REFUSED HOSPITALIZATION OUTSIDE THE CAMP EXCEPT IN THE MOST URGENT CASES.

CASH PAYMENTS WERE ABOLISHED. THE CAMP COMMANDER PROMISED TO PROVIDE JAPANESE ARMY RATIONS. THE ORIGINAL FIGURES PROVIDED ONLY ENOUGH FOOD FOR A SCANTY DIET BUT THE JAPANESE FAILED TO FURNISH MORE THAN A THIRD OF WHAT THEY HAD PROMISED.

AS A RESULT, MEALS WERE LIMITED TO WATERY RICE, SWEET POTATOES, SOUP AND OCCASIONAL BITS OF DRIED FISH. SUGAR, MEAT, POULTRY AND MILK WERE NOT AVAILABLE. BUTTER AND BREAD WERE UNOBTAINABLE FOR TWO YEARS.

MILITARY COMMANDERS OF THE CAMP DEPRIVED INTERNEES OF

BADLY NEEDED LIVING SPACE FOR AN ELABORATE OFFICE. SEVERAL INTERNEES WERE TAKEN OUTSIDE TO A GERDARMERIE STATION FOR BRUTAL QUESTION.

ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMS, WHICH ONCE INCLUDED MONTHLY MOTION PICTURES, GRADUALLY DIED OUT. THE ATHLETIC PROGRAM WAS ABANDONED WHEN THE ATHLETIC FIELD WAS TAKEN OVER. THE INTERNEES BECAME TOO WEAK TO PLAY, ANYWAY.

BLACKOUTS BEGAN AFTER AMERICAN RAIDS BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER 1944. NIGHTLY CURFEW AT 6:30 WAS STRICTLY ENFORCED.

INTERNEES WERE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TO LIVE IN SHANTIES--600 OF THEM-- THEY HAD BUILT ON THE CAMPUS IN THE EARLY FLUSH DAYS WHEN MATERIALS WERE AVAILABLE. THEY RANGED FROM LEANTOS TO FAIRLY COMFORTABLE LITTLE HOMES FLANKED BY BANANA TREES, HEDGES, FLOWERS AND LAWNS.

MENTAL ATTITUDE OF THE PRISONERS GRADUALLY GREW WORSE UNDER CONSTANT, GNAWING HUNGER; DELAYED RESCUE, LONG PERIODS OF IDLENESS AND SAD, DARKENED NIGHTS. THE THIN, PALE YOUNGSTERS LOST THEIR CHEERFULNESS.

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A107FX

JAPANESE GATHERED UP ALL PERSONAL FUNDS IN THE CAMP. THEY CONDUCTED A SHANTY-TO-SHANTY, ROOM-BY-ROOM SEARCH FOR IT. THE MONEY WAS DEPOSITED IN THE BANK OF TAIWAN. INTERNEES WERE PERMITTED TO WITHDRAW 50 PESOS A MONTH FOR ADULTS AND 25 FOR CHILDREN. BUT THEIR PURCHASES WERE LIMITED TO THE CAMP CANTEEN WHICH FINALLY DISAPPEARED.

PRICES OUTSIDE SKYROCKETED AND THE JAPANESE BROUGHT SOME FOOD FOR RESALE WITHIN THE CAMP. ONE MAN PAID $300, PAYABLE AFTER THE WAR IN U.S. CURRENCY, FOR TWO POUNDS OF RICE. SUGAR COST $75 FOR TWO POUNDS. CHEAP CASAVA FLOUR WAS WORTH $80 FOR TWO POUNDS. A SMALL BOX OF CHEAP MATCHES SOLD FOR $5 OR MORE.

WW625APW

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ (130)

SANTO TOMAS, MANILA, FEB. 6-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DELIBERATELY PURSUED A PROGRAM OF MALNUTRITION IN THIS INTERMENT CAMP, DR. TOLD STEVENSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE CAMP MEDICAL STAFF, CHARGED TODAY.

IT WAS METHODICALLY PLANNED FROM INVEPTION OF THIS ONE TIME UNIVERSITY AS A PRISON.

"THEY WOULD BRING IN TRUCKLOADS OF FOOD FOR THEIR TROOPS," THE TALL, QUIET FORMER PRESBYTERIAN MISSION DOCTOR SAID, "IN FULL VIEW OF THE HUNGRY INTERNEES, DISPLAYING TO OUR HUNGRY EYES BANANAS, MEAT, MILK, EGGS--EVERYTHING WE NEEDED AND COULDN'T HAVE.

"CHILDREN WOULD HANG AROUND WHILE THE JAPANESE UNLOADED, HOPING TO PICK UP SCRAPS, UNTIL THE CAMP COMMANDANT FORBADE ANYONE TO APPROACH THE FOOD TRUCKS.

"THEY COULD HAVE GOTTEN FOOD FOR US-THERE IS NO DOUBT IN MY MIND OF THAT. THEY WOULDN'T EVEN LET US USE OUR UNLIMITED CREDIT WITH THE OUTSIDE FILIPINOS WHO WERE WILLING ENOUGH TO BRING FOOD TO US."

DR. STEVENSON, WHOSE WIFE LIVED AT (156 SIXTH AVE.,) NEW YORK, SAID MALE INMATES 19 YEARS OR OVER LOST 51 POUNDS ON AN AVERAGE, ABOUT HALF OF IT SINCE LAST SEPTEMBER. WOMEN INTERNEES LOST AN AVERAGE OF 32 POUNDS. HE SAID THEIR FOOD RATIONS PROVIDED ABOUT HALF THEIR CALORIE NEEDS AND WAS BEING CUT STILL MORE.

MEDICINE WAS SHOT UNTIL AN AMERICAN RED CROSS SHIPMENT ARRIVED

IN DECEMBER OF 1943. WHEN DR. STEVENSON CONFRONTED THE JAPANESE WITH FACTS ON THE FOOD DEFICIENCY THE COMMANDANT RETORTED "YOU ARE BETTER PROVIDED FOR THAN THE FILIPINOS. YOU HAVE NOTHING TO KICK ABOUT."

WW753APW

MKBY DEAN SCHEDULER (330)

SANTO TOMAS, MANILA, P.I., FEB 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 250 AMERICAN INTERNEES WHO WERE HELD AS HOSTAGES BY 67 JAPANESE IN ONE OF THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP BUILDINGS WERE FREED TODAY WHEN THE JAPANESE WERE GIVEN SAFE CONDUCT TO NEUTRAL GROUND.

THE AMERICANS HAD BEEN HELD FOR 34 HOURS AS HOSTAGES.

WHEN AMERICAN CAVALRYMEN DRAMATICALLY SEIZED THE CAMP LATE SATURDAY NIGHT, JAPANESE OFFICIALS AND GUARDS WHO LIVED IN THE MAIN BUILDING RUSHED OVER TO THE EDUCATION BUILDING IN AN ATTEMPT TO NEGOTIATE TERMS FOR THEIR RELEASE RATHERN THAN SURRENDER. INCLUDED IN THE GROUP WAS THE CAMP COMMANDANT AND FOUR JUNIOR OFFICERS.

THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT AND DAY AMERICAN TROOPS MAINTAINED A CAREFUL GUARD AT THE EDUCATION BUILDING IN AN EFFORT TO PREVENT THE JAPANESE FROM ESCAPING AND TO SHOOT AT SNIPERS.

THE JAPANESE ASKED TO BE ALLOWED TO LEAVE WITH THEIR SIDEARMS AND PACKS AND BE GIVEN A FIGHTING CHANCE. OTHERWISE THEY THREATENED TO HOLD THE AMERICANS AND FIGHT UNTIL THEIR AMMUNITION WAS EXHAUSTED.

LT. COL. CHARLES BRADY OF ORANGE, N.J., LED TROOPS WHO FORMED TWO LINES OF GUARDS AROUND THE JAPANESE AND THEN TOOK THEM FROM THE CAMP TO AN AGREED POSITION ON THE ROAD OUT OF MANILA WHERE THEY WERE RELEASED.

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TWO WOUNDED JAPANESE WERE PUSHED IN SMALL THREE-WHEELED CARTS IN THE MIDST OF THE LINE OF MARCH. ANOTHER SMALL CART CARRIED OFFICERS BAGS AND PERSONAL EFFECTS.

ALTHOUGH CONFINED BY ENEMY GUARDS AND IN LINE OF FIRE FROM OUR GUNS TRYING TO KNOCK OUT THE JAPANESE SNIPERS HIDING IN BUILDINGS, NO AMERICAN HOSTAGES WERE WOUNDED.

WHEN THE COLUMN OF JAPANESE, GUARDED BY 100 AMERICAN SOLDIERS, WAS ABOUT A MILE AND A HALF FROM SANTO TOMAS, BRADY TURNED TO LT. COL HAYASHI AND SAID, "THIS IS AS FAR AS WE GO--HERE ARE OUR FRONT LINES.

HAYASHI, GARBED IN HIS FULL UNIFORM WEARING SIDEARMS SABER AND FIELD GLASSES, WENT FORWARD A SHORT DISTANCE WITH A JUNIOR OFFICER, TO CONTACT HIS OWN LINES. IN A FEW MINUTES THE COCKY, DAPPER LITTLE JAPANESE COLONEL RETURNED.

THEN BOTH THE JAPANESE AND AMERICAN TROOPS LINED UP AND MARCHED OFF IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS.

WW749APW

BY RUSSELL BRINES (280)

BILIBID PRISON, MANILA, FEB. 6-(AP)-AMERICAN AND BRITISH CIVILIAN INTERNEES, BROUGHT HERE RECENTLY FROM BAGUIO BY THE JAPANESE, REALIZED THEIR FULL LIBERATION TODAY WHEN THEY WERE EVACUATED TO ESCAPE ENEMY MORTAR FIRE FALLING WITHIN THEIR CAMP.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAD BEEN CONFINED IN OR NEAR CAMP HOLMES AT BAGUIO SINCE DECEMBER OF 1941 UNDER CONDITIONS VARYING GREATLY FROM THOSE AT OTHER PLACES OF CIVILIAN INTERNMENT.

THE REMAINING 465 INTERNEES BROUGHT HERE FROM BAGUIO WERE REMOVED WITH 810 OTHER PRISONERS FROM THE ADJACENT PRISON COMPOUND TO SAFETY AT THE EDGE OF MANILA.

CARL V. ERCHBACH, DEARBORN, MICH., UNITED EVANGELICAL MISSION DIRECTOR, HEADED THE BAGUIO CIVILIANS, TWO THIRDS OF THEM WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND 88 PERCENT OF THEM AMERICANS CAPTURED WHEN THE JAPANESE OVERRAN BAGUIO ON THE ROAD TO MANILA.

THEY FIRST WERE INTERNED AT CAMP HOLMES, FORMER U.S. ARMY REST CAMP, AND THEN WERE TAKEN NORTHWARD INTO THE TRINIDAD VALLEY, BEFORE BEING BROUGHT TO MANILA.

THE JAPANESE IMPOSED SEVERE RESTRICTIONS ON THE INTERNEES, CUTTING THEM OFF FROM CONTACT WITH OUTSIDE TOWNSPEOPLE AND SEVERELY SEGREGATING MEN FROM WOMEN. A BARBED WIRE FENCE SEPARATED THE CAMPS. HUSBANDS AND WIVES WERE ALLOWED TO TALK TOGETHER ONLY TEN MINUTES DAILY AND WERE UNDER CONSTANT JAPANESE SURVEILANCE.

THE INTERNEES GREW THEIR OWN VEGETABLES IN THE TRINIDAD VALLEY'S RICH SOIL UNTIL THEY WERE TRANSFERRED TO MANILA. THEN THEIR DIET WAS CUT TO JAPANESE-ISSUED FOOD AND ABOUT 50 PER CENT OF THE CAMP SICKENED WITH 20 PATIENTS BEING CARED FOR IN THE CAMP HOSPITAL, DR. MARSHALL C.WELLS OF PASADENA, CALIF., SAID.

FAMILIES WERE PREMITTED TO LIVE TOGETHER LAST MAY FOR THE FIRST TIME, BEGINNING WHEN THEY WERE QUARTERED HERE IN THE FORMER CELL BLOCK IN WHICH FAMILIES ATTEMPTED MAKESHIFT HOUSEKEEPING SEPARATED FROM EACH OTHER BY PARTITIONS MADE OF SHEETS.

INTERNEES (160)

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SANTO THOMAS CAMP,MANILA,FEB.6-(AP)-FRANK NEILD LOST 70 POUNDS IN THE SANTO TOMAS CAMP BUT THE HAPPY MAN FROM MASSACHUSETTS NEVER LOST HIS SANGFROID.

NEILD, MEMBER OF THE WANSUTTA CLUB, NEW BEDFORD,MASS., AND THE NEW YORK LAMBS CLUB, APPEARED OFTEN ON CAMP ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMS. HE ARRIVED IN MANILA SHORTLY BEFORE THE WAR AND MANAGED THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH GOVERMMENT TEXTILE MILL.

BOTH NEILD AND FRED BERRY, PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINE MANAGING COMPANY, WERE AMONG INTERNEES WHO ANNOUNCED PLANS TO REMAIN HERE, HOPING TO RESUME THEIR OCCUPATIONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

LUCIEN ROCKE OF BEDFORD,N.Y., CHIEF STANARD OIL MAN IN THE CAMP, ACTED AS BUILDING MONITOR.

AUBREY P.AMES OF BANDEN, (NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE) MAINE, STANDARD OIL SALES MANAGER, WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE, WHICH MADE HIM A SORT OF JUDGE ADVOCATE.

DONALD A.VONGROPENHAISE OF SOUTH PASADENA,CALIF., A NETHERLANDER, WAS ACTIVE IN THE CAMP GOVERNMENT. HE SAID ALL OF THE APPROXIMATELY 50 DUTCH NATIONALS WERE IN FAIRLY GOOD CONDITION AND THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO DEATHS.

JW102PCW NM

SENTO TOMAS,MANILA,P.I.,FEB.6-(AP)-THAT HALLMARK OF AMERICA--GOOD PLUMBING--DISTINGUISHED THIS WAR PRISON DURING THE THREE MISERABLE YEARS ABOUT 3700 INTERNEES LIVED IN IT.

THE INMATES WERE ABLE TO GET MATERIALS EARLY. FROM THEN ON IT WAS A CONSTANT STRUGGLE AS EQUIPMENT DETERIORATED AND NEW MATERIAL WAS DENIED THEM. BUT THE AMERICANS KEPT THEIR CHERISHED PLUMBING SYSTEM WORKING. TOILETS WORKED, SHOWERS WERE AVAILABLE AND THERE WAS HOT WATER.

THIS, COUPLED WITH A CAREFULLY ORGANIZED GARBAGE DISPOSAL, HELPED IN THE FIGHT AGAINST EPIDEMICS.

MOST INTERNEES LIVED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE IN NIPA THATCHED SHANTIES BUILT ON SANTO TOMAS CAMPUS. THEY WERE OCCASIONALLY FLOODED OUT BUT ALWAYS PATIENTLY REBUILT.

WHEN TOBACCO PRACTICALLY DISAPPEARED SOME INTERNEES FOUND HIBISCUS LEAVES NOT TOO BAD A SUBSTITUTE. THESE LEAVES BOILED MAKE A KIND OF SOUP TO AUGMENT THEIR SCANTY RATIONS.

AMERICAN INGENUITY ALSO WAS REFECTED IN THE FACT THAT TYPEWRITERS IN THE BUILDINGS WERE IN GOOD OPERATING CONDITION.

THE INTERNEES SPENT MOST OF THE SECOND DAY AFTER LIBERATION READING RED CROSS MAIL AND EXCHANGING NEWS FROM HOME.

JW1129ACW NM

30.24 - 22767

BY BOB GEIGER

(WX) SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN EXPLORER AND TWO NEWSPAPERMEN FOUND A JAPANESE MIDGET SUBMARINE TODAY THAT STRUCK A REEF AND EXPLODED AS IT WAS ATTEMPTING TO REACH A HARBOR WHERE A HUGE U.S.FLEET WAS ANCHORED.

THE ATTEMPTED ATTACK OCCURRED AT DAWN OF A CLEAR DAY. THE SUBMARINE APPARENTLY WAS ATTEMPTING TO SNEAK ALONGSIDE THE CORAL REEF FOR PROTECTITN WHEN IT STRUCK A PROJECTING CORAL SPIRE.

"THE PILOT WAS TRYING TO FIND A HOLE IN THE HARBOR DEFENSES THROUGH WHICH TO SLIP A TORPEDO RIGHT STEER," SAID LT.COMDR.IRVING JOHNSON, FAMED EXPLORER, WHO WITH THE TWO NEWSPAPERMEN LOCATED THE WRECKAGE.

"UNDOUBTEDLY WHEN HE STRUCK THE REEF, ACCIDENTALLY, HE SET OFF TWO TORPEDOES AND THE DETONATING CHARGE, BY WHICH SUBMARINES CAN BE DESTROYED TO PREVENT THEM FROM FALLING INTO AMERICAN HANDS."

THE EXPLOSITN BROKE THE SUBMARINE IN TWO PARTS BUT THE FORE PART WAS BLOWN TO BITS AND WAS SCATTERED OVER A WIDE AREA OF THE OCEAN FLOOR.

COMMANDER JOHNSON, LT.RUSSELL ANDERSON, A NAVY PUBLIC RELATITNS OFFICER WHO FORMERLY WAS A WRITER FOR AMERICAN WEEKLY, AND I FOUND THE AFT SECTITN IN ONE PIECE.

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USING DIVING GLASSES, WE FOUND A LONG PIECE OF HOSE FROM THE BODY OF THE SUBMARINE PILOT, ABOUT 100 FEET FROM THE WRECKAGE. IT WAS THE ONLY PIECE OF HIM THAT WE COULD LOCATE.

THE AFT PORTITN OF THE SUBMARINE CONSISTED OF A CYLINDER ABOUT THREE FEET IN DIAMETER WHICH UNDOUBTEDLY CONTAINED THE ENGINE. THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH OF THE WRECK WERE TINY SCREENED INTAKES THAT PROBABLY LED TO SMALL BALANCING TANKS BY WHICH THE SUBMARINE REGULATED ITS DEPTH. IT ALSO WAS COVERED BY A NIGHTMARISH MAZE OF COPPER TUBES, RUNNING ALONG THE OUTSIDE OF THE CRAFT, CARRYING OIL AND WATER.

IT UNDOUBTEDLY WAS DESIGNED ONLY FOR SHORT, SUICIDAL RUNS FROM THE "MOTHER" SHIP.

UNLIKE THE MIDGET SUBS THAT STRUCK AT PEARL HARBOR AND CARRIED TWO MEN CREWS, THIS ONE APPEARED LARGE ENOUGH FOR ONLY ONE MAN.

WE SIGHTED THE WRECK AFTER STARTING OUT IN A TUG FOR A SHORT OCEAN RUN TO COVER THIS "NEWS BEAT" AMONG MID-PACIFIC ISLANDS.

LT755PEW

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS,NASUGBU,LUZON,FEB.6-(AP)-THREE VETERAN PARATROOPERS WERE WITH THE 511TH INFANTRY DURING LAST SATURDAY'S JUMP WHICH WAS PART OF THE EIGHTH ARMY'S LUZON INVASION AT BATANGAS.

COL.ORIN D.HAUGEN, HENDERSONVILLE,N.C., JUMPED FOR THE SECOND TIME IN COMBAT. CAPT.HOBARD E.WADE, DALTON,GA., WHO WAS ACTING FIRST SERGEANT OF THE ORIGINAL PARACHUTE TEST PLATOON, AND 1ST LT.LEMUEL TITTS, COLUMBUS,GA., WHO WAS A SERGEANT IN THE TEST PLATOON, ALSO JUMPED.

JW1016ACW NM

~~BY NAVY PLANES.~~ Add An Aleutian Base - Hurles xxx navy planes,

AMONG THOSE PARTICIPATING IN THE MISSIONS WERE:

ENS.JAMES O.GOLDEN, NAVIGATOR, (ROUTE 5) BESSEMER, ALA., AND AIR CREWMEN ALBERT J.MOREIKA, PLANE CAPTAIN, FACTORYVILLE, PA., AND CYRIL J.BACKER, (722 EAT ST.) FAIRBURY, NEB.

LT. (J.G.) JAMES E.PATTON, PILOT, (275 COOPER ST.) WOODBURY, N.J., AND AIR CREWMAN GEORGE R.SEIGERT, PLANE CAPTAIN, ASTABULA, O.

LT. (S.G.) GEORGE H.EARLE, PILOT, HAVERFORD,PA.;
LT. (J.G.) CHARLES L.ROUSE, CO-PILOT, MINNEAPOLIS;
ENS. FREDERICK S.FOSTER, NAVIGATOR, (35 GILEAD) ADAMS, MASS., AND AIRCREWMEN DOMINICK A.TRAPANI, GUNNER, (1960 PATTERSON PARK AVE.) BALTIMORE; LEONARD E.SHAIN, PLANE CAPTAIN (2619 KRUMBHARR ST.) TERRE HAUTE, IND., AND ROBERT HENDERSON, RADIOMAN, (602 UPLAND ROAD) WINTHROP,MASS.

LIEUT. (S.G.) ROBERT L.FEITON, PILOT, WINONA,MINN.;
LIEUT. (J.G.) ALLAN STRUGES, CO-PILOT, DUANESBURG,N.Y.;
ENS.JOHN R.LAPHAN, NAVIGATOR, (1443 SHERIDAN ST. N.W.) WASHINGTON,D.C.; AND AIRCREWMAN JOHN R.NICHOLS, GUNNER (623 N.NINTH) TERRE HAUTE,IND.

JW119PCW

MEXICO CITY,FEB.6-(AP)-HUGH L.KEENLEYSIDE, NEW CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO WHO ARRIVED LAST NIGHT, SAID TODAY HIS TRIP BY AUTOMOBILE OVER THE SCENIC MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY FROM LAREDO, TEXAS, WAS "WONDERFUL."

THE PARTY INCLUDED ALSO MRS.KEENLEYSIDE, THEIR TWO SMALL DAUGHTERS, AND CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AND MRS.HECTOR ALLARD, WHO MET THEM AT THE BORDER.

THEY MADE THE MEXICAN PORTION OF THE TRIP LEISURELY, STOPPING ONE NIGHT IN MONTERRY AND THE NEXT AT VALLES.

THE AMBASSADOR SAID HE MADE MOVIES ALONG THE WAY.

"THIS IS OUR FIRST TRIP TO MEXICO,AND I'M SURE WE SHALL LIKE IT," HE COMMENTED. "THE COUNTRY CERTAINLY IS BEAUTIFUL."

JW124PCW NM

FEB 7 1945

MEXICO CITY,FEB.6-(AP)-A MEXICAN ECONOMIC MISSION APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO WILL LEAVE LATE THIS MONTH ON A EUROPEAN TOUR, EXCELSIOR SAYS TODAY.

GILBERTO VALENZUELA, ECONOMIST AND FORMER MINISTER TO ENGLAND, WILL HEAD THE MISSION, THE NEWSPAPER ADDS. OTHER MEMBERS ARE TO BE RODRIGO GOMEZ, OF THE BANK OF MEXICO, AND ROBERTO LOPEZ, OF THE BANK OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.

THE GROUP WILL CONTACT GOVERNMENTS AND PRIVATE COMPANIES IN FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, ENGLAND, SWITZERLAND AND PERHAPS OTHER COUNTRIES, THE REPORT STATES.

W214PCW

FIRST LEAD TARS AND SPARS (DAY) (160)

VANCOUVER,B.V.,FEB.6-(CANADIAN PRESS) THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT CAPT.F.G. HART, NAVAL CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE PACIFIC COMMAND, HAD ORDERED AN INQUIRY INTO ALLEGATIONS THAT GIRL MEMBERS OF A UNITED STATES COASTGUARD SHOW WERE MOLSTERED BY CANADIAN NAVAL RATINGS DURING A PLEASURE CRUISE IN VANCOUVER HARBOR SUNDAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ALL POSSIBLE WITNESSES WILL BE GATHERED AND A COMPLETE INVESTIGATION MADE. THE SHOW, "TARS AND SPARS" APPEARED HERE LAST WEEK.

"SO FAR WE HAVE ONLY ALLEGATIONS," THE NAVAL STATEMENT SAID. "WE KNOW ONLY THAT THE CRUISE WAS CUT SHORT."

LIEUT.ELMER COOK, OFFICER COMMANDING THE COAST GUARD COMPANY, SAID BEFORE LEAVING WITH THE CAST TODAY FOR SEATTLE THAT THE "INCIDENT IS CLOSED AS FAR AS I AM CONCERNED."

"COMMANDER J.M. SMITH (NAVAL OFFICER IN CHARGE), HAS APOLOGIZED AND I HAVE ACCEPTED HIS APOLOGY," HE ADDED.

THE VANCOUVER NEWS-HERALD IN A NEWSPAGE STORY TODAY SAID:

"COMPLAINING THAT X X 4TH PGH PVS (A208- DAY)

GH345PCW

QUEBEC, FEB. 6-(AP)-PREMIER MAURICE DUPLESSIS WILL LEAD HIS RECENTLY ELECTED UNION NATIONALE GOVERNMENT INTO THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE TOMORROW WITH ONE OF THE SMALLEST MAJORITIES EVER GIVEN A GOVERNMENT OF THIS PROVINCE.

THE UNION NATIONALE, WITH 48 MEMBERS ELECTED IN THE GENERAL

ELECTIONS LAST AUGUST, WILL FACE AN OPPOSITION OF 43--37 LIBERALS, FOUR BLOC POPULAIRE, ONE COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION AND ONE NATIONALIST.

EXPECTED LEGISLATION MAY INCLUDE A PROVINCIAL YOUTH MINISTRY, AND ABOLITION OF THE PROVINCIAL SALES TAX.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS ARE INCLUDED UNDER A SPECIAL 10 PER CENT TAX, BUT NO MENTION HAS BEEN MADE THAT THIS TAX WILL BE ABOLISHED.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE IS THE SECOND TO BE ELECTED IN THIS WAR.

GH925AEW

UNDATED JAP DAMAGE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MUNITIONS MINISTER SHIGERU YOSHIDA TODAY ADMITTED DAMAGE TO JAPANESE AIRCRAFT FACTORIES BY AMERICAN B-29S, SAID A DOMEI AGENCY BROADCAST.

"THERE WERE SOME DAMAGES UP TO NOW," HE TOLD A COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS, "BUT DUE TO EFFORTS OF THE OFFICIALS AND THE PEOPLE WE WERE ABLE TO KEEP UP PRODUCTION."

THE COMMITTEE DISCUSSED A PLAN TO MOVE SOME FACTORIES UNDERGROUND AND OTHERS TO REMOTE MOUNTAIN REGIONS. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

WW713APW

1ST LEAD UNDATED BORNEO

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

"MORE THAN 20" AMERICAN LIGHTNING FIGHTERS AND MITCHELL BOMBERS TWICE RAIDED THE BALIKPAPAN OIL REFINERIES ON BORNEO YESTERDAY (CORRECT) AFTERNOON, THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY. THE UNCONFIRMED BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID DAMAGE TO THE OFT-BOMBED JAPANESE OIL CENTER WAS NEGLIGIBLE.

(NO PICKUP)

JP336APW

FEB 7 1945

UNDATED KOBE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SINGLE B-29S DROPPED A "SMALL AMOUNT" OF BOMBS AND INCENDIARIES IN THE KOBE AREA ON HONSHU ISLAND TODAY SAID A TOKYO DOMESTIC RADIO REPORT HEARD BY FCC.

FOLLOWING THESE SORTIES, THE BROADCAST ADDED, TWO OTHER B-29S PENETRATED THE KOBE VICINITY WITHOUT DROPPING ANY BOMBS. THEY APPARENTLY WERE CHECKING ON DAMAGE FROM SUNDAY'S MAJOR SUPERFORTRESS RAID ON THE KOBE-OSAKA DISTRICT.

JW1258PCW

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN--BY OFFICIAL SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENT).

2--WESTERN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM LINNICH-JULICH-DUREN AREA).

3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

JP622AEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCATIED PRESS

FEB.6, 1941--SECRETARY OF NAVY FRANK KNOX ANNOUNCES ARRIVAL OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER ILLUSTRIOUS AT ALEXANDRIA AFTER SURVIVING AXIS AIR ATTACKS THAT KILLED 80 OF HER CREW.

JP623AEW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: U.S. TROOPS SMASHED COMPLETELY THROUGH A PART OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE AMID GROWING SIGNS NEW OFFENSIVE WAS IMMINENT; FRENCH AND AMERICANS IN ALSACE HAMMERED GERMANS FLEEING RHINE BRIDGEHEAD.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: SOVIET FORCES MASSED ALONG GREAT STRETCM OF ODER RIVERJN POISED FOR THE KILL, CAPTURING NUMEROUS RIVER TOWNS. GERMANS REPORTED BRIDGEHEADS WON ON WEST BANK, CALLED BERLIN "FRONT LINE CITY."

FEB 7 1945

THE ITALIAN FRONT: FIFTH ARMY TROOPS CAPTURED THREE TOWNS IN ADVANCE UP SERCHIO RIVER ON FRONT OF ALMOST SIX MILES, WIPING OUT NAZI DECEMBER GAINS.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: MACARTHUR TROOPS LIBERATED MORE THAN 5,000 PERSONS IN MANILA FROM THREE YEARS' INTERNMENT; AIRBORNE DIVISION DROVE INTO CITY FROM SOUTH IN 35-MILE OVERNIGHT DASH, AS CAVALRY AND INFANTRY UNITS SMASHED ACROSS PASIG RIVER, BARRIER TO HEART OF CITY. BATAAN ROADS SEALED OFF AT THE NORTH.

DN61AAEW

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT (250)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (TUES) NIGHT:

NORTHERN SECTOR. GERMANS REPORTED HEAVY GUNFIRE FROM BRITISH AND U.S. NINTH ARMY FRONTS.

CENTRAL SECTOR: U.S.FIRST ARMY APPROACHED COMPLETE PENETRATION OF SIEGFRIED LINE'S PERMANENT FORTIFICATIONS WHILE THIRD ARMY ADVANCED UP TO MILE AND HALF ON EIGHT-MILE FRONT.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICAN AND FRENCH FIRST ARMY TROOPS CUT OFF WESTERN END OF VOSGES POCKET, CAPTURING NUMBER OF TOWNS, PLACING NEIFBREISACH UNDER SIEGE.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, BRITISH SECOND: NO CHANGE IN POSITION, BUT GERMANS REPORTED INCREASED ARTILLERY FIRE.

U.S.NINTH ARMY: GERMANS REPORTED OFFENSIVE WAS NEAR AS ARTILLERY FIRE INCREASED IN LINNICH-DUREN REGION.

U.S.FIRST ARMY: REPORTED KNOCKING LAST GERMANS FROM WEST BANK OF ROER RIVER.

U.S..THIRD ARMY: CAPTURED STRING OF TOWNS IN SIEGFRIED LINE ZONE AND

30.24—22769

DROVE WITHIN THREE MILES NORTHWEST OF PRUM.
U.S.SEVENTH, FRENCH FIRST ARMIES: VOSGES POCKET FURTHER TIGHTENED, STUBBORNLY HELD TOWN OF NEUFBREISACH PLACED UNDER CLOSE SIEGE.
--DASH--
U.S.DIVISIONS:
SECOND INFANTRY: ENGAGED IN HEAVY FIGHTING SOUTHWEST OF SCHLEIDEN, ANCHOR POINT IN SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES.
THIRD INFANTRY: CAPTURED 1,000 PRISONERS MONDAY IN ALSACE.
NINTH INFANTRY: CAPTURED VILLAGE OF SCHEUREN, HALF MILE NORTHWEST OF SCHLEIDEN.
78TH INFANTRY: FOUGHT TO CLEAR WEST BANK OF ROER RIVER, ADVANCED TO WITHIN MILE OF SCHMIDT.
90TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED HABSCHEID, SIX AND HALF MILES SOUTHWEST OF PRUM, AND SEVERAL OTHER VILLAGES.
DY841PEW

FEB 7 1945

NEW YORK, FEB.6-(AP)-CAPT. EDWARD V.RICKENBACKER SAID TONIGHT HE BELIEVED RUSSIA WOULD JOIN THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN "WHEN THE TIME IS RIPE."

SPEAKING AT THE 50TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW YORK CREDIT MEN'S ASSOCIATION HE DECLARED, HOWEVER, THAT IT WOULD BE "INSANE" TO ASK RUSSIA TO FIGHT JAPAN AT THE PRESENT TIME BECAUSE OF HER CAMPAIGN AGAINST GERMANY AND THE THIN SUPPLY LINE TO THE FAR EAST.

THERE IS ONLY A 5,000-MILE SINGLE TRACK RAILWAY, HE SAID, LINKING RUSSIA TO HER OUTPOSTS IN THE PACIFIC.

DECLARING THAT RUSSIA WAS THA ONLY NATION THAT HAD GONE ALL-OUT IN ITS WAR EFFORT, HE SAID: "THANK GOD, THE RUSSIANS ARE ON OUR SIDE."

RICKENBACKER SAID HE DID NOT LIKE COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY BUT ADDED: "LET THE RUSSIANS HAVE THEIR IDEOLOGY AND LET THEM LET US HAVE OURS."

"IF RUSSIA KEEPS GOING TO THE RIGHT, SHE WILL WIND UP AS THE GREATEST DEMOCRACY IN THE WORLD," RICKENBACKER ADDED. ON THE OTHER HAND, HE SAID, "IF THE UNITED STATES KEEPS GOING TO THE LEFT WE WILL WIND UP WHERE THE RUSSIANS WERE TWENTY YEARS AGO."
WM1143PEW

A126KA
180 WEST OUT
PRECEDE VANCOUVER DAY

SEATTLE,FEB.6-(AP)-A GIRL MEMBER OF THE "TARS AND SPARS" COMPANY, THE TRAVELING U.S.COAST GUARD STAGE SHOW, ADMITTED HERE TODAY THERE WAS DRINKING AMONG THE ENLISTED MEN ABOARD THE CANADIAN NAVY TUG ON WHICH THE COMPANY TOOK AN ABBREVIATED PLEASURE CRUISE SUNDAY.

THE YOUNG WOMAN, HOWEVER, DENIED KNOWING OF INSTANCES OF GIRLS BEING MOLESTED BY THE MEN OR THE PROTESTS WHICH CUT SHORT THE SCHEDULED THREE-HOUR CRUISE.

THE COMPANY, ARRIVING HERE TO BOARD BUSES FOR FORT LEWIS, GENERALLY REFUSED TO DISCUSS THE MATTER.

"WHAT CRUISE," COUNTERED ONE OF THE SPARS, WHILE ANOTHER ADDED, "WE CAN'T SAY ANYTHING."

A THIRD, HOWEVER, ASSERTED, "THE MEN WERE DRINKING. THE GIRLS WEREN'T."

SHE ADDED THAT VICTOR MATURE, FORMER MOTION PICTURE ACTOR AND STAR OF THE COMPANY, WAS NOT ON THE CRUISE.

"IT IS A CLOSED MATTER," ASSERTED LT.E.P.COOK, "TARS AND SPARS" COMMANDER. OFFICIAL COMMENT, HE SAID, MUST COME FROM CAPT.ELLIS R.HILL, COAST GUARD PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, IN WASHINGTON,D.C.
DV1130PCWNM

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 6-(AP)-URBANO A.ZAFRA, ECONOMIC ADVISER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES, APPEARED BEFORE THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION TODAY TO SUPPORT AN ASSOCIATED ELECTRIC COMPANY PETITION WHICH WOULD ENABLE IT TO ASSIST IN THE REHABILITATION OF ITS PHILIPPINE SUBSIDIARIES, MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY AND ESCUDERO ELECTRIC SERVICE COMPANY.

ZAFRA SAID HIS GOVERNMENT IS "PRIMARILY INTERESTED IN THE REHABILITATION OF INDUSTRIES AND PROPERTIES IN THE PHILIPPINES" AND THAT "THIS SERVICE SHOULD RECEIVE FIRST ATTENTION IN THE WAY OF REHABILITATION."

ASSOCIATED IS ASKING THE SEC TO SET ASIDE AN ORDER DIRECTING THE DIVESTMENT OF THE MANILA PROPERTIES -- WHICH FURNISH, LIGHT, POWER AND TRACTION SERVICE -- IN ORDER TO SUPPLY FUNDS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL FOR RESTORATION OF SERVICE IN THE MANILA AREA AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

A.F.TEGEN, MONTCLAIR, N.J., PRESIDENT OF ASSOCIATED AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MANILA COMPANY, SAID THE COST WOULD RANGE FROM $2,500,000 TO $22,000,000, DEPENDING ON THE DEGREE OF DAMAGE TO THE PROPERTY. THE HIGHER FIGURE IS BASED UPON A STATE OF COMPLETE DESTRUCTION, HE SAID.

ASKED ABOUT COMMERCIAL CONSUMERS OF MANILA ELECTRIC, TEGEN SAID THE NATIONAL CITY BANK IS READY TO SEND ITS REPRESENTATIVES TO MANILA AS ARE THE GOLD MINING INTERESTS.

"THE GENUINE SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO GET IN THERE AND REESTABLISH THE ECONOMY IS IN APPRECIATION OF THEIR TREATMENT OF THE FILIPINOS," TEGEN SAID.

IN DESCRIBING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE MANILA PROPERTIES, TEGEN SAID ALL EMPLOYES HAD BEEN MADE PRISONERS OF WAR AND ONLY ONE -- EWALD SELPH, COUNSEL FOR MANILA ELECTRIC -- HAS BEEN REPATRIATED.

"WE ARE AT THE POINT WHERE AS DIRECTORS OF A GOING CONCERN WE ARE GOING TO BE CALLED ON TO MAKE DECISIONS AS TO SUPPLYING TECHNICAL SKILLS AND MONEY," TEGEN SAID. "IT IS OUR VIEW THAT IT WILL BE NEXT TO IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE THESE DECISIONS SOUNDLY AS LONG AS A DIVESTMENT ORDER IS OUTSTANDING."

TEGEN SAID HIS COMPANY IS "IN AN EXCELLENT FINANCIAL CONDITION" AND "CONSIDERS IT AN OBLIGATION X X XTO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN HELPING THE LOCAL MANAGEMENT TO REHABILITATE ITS PROPERTIES."

THE FINANCING COULD BE DOWN PREFERABLY BY MAKING ADVANCES ON 10-YEAR NOTES, TEGEN SAID.

"WE'RE NOT SURE WHAT THE PHILIPPINE ECONOMY WILL BE LIKE, BUT WE'RE PREPARED TO WORK IT OUT IN THE PHILIPPINE PICTURE AS IT UNFOLDS."
EE1231PEW NM

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(THE FOLLOWING INTERVIEW WITH PRIVATE HENRY P. WEBER WAS GIVEN UNEXPECTEDLY WHEN ERNEST K. BENNETT, AP PHOTOGRAPHER, OBTAINED PERMISSION TO TAKE PICTURES OF THE MAN WHOSE SENTENCE TO DIE HAS CAUSED CONCERN IN CONGRESS. BENNETT TELLS HOW WEBER INSISTED ON FIRST MAKING A STATEMENT ABOUT HIS CASE.)

(APPROVED BY ARMY)
BY ERNEST K. BENNETT
ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER, SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU.
CAMP ROBETS, CALIF., FEB. 6---I HAVE INTERVIEWED PRIVATE

HENRY P. WEBER, 27-YEAR-OLD FORMER VANCOUVER, WASH., SHIPYARD FOREMAN, WHO IS UNDER A COURT MARTIAL SENTENCE OF DEATH FOR REFUSING TO DRILL AT THIS ARMY CAMP.

I WENT TO THE CAMP FOR THE EXPRESS PURPOSE OF OBTAINING PICTURES OF THIS CONDEMNED SOLDIER, BUT AT THE LAST MOMENT HE REFUSED TO PERMIT HIS PICTURE TO BE TAKEN UNLESS HE WAS GRANTED THE PRIVILEGE OF MAKING A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS. THIS PRIVILEGE WAS GRANTED BY THE CAMP AUTHORITIES.

THE FIRST STATEMENT WEBER MADE SURPRISED ME.

HE SAID: "I HAVE A REVOLUTIONARY MIND. WARS ARE CAUSED BY THE SOCIETY IN WHICH WE NOW LIVE, AND WHICH CANNOT PREVENT A THIRD WORLD WAR."

I ASKED WEBER ON TWO OCCASIONS IF HE DIDN'T FEEL THAT HE HAD CHOSEN THE WRONG WAY TO EXPRESS HIMSELF AND HIS IDEAS AND TO PUT HIS FEELINGS IN AN UNDERSTANDABLE WAY.

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TO THIS HE HAD NO ANSWER.

HE DID CONTINUE, HOWEVER, AND SAID: "I AM INTERESTED IN A WORLD IN WHICH ALL MEN CAN LIVE PEACEABLY. TO BE A GOOD SOLDIER YOU HAVE TO LEARN TO HATE AND TO KILL. I AM WILLING TO DO ANYTHING I CAN TO GET THE WAR OVER, AS LONG AS I DO NOT HAVE TO KILL OTHER PEOPLE."

RIGHT AFTER THAT STATEMENT, I ASKED WEBER IF THAT DID NOT MAKE HIM A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

"I SUPPOSE SO," HE REPLIED.

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"ONE OF THE REASONS HE GAVE FOR REFUSING TO OBEY ORDERS AND DRILL WAS : "WITH MY REVOLUTIONARY MIND, TALKING WITH OTHER MEN IN THE ARMY WOULD ONLY DISRUPT THE ORGANIZATION AS THEY WOULD BE INCLINED TO MY IDEAS."

WEBER WAS ASKED IF HE DID REFUSE TO DRILL IN ORDER TO GET OUT OF THE ARMY.

HE REPLIED: "NO. I ASKED FOR A TRANSFER TO NON-COMBATANT DUTY THREE OR FOUR DAYS BEFORE THE INCIDENT FOR WHICH I WAS COURT MARTIALLED OCCURRED, BUT THAT WAS NOT GRANTED.

HE CONTINUED: "THE MEN AT THE CAMP KNOW OF MY FEELINGS IN THE MATTER BECAUSE I WAS COURT MARTIALLED FOR A SIMILAR OFFENSE SOME TIME PREVIOUSLY AND WAS SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS AT HARD LABOR."

HE FURTHER ADDED: "I WAS A FOREMAN IN A SHIPYARD IN PEACETIME (VANCOUVER, WASH.,) AND AM USED TO ASSOCIATING AND WORKING WITH MEN. I AM A MEMBER OF THE SOCIALIST-LABOR PARTY WHICH AIMS AT PEACEFUL REVOLUTION. WITH A REVOLUTIONARY MIND, YOU LOSE YOUR PLACE IN THE NEW SOCIETY AND WITH NO CHANCE TO HELP IN MAKING THE NEW SOCIETY IF YOU HATE AND KILL."

WITH THE INTERVIEW ENDED, WE SHOOK HANDS, AND WEBER TURNED AWAY, WITH NO SHOW OF EMOTION OR APPEARANCE OF CONCERN.

QS131AEW

FEB 7 1945

PARRAN WOULD DRAFT NURSES

Some for Military, Others for Civilian Service.

FEB 7 1945

Washington, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—The enactment of Selective Service legislation to provide nurses for military and civilian needs was advocated today by Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon-general of the Public Health Service.

Testifying before the House Military Committee on a nurse-draft bill, Dr. Parran said that nurses "who are not selected for military duty should be required at least to utilize their skills in the tasks which will contribute best to safeguarding the nation's health."

The Selective Service principle he advocated would apply to all graduate nurses not over 45 years of age.

"The major civilian health problems are still ahead of us," he said. "We shall see the cumulative effects of fatigue, long hours of work, worry, anxiety, and grief. In other words, there is bound to be a lower level of civilian health and greater susceptibility to disease. We have been fortunate up to now in not having had any serious epidemics. It is well within the realm of poscsibility that we may have a repetition of the 1918 influenza pandemic before this war is over."

Sees Much Luxury Nursing.

Dr. Parran said he believed it would be "unfair to the nurses selected for military service to allow their classmates to stay at home in non-essential positions."

"We still have too much luxury nursing service," he added. "I know of rich families who insist upon and secure a nurse on each of three shifts a day to care for illness which is not serious, while, in the same hospital, ward patients are suffering for the lack of nursing care.

"Some families are utilizing the skill of a graduate nurse for the constant care of their children. Private duty nursing often is more profitable than more essential nursing positions."

In recommending the selective service principle for nursing, Dr. Parran said he assumed that commissions would be given to nurses selected for service.

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30.24—22 771

Big 3 Agree on Final Steps to Crush Nazis; Reds Cross Middle Oder, Berlin Battle Is On; U.S. 3d Army Strikes Along a 22-Mile Front

FEB 8 1945

Big Three Are Holding Conference Somewhere Near Black Sea Shore

Report That Joint Plans Are Being Made for Control of Germany and for Peace Organization.

FEB 8 1945

Washington, Feb. 7 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin, meeting in the Black Sea area, have reached "complete agreement" on joint military operations for the windup of the war against Germany.

This was announced today in Washington, London and Moscow simultaneously.

"Discussions of problems involved in establishing a secure peace have also begun," said the release issued here by the White House.

The first official disclosure made of the gathering of the Big Three listed these political questions now under consideration:

1. "Joint plans for the occupation and control of Germany."

2. "Political and economic problems of liberated Europe."

3. "Proposals for the earliest possible establishment of a permanent international organization to maintain peace."

Later Communique Promised.

The statement promised a communique at the conclusion of the conference.

There was no designation of the place of the historic gathering nor was there any indication of how long the conference would last.

But the fact that at this point a detailed declaration of subjects under discussion should be made indicated strong hopes among the conferees for a high degree of success.

Their purpose, the formal announcement said, "is to concert plans for completing the defeat of the common enemy and for building, with their allies, firm foundations for a lasting peace. Meetings are proceeding continuously."

It was stated that the three chiefs of state are accompanied by their foreign secretaries, their chiefs of staff and other advisers.

It was known ahead of time that Secretary of State Stettinius, Admiral William D. Leahy, presidential chief of staff, and Harry Hopkins were with Mr. Roosevelt. His other advisers included War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes, a member of his official family.

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White House Statement.

The text of the White House announcement on the Big Three conference follows:

The President of the United States of America, the Premier of the Soviet Union and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, accompanied by their chiefs of staff, the three foreign secretaries and other advisers, are now meeting in the Black Sea area.

Their purpose is to concert plans for completing the defeat of the common enemy and for building, with their Allies, firm foundations for a lasting peace. Meetings are proceeding continuously.

The conference began with military discussions. The present situation on all the European fronts has been reviewed and the fullest information interchanged.

There is complete agreement for joint military operations in the final phase of the war against Nazi Germany. The military staffs of the three governments are now engaged in working out jointly the detailed plans.

Discussions of problems involved in establishing a secure peace have also begun. These discussions will cover joint plans for the occupation and control of Germany, the political and economic problems of liberated Europe and proposals for the earliest possible establishment of a permanent international organization to maintain peace.

A communique will be issued at the conclusion of the conference.

Marshall May Be There.

The announcement's reference to the presence of chiefs of staff indicated that Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Navy chief, also were participating in the talks.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, is not among those present, however. He was disclosed today to have gone to a convalescent hospital to recuperate from overwork.

While that part of the Black Sea arena in which the Big Three are meeting was not described, there has been speculation here for some time that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill

would probably go to a Russian place because that would allow Premier Stalin to continue his personal direction of the great Red Army offensive on the eastern front.

Nevertheless, it must be remembered that Romania, Bulgaria, and Turkey also are on the Black Sea.

LEADERS TALKING OVER HOPES FOR A 'SECURE PEACE'

Military Plans for Sledge Hammer Blows Are Completed at Conference.

IN BLACK SEA AREA

Proposals for International Peace Force Believed Under Debate.

FEB 8 1945

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—(AP) The "Big Three," in secret, historic session in the Black Sea area, have agreed to aim coordinated, knockout punches at fast-weakening Germany, and are now discussing a "secure peace."

This was disclosed late today in an official announcement that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin are in session with their highest diplomatic and military advisers.

The tone of the pronouncement indicated that they have substantial hope for achieving real Anglo-American-Russian cooperation for the future of Europe and the world.

A three-power statement issued in Washington, Moscow and London at 4:30 p. m., EWT, gave the first official word of the meeting which practically the whole world knew was taking place. The statement showed that the military phase of the talks has ended and the critical political discussions have begun.

Three overall political subjects were listed in the official report, released by the White House here:

1. Joint plans "for the occupation and control of Germany." The Big Three have long since agreed on unconditional surrender and on plans for the initial stage of military occupation the problem now is how to keep Germany weak and unable to start a new World War for many years.

2. The "political and economic problems of liberated Europe." Every liberated country in Europe now has a shortage of some kind of essential civilian supplies and all of them are real or potential powder barrels politically. Hottest spots are in the Balkans where British and Russian influences and interests conflict.

3. Proposals for the "earliest possible establishment of a permanent international organization to maintain peace." The main problem here has been the conflict between Russia and the United States over the question of a great power veto in the world security council. The British have been seeking a compromise and are expected to get it. A major question also is that of mandated territories such as the strategic islands formerly held by Japan in the central Pacific.

Seek Lasting Peace

The purpose of the Big Three is "to concert plans for completing the defeat of the common enemy and for building, with their Allies, firm foundations for a lasting peace," the official announcement said.

It promised that at the conclusion of the conference a communique will be issued. Possibly it also will be released simultaneously in the three capitals.

The "Black sea area" in which the historic conference is occurring covers the shores of three nations —Russia, Romania, and Bulgaria. It includes the Crimea, Russia's famous and beautiful resort area. But there are many other famous places to which the Big Three might have gone, ranging from Stalingrad, which is inland on the Don river, to Constanta in Romania on the western shores of the Black sea, and Batum in the Caucasus on the eastern shores.

The list of those accompanying Mr. Roosevelt on this long journey, though not as great as his 1943 visit to Teheran, was only partially indicated in the text of the announcement. That said the President, the Premier and the Prime minister were accompanied by their chiefs of staff and their foreign secretaries and other advisers.

The other advisers are understood to include Harry Hopkins and War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes, the former senator and Supreme court justice whose presence at the meeting presumably is intended to strengthen the President's reports about it to the senate upon his return.

The chiefs of staff include Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's personal chief of staff, General George C. Marshall of the army and Admiral Ernest J. King of the navy.

The formal announcement, being only a midway report, left many questions unanswered but seemed to suggest the answers to many speculations that have been raging in London, Washington and other world capitals from the time it became known more than two weeks ago that the historic conference was imminent.

To Appease DeGaulle

It seemed entirely possible that general Charles DeGaulle might be asked to participate in discussions having to do with plans for the control of Germany. DeGaulle has assailed the failure to include France in international talks on the future of Europe.

The statement made it entirely clear that the political discussions were just getting under way at the time it was dispatched and that left open the possibility of a call to the French leader.

Another point which has been speculated upon is the need for closest kind of cooperation between the Anglo-American armies advancing into Germany in the west and the Russian armies invading from the east. The announced "complete agreement for joint military operations" was immediately interpreted to mean that machinery for the cooperation had been achieved.

This interpretation was supported by the statement that "the military staffs of the three governments are now engaged in working out jointly the detailed plan."

Notably missing from the military paragraph of this statement was any ultimatum to the Germans to surrender.

The emphasis was on continuing military pressure until Nazi Germany is completely crushed. There was no use of the phrase "unconditional surrender," but all the United Nations are pledged to that objective.

In the political field the greatest problem before the Big Three is to work out a system of boundaries and settlements of centuries-old European problems which will at once satisfy the security demands of the great powers and yet not transgress on vital rights of the small nations. Otherwise, there is little hope among diplomatic officials here for the accomplishment of what the statement called "firm foundations for a lasting peace."

One of the main concerns of Britain and Russia has been whether the United States would participate in a world organization which would help guarantee the security of all nations or whether those two rival European powers would be thrown upon their own resources for the future. A complicating fact also is the long history of distrust between Russian communism and Anglo-American capitalism.

American diplomacy from the earliest days of the war has linked the problem of a permanent peace organization to the issue of political settlements in Europe. Roosevelt entered this conference with greater evidence than any president has ever had before that this time the United States intends to join an organization. This was regarded by his advisers as greatly strengthening his insistence on Atlantic Charter principles in handling specific European issues such as the problems of Poland and the Balkans.

The long range control of Germany is generally accepted to be a separate undertaking, at least in the early postwar years. Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) has proposed that the Allied powers should end any concern among them over this problem by combining now in a treaty to keep Germany and eventually Japan under strict control.

There was no reference in the statement to the possibility of Soviet participation in the war against Japan. Yet that possibility was not barred and it is not the sort of thing which would have been reported on, even though some decision may already have been reached.

White House Announcement

Washington, Feb. 7 (AP)—The text of the White House announcement today that the Big Three are now meeting in the Black Sea area:

The President of the United States of America, the Premier of the Soviet Union and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, accompanied by their chiefs of staff, the three foreign secretaries and other advisers, are now meeting in the Black Sea area.

Their purpose is to concert plans for completing the defeat of the common enemy and for building, with their allies, firm foundations for a lasting peace. Meetings are proceeding continuously.

The conference began with military discussions. The present situation on all the European fronts has been reviewed and the fullest information interchanged.

There is complete agreement for joint military operations in the final phase of the war against Nazi Germany. The military staffs of the three governments are now engaged in working out jointly the detailed plans.

Discussions of problems involved in establishing a secure peace have also begun. These discussions will cover joint plans for the occupation and control of Germany, the political and economic problems of liberated Europe and proposals for the earliest possible establishment of a permanent international organization to maintain peace.

A communiqué will be issued at the conclusion of the conference.

News Of Big-3 Parley Read To Congressmen

Washington, Feb. 7 (AP)—Representative Woodrum (D., Va.) read the White House announcement of a big-three conference to the House of Representatives a few minutes after it became public.

Less than a score of members were on the floor at the time. They applauded briefly as Woodrum, concluding the White House statement, said:

"I am sure this information will be received by the people of America with great satisfaction. The prayers of all people will follow the debates and conclusions of this conference."

Representative Rogers (R., Mass.) told the House she hoped President Roosevelt would bring about the inclusion of France in future meetings and expand the "big three" to a "big four."

Churchill Aides Killed In Crash

London, Feb. 7 (AP)—Ten passengers, including six members of the British foreign office, were killed when a plane carrying some of Prime Minister Churchill's aides crashed while en route to the Big Three conference.

Five passengers were listed as missing and presumed killed, and five others were injured.

Foreign Office personnel killed were: Peter Noel Loxley, Armine Roderick Dew and John Chaplin, all first secretaries; Robert MacDonald Guthrie; Detective Sergeant H. J. Battley, and a woman typist, Miss P. M. Sullivan.

War Office personnel killed were Lieut. Col. W. G. Newey, Capt. A. K. Charlesworth and an Air Ministry group captain, P. S. Jackson-Taylor. Lieut. Col. I. S. H. Hooper, of the War Office staff, died later.

Those missing and believed killed were Capt. W. H. Finch, of the War Office, and four crew members.

FATEFUL HOUR

HELD AT HAND

British Papers Comment On Big Three Meeting

London, Feb. 7 (AP) — British newspapers headlined the official announcement of the "Big Three" conference tonight and edtorialized that the fateful hour for Germany and the Allies was at hand.

A *News-Chronicle* editorial said "The war is moving to a climax with ever-mounting speed," adding, "we may reasonably hope that before teh trees are in leaf again the Third Reich will be a thing of the past."

Urging that German hints for peace terms be unheeded, the *Daily Express* asked: "Do you believe we want a third World War? That on the eve of victory after five and a half years of fighting we are going to give them a streamlined peace? So they can start all over again? Not this time."

Present Methods Assailed

The *Daily Herald*, describing the current meeting of Allied leaders as the "most fateful" one, said: "We believe if they face the facts they will resolve that steps must be taken immediately to found a world authority, a new League of Nations, so that planning for post-war co-operation will be speeded up. Present slow and uneasy methods cannot continue."

The herald editorial also called for the "downfall of Hitler and the unconditional surrender of his dupes and accomplices."

After the Allied announcement was made of the Big Three meeting and its military agreement for the final defeat of Germany, the Berlin radio broadcast a "Washington" dispatch reporting an "interim communiqué" on the conference.

'Plans For Germany'

"The White House announces that the conference had begun with military discussions," the radio quoted the Transocean News Agency, "and that it later had been extended to peace problems and plans for Germany.

"Further political and economic problems are——" (and here the dispatch was broken off with call signals). When transmission was started again there was a discussion of American and British propaganda methods.

Later the radio took up the conference again, saying "the communiqué confirms that the meeting is taking place in the Black Sea region and implies that the conference hos nat finished yet."

Seek France in Conference

LONDON, Feb. 7 — (AP) Prime Minister Churchill is expected to urge the "Big Three" conference, now in session in the Black Sea area, to postpone settlement of Europe's frontiers until France can be included in the deliberations.

The announcement tonight that Churchill, President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin had turned to wide-range political discussions after reaching complete agreement on military operations against Germany made no mention of the frontier problem.

A few hours before official disclosure that the conference is in progress, Minister of State Richard Law told the House of Commons that Britain believed the question of new European boundaries "must be decided later by all powers together."

In Washington Acting Secretary of State Joseph Grew reaffirmed the United States' "full realization of France's vital interest in the solution of the German problem and the part which France will inevitably play in maintaining the future peace."

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With French feeling running high at the apparent exclusion of Gen. de Gaulle from the meeting of President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, Richard Law, British Minister of State, told the House of Commons that Britain believed the reshaping of European frontiers "must be decided later by all the powers together."

This statement was interpreted to mean the Big Three might agree to leave the final shaping of Europe's frontiers until later. The fact that Law made the statement in the House of Commons, where he is substituting for Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, led most observers to believe the Prime Minister might have gone to the parley with a hope of persuading Roosevelt and Stalin to leave the frontier problems over until France could be represented.

Although the Big Three entered the meeting more or less agreed on most frontier problems, especially those concerning the lopping off of German territory, the biggest issue remained Poland's future borders.

Russia's extension of her frontier westward at the expense of Poland was expected to be discussed thoroughly.

SOVIETS CONTROL NEW BRIDGEHEADS

30.24 - 22773

OVER ODER RIVER

HERSCHER

Seven Crossings Now In Russian Hands Nazi Sources State.

BITTER FIGHTING

Reds Expand Gains in Silesia, Capture 50 Additional Towns.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 8—(AP) Soviet troops, with seven bridgeheads over the Oder river a little more than 30 miles east and northeast of Berlin, have begun the main battle for the Nazi capital, German broadcasts indicated last night.

The Germans said the latest of the series of crossings in this key sector on the shortest route to Berlin, none of which has been confirmed by Moscow, was established south of the fortress city of Kuestrin yesterday, and from it the Soviets began shelling the Berlin-Kuestrin railroad.

The nightly Soviet communique broadcast from Moscow reported only that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army was mopping up the Germans east of the Oder and had captured nine towns, north and south of Kuestrin, including Guestebese, on the river's east bank 33 miles northeast of Berlin; Zaekerick, little less than five miles farther northwest, and Kunersdorf, three miles east of Frankfurt, scene of the great German defeat by the Russians in 1759.

Reports Unofficial

Russian reports that Zhukov's forces were west of the Oder were unofficial. A broadcast from Moscow quoting the Red army newspaper Red Star said "Fighting is going on in the fortified forefield of Berlin."

The communique supplement broadcast early today described bloody battles as the enemy, "heedless of his losses, has been trying to keep some bridgeheads on the eastern bank of the Oder."

"In the course of the day (in the Kuestrin-Frankfurt sector), the enemy lost some 5,000 officers and men in killed alone," the supplement added.

Extending their 50-mile wide bridgehead in Silesia, where more than 50 towns were captured yesterday, the supplement said the Russians captured 19 tanks, 62 field guns, 1,000 trucks and many war material dumps in Brieg, taken Tuesday.

It also told of the capture of an order of the day issued by a Col. Gen. Reinhardt, exhorting the German troops of the central Eastern front to "Fight for every square meter of our soil" and to enter the year 1945 "With our heads raised proudly and with firm hope for victory."

"Once again life played a cruel joke on the Fascist generals," the Moscow supplement observed. "Hundreds of thousands of Hitlerites to whom General Reinhardt appealed quite recently are littering the vast battlefields. These mountains of German corpses speak more eloquently than any words of the extent of the tremendous defeat suffered by the German forces on the Soviet-German front at the beginning of 1945."

15,460 Prisoners

The regular communique announced that more than 15,460 Germans had been taken prisoner on the eastern front Monday and Tuesday and named eight generals of the Wehrmacht who had been killed between Jan. 11 and Feb. 4 and five generals and four top-ranking colonels who had been captured in the same period. Two of these officers were identified as commanders of army corps and 11 were named as commanders of divisions.

Further advances in East Prussia and in besieged Budapest were reported also by the Russian command.

Tuesday's communique from the German high command stated without elaboration that the Russians had been "able to widen a little" their bridgeheads both in Silesia and near Kuestrin.

German military commentators also turned their attention once more to Zhukov's right wing in Pomerania, announcing that Pyritz, 22 miles southwest of the Baltic port of Stettin, had been lost to the Soviets and then regained, while Russian pressure continued on a 90-mile front extending eastward from Schwedt, 33 miles south of Stettin, through Pyritz, Arnswalde and Deutsch Krone.

Moscow was withholding news of this front even before it imposed silence on Zhukov's operations in the Kuestrin - Frankfurt sector Tuesday.

Clear Oder Valley

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's Ukraine army in Silesia left the Oder farther behind in its new offensive, which dispatches from Moscow said appeared to be aimed at clearing the valley of the upper Oder as far west as the Sudeten mountain passes.

"This Russian drive seems to be aimed straight west," the German radio commented, "probably against the industrial area of Schweidnitz and Wuenschelburg."

Schweidenitz is 42 miles west of Brieg and Wuenschelburg is 23.

There were no fresh German reports of the Soviet bridgehead in the area of Steinau, which the Nazis announced they had evacuated Tuesday. This still had not been confirmed by the Russians, but it was possible that a Soviet force north of besieged Breslau might link up with forces southeast of the Silesian capital even before that city is captured.

Enemy accounts of fighting in the fraction of East Prussia which remains to its German defenders described a hard, swaying battle in which closely-besieged Koenigsberg, the capital, remained the main prize.

The sieges of Schneidemuehl in Pomerania, Elbing in East Prussia, Poznan in Poland, and Budapest, the ruined capital of Hungary, all continued, the German communique claiming all Russian efforts to wipe out their garrisons had been repulsed.

Reds Gain New Bridgehead On Oder

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London, Feb. 7 (AP)—A German military spokesman declared today the Russians had set up a new bridgehead over the Oder River south of Kuestrin and expanded another foothold above Kuestrin and within about 35 miles of Berlin.

The Berlin-Kuestrin railroad is under Soviet artillery fire, enemy broadcasts said. Russian gains in the trans-Oder breach in Silesia were acknowledged and Berlin said the Red Army had won and then lost Pyritz, 24 miles southeast of Stettin, a push aimed at the Baltic coast.

Called Small

The new bridgehead across the central Oder on the shortest route to Berlin was the seventh reported by the Germans. The broadcast termed it a small one, but said "it enables the Russians to shell the railroad leading from the west to the fortress of Kuestrin with their heavy artillery."

The Germans said twelve Soviet tanks had smashed "temporarily" into the center of Kuestrin itself, 40 miles from Berlin.

The Soviets are assaulting heavily "along the entire East front from Slovakia to East Prussia," the Germans said.

Hints Of Crossing

In an NBC broadcast over Moscow radio, Robert Magidoff was permitted to hint strongly that Zhukov had crossed the Oder and was fighting on the approaches to Berlin.

After describing difficulties overcome in forcing the Oder in Silesia, he said: "Some of these scenes will come to light as soon as the story of Zhukov's crossing of the Oder can be told. As it is, all I can say now is to cite the words of *Red Star*—'Fighting is going on in the fortified forefield of Berlin.'"

Moscow dispatches said Soviet reconnaissance flights over Berlin disclosed the entire eastern part of the capital appeared to be deserted and desolated.

12 Miles Beyond Oder

In Silesia Marshal Ivan Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army had breached the Oder on a 50-mile front and plunged 12½ miles beyond the stream in a drive menacing Berlin from the flank and the Berlin-Prague defense axis.

The Germans have reported numerous crossings of the Oder in the Kuestrin-Frankfurt area east of Berlin and farther southeast at Steinau, 32 miles northwest of Breslau. Konev's breakthrough was southeast of Breslau.

Close To Nazi Routes

Konev's flying columns, sweeping west of the upper Oder, fought close to the enemy's remaining railroad and highway routes along the Silesian side of the old German-Czechoslovak border. Other units pressed toward the rail junction of Liegnitz on the way to Saxony.

Konev was 150 miles from Dresden, and a push westward toward central Germany would imperil German plans for a stand in southern Germany and Bohemia after Berlin is lost. His troops in this broad crossing of the Oder were 180 miles southeast of Berlin.

East Prussia Situation

Front dispatches to Moscow said fighting east of Berlin had increased in tempo and that Red infantry had to push through a thick web of barbed-wire entanglements and a series of trenches covered by fire from portable, steel-turreted pillboxes sunk in the earth.

The Germans declared Soviet blows in East Prussia were checked

[Continued On Page 2, Column 8]

with the help of naval bombardment.

Konev, who also had been the first to force the Dnepr, Bug and Vistula rivers, was hampered by mud and slush from a thaw.

In thrusting beyond the Oder in Silesia, the Russian forces were astride a superhighway running almost in a bee-line to Berlin, about 180 miles to the northwest.

In addition to posing an outflanking threat to Berlin, the Russian troops there were in position for a possible drive to the Dresden area, 160 miles to the west, across lines of communication to German troops in Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy.

Combining propaganda with the military achievements of the westward-marching Russian armies, the Moscow radio urged the German people to revolt because "no miracle can save Berlin any more." The Germans themselves took a gloomy view in their broadcasts.

Crossing Difficult

A supplement to the Moscow midnight communiqué said the crossing was achieved only under "enormous difficulties," the river at that point being approximately 550 yards wide and frozen only at the edges.

From the bridgehead, Konev's tanks and motorized infantry were in position to cut in behind Breslau, capital of Lower Silesia. Its fall appeared only a matter of a few days. His forces already are besieging the city frontally and, by German account, are poised on the river to the northwest.

Konev's army already has cut a rail line leading to the German forces in eastern Czechoslovakia and was driving toward others in middle and western Silesia.

Aside from announcing that Marshal Konev's troops were steadily expanding the Silesian bridgehead, the latest official Moscow reports disclosed only minor advances in East Prussia and further progress in cleaning out the isolated Nazi garrison in Budapest.

Exodus From Berlin Is On.

Moscow, Feb. 7 (A. P.).—A gigantic flight of civilians from Berlin along roads to the southwest was described today by a Russian aerial photographer after a low-level hop over the Reich capital.

"Cars, carts and pedestrians moving in three lanes jammed all southwestern highways out of Berlin," said Lieut. Matvei Pinchuk, the photographer. "Here and there traffic jams had occurred. It was a contrast to the eastern section of the city, where streets appeared deserted. Only in the factory district on the west side did I observe smoke issuing from big chimneys."

Financial Confusion In Reich Suspected

London, Feb. 7 (AP)—The British Press Association said today that "one of the most significant proofs of the chaos that is developing inside Germany is that German bank notes are no longer printed on watermarked paper."

"This information," the agency said, "has been received officially in London and is regarded as of greatest importance as the watermark is vital to safeguard against forgery. Its absence must lead to growing financial confusion and instability."

Patton Invades Reich Anew On 22-Mile Front

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Paris, Feb. 7 (AP)—Gains of up to a mile were registered against the generally strong Our River positions of the enemy today at ten new river crossings into Germany.

Paris, Feb. 7 (AP)—Third Army shock troops crossed the flooded Sure and Our rivers into Germany on a 22-mile front today and fought half a mile into the Siegfried Line in a broad extension of the American drive toward the Rhine.

Parts of four divisions stormed across the Luxembourg frontier by boat and bridge at seven places between Echternach and a point five miles north of Clervaux. Small arms fire but little artillery opposed them.

The new attacks put the Allied line on or across the Reich's frontier all the 160 miles from the Dutch border to near the industrial city of Saarbruecken, now largely shelled from Allied bomb and artillery attack.

Masebenden Captured

North of the 3d Army, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' 1st Army captured Masebenden, a suburb of Gemuend; besieged Schleiden; and advanced within 500 yards of the bloody village of Schmidt, north of the five Roer River dams controlling levels on that barrier stream.

All three villages were at the eastern extremity of the second Siegfried Line belt of fixed fortifications. Beyond, the Germans have dug trenches, thrown up earthworks, fortified villages and converted farmhouses into forts.

The 1st Army made slow, slithering progress to the dams because driving rains were rapidly washing snow from the hilly battlefront. Two of the dams have been captured.

78th Closing On Schmidt

The 78th Lightning Division got within 500 yards of Schmidt and also entered Kommerscheidt, 1,000 yards northwest. In three days the 78th alone has seized 159 Siegfried Line pillboxes. The 9th Division entered the Gemuend suburb and the 2d Division cleaned out Hellenthal three miles south of Schleiden.

The 1st Army was within two miles of two of the German-held Roer headwater dams which control the flood level on the whole river, along which the American 9th and British 2d armies were bivouacked in possible jumpoff positions.

For the first time since the Russian winter offensive broke through German defenses in the East, the Allied forces in the West appeared to have gathered strength into a mounting offensive that would take advantage of frantic German troop shifts.

YANKS PREPARING DRIVE TO SMASH NAZI'S WESTWALL

Third Army Again Punctures Permanent Siegfried Line Defense.

BATTLE IN STORM

Section Threatened with Outflanking Movement as Americans Advance.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—(AP) The U. S. Third Army thrust elements of four divisions across the Our and Sure rivers into Germany from Luxembourg at ten places on a 24-mile front today as the U. S. First Army burst through the last main

zone of the Siegfried Line defenses in the Olef river sector near Schleiden.

This gave the Allies their second puncture of the permanent Siegfried Line defenses in the central sector of the Western front.

At the same time the Third Army forces already in Germany exploited the breach they had made in the Siegfried Line's permanent works east of St. Vith, making gains of a mile southeastward through the Schnee Eifel hills and taking Wascheid, three and one-half miles north of the strongpoint of Pruem.

These forces formed an arc around Pruem as close as three miles on the west down to seven miles away on the southwest with the capture of Hollnig.

Attack in Heavy Rain

First Army Doughboys, moving up in a heavy rain, cracked the Siegfried emplacements' innermost belt by capturing Hellenthal, two and one-half miles southwest of Schleiden and pouring across the Olef river.

There they left the main system of concrete barriers and pillboxes behind them and threatened to outflank the Schleiden-Gemund sector of the westwall.

Second Infantry division soldiers making the assault, reported that German civilians spread the alarm and awakened sleeping Nazi troops.

During the day the First Army also made gains north and southeast of the Roer river network of dams inside the Siegfried defenses east of Monschau, Germany, reached within 500 yards of the strongpoint of Schmidt and captured Malsbenden, a suburb of the Siegfried Line foundation town of Gemuend.

These two American armies under Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley thus were already through the Germans' most vaunted permanent defenses at two points besides the original 35-mile-wide Aachen gap, and standing at or inside the line's concrete emplacement zone for another ten miles.

The Allies appeared to be mounting an offensive to smash Germany's western defenses, which Hitler has weakened by troop shifts to the Eastern Front.

Today's thrust, made in fog and cold rain, put American troops up to or inside the German border on a solid 160-mile front from Roermond in the north to Saarbruecken in the south.

The Third army's divisions which made the river crossings into Germany were the Fifth infantry, the 17th Airborne, infantry of the Sixth armored, and the 80th infantry. Some of these divisions crossed at several different points along the two rivers forming the Luxembourg - Germany boundary and resistance varied greatly.

The 17th Airborne and the infantry of the Sixth armored, which made three crossings, encountered only light to moderate opposition and the enemy appeared to have been surprised by the pre-dawn thrusts.

To the north the 80th division took the town of Bettel, on the Sure river 4½ miles northeast of Diekirch, and crossed over against artillery and small arms fire which was sporadically heavy but never sustained

River Swollen by Flood

The river there was about 135 feet wide in contrast to its normal 50 to 60. Mud along both banks hampered operations.

The 80th made another crossing just northwest of the German town of Wallendorf against stronger artillery fire. In both crossings many assault boats were lost, but more were swept away in the swift current than to enemy fire.

The Fifth division, crossing the Sure in the Echternach-Bollendorf area, met the heaviest resistance and made the day's biggest penetration by the Third army, one mile.

Farther south another Third army division, the 94th, took the village of Sinz, 3½ miles inside Germany and 14 miles southeast of Luxembourg city.

German propagandists reiterated with urgent insistence their predictions that Gen. Eisenhower would strike soon with a full-scale offensive.

"He is now waiting only for more favorable weather because he wants to use airborne forces on the Arnhem and Nijmegen scale," said Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, German radio military commentator.

Berlin's pointers - with - alarm chiefly eyed the Roer river front, predicting the British Second and the U. S. Ninth armies would strike there.

The German international information services said the Ninth army had laid down a violent artillery barrage on both sides of Dueren for three days.

On the Alsatian front in the south, U. S. Third division troops operating under the French First army command stormed and took the old Rhine river fortress city of Neufbreisach, taking more than 1,200 prisoners and clearing the Rhine bank for five miles south.

The day's biggest push, however, was by the U. S. Third army, which advanced up to one mile against stiff opposition from small arms fire by Germans in pillboxes and artillery farther back.

The new penetrations of German soil were made by crossing both the Our and Sure rivers, rain-swollen to widths up to 200 feet, making reinforcements of leading units difficult.

Use Luminous Tape

The attack began in rain and fog so thick that Doughboys followed luminous tape to the waters' edges.

The Fifth infantry division, against heavy resistance, speared across the Sure in the Echternach area, losing some of its rubber assault boats to enemy fire and submerged wire.

The Fifth division made the day's deepest penetration, one mile, and repulsed an armored counter-attack northeast of Echternach, front reports said.

The 80th Infantry division crossed the Sure southeast and northwest of Wallendorf to depths of a half-mile in considerable strength

Eisenhower Travels Victory Road, Confers with Patton

FEB 8 1945

By JULES B. GRAD
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
Representing the combined American Press

WITH THE SUPREME COMMANDER IN BELGIUM, Feb. 7—(AP) Gen. Eisenhower yesterday sped eastward on a chewed-up ribbon of road the Germans once labeled "Der Weg Zum Sieg"—the road to victory.

Pounding over the same breakthrough route the Nazis used between Houffalize and Marche last December, the Supreme Commander's five-star sedan passed silent relics of perhaps the gravest—and costliest—battle of the Western front.

With Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, 12th Army group commander, "Ike" saw the gaping German artillery craters, smashed skeletons of C-47's and bomb-wrecked houses his troops used as last-ditch fortresses in the critical battle of the bulge.

The car whizzed by ugly mile-by-mile graveyards of mutilated Tiger and Sherman tanks, blasted ME-109's and Thunderbolts, charred Nazi troop carriers and burned-out U. S. six-by-sixes, upset Volkswagons and torn American jeeps.

Snow Shrouds Destruction

The stench of death was gone from the pocked fields nearby. All that remained was the clean smell of pine trees, but in countless places alongside the road snow mercifully shrouded gaunt shapes of enemy armor and twisted Yank command cars.

The narrow breakthrough road snaked through tiny Belgian villages—Bande, Raymont, Herbaimont—then widened into what was left of Bastogne.

Where once the air was shattered by the crack of mortars. And the boom of long toms, where once a one-star general had answered "Nuts" to a German demand for immediate surrender, all was quiet.

In the scarred barracks, the Supreme Commander met Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Third army commander. As they talked quietly before a map, the only sound outside was the scraping of wooden cartwheels. Bastogne's evacuees were coming home.

Gen. Eisenhower's sedan turned north, sliced through the center of the bulge and into Houffalize, joining point of his First and Third armies a month ago.

Hours later, the Supreme Commander reached an advance headquarters. His face was relaxed, his smile genial.

"Der Weg Zum Sieg" was a road to victory, he believed. The Germans just forgot it had two directions.

German Civilian, 75, Holds Out 10 Minutes

With the 2d Infantry Division in Hellenthal, Germany, Feb. 7 (AP)—One of the defenders of this little town in the hills 3 miles southwest of Schleiden was a 75-year-old German civilian who fired a machine gun from a rooftop.

It took the attackers ten minutes to dispose of him and two days more to secure the town. The story of the old man was confirmed by the commander of one of the two battalions of the 38th Infantry Regiment who did the job, Lieut. Col. Olinto Barsanti, of Tonopak, Nev. It was verified also by other officers and enlisted men of his battalion.

"He was a mean old rascal," said Colonel Barsanti. "He kept struggling even after we captured him and finally somebody knocked him out with his fist."

G.I. Engineers Know Depth of Sure River

WITH U. S. 80th DIVISION on the Sure River front, Feb. 7—(AP) Almost knee deep in mud, Sgt. William Hmurciak of Lawrence, Mass., slogged wearily back through the heavy rain today after 16 hours of directing his engineer platoon ferrying infantrymen across the swollen Sure.

"That river was supposed to be about 50 feet wide and it was 135 and running like a millrace," said the soaked sergeant, "and it was about ten feet deep."

Cpl. Raymond Letellier of Biddeford, Me., quickly agreed with his sergeant and when asked how they knew how deep it was they replied almost in a chorus:

"We ought to know. We fell in often enough."

BRITISH BOMB KLEVE, GOCH

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Towns Between Maas, Rhine Attacked; Mosquitos Out

London, Feb. 7 (AP)—More than 700 British Lancasters and Halifaxes poured high explosives on the small towns of Kleve and Goch, between the Maas and Rhine rivers, tonight while speedy RAF Mosquitos were out "in strength" raiding eight German industrial cities.

RAF bomber command announced that the heavies hit Nazi troops and equipment in the two towns while the twin-engined Mosquitos hit Magdeburg, Kassel, Mainz, Coblenz, Bonn, Hannover, Duesseldorf and Duisburg in multiple strikes.

The attacks were spread over a period of more than two and a half hours while enemy *Achtung* warnings were broadcast continuously throughout western Germany.

Brandenburg Alerted

As the British planes headed for the Reich the Nazi radio said "several formations" were approaching the province of Brandenburg, wherein Berlin is located.

Thick banks of clouds over the Continent kept Britain-based bombers grounded during daylight today, but four-engined heavies of the Italy-based United States 15th Air Force blasted Nazi oil refineries in the Vienna area—the most important remaining German motor-fuel source since the Red Army seized a large part of the Silesian oil fields.

Instrument Bombing

Specific targets for Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining's heavies were at Moosbierbaum, 22 miles northwest of Vienna, and Lobau and Schwechat, both 7 miles southeast of the former Austrian capital. All three targets produce gasoline for Nazi forces on the Eastern front.

Bombardiers dropped their explosives by instrument since smokescreens thrown up by German ground defenses covered target areas.

Meanwhile, B-25 Mitchells and P-47 Thunderbolts of the United States 12th Air Force continued their assault on Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's railway supply lines both through the Brenner Pass and into southern Austria and Yugoslavia.

Vienna Area's Oil Targets Bombed

London, Feb. 7 (AP)—Oil refineries in the Vienna area, the most important remaining source of natural motor fuel for the Germans since the Russians seized a large part of Silesia, were bombed by U.S. 15th Air Force bombers from Italy today.

The German radio said Allied bombers were striking from the west also.

Specific targets of the Italian-based bombers were at Moosbierbaum, 22 miles northwest of Vienna, and Lobau and Schwechat, both 7 miles southeast of Vienna. The planes cast their bombs through a smokescreen put up by the Nazis.

Targets Produce Gasoline

All three targets produce gasoline, the bulk of which goes to German armies battling the Russians in the East.

The German air raid warning system announced at 3.25 P.M., that two bomber forces were over western Germany. One was over the Dortmund-Wuppertal-Cologne area and a second approached from Holland.

Earlier the Nazi radio reported American bombers from Italy were over lower Austria.

Rail Lines Hit

RAF fighter squadrons scored seventeen hits yesterday on rail lines feeding V-2 rocket sites in northern Holland and shot up several trains carrying rocket supplies, the Air Ministry announced.

A total of 49 locomotives and 94 railroad cars were destroyed or damaged in Germany and Holland.

Fifth Attacks Near Bologna

Americans Break Long Stalemate to Capture Initial Objectives.

Rome, Feb. 7 (A.P.).—United States Fifth Army troops have launched a strong attack against German positions southeast of Bologna and have gained their initial objectives, breaking a long weather-imposed stalemate on the Italian front, headquarters announced today.

"Jumping off after a short artillery preparation, we met enemy artillery, machine-gun and mortar fire as gains were made up to 500 and 600 yards against stiff opposition," said an official announcement.

The attack was described as intended to gain limited objectives.

Allied advances also continued in the Serchio Valley near the west coast. The villages of Monte Bono and Renaiao, east of the Serchio River, were occupied against only light opposition.

Nazis Fight Stubbornly.

With American Troops South of Bologna, Feb. 7 (A. P.).—American troops, striking out southeast of Bologna in the Fifth Army's strongest attack since last October, found the Germans resisting as stubbornly as ever today after forty-eight hours of fighting in the mud-clogged Apennines Mountains front.

FEB 8 1945

The attack opened Monday and ended a month of inactivity in this sector. It was pressed against two mountain strongholds in the enemy's Gothic Line. Veteran troops under Major Timothy Horan of Ludlow, Vt., and Lieut.-Col. Benjamin J. Butler of Milton, Ky., by early yesterday had gained up to 600 yards but suffered a number of casualties.

Attack Not in Great Strength.

The heaviest concentration of artillery fire in months—15,000 shells—was thrown at the Germans in a preliminary barrage. Tanks commanded by Lieut.-Col. Hyman Brush of Warren, Ohio, who led the armored units in Africa and earlier phases of the Italian campaign, were used as artillery support.

A heavy attack was not in large scale, as offensives go, but it was in enough strength and met enough resistance to demonstrate there has been no weakening of the German defenses protecting the Po Valley road hub before Bologna, where the Germans have been extremely sensi-

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tive to our limited patrol activities.

"They were sensitive as hell," said Lieut.-Col. Hubert Desmarais of Minneapolis. "In fact they were damn belligerent."

Butler's troops struck northeast and northwest of a village southeast of Bologna. They cleared a group of houses on one hilltop and occupied another—a 1,050-foot ridge. At the same time Horan's outfit struck at a 1,050-foot hill about a mile farther northwest, the tallest height remaining between this point and the Po Valley.

Capt. Raymond C. Stiliger of Bayonne, N. J., led one group which advanced about 400 yards through a thick mine field and machine-gun fire from nests in an old cemetery. Another group, led by Lieut. Anthony J. Jacobs of New Britain, Conn., also met bitter opposition and was forced to dig in in preparation for renewing the battle today.

Perhaps the stiffest fight of all fell to Lieut. James A. Gray of Sacramento, Cal., and his men who were moving forward to the west.

Approaching the peak of a hill near their objective, Lieut. Gray's outfit had to cross the top of a narrow ridge which gave the Nazis perfect obesrvation. The enemy fell back from their position and then laid a heavy fire on it, forcing the Americans to fall back to less exposed positions.

large scale offensive and headquarters described it as aiming at "limited objectives."

However, it was the Allies' biggest offensive gesture since bad weather settled over the Italian front last October. The heaviest artillery bombardment of months preceded the drive, which was supported by tanks. Some 15,000 rounds of ammunition were fired by American guns of all sizes.

Met Resistance.

Numerous casualties were reported.

"Jumping off after a short artillery preparation, we met enemy artillery, machine gun and mortar fire as gains were made up to 500 and 600 yards against stiff opposition," said an official announcement.

The men moved through thawing snow over mountainous terrain against strongpoints the Germans have defended through the icebound winter months.

Germans raked American columns with some 1,500 shells. Thick mine fields were encountered.

Allied advances also continued in the Serchio Valley near the west coast. The villages of Monte Bono and Renaiao, east of the Serchio River, were occupied against only light opposition.

German guns laid down one of the heaviest shellings of recent days on the Fifth Army lines and communications immediately south of Bologna. In a two-hour

encountered heavy machine-gun fire in many areas.

Allied fighterbombers flew close support of the Fifth Army attack while medium bombers again were hitting the Brenner Pass supply lines. Two Allied planes were lost. Three ME-109s were shot down.

The Allied command announced that it was the Eighth Indian division which halted a Nazi

attack in the Serchio Valley in December after the enemy had forced the United States 92d division to withdraw.

"Due to the prompt action of two Indian brigades the enemy's advance was stopped and by December 30 all the lost ground had been regained," Headquarters said.

Fifth Gains in New Attack

Americans Advance in Italy Despite Stiff German Resistance.

Rome, Feb. 7 (A. P.).—The strongest American attack in Italy since October has driven 600 yards into German lines southeast of Bologna and gained its initial objectives despite stiff enemy resistance, headquarters announced today.

United States Fifth Army troops which launched the attack Monday and broke a long winter stalemate pushed toward German strongholds of the mountainous Gothic Line guarding the Po Valley hub in front of Bologna.

The strong opposition encountered indicated there has been no weakening of German defenses despite reports the Nazis were shifting some troops from Italy to guard their Russian-menaced home front.

Front line dispatches said that the attack did not constitute a

and 40 minute burst of action, the Germans pumped more than 400 artillery shells and 200 rounds of mortar fire into the area of Liverganano and other targets along highway 65—the main road to Bologna from the south.

For the first time in several weeks long range German 170 millimeter guns also opened up, landing their explosives in the

area of Porretta, nearly thirty miles southwest of Bologna.

Only patrol clashes were reported on the Eighth Army front in the southeastern corner of the Po Valley. The Eighth's patrols

YANKS GAIN 600 YARDS IN ITALY

German Counterattacks Halt Limited Offensives

Rome, Feb. 7 (AP)—Attacking behind an artillery barrage, American 5th Army troops have fought forward up to 600 yards in a limited two-day offensive in the mountains southeast of Bologna, breaking a three-month stalemate on the central Italian front, Allied headquarters announced today.

German resistance to the attack was prompt and heavy. About 1,500 artillery shells were poured into the advancing Americans, who suffered numerous casualties.

Crest Of Ridge Reached

The attack, described by headquarters as aimed at "limited objectives," began early Monday after American artillery and tanks had laid down a short but intense barrage against German positions on two 1,100-foot ridges about a mile apart. Troops reached the crest of one ridge, but were forced to dig in and were engaged in sharp fighting with counterattacking German troops today.

Weather conditions were frightful, a sudden thaw in the Apennines having turned every little water course into a torrent and converted roads and trails into soggy masses that bogged men, animals and machines. Thick mine fields added to the burden of the attacking troops.

Nazis Shell Rear Areas

Supporting the defending Nazi ground troops, enemy long-range artillery pumped hundreds of shells into the 5th Army's rear areas and

along Highway ply route into Florence and ...thern Italy. Allied fighters and b...mbers flew in close support of the attacking forces.

main Allied sup- mountains from

One unit of veteran American troops, pushing out from a village southeast of Bologna, cleared a group of houses on a hillside after an advance of about 400 yards. Of two other infantry outfits which attempted to drive the Nazis from dominating heights, one reached the crest of its objective, but the other was driven back by enemy fire when only halfway to the top.

Machine Guns Check Yanks

Nazi machine-gun nests concealed among the stones in a cemetery helped check one attacking Yank force. The enemy also laid down a thick curtain of smoke shells in front of the advancing troops.

Limited Allied advances continued in the Serchio Rivey valley near the west coast, where the villages of Montebono and Renaiao on the east side of the river were occupied against light opposition.

Fortress Crew Made a Pact of Silence

A United States Fortress Base, England, Feb. 7 (A. P.).—Six American airmen who almost died in the North Sea New Year's Day disclosed the details today. They had formed a pact of silence on their experience until the wife of one of them, an expectant mother, received a letter saying her husband was safe.

Three members of the crew drowned.

The husband in the war drama is Lieut. William F. Jordan of Washington Irving Gardens, Tarrytown, N. Y., who was rescued unhurt after ten hours in the icy water. He was bombardier on a Flying Fortress which fell in the sea 120 miles off the English coast.

The plane caught fire while four miles up and within ten seconds it broke in two. It disappeared in the mountainous waves, sucking two victims with it. They were Sergt. John E. Furrow Jr. of Roanoke, Va., and Lieut. Warren L. King of Sequim, Wash., the navigator.

Lieut. Jordan saved one of the gunners by pushing him out the radio hatch where Lieut. Jordan himself then stuck.

"Water poured in all over me," he said. "I thought it was the end, but somehow, by the help of the good Lord, I shot right up from about twenty feet under."

Lieut. Jordan and five others climbed into a dinghy cut loose from the wreckage. Fifty yards away they saw Sergt. Glen H. Cline of Albany, tail gunner, struggling in freezing water. They tried frantically for thirty minutes to reach him, but could not.

With frozen fingers, Sergt. James Schofield of Durham, N. C., radioman, sent distress signals which brought two lifeboat-laden British bombers and an air-sea rescue launch.

As the rescue vessel came alongside the men to take them aboard a British sailor shouted, "Happy New Year."

"We'll never appreciate a New Year's greeting like that one," said Lieut. Leonard Tebbs of Cheyenne, Wyo., the co-pilot.

Other survivors of the ordeal were Sergt. Niilo Isaacson of Kettle River, Minn., and Sergt. Elbert P. Huez of Mountain Grove, Mo.

Sinister Nazis Flee Reich: Vansittart

London, Feb. 7 (AP)—Lord Vansittart told the House of Lords today that he personally knew of "certain very sinister Germans" who have been escaping from the Reich lately on false passports.

Vansittart, Privy Councillor and former Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, made the statement in calling on the Government to announce that the rights of neutrality did not extend to granting asylum to war criminals.

"If we admit the rights of neutrals in this sphere," he said, "these men will use neutral countries as a cover to organize sabatoge and political assassination in Germany and elsewhere, and they will use those countries as a base for organization of new German war potential."

Eire Criticized

"I personally have the names of certain very sinister Germans who have been getting out lately with false passports and I know not only the names on the passports but the identity of the creatures that they conceal," he said.

In Moscw, meanwhile, an editorial in the Russian naval newspaper *Red Fleet* charged that Argentina was "swarming with Hitler agents," and asserted that "every day from Stuttgart there arrive in Barcelona German planes with Hiterlites who then proceed to Argentina."

Vansittart specifically criticized Eire's refusal to give assurances that war criminals would not be allowed to hide there, and maintained that "it must be for the belligerents and not for the neutrals to decide who is for asylum and who for retribution."

Right Challenged

Eire has challenged the Allied right under international law to say whom she would admit, but announced that no one would be allowed to enter who would jeopardize the country's neutrality. A British Government official had said Eire's reply was vague, but that it was assumed refuge would be denied to Axis war criminals.

Sir John Simon, Lord Chancellor, said he did not think Vansittart's motion was "well timed," and declared "I cannot imagine a worse way of persuading the Irishmen that they should not admit crime-stained fugitives than by shouting at them that the British Houses of Parliament or one of them has resolved that they have no right."

Attacking other neutrals as well as Eire, Vansittart said:

"Our Allies, Turkey and Portugal supply our enemies with vital materials. The Swedes do the same and even allowed passage of German troops. Spain not only gave moral and material support to our enemies, but actually sent troops to fight our Allies."

NAZIS FLEEING, LORDS TOLD

Vansittart Demands Firm Stand With Neutrals

London, Feb. 7 (AP)—Amid assertions that Nazi officials already were beginning to run, demands were voiced both in London and in Moscow today that the Allies crack down on neutral countries to plug escape gaps for Axis war criminals.

Lord Vansittart declared in the House of Lords that some "very sinister Germans" already were escaping the Reich on false passports. The Moscow radio broadcast a *Red Fleet* article charging that

gentina was "swarming with Hitler agents," and asserted that "every day from Stuttgart there arrive in Barcelona German planes with Hiterlites who then proceed to Argentina."

Argentina Is Accused

Red Fleet, the Soviet Navy organ, declared Argentina was "swarming with Hitlerite agents" and that German investments in the country ran into hundreds of millions of dollars, "concentrated chiefly in war industry."

The Germans themselves took recognizance of reports that top Nazis were fleeing and in a home broadcast assured the people that Gauleiter Paul Joseph Goebbels and the rest of the Government still were in Berlin.

Vansittart, former Under Secretary of the Foreign Office and Britain's leading exponent of a harsh peace for Germany, threw the House of Lords into an uproar with a demand that the Allies bluntly warn neutrals they had "no right" to grant asylum to war criminals.

Lord Chancellor Sir John Simon, the Government spokesman, termed the motion so sweeping it would "cause all international lawbooks in the world to be rewritten." He said it was "not well timed."

Simon Urges Soft Approach

The Government staved off a vote on the motion after a fiery debate, with Lord Simon pleading that the Allied approach to the neutrals was wiser than using "a big stick."

Vansittart finally withdrew the motion, but announced he would raise the issue again "if I get any further evidence of abuse."

Vansittart asserted he had names and personal knowledge of Nazis escaping and said that right now some of the worst of the Gestapo butchers and torturers were in Norway with false papers ready to slip into Sweden.

Turkey, Portugal, Spain Named

"We can never again run the risk or court the certainty of a third world conflagration by letting the guilty live in safe refuge in countries which have not shared our sufferings," Vansittart said.

Turkey, Portugal and Spain, Vansittart said, sent war materials to the Germans, and Spain not only gave "moral and material support" but sent troops to fight the Russians.

Moscow, concentrating its attack on Spain, Switzerland and Argentina, said that in the case of Argentina the American and British press had criticized the protection afforded the Hitlerites there, but "no effective measures have been taken as yet against the pro-Fascist Government of Argentina."

POLES DISBAND

HOME ARMY

Action Announced By Exiled Government In London

London, Feb. 7 (AP)—President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz of the exiled Polish Government in London announced tonight the disbandment of the Polish Home Army.

The leader of the London Poles issued an order of the day which said, "At the moment when the German invaders are being driven from Polish territory by the Red Army, armed activities in our country have ceased and detachments of the home army have been disbanded."

The order wrote an official finis to the force which engaged in the heroic but fruitless Warsaw uprising, then was compelled to surrender to the Nazis when an expected Russian push on the Polish capital failed to materialize.

Free To Choose

Raczkiewicz's action appeared to leave the members of the Home Army free to choose between the London Government, recognized by the United States and Britain, or the Lublin provisional Government, backed by the Soviet Union.

However, the order of the day reasserted the claims of the exiled Government, saying:

"Although we are forced by circumstances to disband the armed forces of the Polish Republic in the homeland, it is the duty of all of us to continue to believe in the justice of our aspirations, and to act so that our cause may find understanding in the conscience of the world and a just solution."

To Continue Struggle

The order referred to the five-year struggle of the underground fighters, and said "Polish armed forces abroad will continue the unbending struggle and are trying to be worthy of you, soldiers of the Polish Home Army."

The order concluded: "Long live a free and independent Poland."

Britain Supports French Voice

London, Feb. 7 (AP)—Inclusion of France in a "big power" conference dedicated to the settlement of "political decisions on the redrawing of European frontiers" was indorsed today by the British Government.

With French feeling running high over the apparent exclusion of Gen. Charles de Gaulle from the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin talks Minister of State Richard Law told the House of Commons that Britain believed the reshaping of the European map "must be decided later by all the powers together."

Substitute For Eden

Law made his statements as a substitute for Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Prime Minister Churchill. He also represented the Government in foreign affairs debates last Wednesday.

The question was raised whether the British Government indorsed what was quoted as the "official statement made by General de Gaulle in Paris on January 25 that both east and west banks of the Rhine must belong to France."

Law replied that, according to all accounts he had seen of de Gaulle's press conference of January 25, the French leader did not say both banks must belong to France, but "referred only to the military occupation of certain areas by French forces."

Silent On Question

Law did not elaborate on his reference to a future big power conference on redrawing frontiers and remained silent when Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson, Conservative, asked whether there was "any permanent security for France until this traditional frontier is safe."

In a later discussion of the recognition of governments of newly liberated countries, Law reiterated Britain's stand in favor of free elections as soon as possible.

Law said the Government's policy was based on objectives broadly laid down in the Atlantic Charter, adding:

"But the Government does not regard any provision of the Charter as meaning that in no circumstances could any change of enemy territory take place without the consent of its present inhabitants."

British Assure Voice To French

London, Feb. 7 (AP)—The British Government indorsed today the inclusion of France in a future big-power conference on redrawing the European map.

Richard Law, British Minister of State, told the House of Commons that Britain believed the reshaping of European frontiers "must be decided later by all the powers together."

The proposal that France should sit in on future conferences was made when the question was raised in Commons whether the Government indorsed what was quoted as "the official statement made by General de Gaulle in Paris on January 25 that both the east and west banks of the Rhine must belong to France."

Law Disagrees

Law replied that all accounts he had seen of de Gaulle's press conference on that date did not say both banks must belong to France. He explained that the French provisional Government leader had "referred only to the military occupation of certain areas by French forces."

During the debate, Law said the British Government "does not regard any provision of the Atlantic Charter as meaning" that no change could take place in enemy territory without the consent of its present inhabitants.

"Does not that interpretation of the Atlantic Charter make it sound complete humbug?" asked Laborite R. Sorenson.

"No sir," Law replied.

To Supervise Election

Concerning countries which recently had been at war with Britain and her allies, Law said there was no intention of establishing diplomatic relations with Finland, Bulgaria or Romania during the armistice periods. He explained that the Soviet Government did not have diplomatic representatives in those countries.

Law declared the British Government would be prepared to assist in supervising free elections in newly liberated countries if invited by the governments and peoples concerned.

Asked if women would be allowed to ballot in elections supervised by the British, the Minister of State replied the voting would be on the "broadest possible democratic basis."

He added, however, that the British Government could not dictate to the governments concerned the exact conditions under which the elections were to be held.

TITO OPPOSES TWO OF KING'S CHOICES

London, Feb. 7 (A. P.).—Another crisis in Yugoslav political negotiations developed today with the rejection by Marshal Tito of King Peter's two nominees for the regency.

A high ranking Yugoslav official said that Tito cabled Premier Ivan Subasic that he could not accept Gen. Dusan Simovic, former Yugoslav Premier, and Dr. Juraj Sutej, former Finance Minister, who were nominated by the King last week.

Tito proposed instead Ante Mandic, a Croat leader, and Sreten Vukosavljevic, a Serbian leader and Minister of Agriculture in Subastic's government. Subasic called a meeting of his Cabinet today to consider Tito's proposals. He is expected to confer with Peter afterwards.

Peter appeared determined to fight for inclusion of his nominees on the council.

SEES ARGENTINA ALIVE WITH NAZIS

London, Feb. 7 (A. P.).—An editorial in the Russian naval newspaper Red Fleet, broadcast today by the Moscow radio, declared Argentina was "swarming with Hitler agents."

"It is well known that there are Hitlerite funds totaling many millions in Argentina and that money and materials to provide a basis for creation of a new German war machine are incessantly pouring into that country," the editorial said.

The newspaper said that, despite the statement by the Argentine Government that it would not grant asylum to war criminals nor permit them to invest money or acquire property there, "the facts tell a different story."

"Every day from Stuttgart there arrive in Barcelona German planes with Hitlerites who then proceed to Argentina," it charged. "The country is swarming with Hitlerite agents. German investments in Argentina are estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars, concentrated chiefly in war industry."

Swiss Will Be Asked To Stop Helping Nazis

London, Feb. 7 (AP)—Dr. Laughlin Currie, representating the United States, and Dingle Foot, parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Economic Warfare, will go to Bern shortly in an effort to persuade Switzerland to halt completely her exports to Germany, it was disclosed today.

Allied leaders are known to believe that if German resistance crumbles in the north, groups of Nazis might take refuge in strongly fortified areas in southern Germany which adjoin the easternmost tip of Switzerland.

RADIO HECKLER INTERRUPTS NAZIS

London, Feb. 7 (A. P.).—A "ghost heckler" consistently interrupted the German overseas radio's recital of war news this morning with demands:

"End the War—Finish with the Nazi gang—The German people want peace."

Talking for ten minutes about the "Big Three" conference, the German announcer was interrupted in every sentence.

London, Feb. 7, (A. P.).—Gauleiter Paul Joseph Goebbels still is in Berlin, the German radio commentator, Joseph Saal, said today.

"I have seen Dr. Goebbels today," Saal said. "I see him every morning and he is busy reorganizing the defense of Berlin."

Goebbels previously had been reported fleeing to Bavaria.

The British Press Association said today that "one of the most significant proofs of the chaos that is developing inside Germany is that German bank notes are no longer printed on watermarked paper."

"This information," the agency said, "has been received officially in London and is regarded as of greatest importance as the watermark is vital to safeguard against forgery. Its absence must lead to growing financial confusion and instability."

German General, 32, Is Killed in Action

London, Feb. 7 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio early today quoted Hitler's headquarters as announcing that Gen. Harald von Hirschfeld 32 years old youngest divisional commander of the German Army, had been killed in action on the Russian front.

Youngest German General Dies In Action

New York, Feb. 7 (AP)—Col. Gen. Harold von Hirschfeld, 32, "the youngest general and divisional commander in the German Army," has been killed in action on the Eastern front, a Berlin broadcast reported to the OWI said today.

The broadcast said Hirschfeld had risen in seven years from first lieutenant in the reserve to colonel general.

Eubank Gets New Air Post

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Eugene I. Eubank has been appointed assistant deputy commander for operations of the United States Eighth Air Force, Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle announced today. General Eubank will work with Maj. Gen. Orvil A. Anderson, deputy commander for operations. The new assistant deputy once served under the late Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, champion of air power.

V-Weapons Hit England

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—German vengeance weapons fell on southern England between dawn yesterday and 7 A. M. today, causing damage and casualties, the British Air Ministry said.

Brereton Gets Legion Of Merit

London, Feb. 7 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commanding general of the Allied 1st Airborne Army, has been awarded the Legion of Merit by Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the United States Strategic Air Forces, for his "outstanding service" while commanding the 9th Air Force from January 1, 1944, to August 7, 1944.

Debate At Trade Union Conference

London, Feb. 7 (AP)—British protests over the proposed inclusion of the one-time Axis partners, Finland, Bulgaria, Romania and Italy, in the world trade union conference threw the two-day-old meeting into a turmoil tonight before routine preliminaries had been cleared.

The report of the standing orders committee recommending that the four former Axis partners and the provisional Polish Government in Warsaw be invited to send delegates precipitated the first rift in the conference, which is expected to decide among other things labor's attitude toward the peace settlement.

Sir Walter Citrine, head of the British delegation, demanded that the report be returned to committee for reconsideration in a statement in which he denounced the move as "premature and directly contrary to the considered policies" of the labor leaders who convened the congress.

Big Debate In Offing

A spirited debate among Russian, French, Spanish and English-speaking delegates was in the offing when the day's session ended. The report was presented at the insistence of Russian, American and French delegates.

Earlier, Reid Robinson, a CIO vice president speaking in the absence of Sidney Hillman, told the congress of "our successful campaign in returning to the Presidency of the United States Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Robinson added the CIO would not rest until Henry Wallace "fits securely in the office to which President Roosevelt has appointed him—and as Secretary of Commerce helps to realize the goal of 60,000,000 jobs in the United States and world-wide good-neighborly relations."

Briton's Objections

The committee proposing the invitation of delegates from former Axis partners said there was little likelihood that the delegates would be able to attend, but said their "actual presence is not so important as recognition."

A Russian spokesman attested to the development of labor organizations in Finland, Romania, Bulgaria and Poland, and Americans who toured Italy said they found the "reconstructed trade-union movement active."

"Can't you see the embarrassment it would produce?" Sir Walter asked in opposing the move. "What questions could they help decide? Peace settlement? What terms to be applied to Germany or Japan, on whose side they have been fighting so long?

Opposed To Voting

"We want to deal only with stable and durable union bodies. Not those under dictatorship for years, some from countries only partly liberated."

The British laborite also opposed the committee's recommendation that questions be decided by a vote of delegations.

"We told the world this congress would be consultative and advisory only—not a conference where votes were to be taken," he said. "The Soviet delegation has half the total voting strength of the conference. I don't think they would say they are twice as important as the British and American delegations."

Heavy applause filled the chamber as he concluded, but the Russian delegates sat with hands folded in their laps. The session was dismissed so non-English-speaking delegates could go to translation rooms to find out what the argument was about. The debate will be resumed tomorrow.

France, China Ask Arms

A French delegate, M. Dupuis, expressed gratitude for Allied aid to France, but said his country hadn't been helped enough.

"France should not be regarded merely as a battleground," he said. "It can be an arsenal. Give us arms and equipment and we can put 1,000,000 men in the field to help strike the final blow against the

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Germans."

M. Pauwels, Belgian delegate, asked the British and American delegates to bring pressure on their governments to provide more adequate feeding for war-stricken Belgium. The Chinese spokesman, M. Chu, pleaded for more weapons for Chiang Kai-shek's armies.

Clement R. Attlee, who said he was speaking as leader of the British Labor party and an old trade-unionist, declared that "in laying the foundations of a new and peaceful world, people as well as governments must play their parts."

"The United Nations' determination to prevent another world war must be backed by workers in all lands," Attlee said. "Governments can do much to insure freedom from fear and want, but the maintenance of complete freedom depends on the people themselves."

Recommendation Studied

The standing orders committee recommended that Finland, Bulgaria, Romania, Italy and the Polish provisional Government in Warsaw be invited to send delegates to the World Trade-Union Congress.

Wallace Victory Is PAC Goal, Conference Told

London, Feb. 7 (AP)—An American labor spokesman told the World Trade Union Congress today that political action by the CIO was "far from the least of our aids toward victory" and declared "we shall not rest" until Henry A. Wallace is Secretary of Commerce.

Speaking in the absence of Sidney Hillman, Reid Robinson, a CIO vice president, detailed the American war effort and then described the work of the PAC.

"CIO Has Given Leadership"

"Sidney Hillman led this great crusade," Robinson said. "The CIO has given the leadership, and the rank and file membership of the AFL has taken part.

"We leave it to your decision the amount of service rendered the war effort by our successful campaign in returning to the presidency of the United States Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Services Not Finished

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Sweden Hears That He May Become Reich's President With Von Papen as Chancellor.

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By becoming the President of the Reich—a post he abolished—Hitler would be "laying a favorable basis for taking up international negotiations," the paper said.

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M. Pauwels, Belgian delegate, asked the British and American delegates to bring pressure on their governments to provide more adequate feeding for war-stricken Belgium. The Chinese spokesman, M. Chu, pleaded for more weapons for Chiang Kai-shek's armies.

Clement R. Attlee, who said he was speaking as leader of the British Labor party and an old trade-unionist, declared that "in laying the foundations of a new and peaceful world, people as well as governments must play their parts."

"The United Nations' determination to prevent another world war must be backed by workers in all lands," Attlee said. "Governments can do much to insure freedom from fear and want, but the maintenance of complete freedom depends on the people themselves."

Recommendation Studied

The standing orders committee recommended that Finland, Bulgaria, Romania, Italy and the Polish provisional Government in Warsaw be invited to send delegates to the World Trade-Union Congress.

Wallace Victory Is PAC Goal, Conference Told

London, Feb. 7 (AP)—An American labor spokesman told the World Trade Union Congress today that political action by the CIO was "far from the least of our aids toward victory" and declared "we shall not rest" until Henry A. Wallace is Secretary of Commerce.

Speaking in the absence of Sidney Hillman, Reid Robinson, a CIO vice president, detailed the American war effort and then described the work of the PAC.

"CIO Has Given Leadership"

"Sidney Hillman led this great crusade," Robinson said. "The CIO has given the leadership, and the rank and file membership of the AFL has taken part.

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seeking a man to head a new Government.

Belgium is so torn with strife, however, that it appeared possible no new Premier would be selected until next week by the 42-year-old former Playboy Prince who is ruling in the absence of his brother, King Leopold, held captive by the Germans.

The Socialist party expects one of its members to receive the post of Premier because it precipitated the crisis by instructing the five Socialists in Premier Pierlot's Cabinet to resign. Talk among the Socialists centered on Achille Van Acker, a Socialist who served under M. Pierlot as Minister of Labor, and former Premier Paul Henri Spaak, who was Foreign Minister in the Pierlot Cabinet.

BRUSSELS FOR 'FREE' NEWS

Belgian Editors Back Americans' Aim for Press Clause in Peace

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Association of Brussels Newspaper Editors endorsed today the campaign of the American Society of Newspaper Editors for a peace treaty clause against barriers to free exchange of information among different countries. A resolution declared:

The Association of Brussels Newspaper Editors expresses its thanks to the American Society of Newspaper Editors for sending to the Belgian press a delegation having for its mission the emphasizing of the importance of free exchange of news between different countries and toward this end of obtaining insertion of a clause in the peace treaty.

It confirms that the Belgian press, in a country where liberty of the press is guaranteed by the Constitution, must necessarily join itself to any action attempting to assure, when peace is reestablished, the unhindered transmission of news without censorship.

It has decided to give in an express fashion its support to the proposal advanced by the American press tending to make sacred in the treaty of peace the unhindered exchange of news.

How To Make A Hit With Your Wife

By Harold V. Boyle

In Germany, Jan. 30 [AP—Delayed]—Peter J. Carroll, Associated Press war photographer, is a practical man. He accepted film star Marlene Dietrich's cap instead of her "scanties" as a souvenir because the cap was warmer.

The actress was appearing in a USO army show in a small Belgian town. Afterward she was the guest of Carroll and Harold Siegman, Acme photographer.

At the end of the evening Marlene turned to Pete with a smile and said:

"I was with the airborne boys the other day and they asked for my garters. What do you want for a souvenir—my scanties?"

"No, Thanks"

"No, thanks, but I sure could use that pilot's cap you're wearing—it's more practical," said Pete.

Marlene doffed the cap—a leather one with fleece lining and ear flaps—and tossed it to the photographer. Now Pete wears it to keep warm on long jeep rides along the front.

"You may be practical, but you sure ain't much of a gentleman," one of his press confrères told Carroll. "To pass up Marlene's scanties for an old Air Force cap—boy, you're crazy."

"I've got a little wife back in Boston who won't think I'm so crazy," answered Pete.

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"What A Sweet Valentine!"

Boston, Feb. 7 (AP)—"That's wonderful! What a sweet valentine!" said Mrs. Peter Carroll when informed that her husband had paid her a glowing tribute after rejecting an offer of Movie Actress Marlene Dietrich's "scanties."

The Carrolls have two children, Brian, 6, and Richard, 3.

Soviet Writer Assails Pope

Calls Pontiff 'Preacher of Soft Peace'—Also Attacks U. S. Authors.

Moscow, Feb. 7 (A. P.).—K. Gofman, writing in Red Star today, called Pope Pius the mouthpiece of Germany and the "preacher of a soft peace" and apparently served notice that the Soviet Union would resist any Vatican interference in Germany, Austria, Hungary and Poland.

Gofman's sharply worded international review, without referring to the meeting of the Big Three, said the time was ripe for the Allied Powers to settle the post-war fate of Hitler's Reich.

The author singled out Dorothy Thompson, New York columnist, as an example of elements in the United States and Britain which he declared "try to break down Allied unity in the last stage of the European war, accusing the Soviet Union and Britain of unilateral actions."

[In New York, Miss Thompson's secretary said the columnist was out of town and not available for comment on the Red Star article.]

Quotes Harry Hopkins.

Using quotations attributed to Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's associate, and editorials in the Kansas City Star and the New York Herald Tribune, the author gave arguments supporting the Russian policy in behalf of the security system of Europe and against the Allied political record in Italy.

Mr. Hopkins, the writer said, exposed the presence of Fascists in Italy's Government and army.

But against the Pope the author mounted his strongest attack. He began with the charge that the Vatican's war-time policy had been pro-Nazi and had included attempts to "save Mussolini and prevent the democratization of Italy."

Gofman cited a French news agency report that the Pope was preparing a new message which would run contrary to the Allied program for post-war Europe.

Cites Polish Problem.

"The Vatican's anti-Soviet campaign on the Polish question is beng carried on by the Catholic press in England and the United States," he declared. "The Vatican's policy in Italy has been taken as a precedent for expanding it in Germany, Austria and farther east over Hungary and Poland. The Vatican is the last political shelter for London Polish bankrupts such as Raczkiewicz, Sosnkowski and Arciszewski (Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, president; Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, former Commander in Chief of the armed forces, and Tomasz Arciszewski, Premier of the London Polish Government).

"The Vatican is trying to turn back history, revive Russian-Polish hostility. Under the slogan 'back to Catholic Fascism,' terror bands are being organized to fight against democratic Poland."

U.S., Soviet Church Co-Operation Seen

Moscow, Feb. 7 (AP)—Metropolitan Benjamin of North America and the Aleutians said today that the final steps for close co-operation between the American Orthodox Russian churches with the mother Russian church would be taken this week.

Two American delegates to the All-Russian Orthodox Congress, Bishop Alexy Pontelaief and Father Joseph Dzvonchik, were expected to arrive here tomorrow, having been delayed by weather in the plane and train journey from the United States.

"Great Religious Moment"

"There are ten bishops with 300 American parishes which are being reconciled with the mother church," Metropolitan Benjamin said. "It is a great religious moment."

The next important function of the church convocation in Moscow will be the meeting of the synod of the Russian Orthodox Church Friday, to be attended by foreign prelates.

Two messages from the local council of the Russian Orthodox Church were disseminated throughout the Soviet Union yesterday by the Soviet radio and press.

Asks Prayer For Victory

One called for "all Christians to pray for complete victory over the enemy so that the vile teaching of Fascism may be wiped from off the face of the earth forever."

"Those who call for mercy for the murderers of children . . . cannot be called Christians, and become sharers of the guilt of the Fascists," it declared.

The other message noted "with regret a laxity on the part of the clergy in the performance of church duties and on the part of the faithful in their lives as Christians." It called upon the church to "serve as a support for the might and prosperity of the motherland."

Manila Center Ravaged by Fire, Yanks Cleaning Out Jap Squads

By C. YATES McDANIEL

MANILA, Thursday, Feb. 8—(AP) The fire-ravaged business district of Manila has been cleared of Japanese demolition squads by Yanks now holding all the area north of the Pasig river but American troops still are held up in the Pasay suburbs at the southeast edge of the city by continued bitter resistance at Nichols Field.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who visited the city yesterday during which a Nipponese shell fell within 100 feet of him, announced the slow progress in a communique today which listed enemy casualties in the Luzon campaign at about 48,000.

American casualties for the corresponding four-week period were reported as 7,076, including 1,609 killed.

Fred Hampson, Associated Press war correspondent, relayed field reports stating there still were a few small pockets of the enemy in the north sector of Manila which the communique reported "cleared."

He said Japanese troops were in the center of the city south of the Pasig and began burning part of it Wednesday. This district contains the Manila hotel, the Army and Navy club, the High Commissioner's residence and other historic buildings.

(Arthur Feldman, Blue Network war correspondent, said American soldiers viewing the fire-scarred sectors could be heard saying angrily, "Ok, if that's the way the Japs want to play, let's burn every city in Japan to the ground. Let the B-29s really go to work.")

The First cavalry and 37th divisions won northern Manila and adjacent Quezon City.

The Eleventh Airborne division still was mopping up in the vicinity of Nichols Field, on the southern fringes.

All bridges across the wide and deep Pasig river, which divides Manila, have been blown up by the enemy, MacArthur announced. This undoubtedly will hamper the American advance into the southern areas of the fire-blackened city.

Associated Press correspondent Russell Brines said Japanese artillery shelled northern Manila all day yesterday, causing some injuries in the Santo Tomas internment camp where 3,700 internees were freed last Sunday.

"The internees finally lost their supreme claim," Brines wrote. "There was no panic but fear written on the faces of these still thin people as they crowded to the rear of buildings and huddled against walls and prayed that shell fire wouldn't destroy their newly won freedom."

The shelling still was going on late yesterday afternoon.

American bombers dropped a record load of 204 tons of bombs on Corregidor fortress at the entrance to Manila bay. Many Japanese fleeing Manila are believed seeking refuge in the small, strongly-defended island where the Americans made a gallant stand in early 1942.

Attack bombers meantime hit Caballo island nearby, destroying a coastal defense battery.

MacArthur announced that enemy casualties for the four weeks of the Luzon invasion were approximately 48,000 against American casualties of 1,609 killed, 191 missing and 5,276 wounded—a total of 7,067.

MacArthur announced that Yank forces in the north made steady progress in cleaning the Japanese from the central Luzon plain in the San Jose-Lupao-Munoz area. He said his forward elements were operating near Rizal, on the eastern fringe of the plain nine miles southeast of captured San Jose.

In this area enemy tanks and many heavily-defended pillboxes were destroyed or captured.

Bombers hit enemy installations at Echague in the Cagayan valley of northern Luzon. This valley has been sealed off from the central Luzon plain by American control of the only highway between the two.

Patrol bombers in low-level sweeps of the eastern Luzon coast sank 28 barges and several speedboats.

Bombers ranging across the China sea started fires at Tainan airdrome on Formosa, bombed the waterfront at Kirun, Formosa, and destroyed buildings on Rasa island southeast of Okinawa, north of Formosa.

A 1,000-ton freighter was sunk off Formosa and another left ablaze.

American bombers extended their air operations over Java, hitting hydroelectric plants at Siman and Mandalay.

(Concerning the situation within Manila, Feldman said it has been ascertained that the enemy made plans for this destruction "almost the very moment they marched in" Jan. 2, 1942.

(George Thomas Folster, NBC war correspondent, told of many suicide squads of Japanese being silhouetted by the fires they set, making them good targets for American weapons.

("The charred remains of these Japs with their arms and legs grotesquely sprawled, their skins black and burned, lay in Manila streets.")

Some American troops are on the south side of the Pasig, having reached there before the last two bridges were blown up.

(Feldman said in his broadcast "we are not over in great strength because our motorized forces and mobile supply units cannot cross.")

Manila, queen city of the Philippines, wore a ghastly crown of smoke and flames today while American artillery hammered Japanese last-ditch defenders of the city and Gen. Douglas MacArthur returned to the capital.

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The Japanese, hemmed south of Pasig river by American troops on the north and south, set off demolition charges which sometimes showered exploding ammunition over dozens of blocks.

MacArthur's historic pledge that he would return to the Philippines came into ultimate and dramatic fulfillment when he entered Santo Tomas internment camp in the burning city yesterday, to be greeted by internees who shouted:

"There's MacArthur again; he's back."

His entry with his staff was preceded by Japanese artillery fire which had hit some of the buildings of the Santo Tomas university campus, sending internees scurrying to safety and wounding soldiers.

Another shell plowed the ground within 100 feet of MacArthur as he drove away in his car.

Reluctantly, American artillerymen threw shells into the Japanese resistance center. The Yanks had hoped to take the city with minimum damage, but with the enemy buttressed behind flaming buildings, big guns were brought up to blast him out.

As he slowly walked through the internment area MacArthur was greeted joyfully by the 3,700 American, British and other Allied nationals freed when the First Cavalry division burst into Manila Saturday night.

Men and women who had known the general in peace time surrounded him. Some he failed at first to recognize because of the changes wrought by hunger and disease during their imprisonment.

Fires within reach of American

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troops and the Manila fire department were fought sometimes with dynamite.

Efforts of the fire fighters and of troops trying to get at the Japanese were hampered by streams of refugees fleeing the flaming sections.

"Manila was a beautiful city, but is not beautiful now," said one of the householders among the thousands who were escaping the inferno with only the pitifully meager personal belongings they could carry.

YANKS ATTACK TRAPPED JAPS IN MANILA AREA

MacArthur Tells Troops They Have Given Foe His Worst Defeat.

LUZON AIRFIELDS ENLARGED

Tokyo Reports Americans Have 1000 Warplanes Already in Operation at Bases There.

Manila, Feb. 7 (A. P.).—American doughboys picked off Japanese barricaded on both sides of the Pasig River today after the trapped defenders, in sheer vengeance, had set Manila's heart ablaze.

Under smoke-blackened skies, Gen. Douglas MacArthur told his men "you will shortly complete the liberation of the Philippines," and said they already had given Japan "the worst military defeat in its history."

He requested divine services throughout his command for "our hallowed dead."

[Americans have already concentrated between 800 and 1,000 war planes on central Luzon airfields, Radio Tokyo reported today.

[The unconfirmed broadcast, intercepted at San Francisco by the Blue Network, said that United States engineers throughout the area have been building airfields.

[The same broadcast said that the Americans now have ten divisions on Luzon, six of which are in the Lingayen sec-

tor, two in the Manila area and two in the Subic Bay sector.]

Flames appeared to be diminishing in the Escolta business district on the north shore of the Pasig, where the desperate Japanese touched off drums of gasoline and other explosives Monday evening.

Manila's water mains were empty, for the enemy had blown up the pumping stations several days ago, arnd the great fire raged unchecked through the closely built area, spreading before a brisk wind toward the east and north. Explosions hurled burning chunks of wood into areas still inhabited by many of the more than 5,000 war prisoners liberated Saturday and Sunday, but were extinguished.

Many Trapped in Homes.

Many Filipinos undoubtedly were tropped in their homes and burned to death.

[The Japanese Domei News Agency today blamed American "gunfire and incendiarism perpetrated by Filipino guerrillas" for the Manila fire which it asserted has "destroyed the whole of the city's business center along the Avenita Rizal north of the Pasig River."

[The broadcast, recorded by the FCC, was intended to offset American reports that Japanese demolition squads set the torch to the Philippines capital.]

[Blue Network radio reporter Arthur Feldman said: "There was nothing catch-as-catch-can about this fire. The Japs just put the finishing touches on months and perhaps years of preparations before they withdrew and the fruits of their efforts came with the convulsions that shook the city from sunset Monday onwards."]

Gen. MacArthur said the fire, "wantonly set" by the "trapped and frustrated" enemy garrison, had no relation to Japanese military operations.

Liberating Yanks of the First Cavalry and Thirty-seventh Infantry Divisions pressed the dirty and dangerous job of digging the enemy from their positions behind barricaded doors and from rooftops, while the Eleventh Airborne Division, which landed the coup de grace in a swift drive from the south, speared along two routes in the southern section.

The paratroopers met stiff resistance around Nichols Field, at the extreme southern edge of town. Enemy anti-aircraft fire yesterday knocked down one of the very few American planes lost in the Luzon campaign.

Corregidor Fortress at the mouth of Manila Bay, to which many Japanese are believed to have retreated, was bombed with 180 tons of explosives—the heaviest load yet delivered there.

To the north, on the Bataan Peninsula—another possible temporary refuge for the Manila defenders—American troops who have sailed off all peninsular roads at the base drove slowly southward along the eastern edge, moving only yards at a time against Japanese resisting bitterly from jungle and bamboo thicket positions.

[Tokyo radio said that Corregidor, island fortress at the entrance of Manila Bay, underwent a "violent bombardment" Monday and was shelled again yesterday (Tuesday) by American naval guns.

There was no American confirmation of the naval bombardment. The broadcast was recorded by FCC.

Tokyo interpreted the bombardment as "an indication of the enemy's design to reach Manila by going through the Strait north of Corregidor."]

Highway Key Captured.

On the east side of the central Luzon plain the important highway town of San Jose fell to the Yanks. This effectively sealed off the enemy's last road lifeline to the plain from the Cagayan Valley. Lupao to the north was half occupied. At Munoz, to the west, eleven Japanese tanks were destroyed as the Americans made steady progress against stubborn resistance.

An enemy night counter-attack northeast of Rosario, south of the Philippine summer capital at Baguio, was thrown back with heavy Japanese casualties.

A small freighter was sunk in the China Sea east of Formosa. Another was damaged.

Liberators poured ninety-one tons of bombs on Japanese airdromes on northern Borneo and raked air and shipping facilities throughout the Philippines and islands to the southeast.

Japanese suicide troops, destroying what they could not hold, planted explosives throughout Manila's business area and blew up banks, department stores and office buildings in a series of earth-shaking explosions, starting a little after 8 P. M. Monday.

Flames Spread Quickly.

The flames spread wildly, sweeping menacingly toward the infamous Bilibid Penitentiary whose 1,350 military and civilian prisoners had been reached Sunday by the Thirty-seventh Division. Laboring throughout Monday night, soldiers and newly freed captives who were able-bodied removed every man, woman and child from the old prison, some on stretchers.

Flames from the burning Escolta were reflected on the American artillery gun barrels and tanks which had moved up to supplement the infantry push over two Pasig River bridges into the enemy-occupied southern half of Manila.

Japanese shells poured into American positions all Monday afternoon but gave way to a night of vengeful flames.

Gen. MacArthur, whose new war cry is "On to Tokyo!", issued a general order requesting prayers throughout his command for American dead, telling his troops:

"You will shortly complete the liberation of the Philippines.

"You have redeemed a country's pledge to recapture its lost land.

"You have inflicted the greatest military defeat in its history on your enemy.

"You are restoring to the East its destiny.

"You have fulfilled the sacred mission for our hallowed dead.

"For all this we have to thank God."

Yanks Shelling Manila Japs South Of Pasig

Manila, Feb. 7 (AP)—Doughboys closed in on barricaded Japanese flanking the Pasig River and hunted them down in other sections of smoke-shrouded Manila today after the cornered garrison wantonly dynamited and set the torch to the most modern section of the city.

American artillery began bombarding areas south of the Pasig River in an effort to drive out the Japanese. The enemy force was strongest in the southern area and the American command resorted to the extreme measure of shelling it—something they had hoped to avoid—only when other efforts to rout out the enemy had failed.

Japs Not Giving Up

There was no indication that [illegible] solition squa[illegible] ender their [illegible] portion of the [illegible] south of the river. Already they have wrecked about a square miles of the metropolitan district north of the Pasig.

Japanese demolition crews added new explosive fires to those already kindled on both banks of the Pasig and in other sectors of the city. One appeared to center in Manila's Chinese hotel, near the Escolta. At least three other fires appeared to be burning south of the river. They were large but not widespread.

Damage south of the river is not yet extensive. It will become so unless the Yanks run down the demolition crews and incendiarists.

Loss Of Life Light

If the enemy hoped to catch American troops in the blasts they failed. The few soldiers in the area managed to draw back along with almost all of the Filipino population and the loss of life was light.

The exploding munitions spread the fire far beyond the zone of military stores. Each blast threw fire over dozens of blocks, sometimes into the residential area. But the main wreckage was in the city's business district.

This morning the already crowded roads were further choked by an exodus of householders fleeing the flames with their grotesque burdens of personal belongings. One said to an American soldier, "Manila was a beautiful city but it is not beautiful now."

Progress Hindered

Two things made the situation uncomfortable south of the Pasig River. First, American troops north of the river, more numerous than on the south, were confronted with destroyed bridges. Second, Americans on the south have not been able to push very deeply into the city. At last reports, they were engaged in cleaning up enemy knots of resistance around Nichols Field, on the southern outskirts.

Problem New To Them

The doughboys really had a job on their hands. Manila is a big city and the Yank forces within are not large. Destroyed bridges over deep rivers at the outskirts limit their efforts. They are busy chasing down clusters of last-stand Nipponese around the outskirts and in residential and outer business districts. They are trying to get at the demolitionists and to control the fires too.

They are spread thin and the problem is new to them. These men are jungle fighters. A battle in and against a burning city is not their specialty.

Earlier, Gen. Douglas MacArthur told his soldiers "you will shortly complete the liberation of the Philippines" climaxing Japan's "worst military defeat in its history."

He requested divine services throughout his command for "our hallowed dead."

[John Adams, CBS correspondent, reported from Manila that fires set by the Japanese in the downtown section subsided somewhat during the night but flared up again early today on the south side of the town, where trapped enemy troops still are attempting to destroy everything possible.]

Mile Square Destroyed

The mile-square area reported destroyed included all major buildings along the Escolta, among them some of the Orient's finest theaters. Associated Press Correspondent Russell Brines reported "a great black gash appeared to have burned in that section of the city north of the Pasig River."

Manila's water mains were empty, for the enemy had blown up the pumping stations several days ago, and the great fire raged unchecked through the closely built area, spreading before a brisk wind toward the east and north. Explosions hurled burning chunks of wood into areas still inhabited by many of the more than 5,000 war prisoners liberated Saturday and Sunday, but were extinguished.

[Arthur Feldman, Blue Network radio reporter, said: "There was nothing catch-as-catch-can about this fire. The Japs just put the finishing touches on months and perhaps years of preparations before they withdrew, and the fruits of their efforts came with the convulsions that shook the city from sunset Monday onward."]

"Wantonly Set"

MacArthur said the fire, "wantonly set" by the "trapped and frustrated" enemy garrison, had no relation to Japanese military operations.

Japanese suicide troops planted explosives throughout Manila's business area and blew up banks, department stores and office buildings in a series of earth-shaking explosions starting a little after 8 P.M. Monday.

Japanese shells poured into American positions all Monday afternoon, but gave way to flames at night.

Corregidor Bombed

Corregidor fortress at the mouth of Manila Bay, to which many Japanese are believed to have retreated, was bombed with 180 tons of explosives—the heaviest load yet delivered there.

To the north, on the Bataan Peninsula—another possible temporary refuge for the Manila defenders—American troops who have sealed off all peninsular roads at the base drove slowly southward along the eastern edge, moving only yards at a time against Japanese resisting bitterly from jungle and bamboo thicket positions.

Road Sealed Off

On the east side of the central Luzon plain, the important highway town of San Jose fell to the Yanks. This effectively sealed off the enemy's last road lifeline to the plain from the Cagayan Valley. Lupao to the north was half occupied. At Munoz, to the west, 11 Japanese tanks were destroyed in the Americans made steady progress against stubborn resistance.

An enemy night counterattack northeast of Rosario was thrown back with heavy Japanese casualties.

Jap Battle Fleet Penned In Harbor

London, Feb. 7 (AP)—A Japanese battle fleet including four battleships, an aircraft carrier, six cruisers and many destroyers was bottled up at least temporarily recently in the Southwest Pacific after surprise mine-laying raids by RAF long-range Catalina flying boats, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

The Catalinas, it said, have closed at least temporarily every important harbor in the Dutch East Indies in the last few months and are exacting a heavy and increasing toll of Japanese shipping.

Australian Catalinas were used to lay mines by special request of the American fleet, the Ministry said. They were the only heavy aircraft employed for long work in the Southwest Pacific, and round-trips of nearly 2,000 miles were considered a normal night's work.

The successful bottling up of the enemy battle fleet was accomplished at night after the air crews were briefed to mine an "important" bay, it was announced. Later reconnaissance showed the enemy fleet was at least temporarily penned in the bay.

Luzon's Carabao More Deadly Than Japs

By Fred Hampson

With the U.S. 6th Army, Luzon, Feb. 1 [AP—Delayed]—So far the carabao—Philippine water buffalo—has been a more formidable enemy than the Japanese in this campaign. One American soldier

has been gored to death and one or two have been hurt. Most of the doughboys, however, have been nimble enough to avoid harm.

These carabao, stolid beasts of all purposes, don't like the Yanks. Filipinos think it's their different odor. Whatever the reason, the seemingly lethargic carabao have attacked several soldiers without warning, and three of the animals have had to be shot.

Embarrassing To Filipinos

The American soldier had little trouble with the beasts on Leyte, but the Luzon species is either pro-Japanese or anti-American or both. Filipinos, who are violently pro-American, are most embarrassed by the hostility of their animals.

Most carabao are about the size of large oxen with powerful shoulders and neck. Some have long, sharp horns. Filipinos plow with them, haul produce to town with them, ride them and sometimes eat them. They are usually tied in the rice paddies but occasionally they stray onto roads unattended.

Death Ride In A Sedan

A Japanese lieutenant commanding an outpost in the United States western beachhead sector didn't realize how close he was to an American roadblock.

The enemy officer drove directly in front of the roadblock—in his well-polished 1940 sedan.

An American machine gunner gawked in surprise, pulled the trigger. It was curtains for the lieutenant—and that's how the first American-made automobile was captured on Luzon.

Mortars Kayo Tanks

The 4.2 mortar has been a weapon of many purposes in the Pacific war but perhaps not until Luzon did it ever serve to knock out tanks.

Several of these formidable weapons were trained on a covey of Japanese tankerettes during the short fight for Port Sual at the western end of the American beachhead.

Capt. Howard Carlisle, Philadelphia, said the mortars hit three tanks and disabled them.

The tankettes were disabled long enough for tank destroyers to come up and finish them off along with their two-man crews.

Filipinos "Clothes Happy"

Some Filipinos are talking the American doughboys out of almost everything except their shirts on their backs.

Filipinos much prefer clothes or army rations to money, both as a medium for barter and as payment for work they do—and no wonder. There's little or nothing they can buy with money, and besides they are fascinated by army clothing and food.

Heart Of Manila Laid Waste

By Fred Hampson

A Corps Command Post Near Manila, P.I., Feb. 6 [*AP—Delayed*]. Demolitionists and delayed-action mines laid waste a part of Manila's metropolitan center in an inferno of blasts and fire that started at 7 P.M. February 5 and continued until dawn of February 6.

Information reaching this command post was delayed by incredible traffic jams on both sides of blown bridges. It indicated that something more than a square mile of Manila's business, theater, financial and shopping section had been blasted to rubble or eaten out by fire.

Black Gash Burned Out

From Santo Tomas prison in Manila Associated Press Correspondent Russell Brines managed to get out word that "a great black gash appeared to have been burned out in that section of the city north of the Pasig River. Fires were still smoldering late today (February 6)."

Brines said that Dr. Arthur Berzin, a Latvian resident of Manila, stumbled into Santo Tomas this morning, smoke blackened and shaky after escaping from one of the main buildings on the Escolta, Manila's famed avenue of shops, as the Japanese blew it up.

Escolta Buildings Destroyed

Dr. Berzin declared that all major Escolta buildings were destroyed. These include the theaters, among the most modern and luxurious in the Orient, and the Heacock building, which once was one of Manila's best known department stores.

This belated destruction was a bitter pill for advancing American troops who found Manila only slightly damaged on their entry February 4 and had hoped to clean out demolition charges in time to save the city, which was among the handsomest in the Orient.

Recurrent Explosions

From this military post not far from Manila's outskirts, the sky was flushed with recurrent explosions between 7 and 9 P.M. Monday night. From then until early morning the sky reflected the glow of the vast fire.

Observers reported that some of Manila's handsomest hotels were blackened skeletons. So were the stately bank buildings and beautiful department stores.

Municipal Building Not Hurt

Brines said that from a Santo Tomas tower he could see the post office, city hall and other municipal buildings on the south side of the Pasig. They appeared to be undamaged.

But the Japanese were still in that section of the city. Their demolition work there may not have been started.

Smoke also rose from more fires to the southwest, in the warehouse district.

Water System Destroyed

Previously demolition crews had destroyed part of the city's water system, handicapping what remained of Manila's fire department. The American Army was able to do little fire fighting since its troops were busy mopping up the Japs and most of the equipment that might have been converted to fire fighting was trapped behind bridges at the outskirts of Manila.

M'Arthur Greets Santo Tomas Internees

By Russell Brines

Santo Tomas Internment Camp, Manila, Feb. 7 (*AP*)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who promised when he left the Philippines, "I will return," returned today to the civilians who long awaited him here and then left the camp to the growl of a Japanese shell that landed 100 feet away on the campus of this historic college.

Enemy artillery had intermittently hit the campus through the night and today, wounding some soldiers, but although the internees had been ducking shell blasts all morning, they crowded around MacArthur when he arrived. The throng cheered lustily when the general and his staff alighted from their cars at the camp's main building.

"There's MacArthur again. He's back," they shouted.

Historic Moment

It was a historic moment against the backdrop of the still bitter fight for Manila. The honor guard long had been standing on the roadway fronting the main building and the internees had crowded around the entrance awaiting the general.

Shells had landed throughout the night on the campus near some internees' shanties. Several hits were scored on the university buildings.

But the internees were remarkably calm because, as one of them said, they had been dodging shrapnel and duds from Japanese anti-aircraft guns which had been placed around the university to fire at American planes raiding Manila.

The Japanese artillery fire may have been directed toward American gun positions some distance behind the camp or at the small concentration of troops within the camp.

Greeted Old Friends

MacArthur, with sober face, greeted old friends who mobbed him. Many of the former captives were so thin the general found it difficult to recognize them.

The general walked slowly through the press of people through two floors of the main building and on past the internee living quarters through the children's hospital.

At nearly every step MacArthur was halted while internees reintroduced themselves and told him they knew he would come back.

One of the first internees MacArthur met was Cy Nelson, former army clerk and an old-time Manilan. He also greeted T. J. Wolff, San Francisco, chairman of the American Red Cross chapter.

Several women grasped the general's hand and reminded him of the former social days in Manila.

Another to greet MacArthur was A. V. H. Hartendorp, of Denver, Col., editor of the *Philippine Magazine*.

One army nurse kissed the general. Col. Louis Hutchinson, of Aiken, S.C., dressed in a new uniform, saluted while standing on crutches.

SANTO TOMAS HIT BY JAPS' SHELLS

By RUSSELL BRINES

SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP, Manila, Feb. 7.—(AP) Japanese artillery fire wounded some of the internees of the internment camp at Santo Tomas university today a few hours after Gen. Douglas MacArthur visited the camp.

Army internee doctors and nurses attended the wounded in the camp hospitals. There was no immediate announcement of the number wounded, or their names.

The shelling was a continuation of the enemy fire which harassed the 3,700 internees last night and this morning but which did not dampen the enthusiasm of their cheers which greeted General MacArthur in his visit around noon.

Some of the shells earlier had wounded a few soldiers posted at the camp, and one of them exploded within 100 feet of MacArthur as he got into his car after the visit to leave with his staff.

The Japanese fire was intermittent throughout the afternoon. The enemy batteries evidently were reaching for targets in northern Manila. American artillery in the distance replied to the Nipponese fire, throwing shells into the area south of the Pasig river, where the enemy force is concentrated.

No Panic

While the internees lost the supreme calm which they had demonstrated in previous days, there was no panic as the Japanese shells hit buildings and several places on the university campus. The men, women and children so recently liberated after three years of imprisonment, crowded huddled against walls in the rear of the buildings.

But fear was plainly written on the faces of these thin people who prayed that the enemy shell fire would not destroy their newly won freedom.

One shell exploded in the women's room on the third floor of the main building, but there were few women in the room. Another hit a room on the second floor and a third ripped through the top of the building. In all, six rooms were hit.

Several shells fell on the campus and shrapnel splattered a wide area.

The shelling appeared to be from heavy mortars and three-inch guns. The area in front of the main building became a no-man's land as firing was resumed at 4 P. M. after a brief interlude.

Civilian internees took shelter several times today as Japanese artillery and mortar fire continued to bracket Santo Tomas camp grounds, but there was full attendance at the "chow line" as they anxiously awaited their first taste of hot American food.

The noon meal was delayed more than an hour as the kitchen staff, aided by the Army prepared bully beef and string beans. Children stood in groups talking about the new, strange food.

The menu for the day was posted in big chalk letters on the bulletin board. It read: "Hot American chow—plenty for everybody."

The evening meal was the most-talked about event of the day. It contained a real treat, fruit salad.

57th Regiment's Colors Delivered To MacArthur

Manila, Feb. 7 (*AP*)—Saved from surrender on Bataan and Corregidor and secreted for three years during the Japanese occupation, the colors of the 57th Regiment, Philippine Scouts, were delivered to Gen. Douglas MacArthur today.

Survivors of the crack scout regiment, part of the regular United States Army, carried the colors to Corregidor after their last fight on Bataan. When "The Rock" surrendered, Capt. Frank Oliver Andrews stuffed the colors in a pillow and carried it to Bilibid Prison. There he buried it.

Andrews dug up the flag when the prisoners were liberated February 5.

Jap Ships Bombed By Marine Flyers

Fleet Headquarters, Forward Area, *Thursday*, Feb. 8 (*AP*)—Attacking with rockets and bombs, marine Mitchell bombers hit a large ship in a convoy north of the Volcano Islands Tuesday and left another one north of the Bonins burning, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported today.

The ships were hit as marine bombers disrupted the two convoys with supplies for the Bonin and Volcano Island groups.

Army Liberators hit the installations at Chichi Jima and Ototo Jima in the Bonins on the same day.

In the Kurile Islands, 11th Air Force Liberators bombed the enemy base of Kataoko on Shimushu Tuesday.

Marine Corsair Fighters destroyed a bridge and set trucks on fire and struck defense positions on Babelthuap in the Palaus. Hits were made on a bridge and pier on Yap Island in the Carolines.

Bonins Hit Again.

U. S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Forward Area, Feb. 7 (A. P.).—Army Liberators hammered the Bonin and Volcano Islands on Sunday and Monday while Marine bombers struck barges and buildings on the Palau Islands, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported today.

Marine torpedo planes destroyed a pier and buildings on Yap, Monday, and Marine Mitchell bombers hit the airfield on by-passed Ponape in the Carolines, Tuesday, where they met intense ack-ack and lost one plane, the communique added.

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC, Feb. 7—(AP) Lieut. Col. A. A. Vandegrift, Jr., 33, son of the commandant of the Marine corps, has been awarded the Legion of Merit, a Marine Corps correspondent reported today. The award was made for inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy during the Saipan-Tinian campaign. Colonel Vandegrift was wounded in the leg.

Leyte, Philippines, Feb. 3 [*AP—Delayed*]—One wild night in the life of an anti-aircraft crew—a night that all fifteen men survived, although none thought it possible—a night that convinced all fifteen that there is a God:

Sunburned Pfc. Adrain Baker, of Lyon Mountain, N.Y., wiped the sweat from his eyes and stiffened. Over his headphones came the warning:

"Groups of bogeys (enemy planes) 20 miles southeast."

He yelled the message to the gun section of Sergt. Justilian Martin, Gretna, La.

On The Alert

In the big gun pit the crew of the 40-mm. Bofors, "The Spittin' Kitten," had been alerted. In another corner of the area, T/5 Steve Benkovich, Waukegan, Ill., operated the gasoline-driven power plant. If it quit, the Spittin Kitten could not use its automatic aiming mechanism.

The Spittin' Kitten's gunner, Corporal George Dimodica, Madison, Wis., gave a last quick twirl to the manual controls—just in case.

The loader and firer, Pfc. Leonard Brown, Jackson, Mich., put another clip of four shells up beside that already in the breech.

Acting as lookouts were four other men:

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The Foe Arrives

Pfc. John Duboise, Abbeville, La., and Privates Bernard Hemenway, Niagara Falls, N.Y., Richard M. Mangan, Chicago, and Keith Beckwith, Greenville, S.C.

"There he comes!" everyone yelled at once. A Zeke sped in from the south at 1,800 feet.

The azimuth tracker, Pfc. Robert E. Gates, Seattle, Wash., twirled his wheel and the Spittin' Kitten swung horizontally.

Pfc. Richard W. Williamson, Wichita, Kan., was twirling another wheel until the oncoming Zeke was centered in his own scope.

The gun director, Corporal Harry L. Shock, Chicago, squinted across open sights, like those of a shotgun, and estimated the range—the distance of the Zeke. He cranked until that figure registered on a dial. The Spittin' Kitten swung automatically as he did so. Now she was aiming ahead of the plane—so shell and plane would reach the same place at the same instant.

All this was done in a split second. Then the Spittin' Kitten sp

Good Shooting

A Wild Night In A Leyte Gun Pit

By Elmont Waite

The sergeant slapped Brown's leg—a prearranged cease-firing signal—almost as quickly as the din

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nad begun. "We got him with the second shot!" he shouted. The Spittin' Kitten's crew broke into a spontaneous cheer.

Joining them from their separate pit were the three men who had been pounding away with their .50-caliber machine gun:

Pfc. Ray Martin, Gilroy, Cal., at the gun, and Privates John Watkins, Blue Diamond, Ky., and John F. Billotte, South Boston, Mass., passing ammunition.

As the Zeke was perked from its course and began to flame, a small bomb hurtled downward.

"That's for us!" yelled Gunner Dimodica, and all 15 men hit the dirt. It missed by 50 feet.

There was a lull of several hours and part of the crew slept in the pits, while others remained alert.

Second Warning

Then Baker, the telephone listener sounded a second warning—and this time the whole world blew up.

The enemy sent in a group of bombers. The Spittin' Kitten didn't cease firing so quickly this time. She still was spewing her stream of heavy tracers, and Private Martin's .50-caliber was pounding like a popcorn machine, when two huge bombs struck within 75 yards.

Sergeant Martin, standing erect at the moment, was blown flat into a foxhole—unhurt. One man felt the warm trickle of blood. A flying bit of shrapnel nicked his cheek. No one else in the gun section was hit, although all were blown from their feet.

Quick Recovery

The sandbagged sides of the Spittin' Kitten's pit bulged and caved in. The big gun was knocked from its moorings and jarred into one end of the pit. Sand, rocks and dirt jammed every working part.

Wounded were calling from other foxholes, and medics were trying to reach them—despite the fact shells stacked in the area were beginning to explode and send out their own terrible rain of shrapnel. Somehow every one of the fifteen men escaped injury.

By dawn all fifteen were at work, and by noon the section was ready for action again.

the bases have had to be abandoned.

To reach the bases American transports had to fly close to enemy airfields.

The bulk of the supply work was done by C-47's under Col. John H. (Luke) Williamson of North Carolina, flying in groups of as many as ten planes.

Williamson's crews flew two trips daily from a forward base to Suichan or Kanchow, both of which have now been taken by the Japanese. The same crews would fly every day for a week and then take a week's rest while fresh men operated the shuttle service.

Ten or eleven hours in the air was a common daily stint. They flew day and night, sometimes in weather which, as the saying goes, "had birds walking."

First Lieut. Andrew Vrabec of Milwaukee, one of Williamson's first pilots, said the ticklish thing was to run into Japanese raiders at Suichuan or Kanchow. The transports would wait at a distance from the field until the Japanese bombers finished.

"We could see the bomb explosions on the field and tracers going up into the sky," he said. "Sometimes the field would light up, indicating a Japanese bomber had hit parked planes. Once we almost collided with a Japanese bomber."

Unescorted flights were sweat jobs as this correspondent learned personally on a trip some weeks ago. I made the hop in a C-46 with Second Lieut. E. G. Youngs of Silverdale, Wash., and Louis Gottlieb of 63 North Henry street, Brooklyn. The weather went clear just before we flew over the Paoching airfield west of Hengyang.

We scanned the field for enemy planes, but saw none. I reasoned impulsively that they must all be in the air, perhaps even then getting ready to dive out of a sun spot upon us. None appeared, however, and we learned later that the Fourteenth Air Force's fighters and bombers had been making the Paoching, Hengyang and Kweilin fields so hot the Japanese seldom were able to use them except for fly-by-night staging of medium bombers.

Youngs is one of the coolest cucumbers you could imagine. He didn't even bother to take over the controls from the automatic pilot, just went on smoking in a bored fashion. We were only 7,000 feet up and I suggested it might be better if we went higher. Youngs didn't think so. He assuaged my nerves by giving me something to do—stand on a folding chair and keep a lookout through the astral dome.

Gottlieb, who had been navigating, said that if I saw any planes I was to yell out because they couldn't be on our team. Youngs remarked that anything could happen as we neared Hengyang, adding "we must be in their net by now."

At Suichuan we had to land on the taxi-strip, a tight squeeze for a big plane, because the runway still was geysering with delayed action bombs left by the Japanese.

The return trip several days later was made in a B-24 tanker. We had a close shave when five bursts from a 75mm. anti-aircraft gun exploded just off our tail.

I was visiting the waist-gunner, Corporal Raymond E. Spadaccia, 199 North Central avenue, Elmsford, N. Y., at the time. The closest explosion shook the plane and sounded like a nearby bomb blast. The pilot, First Lieut. William S. Johnston, Waterbury, Road, Thomaston, Conn., quickly took evasive action.

Supplying U. S. Bases in China One of Hardest Flying Jobs

By CLYDE FARNSWORTH.

Kunming, Feb. 6 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The story of how gasoline and supplies were flown across Japanese lines to American forward air bases in China's Kiangsi province has long been shielded by the United States Fourteenth Air Force for security reasons, but may be told now that

B-29'S ERASE BRIDGE IN THAILAND BLOW

HEADQUARTERS OF 20TH BOMBER COMMAND, in India, Feb. 7 (AP)—Winging out in strength on a 3,000-mile round trip double-header mission, B-29's today hit Japanese targets at Saigon, French Indo-China, and marked an "X" on the vital Rama VI bridge just west of Bangkok, Thailand, which had carried the bulk of enemy supplies to Burma.

"Good to excellent" results were reported by bomber crews on the mission to erase the bridge. Bombing was visual and observed results will not be something to make Japanese commanders on the Burma fronts, already desperately short of supplies, rest easier of evenings.

[At Washington the Twentieth Air Force announced that all the Superforts on both strikes returned to their bases, and that two-thirds of the center span of the bridge was left lying in the river.]

The Rama VI bridge is a 1,400-foot long structure over the Menam water course and is the most vital link in the Bangkok-Moulmein railroad. It was hit before by B-29's in a training mission, but was not put out of operation, although approaches were damaged.

The bombing of Saigon was impeded by a sudden shift in weather that blanketed the target. Bombing results were not observed. Saigon is one of the southwestern naval bases that have assumed extreme importance to the Japanese since their fleet was mauled in the series of actions around the Philippine Islands.

Bangkok is a high priority target. It is a major transportation center supplying the Japanese forces in southeast Asia, and has been bombed four times before.

British Are Clearing Foe From Area on Irrawaddy

Still Meet Resistance Near Burma River Confluence

KANDY, Ceylon, Feb. 7 (AP).—British 14th Army troops are still encountering Japanese resistance in the triangle formed by the confluence of the Irrawaddy and Chindwin Rivers in Burma, some forty miles west of Mandalay, an Allied communique said today.

But progress was reported in clearing the area east of Myinmu on the north bank of the Irrawaddy. Myinmu is about twenty-five miles west of the enemy stronghold of Sagaing, guarding direct approaches to Mandalay.

In north Burma the American Mars Task Force and the Chinese 38th Division were heavily engaged in hills west of the Burma Road, while troops of the 50th Chinese Division captured a village on the south bank of the Shweli River.

Flying from India bases, the B-29s of Brig.-Gen. Roger M. Ramey's Twentieth Bomber Command sprang the twin attacks in daylight. A war bulletin from General of the Army H. H. Arnold, commanding the Twentieth Air Force, did not disclose additional details.

The Japanese-controlled Saigon radio in Indo-China, in a broadcast recorded by FCC, said the Saigon-Cholon area was attacked before noon and that considerable damage was done to a hospital and residential quarters. A radio announcer was killed, the broadcast added.

Results of the missions will be announced when operational reports are received from the theater.

Possible targets were Bangkok, capital of Thailand; Saigon, chief city of Indo-China, and the fleet base at Camranh Bay, 200 miles northeast of Saigon.

Bangkok is the major transportation center supplying Japanese forces in southeast Asia. Four times it has felt the sting of Superfortress bombs—last June 5, November 27, December 14 and January 2.

[The Tokyo radio said that single B-29s thrice bombed the Kobe area today and last night but that "our side sustained no damage."

The broadcast, recorded by FCC and reported by the Associated Press, reported reconnaissance flights over the Shinetsu district, which includes Tokyo and Yokohama, by single planes.]

Japs Have Saigon Base.

In their first strike at Saigon on January 27 the B-29s plummeted multi-ton loads of destruction on this key naval base. Some 3,200 miles from the B-29s India bases, Saigon has a dock capable of handling repairs to medium sized vessels. Other high priority targets are three military airdromes, important oil storage tanks and railroad shops.

Recent reports indicated that Japanese skittering from the besieged Philippines have established new army installations at Saigon.

Some 1,000 miles from Luzon on the Indo-China coast, Camranh Bay is the nearest Asiatic fleet base from which the Japanese can dispatch or receive troops and material from the Philippines. Before the war it was Indo-China's chief commercial port.

In today's strikes the B-29s rounded out the fifty-first major mission in their long-range aerial offensive against Japan and its empire strongholds. Since January 1 the Superforts have uncorked eighteen attacks against such targets as Nagoya, Omura, Akashi and Tokyo in the Nipponese homeland; Formosa, Singapore and Iwo Jima in the Volcanos.

These latest B-29 operations coincided with widespread air activity by planes of other Pacific air forces. Heavy bombers dumped ninety-one tons of bombs on enemy airdromes on northern Borneo yesterday and raked air and ship facilities throughout the Philippines, the Moluccas and islands north of New Guinea. Army planes again spanned the China Sea to hit Formosa.

B-29s Stage Twin Attacks

Separate Fleets of Superforts Hammer Jap Bases in Thailand and Indo-China.

Washington, Feb. 7 (A. P.).—Separate fleets of Superfortresses lashed at Japanese military installations in Thailand and Indo-China today.

Mrs. MacArthur Silent Even on Fall of Manila

Policy of No Public Statements Imposed by General in 1942

BRISBANE, Australia, Feb. 7 (AP).—Even the fall of Manila could not break Mrs. Douglas MacArthur's policy of public silence, imposed by the general on their arrival in Australia three years ago.

Mrs. MacArthur's aid today answered a series of questions submitted to her on her reaction to the fall of Manila by saying:

"Mrs. MacArthur has never made a statement for publication. She cannot now alter that policy without authority from general headquarters in Manila. Only permission from there would enable her to speak. She does hope the press will appreciate her position."

Mexico City Visit Of Negrin Expected

Mexico City, Feb. 7 (AP)—Juan Negrin, last Premier of the Spanish Republic, is expected in Mexico City the second half of February, he advised in his recent cablegram from London, but the date depends upon travel facilities, Antonio Velao, his spokesman here, said today.

Negrin is scheduled to go to New York from Europe, and from there to Mexico City.

Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Secretary of State in the Negrin Government, returned to New York a few days ago after helping organize a "Negrin rally" here, at which refugee friends of the former Premier proclaimed his government the legal one.

The announced purpose of Negrin's visit is to help unite Spanish republicans, now spilt in opposing political camps.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 7 (AP) Adm. Sir Bruce Fraser, commander in chief of the British Pacific fleet, met today with the New Zealand war cabinet to discuss matters relating to the British fleet operation in the Pacific.

Ritual Finds Fresh Point In Quebec

Quebec, Feb. 7 (AP) — French-speaking Quebec, at odds with most of the rest of Canada on the issue of conscription, opened its twenty-second Legislature today with frequent reference to provincial autonomy.

Bith in age-old ritual and in a statement of policy announced by the new Union Nationale Government of Premier Maurice Duplessis, Quebec reasserted rights originally granted by the British crown, and jealously observed today in the strife over the issue of drafting troops to fight abroad.

Provincial Rights Emphasized

The Duplessis Government, elected last August on a platform of provincial autonomy and of opposition to the wartime policies of Dominion Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's Government in Ottawa, declared in the traditional speech from the throne:

"In order to be able to give to both the provincial administration and Legisuature the family, social and national orientation which the Government proposes, it is necessary that the province be able to exercise in all their integrity the rights, prerogatives and liberties recognized by the British North American Act (counterpart of the American Constitution).

Centralization Deprecated

"The Government considers that it belongs neither to a majority of the provinces, nor the Ottawa Government, to bring changes to the Canadian Constitution."

The speech added that the Government "believes that administrative and legislative decentralization

is the very essence of the federative pact, whereas centralization is in the nature of Hitlerism which is deeply repugnant to the Province of Quebec."

On the British parliamentary pattern, the Government announced its policy and legislative program in an address from the throne read ceremoniously by the direct representative of King George VI, Lieutenant Governor Sir Eugene Fiset.

In French And In English

Before a gallery packed with spectators who had come from all parts of the province, the Lieutenant Governor read the speech, first in French, then in English, from a massive throne mounted on a dais carpeted in royal scarlet in the chamber of the Legsilative Council, corresponding to London's House of Lords. Quebec is the only province having a bicameral Legislature.

The ritual stressed the ancient authority of the British monarch as King of Canada, though this in Canada, as in England, is largely symbolic today. The Lieutenant Governor, as representative of the King, summoned the Assembly, representing the people, to appear before him.

Ritual Kept Unchanged

The members of the lower house thereupon appeared before the Lieutenant Governor in the Council chamber, but the Speaker of the Council, Alphonse Raymond, declared to them in words unchanged through the years:

"The Honorable Lieutenant Governor does not see fit to declare the cause of his summoning the present session until the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly shall have been chosen according to law."

Wit hthese words the Assembly members trooped back to their own chamber. Premier Duplessis nominated a Speaker, Alexander Tache, and he was elected, but according to tradition he protested on the theory that he might suffer bodily harm at the hands of the King.

From Days Of Charles I

This rite stems from the days of Charles I of England, when the people's representatives were not always in favor at court.

Duplesses then walked over to Tache and, taking his arm, led him away toward the upper house, where he stood before the throne and declared he would try to carry out his duties faithfully.

"I hope the House will sustain me in vindicating our rights and privileges, and in maintaining our rules and orders, and in securing the freedom of debate according to our established usage."

With their newly-chosen speaker, the Assembly members again strolled into the Council chamber.

People's Address To Throne

With the members present, Speaker Tache advised the throne that the peoples' representatives through him would "discharge their duty to their King and country" and that they would "humbly claim all their undoubted rights and privileges, especially that they may have freedom of speech in their debates, access to your person at all reasonable times, and that their proceedings may receive from you the most favorable interpretations."

In reply Speaker Raymond of the uppper House declared:

"I am commanded to assure you that the Legislative Assembly shall have ready access to the Honorable Lieutenant Governor upon all reasonable occasions, an dthat their proceedings, as well as their words and acts, will constantly receive from him the most favorable consideration."

Carried Out In Festive Mood

Although observed with scrupulous attention to the traditional ritual, the ceremonies in modern times are carried out in festive mood. Only the trappings are left from the days of despotic monarchies.

Bishop Coadjutor Omer Plante and the Rt. Rev. Philip Carrington, Lord Bishop of Quebec, attended today's ceremony as representatives of the Catholic and Anglican churches, respectively. They had no part in the proceedings.

PARAGUAY DECLARES WAR

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Feb. 7—(AP) Paraguay tonight declared war on the Axis. It broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan in January of 1942.

2,000-Mile Pipe Line In China

Washington, Feb. 7 (AP)—A 2,000-mile lend-lease pipeline is being burrowed into the interior of China to power the Allied air attack on Japan, Leo T. Crowley, foreign economics administrator, disclosed today.

Crowley told the House Foreign Affairs Committee the pipeline, built through combined American, British, Chinese and Indian manpower and resources, "will increase manyfold the 15,000 tons per month that once moved over the old Burma road."

It will "enable the combined forces of the United Nations to mount new and greater offensives from China," he testified. Crowley went before the committee to urge a one-year extension of lend-lease, which otherwise will lapse June 30.

Many Other Such Projects

The pipeline, he said, is just one of many lend-lease operations aimed at stepping up military supplies for China and Allied forces in the East.

A fleet of 15,000 American trucks will be delivered to China over the new Ledo road to set up a Chinese transportation system. A thousand American technicians are in China or on their way there and 1,000 Chinese will be brought to this country for training to help their country "handle the greatly increased volume of lend-lease materials that will be moving in," he said.

2½ Billion From Britain

Crowley reviewed the whole history of lend-lease operations on all fighting fronts and said reverse lend-lease aid is coming to America's war effort from Britain at the rate of $2,500,000,000 a year.

"The value of reverse lend-lease aid that we have received from our other Allies has not been of the same magnitude," he added. "China and Russia have required all that they could produce besides what we could send them for fighting the invaders of their soil. . . .

"Doing What They Can"

"All, however, are contributing what they can for victory for all of us. For surely a nation which sends a plane or a tank into battle manned with its own soldiers contributes no less to victory than one which provides a plane or a tank without a crew as lend-lease or reverse lend-lease."

Crowley told the committee that Australia and New Zealand are furnishing 90 per cent of the food for American forces in the South and Central Pacific, under reverse lend-lease.

Representative Wadsworth (R., N.Y.), a committee member, described this as remarkable.

Crowley said America now is shipping only eight per cent of its total food production to Allies, under lend-lease.

Invasion Of Japan M'Arthur Task?

Washington, Feb. 7 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's "On to Tokyo" cry has given rise to speculation among military men here that he may well get from President Roosevelt the assignment to invade Japan.

Actually, the idea that the liberator of Manila would probably want to go beyond the Philippines has hit some of the ranking officers here as a surprising but—now that they think of it—entirely logical notion. Moreover, it fits in with indicated development of the final stage of the war to crush Japan.

Threefold Task

The task is threefold: To keep command of the seas and the ocean supply lines leading to Japan and the China coast, to invade Japan and to invade China.

The odds-on favorite for the China invasion assignment, despite his recent run-in with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, is Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, the Army's new ground forces commander.

Stilwell knows the Chinese better than any other top-flight American officer and is considered by most of his associates to be best equipped to plan the future grand-scale operations in China.

Full-Time Job

But the China assignment is a full-time job that may continue, assuming it starts first, long after the invasion of Japan. These will be separate operations, raising entirely separate problems of strategy and supply.

This is why speculation now centers on MacArthur for this top role in what will be the last act of victory in the Pacific.

The third leading character is Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, whose task is to crush what remains of the Japanese fleet while controlling the seas to support the large land operations.

Ocean Strategy

The responsibility for ocean strategy is Nimitz's, as is also the delivery of goods.

The conquest of all Luzon Island, soon to follow upon the capture of Manila, will make available to the Pacific command the large mass of land required for concentrating men and supplies for the final move to crush Japan, the move into China and the move into Japanese home islands.

The roles of America's real and potential Allies are now expected to complicate the command assignments. The British have control in the area of the Indian Ocean, Malaya and most of the Dutch Indies. There is no question of joint command there.

Russ Attitude In Doubt

If the Russians come into the war in the north it may be necessary for Nimitz to secure bases in the Kuriles to establish direct communications to Russia and also to advance the American northern flank toward Japan.

However, there is no expectation here that the Russians would any more desire a single Allied command in the Far East than they have in Europe.

It is not expected that there would be any problem with Chinese armies.

Ship Gripsholm Is Due In U.S. Late This Month

Washington, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Swedish steamer Gripsholm is scheduled to leave from Marseille tomorrow morning and arrive in the United States about February 21 or 22, the State Department disclosed today.

The exchange ship is carrying American wounded war prisoners and internees from Germany.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Secret Makes Him Unhappy

Washington, Feb. 7 (A. P.).—Representative Karl Mundt (R.-S. D.) said today that he feels unhappy as sole owner of a White House secret.

The secret:

A three-page letter from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt giving her view on what constitutes un-American activities—which she asked be kept confidential.

Mr. Mundt recently asked 100 prominent Americans for definition of such activities and, he told a reporter:

"Of the nearly fifty replies, the one from the President's wife was the only one which specified it not be made public."

Mr. Mundt is a member of the new permanent House Committee on Un-American Activities—outgrowth of the old Dies committee on which he also served.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes, who also sent in a three-page letter, commented:

An Important Function.

"If the (new) committee and its recommendations are to carry any weight, it seems to me that it must first establish a reputation for fairness—a characteristic which its predecessor, the Dies committee, uniformly lacked."

Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska said he believed its best function would be "to serve as a committee where any one who felt they had any story that needed telling might appear and get it off their chest. Under our system of government that is a very important function."

L. D. Kotchkiss, managing editor of the Los Angeles Times, said any statute, regulation, or usage "which enables a majority to trample upon the rights of a minority is to me un-American. The committee might well constitute itself the special guardian of the Bill of Rights."

"The sanctity of Americanism," said Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor, "is not preserved by just a written document (the Constitution and its Bill of Rights). That document would be of no value without the spiritual validity that is Americanism. And this spiritual validity goes way back to 1776."

E. H. Taylor, member of the Country Gentleman editorial staff, asserted:

"Any organized movement which, operating secretly, clandestinely or under cover, seeks to undermine or change the American form of government shall be considered un-American."

FilipinoCitizenshipBillOffered

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP).—Native-born Filipinos would be eligible for American citizenship under a bill introduced today by Delegate Joseph R. Farrington, of Hawaii.

The War Department announces the names of 1,351 United States soldiers wounded in action in the European, Mediterranean and southwest Pacific areas and the names of 2,837 held as prisoners of war by Germany. In all cases next of kin have been notified and have been kept informed by the War Department of any change in status. Following are lists for metropolitan New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

MANPOWER SET-UP FAILURE DENIED

McNutt Gives Tempered Approval to Work or Jail Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7. — (AP) War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt delivered a tempered endorsement of the work-or-jail bill today. But senators who questioned him at a closed hearing said he expressed confidence that the current manpower problem could be handled by the existing voluntary system.

On the record, McNutt renewed his recommendation for the limited national service bill, amended to place overall control of the program in James F. Byrnes' Office of War Mobilization and reconversion. To enact the bill in the form it passed the House, with selective service in charge, would hurt rather than help the war effort, he declared.

His recommendation, McNutt asserted, "was not based upon any conclusion that our manpower program has failed, but upon a recognition of the fact that at this crucial period of the war he must be sure that there will be no failure in our ability to man urgent plants promptly."

Before McNutt's prepared statement was made public, however, Senator Chandler (D-Ky) told reporters:

"He definitely said that by voluntary methods he could supply the manpower needed in the present shortage without this bill. He wouldn't forecast, however, whether he could meet future needs without legislation."

Then Chandler added:

"I have reason to believe from what I've heard today that our manpower situation was better on Jan. 1 this year than it ever has been in history."

The Kentucky senator openly opposes the bill.

Chairman Thomas (D-Utah) said that "the off-the-record information we got from Mr. McNutt was much more interesting than that on the record."

Earlier the Navy told Congress it wants the limited national service bill enacted to keep the momentum of the war going and bring victory quicker.

The spokesman, James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, also informed reporters after his appearance before the Senate Military committee that V-E Day will only "sharpen up" the need for manpower controls, in the Navy's estimation.

"Our requirements for the Pacific war won't go down," he declared, emphasizing that West coast navy yards, currently suffering from a labor shortage, must be placed and kept in peak condition to handle any quick calls for repair work.

"Our numerical needs now are not tremendous," he said, "but they are very essential for such things as rockets, battle repairs, heavy duty tires and other things.

"We have the momentum going, and if we can keep it going we may shorten the war."

Forrestal said he had no doubt of the nation's willingness to provide the needed labor, if it just can be convinced the work is necessary. The bill which has passed the House and now is pending before the Senate committee should furnish that assurance, he thought.

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Manpower Need Is Stressed By Forrestal

Washington, Feb. 7 (AP) — Navy Secretary Forrestal said today that the need for work-or-jail manpower legislation "will sharpen up" after V-E day so far as the Navy is concerned.

"Our requirements for the Pacific war won't go down" after Germany falls, the Cabinet official told newsmen after testifying before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

"Our numerical needs now are not tremendous," Forrestal said, "but they are very essential for such things as rockets, battle repairs, heavy-duty tires and other things.

"Momentum Rolling"

"We have the momentum going, and if we can keep it going we may shorten the war."

Saying that he had stressed to the committee "that time was of the essence," the navy chief added: "There is no question that the country is willing to provide the labor that is necessary if they are told it is necessary. This is a way of affirming that belief."

Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), a member of the committee which yesterday began a series of closed hearings, expressed concern that passage of an all-embracing measure might cause confusion among workers, and lower, rather than increase war production.

"All Citizens Duty-Bound"

Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, who appeared along with Secretary Henry Stimson yesterday, had no such doubts.

Patterson told the senators that "no one is entitled to a free ride in this war." He declared that every citizen is duty bound to help win it, to the extent that the nation needs his services. . ."

are supplying, among other things, 90 per cent of the food for American forces in the South and Central Pacific.

"The rate of reverse lend-lease from Australia and New Zealand is ahead of direct lend-lease from this country," he testified. "The amounts they are supplying month by month is greater than the amounts they receive from us."

First Case Of Overbalance

It is the first case where lend-lease has overhauled United States aid to Allied nations, but officials expect reverse aid from Russia to increase soon as that nation returns to something near its normal economic life, Cox said.

He appeared before the committee as the Administration opened its case for a one-year extension of the lend-lease program, which otherwise would end June 30.

In a statement reviewing lend-lease operations Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator, disclosed that a 2,000-mile lend-lease pipeline is being poked into the interior of China to supply fuel for Allied offensives against Japan.

Four Countries Aid In Job

The line—a product of American, British, Chinese and Indian manpower and resources—will increase many-fold the trickle of aid which once reached China over the old Burma road, Crowley said. In addition, a fleet of 15,000 American trucks will go to China, accompanied by 1,000 lend-lease experts who will rehabilitate the transportation system.

Cox characterized as "pure fiction" a report, brought to the hearing by Representative Mundt (R., S.D.), that American fighting planes are charged a service fee for using an airport in Scotland, built partly with United States lend-lease supplies.

Kept Informed By Britain

"The fiction is that we are charged a $7,000 fee," Cox smiled, "but the fact is: The United Kingdom makes no charge. Britain furnishes airfields and services under reverse lend-lease."

Cox said the British Government keeps the United States constantly up to date on its financial condition, trade balances and the like.

"Do we receive the same information from Russia?" asked Representative Flood (R., Pa.).

"No, sir, we do not," Cox replied.

Anzacs Ahead In Lend-Lease

Washington, Feb. 7 (AP)—Reverse lend-lease supplies from Australia and New Zealand are now exceeding United States lend-lease shipments to those countries for the first time since war began.

Oscar Cox, general counsel for the Lend-Lease Administration, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee today those two nations

To Be Returned

War and State Departments Announce Program for Internees' Repatriation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP).—General Douglas MacArthur has informed the War and State Departments that persons liberated in the Philippines will be sent home "as soon as the military situation permits."

A joint statement of the two departments was issued by Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew at a news conference.

The complete text follows:

"The War Department and the Department of State have had under consideration since November, 1944, plans for providing with the utmost dispatch whatever relief is essential for United Nations citizens liberated from enemy custody in the Philippine Islands and for the prompt repatriation for all those desiring it.

"General MacArthur has informed the War Department within the last week that he has taken all appropriate measures to provide for the welfare of all United Nations citizens and that those relief measures will be continued throughout the period of military administration by the civil affairs authorities of the Army. According to General MacArthur present arrangements for the care of liberated internees provide immediately shelter, clothing, food and medical attention for those in need of it. Such internees will be cared for in special camps provided by the Army pending their repatriation under the auspices of the theater commander.

"General MacArthur has further informed the War Department that as soon as the military situation in the islands permits, the Army is able to release shipping space for that purpose, arrangements will be made for the repatriation of those wishing to leave the islands. In the meantime, preparations are under way to enable next of kin in the United States to communicate with their relatives in the Philippines through facilities to be provided by the War Department, pending the re-establishment of regular postal and telegraph facilities.

"It is anticipated that the names of liberated internees will become available in the near future through appropriate War Department channels.

"At present the responsibilities before-mentioned are primarily those of the military authorities. As soon as civil officials again can function the Department of State will reopen the American Consulate at Manila."

Freed Civilians In Philippines

HOUSE BILL ASKS YOUTH TRAINING

Broad Program to Aid Physical Fitness Suggested, With Grants to States

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—A nationwide physical training program in schools was proposed today by Representatives Weiss of Pennsylvania and Hartley of New Jersey, who introduced a bill to create a national commission on physical fitness. At the same time they called attention to the high rate of draft rejections on physical grounds.

The bill asked a $25,000,000 allocation for extensive sports and exercises in schools to increase "the strength, athletic skill, stamina, endurance and morale of the people of the United States."

A three-point program is outlined in the measure:

1. Encouragement of activities relating to the physical development of the people and the maintenance of fitness through sports, athletics, gymnastics, swimming, hiking, camping and other similar pursuits.

2. Encouragement of provision of facilities for the conduct of physical activities.

3. Development of physical fitness through the amelioration of physical defects by physical exercise.

Besides the $25,000,000 fund for aid to States, the commission would get $250,000 as administrative expenses under the plan.

"The plan will not only prepare youth for the time of war but train them to meet the challenges in the peaceful pursuits of life," the sponsors said.

They declared that figures that more than 51.2 per cent of draftees had been rejected for physical defects had "astounded the nation," and that 1,000,000 other men, once inducted had to be released for bodily defects.

"Our sole objective is to make physical fitness training a mandatory part of the school program from kindergarten on up and to educate the youth of America, both boys and girls in the great need for physical fitness," they stated.

It would have been unnecessary to draft married men and "disrupt so many American homes," they contended, if all single men had been fully fit.

The first $25,000,000 would be allocated among the States according to population for equipment, facilities and trained directors in schools.

Establishment of State commissions is called for to draw up detailed plans. States, after the first year, would be required to supply matching funds.

The plan has the endorsement, they said, of Col. Swede Larsen of the Marines, former football coach at the Naval Academy; Comdr. John Kane, Navy pilot hero from Shreveport, La.; John B. Kelly, former Olympic star and chairman of the committee on physical fitness for the Federal Security Agency, and Col. Ted Banks of the Army, former Tulane University football coach.

Noel Coward Is Warned To Stay Away From U. S.

Dickstein, Champion of Brooklyn, Hears of a New Visit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP).—Representative Samuel Dickstein, Democrat, of New York, at odds with Noel Coward since the British actor, author and playwright referred to wounded Brooklyn service men as "mournful little boys," wants him to stay in England.

He expressed his desire to the House today after learning, he said, that Coward is planning a new visit to the United States on "important business."

"I hope," said Mr. Dickstein, "that it isn't the kind of business that will bring more slur upon our fighting men—the kind of business that will take additional millions of dollars out of this country for more of Noel Coward's writings on mournful little boys. He ought to stay away for the duration, at least."

The Brooklyn Congressman said he felt it to be Coward's duty to "apologize to the American public for his slurs upon our fighting men."

Coward's reference to Brooklyn service men was made in his book "Middle East Diary."

Congress Bachelor Urges Sending Wives Overseas

Fulton Would Let Them Stay Near Soldier Husbands

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP).—Representative James G. Fulton, a bachelor, a Navy man and a new member of Congress, came up today with this idea: Send wives of fighting men overseas to be with them everywhere but in advance combat areas.

The Pennsylvania Republican has just taken over his House seat after serving as deck officer for an aircraft carrier in the Pacific.

"I don't see why my idea wouldn't work," Representative Fulton declared in an interview. "I know it would be a great morale builder.

"Instead of taking a man from overseas and sending him home for a thirty-day furlough and then sending him back again overseas, why not let his wife make a one-way trip? She could bring along the children, too, without unduly over-burdening shipping."

Representative Fulton said he advocated the idea for occupation areas reaching now "almost across the Pacific, including the Philippines when they're cleaned up."

Many Pacific islands are held as garrisons, he said, and are "relatively free of danger and hardship with reasonable living quarters available."

"Lots of women still have the pioneer spirit and would want to go," said the former lieutenant who was with the Navy task force that softened up Luzon for General Douglas MacArthur's invasion.

One-time coach of the Harvard debating team, Representative Fulton is now forty-one. He's a Pittsburgh attorney, elected while in uniform overseas without "making a speech or spending a cent."

Le Havre Handles More Tonnage Than Ever

Washington, Feb. 7 (AP) — The French port of Le Havre, regarded by the Nazis as completely destroyed at the time it fell to Canadian troops last September 12, now is handling more tonnage than before the war.

Maj. Gen. C. P. Gross, Army transportation chief, made this report today in disclosing that a steady stream of supplies is pouring from the port along the "White Ball" highway to Beauvais and thence to front lines.

Gross, who recently returned from Europe, said the first Liberty ship cleared through the huge Lock Rochemont on December 16, although smaller craft began landing at the port within a few days after its capture.

Ecuador Ready to Sign Pact

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP).—Ecuador will sign next week the United Nations declaration, the thirty-seventh country to affiliate itself with the Allied group, it was learned today. Formal announcement of the signing is expected to be made later by the State Department.

The step follows Ecuador's declaration earlier this week that a statae of war had existed between her and Japan since Dec. 7, 1941.

Grew Reaffirms Vital Role Of France In Peace Shaping

Washington, Feb. 7 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Grew today reaffirmed "our full realization of France's vital interest" in the shaping of a European peace.

At the same time, he told a news conference that the United States hopes to see a Yugoslav government established at Belgrade, but is not entering into differences between King Peter and Marshal Tito.

Grew made his statement on France shortly after Richard Law, British Minister of State, gave his government's indorsement to the inclusion of France in a big power conference to redraw the map of Europe.

Text Of Statement

The acting secretary made no direct reference to the Big Three conference now reported to be going on or to any plans for possible future conferences.

The text of Grew's statement on France:

"We have stated our policy with regard to France on a number of occasions. I should like to refer particularly to the secretary's statement on November 11 at which time we invited France to full member ship on the European Advisory Commission.

Reiterates Appeal

"At that time we indicated our full realization of France's vital interest in the solution of the German problem and the part which France will inevitably play in maintaining the future peace."

In his reference to Yugoslavia Grew reiterated his recent appeal to the government of that country to hurry back to Belgrade so Americans and other diplomats could open embassies there.

Two Regents Rejected

Formation of a united Yugoslav

Government has been delayed with the disclosure this morning that Marshal Tito has rejected two of the three regents appointed by King Peter.

Asked whether the United States considers Tito's action "reasonable," Grew replied that this Government is not entering into discussions with Yugoslav personalities on points of difference among them.

B-29's Hit Thailand And Indo-China

San Francisco, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said that single B-29's thrice bombed the Kobe area today and last night, but that "our side sustained no damage."

The broadcast, recorded here, reported reconnaissance flights over the Shinetsu district, which includes Tokyo and Yokohama, by single planes.

Washington, Feb. 7 (AP)—Separate fleets of Superfortresses lashed at Japanese military installations in Thailand and Indo-China today.

Flying from India bases, the B-29's of Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey's 20th Bomber Command sprang the twin attacks in daylight. A war bulletin from Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding the 20th Air Force, did not disclose additional details.

The Japanese-controlled Saigon radio in Indo-China, in a broadcast recorded by the FCC, said the Saigon-Cholon area was attacked before noon and that "considerable damage" was done to a hospital and residential quarters. A radio announcer was killed, the broadcast added.

Possible Targets

Possible target, in addition to Saigon, chief city of Indo-China, and the fleet base at Camranh Bay, 200 miles northeast of Saigon, was Bangzkok, capital of Thailand.

Bangkok is the major transportation center supplying Japanese forces in southeast Asia.

Saigon has a dock capable of handling repairs to medium-sized vessels. Other high priority targets are three military airdromes, important oil-storage tanks and railroad shops. Recent reports indicate that Japanese fleeing the Philippines have established new army installations at Saigon.

Camranh Bay is the nearest Asiatic fleet base from which the Japanese can dispatch or receive troops and material from the Philippines.

Heavy bombers smashed enemy airdromes on northern Borneo yesterday and raked air and ship facilities throughout the Philippines, the Moluccas and islands north of New Guinea. Army planes again hit Formosa.

VITAL JAP BRIDGE SMASHED BY FORTS

Span Used to Supply Foe in Thailand Cut by B-29 Raid.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 — (AP) B-29s joined forces today with the campaign to isolate Burma from the Japanese sphere of influence.

Winging out of India, the Superfortresses contributed their share by smashing a bridge vital to the Japanese supply line.

In a twin strike, they hit the Rama VI bridge west of Bangkok, in Thailand, a span which has carried the bulk of enemy supplies to Burma, and banged away at the Indo-China port of Saigon.

Erasure of the 1,400-foot bridge which crosses the Menam watercourse, as reported by Associated Press Correspondent John Grover, hits the most vital link in the Bangkok-Moulmein railroad. Grover said the bombing results were "good to excellent."

His field report definitely put Saigon within the orbit of the targets. Until it was received, there had been no certainty about the Indo-China strike.

The Japanese newspaper Asahi made the claim of 890 B-29s lost in raids on Japan since June, 1944, along with 5,200 crew members. The publication immediately sought to dispel any feeling of optimism among the home populations however by relating:

"The irreparable loss of these many aircraft may not bring about any shortcoming in the fighting tactics of the United States, which rely on material strength and scientific knowledge."

The only Japanese-acknowledged result of the Saigon-Cholon area raid was "considerable damage" to a hospital and residential quarters and the death of a radio announcer. The broadcast from the Japanese-controlled radio in Saigon was recorded by the FCC.

In another effort to minimize the superfortress raids, the Tokyo radio said that single B-29s thrice bombed the Kobe area today and last night but that "our side sustained no damage."

The twin raids on Thailand and Indo-China were announced early in the day by General of the Army H. H. Arnold in a communique from War Department headquarters.

Details of this 51st B-29 mission were sparse until the operations reports were forthcoming from General Ramey.

The attacks were by daylight, presumably involving round trip flights of 3,000 miles or more.

Photos Show Span Fallen

Washington, Feb. 7 (AP)—The War Department reported today that upward of 60 B-29's carried out the raid on the Rama VI bridge at Bangkok. Reconnaissance photographs taken after the attack, the 20th Air Force announced, showed two thirds of the center span of the Rama bridge had been broken and had fallen into the river.

Approximately 100 B-29's participated in the strike against Saigon, but results were not observed. There was no fighter opposition on either mission and anti-aircraft fire at both places was described as meager.

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U.S. ASKS LOOK INTO BALKANS

Grew Reiterates Concern With Russian Policies There

Washington, Feb. 7 (AP)—The United States reiterated today, as bluntly as diplomatic niceties permit, that it would like very much to get some outside observers into the Balkans.

There is growing concern among officials here that if Balkans politics, under Russian domination, continue to develop under censorship and secrecy some of the Atlantic Charter principles will have little chance of practical application there.

For the third time within a week the subject came up at a news conference held by Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State.

No Personalities

He was asked whether the United States considered "reasonable" the position taken by King Peter with respect to creating a regency for Yugoslavia to give the country political unity.

Grew said that the United States is not entering into discussions with Yugoslav personalities on their internal differences of opinion—that what this Government does want is a Yugoslav Government restored to Belgrade and the missions of friendly governments also re-established there.

It is the re-establishment of American and other diplomatic missions which is considered here to be of utmost importance. Grew emphasized the same point in a statement on Yugoslavia issued February 1. He took up the same general subject at his news conference Monday when he disclosed that the United States has been urging Moscow to facilitate the entrance of American news reporters into the Balkans. But so far he evidently has made no headway.

France's Position

The news conference today also touched briefly on the question of France's position in future European affairs. However, it was apparent that officials were waiting to see what comes out of the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting before making further specific moves in line with their stated desires that France become again a great power.

Specifically Grew was asked whether the United States shares the official British view given to Commons in London today that France should be included in a future big-power meeting to determine the boundaries of Europe.

Terms Agreed On

Grew confined his reply to a previous declaration stating that we had "invited France to full membership on the European Advisory Commission."

"At that time," Grew said, "we indicated our full realization of France's vital interest in the solution of the German problem and the part which France will inevitably play in maintaining the future peace." Grew declined to comment on Stockholm reports that the German Government may be reorganized to try to negotiate a peace with the Allies.

Other officials, however, said that the Allies have long since agreed on terms to be imposed on Germany after unconditional surrender and that they foresaw no modification of those terms nor any willingness to negotiate them.

U.S. OFFICIALS ADMIT ERRORS

Tell Senate Group Of Poor Judgment In Surplus Sales

Washington, Feb. 7 (AP)—Three Government officials acknowledged before a Senate committee today that they made errors of judgment in connection with surplus war property sales.

The officers of the Defense Plant Corporation were testifying about auctions held by Jacob Goldberg at Maspeth, N.Y., and Burlington, N.J.

Walter E. Joyce, vice president of the DPC, testified he erred when he recommended employment of Jacob Goldberg to conduct the auctions.

"I don't think Goldberg is a first-class autioneer," he told the Senate War Investigating Committee, "and so reported to my superiors when I visited his sale at Burlington, New Jersey."

Had Arguments With Bidders

He said Goldberg was not "properly organized" and that he "got into arguments with bidders."

Goldberg himself insisted he had a good record and that the Government needs him as a liquidator of extra materials.

The difference of opinion climaxed the week-long hearings into the Goldberg auctions which members of the Meade committee said would lead to a specific program for disposal of surplus war property.

Under examination by Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.), Joyce said he and Hans Klagsbrunn, DPC executive vice president, had agreed they did not "intend to engage him (Goldberg) further."

Some Sale Money Spent

Joyce conceded he had recommended Goldberg's employment to a meeting of DPC's board of directors last September despite an unfavorable recommendation from DPC's New York office.

The hearing also developed testimony from William Marguilies, of Newark, N.J., a Goldberg accountant, that some of the money from the sales was spent on sandwiches and coffee for buyers. He said he considered that proceeds of the auctions belonged to the auctioneering firm until an accounting was made to DPC.

Senator Ferguson countered that the money belonged to the Government. Senator Hatch (D., N.M.) told the witness that "you make yourself perfectly ridiculous."

Could Not Explain Swope Angle

Joyce said he could not explain a letter in the files of RFC which said that Herbert Bayard Swope, who had indorsed Goldberg as a liquidator, had mentioned the fact that Swope's daughter, Jane, was married to Robert Brandt, son of Herman Brandt—a partner of Goldberg.

"Names don't mean a thing to us," Joyce asserted.

Previously, other Government officials had acknowledged "poor judgment" or "loose" supervision of the two auctions, but insisted that the auctioneer is under a $200,000 performance bond to make a "full accounting."

Records Not Complete

Don Brown, who supervised the sales for the Defense Plant Corporation, and James Kellehan, RFC attorney, said they had not objected to what Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) termed "illegal and immoral" price boosting ten days after the auctions.

They testified that Defense Plant Corporation records were "not complete" enough to enable them to account for a "discrepancy" of $5,000. Records showed gross sales of $168,000 at the two auctions against bank deposits of $163,000.

A full accounting, however, they contended had been delayed by the committee's seizure of Goldberg's records.

Ferguson replied that Goldberg's contract called for him to make a complete accounting within 30 days after the auctions closed, December 2, and that the committee did not get the records until January 5.

At the committee's suggestion, Brown said, a complete audit is now being made by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

First Lady's Pension

Philadelphia, Feb. 7 (AP)—The wife of the President of the United States will receive $12,000 annually when the time for payment arrives.

A court accounting yesterday revealed there are ample funds from the estate of Henry G. Freeman, Jr., a Philadelphia attorney who died in 1917, to make the payments.

Freeman provided the annuity in a 1912 will "because I feel the President of the United States receives such a miserable pittance for a man holding the greatest position on earth."

Income from the $1,700,000 estate has been used to distribute $12,300 yearly to twelve persons and the remainder has gone to Mrs. Mary C. Freeman, Paris, France, widow of Freeman's son.

Payments to the President's wife will not start until after the deaths of all present beneficiaries, the will provided.

Death Sentence For Soldier Cut To Life Term

Private Who Refused to Drill Is Expelled From Army in New Verdict

CAMP ROBERTS, Calif., Feb. 7 (AP).—The death sentence imposed by a court martial on Private Henry Weber, twenty-seven years old, for saving refused to drill was revoked today and he was sentenced to dishonorable discharge from the Army and life imprisonment at hard labor.

Last Monday a general court martial decreed death by hanging for the Vancouver, Wash., soldier. The charge was that he argued for forty-five minutes with two superior officers, and finally flatly refused to engage in Army drill, declaring he would rather be shot than take up arms.

The commanding general at the camp directed the court to reconsider its verdict. It reconvened, revoked its initial judgment and sentenced Weber to life imprisonment at hard labor, gave him a dishonorable discharge, and forfeited his pay.

Several members of Congress and spokesmen for some other groups took up the case of Private Weber when it became known Saturday that the death sentence had been ordered.

Yesterday, Weber disclosed that he was court martialed once before for a similar offense, and served six months at hard labor.

"I have a revolutionary mind," he said. "Wars are caused by the society in which we now live, and which cannot prevent a third war. I am interested in a world in which all men can live peaceably. . . .

"I'm willing to do anything I can to get the war over, as long as I do not have to kill other people."

His wife and a young son live at Vancouver, Wash. He was a logging camp worker.

A. F. of L. Offers Seven Point

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Program to Avoid Depression

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 7. — (AP) A program to head off a "real and alarming threat of depression after the war was proposed today by the American Federation of Labor's executive council.

Asserting that the nation has been "dangrously remiss" in not taking definite steps before the actual circumstances leading to depression arrive, the council set forth a seven-point program and urged its serious consideration by the congress, government officials and the public.

The council, holding its mid-winter sessions here, put off until tomorrow the issue of re-admitting John L. Lewis and his 600,000 United Mine Workers. Lewis left the AFL in 1937, but a new move is under way to bring him back.

Opposition will be voiced by three officials of the progressive miners, an AFL affiliate. President John Marchiando, council member Felix Goodnick, and Attorney C. C. Dreman arrived in Miami today and will appear before the council to fight Lewis' return.

The council's post-war proposals were:

1. Mobilization of government, labor, industry and agriculture on basic policies and principles.

2. Universal acceptance by industry of free collective bargaining with trade unions, "to promote industrial peace."

3. Congressional adoption of a reconversion program at once, providing for government loans to little business, intelligent disposal of surplus property, modernization of the social security system with regard to unemployment compensation so that "temporary and fluctuating post-war disemployment will not cause a major depression or plunge the government into more WPA experiments."

4. A public works program for local, county and state governments as well as federal agencies.

5. A comprehensive housing program.

6. Lifting of hourly wage rates to maintain purchasing power, beginning now with abandonment of the "Little Steel" formula on which present wage freezes are based.

7. Removal of government controls over industry, labor and agriculture as early as possible, including the self-imposed obligations of labor in the interest of the war.

This latter would include the no-strike pledge, but the council did not specifically mention that.

American Federation of Labor, hoping to end nearly a decade of organizational differences.

Lewis, who took his United Mine Workers out of the American Federation of Labor in 1937, has asked for the terms under which his 600,000 members can be brought back. The AFL had made the first move, by indicating in convention last November that it wanted the miners' chief to return.

To Take Up Question

The AFL executive council, in midwinter session, will take the question up today or tomorrow, depending on when William L. Hutcheson, carpenters' president, is able to attend. Hutcheson has been ill at his union's Lakeland (Fla.) estate.

Hutcheson, who exchanged blows with Lewis at one AFL convention in Atlantic City in 1935, is now the chief advocate of a reconciliation between Lewis and the AFL.

The miners' boss can also count on the vote of George Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and can be fairly confident of support from George Meany and Matthew Woll, secretary-treasurer and vice president, respectively, of the AFL.

Daniel J. Tobin, head of the teamsters, friend of President Roosevelt, is not saying where he stands. Those close to him predict he will fight Lewis's readmission vigorously.

Green May Back Return Of Lewis To The AFL

Miami, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—President William Green indicated today that he would support a move to bring John L. Lewis back to the

a matter of hours."

Sgt. Robertson is here at the AAF redistribution station No. 1 awaiting his next assignment in the air forces. Before he leaves Atlantic City he will be given a thorough physical examination and will be interviewed by personnel specialists to determine how his experience can be put to the best use.

Too Old for Cadet

Too old when he entered the service to become an aviation cadet, Sgt. Robertson received his pilot's rating because he had had more than 60 hours of flying time as a civilian.

It fell to his lot to take part in something new in the history of warfare, when light Grasshopper planes were used to support the invasion of Burma for the purposes of evacuating wounded; reconnaissance, nad courier service. Called the "light planes with the big punch," they performed a score of jobs that other planes could not tackle.

When Lord Mountbatten inspected Sgt. Robertson's base during the operations, he was impressed by the skill and ingenuity of the American GI's flying the planes, particularly when he learned that these noncom pilots took care of their own planes, doing the work normally taken over by ground crews, and on top of that found time to do their own washing and cooking.

"Well, it's a lot easier to talk about than it was to do," concluded Sgt. Robertson.

State Pilot Flew Unarmed Over Jap Forces in Burma

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 7—(AP) Flying solo over Japanese-occupied territory in an unarmed L-B Grasshopper plane was the regular job of Staff Sergeant Stamford N. Robertson, Forestville, Conn. attached to the 1st air commando group, Col. Philip Cochran's outfit, as liaison pilot, Sgt. Robertson flew 103 combat missions during his 13-month tour of duty in Burma.

"There wasn't much sense in wearing a parachute when you had to fly at tree top level to avoid Jap fighters. If anything happened, you'd never have time to bail out," said the 36-year-old GI pilot.

"Our task was to evacuate the wounded—wingate men, who were mostly Indian Gurkha fighters and East or West Africans. The soldiers got to like us a lot. It made a difference to their morale to know that if they got hit deep in Jap territory they still had a chance of being flown out by us in

Catroux on Way to Moscow

Gen. Georges Catroux, French Ambassador to the Soviet Union left France yesterday for Moscow the American Broadcasting Station in Europe said. The broadcast, recorded by the Office o War Information, added that General Catroux would direct the repatriation of French citizens liberated by the Red Army.

FBI Agent Says Spy Suspect Admitted Mission For Nazis

New York, Feb. 7 (AP)—An FBI agent testified today that William Curtis Colepaugh, 26, an American citizen on military trial as a German spy, told him he came to this country by submarine to get information to be sent back to Berlin by radio.

Colepaugh and Erich Gimpel, 35, German-born electrical engineer, are accused of entering the United States the night of November 29, 1944, at Hancock Point, Maine, after being brought here by submarine, to commit espionage and sabotage.

If convicted as spies the death sentence is mandatory.

Colepaugh Quoted By Agent

The FBI witness, William O. McCue, of Richmond Hill, N.Y., said Colepaugh told him he went to Germany a year ago and was trained in Berlin at various schools for instruction in radio operation, sabotage, the use of explosives, photography and micro-photography.

At one of those schools, Colepath met a man named Green, with whom he came to this country, the witness related.

Testimony earlier today was that Colepaugh and Gimpel had registered at several New York hotels as William Caldwell and Edward Green.

"They both left Germany and came to the United States by submarine, coming ashore in Maine in a rubber boat," an army statement of the secret trial proceedings said.

Sabotage Is Denied

"Mr. McCue testified that Colepaugh told him his purpose in coming to this country was to gather information for the German Government and send it back to Berlin by radio," the statement continued.

On cross-examination by Colepaugh's counsel, the witness said Colepaugh told him sabotage was not part of his mission. He said Colepaugh talked freely and voluntarily.

Colepaugh's own description of himself as a man with an entrée in 1940-41 to the German Consulate in Boston was entered in evidence earlier.

Friends at the consulate, where he was invited to go "whenever I so desired," suggested to him, Colepaugh said, that he go to Germany to study at marine engineering schools.

Arrested In U.S. In 1942

Colepaugh's statement was taken by the FBI in August, 1942, when he was arrested in Philadelphia and charged with failing to keep his draft board advised of his whereabouts. The FBI said he left for Germany a year ago.

The seven-man military commission is hearing the case in closed sessions, but a communiqué issued to newspapers included parts of the statement.

Colepaugh said he shipped aboard an English boat in May, 1940, and returned to Boston that July, but, he declared:

"I had no contact with the German Government either prior to or subsequent to my trip on this vessel. This trip was not made in the interests of the German Government."

Identifies Colepaugh

Forrest Polley, of Ellsworth, Maine, taxi driver, identified Colepaugh as one of the two men he picked up in his taxi shortly after midnight last November 30 about 30 miles from Bangor, Maine. He left them in Bangor, but said he could not identify Gimpel as the second man.

Other witnesses identified Colepaugh and Gimpel as men who sought rooms in New York city. They were arrested here late in December.

Manila Springboard For Offensive Against Japan

By Thomas A. Boynton

New York, Feb. 7 (AP)—Manila is only 1,865 miles from Tokyo, and with its huge land-locked bay is a natural center from which to mount an Allied offensive leading to the battle of Japan.

Only 600 miles of water separate the Philippine metropolis from the coast of China, once described by Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander in chief of United States naval forces in the central Pacific, as "the steppingstone to Tokyo." All of Japan's shipping lanes north and west of Luzon will be within easy range of air and submarine bases in and near this strategic city.

The chief prize Manila offers from a military standpoint is its bay, one of the finest in the world, 120 miles in circumference, 770 square miles in area, and pock-marked with natural facilities for military and naval installations.

Excellent Docks

Prewar harbor dockage included several wharfs and piers, all the latter capable of berthing large ships. Pier No. 1 was used by warships. Pier No. 7—the pride of Manila—1,400 feet long and 240 feet wide, accommodated four large vessels on each side and one at the end. Its concrete and steel structure had heavy mechanical equipment to unload cargoes.

The Value Of Cavite

Manila is the site of Nichols Field, Nielson and Zablan airports and other former military and civilian strips in and near the city.

From these and captured Clark Field, 50 miles away, aerial attacks may be co-ordinated against prime targets—China Sea shipping, the Nanking-Canton railway, recently joined by the enemy, on port facilities of China and Indo-China, on Formosa and the Ryukyu Islands. Hong Kong is but 631 miles away; Singapore, 1,370 miles; Nagasaki, 1,306; Saigon and Hanoi, within 1,100.

Nine miles across the bay, and connected with the city by a 22-mile-long beach road and other secondary roads, is Cavite, former headquarters of the United States 16th Naval District and the site of submarine and seaplane bases. Offshore, guarding the narrow mouth of the curved bay and the toe of Bataan Peninsula is Corregidor and, on smaller, near-by islands, the fortresses Hughes, Drum and Frank.

Cavite was a prewar town of 20,000, capital of Cavite province. At the 50-acre, 146-building naval base, the United States Asiatic Fleet made its headquarters from December to May. Here, too, was a prime submarine base. Re-established, it may have "the run" of the China Sea.

Valuable also was the 54-building Canacao Naval Hospital and medical supply depot, a marine barracks, an ammunition and mine depot, communications center, visual signal station, storehouses, administrative offices and enlisted men's quarters.

Germans Won't Return, Says Tassigny

New York, Feb. 7 (AP) — Lieut. Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, commander of the 1st French Army, issued an order of the day to his troops today declaring: "The Germans have been chased away from the sacred soil of France. They will never return."

The order was broadcast by the French radio and recorded by the FCC.

5 in Santo Tomas Listed

The Associated Press in a dispatch yesterday from Santo Tomas internment camp in Manila gave the names of the following persons from the New York area as among those freed there: Paul R. Danner, George Ivory and Thomas Lewis, all of New York City; Frank Foley, Jersey City, and Peter Porrell, New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Cheng Gets Post

Appointed Chief Vice-Minister of Justice by Chungking

Dr. Cheng Tien-shi, Chinese Vice-Minister of Justice from 1932 to 1934, has been appointed Administrative Vice-Minister of Justice by the Executive Yuan of the Kuomintang, an English-language broadcast from Chungking, beamed to the United States and reported by the Federal Communications Commission, stated yesterday.

Dr. Cheng received his law degree from London University in 1916, served as Special Commissioner to the International Exhibition of Chinese Arts in 1935 and the following year was nominated as successor to Dr. Wang Chung-hui as judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague.

FEB 8 1945

LONDON,FEB.7 (AP)--THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID TODAY THAT "ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT PROOFS OF THE CHAOS THAT IS DEVELOPING INSIDE GERMANY IS THAT GERMAN BANKNOTES ARE NO LONGER PRINTED ON WATERMARKED PAPER."

"THIS INFORMATION," THE PA AGENCY SAID, "HAS BEEN RECEIVED OFFICIALLY IN LONDON AS IS REGARDED AS OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE AS THE WATERMARK IS VITAL TO SAFEGUARD AGAINST FORGERY. ITS ABSENCE MUST LEAD TO GROWING FINANCIAL CONFUSION AND INSTABILITY.

THE AGENCY SAID "THIS IS ONLY ONE OF AN ABUNDANCE OF SIGNS THAT THE GERMAN ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINE IS BREAKING DOWN."W

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LONDON, FEB. 7--(AP)--THE LONDON DAILY MAIL TODAY INTEPRETED A BROADCAST BY LT. GEN. KURT DITTMAR, NAZI MILITARY COMMENTATOR, AS A PLEA TO THE BIG THREE FOR PEACE TERMS ON WHICH GERMANY WOULD QUIT THE WAR.

THE NEWSPAPER BANNERED ITS FRONT PAGE WITH "THE GERMANS CRY FOR TERMS," AND CARRIED A SUB-BANNER "ANYTHING BUT UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

DITTMAR BROADCAST A MILITARY REVIEW OF THE WAR LAST NIGHT IN WHICH HE SAID:

"THE UNRESTRICTED WAR WHICH THE ENEMY WAGES AGAINST US REFLECTS HIS WILL TO EXTERMINATE US. WHAT THE ENEMY DEMANDS OF US IS SUICIDE OUT OF OUR FREE WILL. UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WOULD BE A NOOSE TO STRANGLE US, BUT THE ENEMY DOES NOT GIVE ANY ALTERNATIVE.

"HE DOES NOT OFFER US AN 'EITHER-OR.' HE OFFERS US TWO WAYS, BOTH OF WHICH LEAD TO OUR DESTRUCTION. WE FIGHT ON OR WE CAPITULATE. TO SURRENDER WITHOUT CONDITIONS WOULD ONLY MEAN TERROR WITHOUT END."

APL 00343 MB/250A FEB 8 1945

WORD

LONDON, FEB. 7 -(AP)- THE ODD NEWS THAT THE NAZIS ARE CLEARING THE LOCAL POPULATION FROM TOWNS NEAR ADOLF HITLER'S LOFTY HIDEAWAY AT BERCHTESGADEN CAME FROM MOSCOW TONIGHT IN A TASS NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH TRANSMITTED FROM BERN.

SUCH A PLAN, IT WAS POINTED OUT HERE, DOES NOT FIT ANY KNOWN NAZI SCHEME MENTIONED THUS FAR, ALTHOUGH IT COULD POSSIBLY BE PART OF HITLER'S PLAN TO CARRY OUT A GUERILLA WAR IF WW THE GERMAN MILITARY MACHINE COLLAPSES.

IN THAT CASE THE FUEHRER MIGHT RETIRE TO HIS HIDEAWAY AND

30.24 - 22787

USE W NEARBY VILLAGES FOR BILLETING HIS SS FORCES WHICH NOW ARE REPORTED TO BE CONCENTRATING IN THE BERCHTESGADEN AREA. THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS OF INTENSE FORTIFICATION CONSTRUCTION IN [redacted] THAT REGION AND ACCESS TO THE AREA REPORTEDLY HAS BEEN DENIED EVERYONE EXCEPT HIGH NAZI OFFICIALS.

FEB 8 1945

JONES' 02255 GJP..1108PEW.

A104
LONDON, FEB. 7-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT THE ROMANIAN CABINET HAD ANNOUNCED THE ARREST AS A WAR CRIMINAL OF MARIA ANTONESCU, WIFE OF FIELD MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU, WHO WAS LEADER OF THE IRON GUARD AND FORMER MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENSE.
SN1048PEW

A80 (170)
LONDON, FEB. 7-(AP)-AFTER THE A[illegible]ED ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE OF THE BIG THREE MEETING AND ITS MILITARY [illegible]REEMENT FOR THE FINAL DEFEAT OF GERMANY, THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST TONIGHT A "WASHINGTON" DISPATCH REPORTING AN "INTERIM COMMUNIQUE" ON THE CONFERENCE.
"THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCES THAT THE CONFERENCE HAD BEGUN WITH MILITARY DISCUSSIONS," THE RADIO QUOTED THE TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY, "AND THAT IT LATER HAD BEEN EXTENDED TO PEACE PROBLEMS AND PLANS FOR GERMANY.
"FURTHER POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ARE--"(AND HERE THE DISPATCH WAS BROKEN OFF WITH CALL SIGNALS.) WHEN TRANSMISSION WAS STARTED AGAIN THERE WAS A DISCUSSION OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH PROPAGANDA METHODS.
LATER THE RADIO TOOK UP THE CONFERENCE AGAIN, SAYING "THE COMMUNIQUE CONFIRMS THAT THE MEETING IS TAKING PLACE IN THE BLACK SEA REGION AND IMPLIES THAT THE CONFERENCE HAS NOT FINISHED YET."
BERLIN MADE NO EDITORIAL COMMENT. TRANSOCEAN DISPATCHES ARE INTENDED FOR FOREIGN CONSUMPTION AND SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAD NOT YET BEEN TOLD OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT.
SN916PEW

A126 (170)
LONDON, FEB. 7-(AP)-A LONDON NEWSPAPER'S HEADLINE LABELLING AS "OFFICIAL" SIR WALTER CITRINE'S ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY THAT THE BIG THREE ALREADY WERE IN SESSION DREW FROM BRITISH CENSORSHIP AN ADMONITION THAT THIS LABEL WAS "ENTIRELY INACCURATE" AND THE HEADLINE WAS WITHDRAWN FROM LATER EDITIONS, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.
THE DAILY MAIL'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT QUOTED WHITEHALL AUTHORITIES AS SAYING THAT SIR WALTER "WAS NOT AUTHORIZED TO MAKE SUCH A STATEMENT."
SIR WALTER MADE HIS DISCLOSURE IN EXPLAINING TO THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS, OF WHICH HE IS GENERAL SECRETARY, WHY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WAS NOT KEEPING AN ENGAGEMENT TO ADDRESS IT.
OFFICIAL EFFORTS TO DISAVOW ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CITRINE DISCLOSURE--THE ACCURACY OF WHICH HAS NOT BEEN DENIED--WERE EVIDENCES OF A DESIRE NOT TO HAVE BRITAIN BLAMED FOR BREAKING ONE OF THE MOST CLOSELY GUARDED OFFICIAL SECRETS IN YEARS. THE MEMORY IS STILL CLEAR HERE, AS ELSEWHERE, OF LEAKS, OFFICIAL AND OTHERWISE, THAT PRECEDED THE OFFICIAL NEWS RELEASES OF THE 1943 CONFERENCES AT CAIRO AND TEHRAN.
SN1151PEW

A122 (120)
LONDON, FEB. 7-(AP)-WORD THAT THE NAZIS ARE CLEARING THE LOCAL POPULATION FROM TOWNS NEAR ADOLF HITLER'S LOFTY HIDEAWAY AT BERCHTESGADEN CAME FROM MOSCOW TONIGHT IN A TASS NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH TRANSMITTED FROM BERN.
SUCH A PLAN, IT WAS POINTED OUT HERE, DOES NOT FIT ANY KNOWN NAZI SCHEME MENTIONED THUS FAR, ALTHOUGH IT COULD POSSIBLY BE PART OF HITLER'S PLAN TO CARRY OUT GUERRILLA WARFARE IF THE GERMAN MILITARY MACHINE COLLAPSES.
IN THAT CASE THE FUEHRER MIGHT RETIRE TO HIS HIDEAWAY AND USE NEARBY VILLAGES FOR BILLETING HIS SS FORCES WHICH NOW ARE REPORTED TO BE CONCENTRATING IN THE BERCHTESGADEN AREA. THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS OF INTENSE FORTIFICATION CONSTRUCTION IN THAT REGION AND ACCESS TO THE AREA REPORTEDLY HAS BEEN DENIED EVERYONE EXCEPT HIGH NAZI OFFICIALS.
(EDS: 3RD LINE READ: BERCHGESGADEN)
SN1140PEW

FEB 8 1945

A106
LONDON, FEB. 7-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MAY VISIT LONDON "LATER IN THE YEAR IF POSSIBLE," MOST LONDON NEWSPAPERS REPORTED TODAY.
ALL THESE PAPERS QUOTED "A UNITED STATES REPORT" THAT THE PRESIDENT WAS FORCED TO DECLINE AN INVITATION FROM THE BRITISH KING AND QUEEN TO VISIT LONDON WHILE EN ROUTE TO THE BLACK SEA MEETING. THE SUGGESTION FOR A LATER VISIT THEN WAS ADVANCED, THE PAPERS SAID.
SN1050PEW

A214
AMS BUDGET (550)
NIGHT LEAD BIG THREE
BY JOHN A.PARRIS, JR.
LONDON, FEB 7-(AP)-A BROAD HINT THAT THE BIG THREE MIGHT POSTPONE A FINAL SETTLEMENT OF EUROPE'S FRONTIERS UNTIL AFTER THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY WAS GIVEN TODAY AS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ENDORSED INCLUSION OF FRANCE IN A FUTURE BIG-POWER CONFERENCE ON RE-DRAWING THE EUROPEAN MAP.
IN WASHINGTON ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE JOSEPH GREW REAFFIRMED THE UNITED STATES' "FULL REALIZATION OF FRANCE'S VITAL INTEREST IN THE SOLUTION OF THE GERMAN PROBLEM AND THE PART WHICH FRANCE WILL INEVITABLY PLAY IN MAINTAINING THE FUTURE PEACE."
WITH FRENCH FEELING RUNNING HIGH AT THE APPARENT EXCLUSION OF GEN. DE GAULLE FROM THE MEETING OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PREMIER STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, RICHARD LAW, BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT BRITAIN BELIEVED THE RESHAPING OF EUROPEAN FRONTIERS "MUST BE DECIDED LATER BY ALL THE POWERS TOGETHER."
THIS STATEMENT WAS INTERPRETED TO MEAN THE BIG THREE MIGHT AGREE TO LEAVE THE FINAL SHAPING OF EUROPE'S FRONTIERS UNTIL LATER. THE FACT THAT LAW MADE THE STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WHERE HE IS SUBSTITUTING FOR CHURCHILL AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN, LED MOST OBSERVERS TO BELIEVE THE PRIME MINISTER MIGHT HAVE GONE

TO THE PARLEY WITH A HOPE OF PERSUADING ROOSEVELT AND STALIN TO LEAVE THE FRONTIER PROBLEMS OVER UNTIL FRANCE COULD BE REPRESENTED.

ALTHOUGH THE BIG THREE ENTERED THE MEETING MORE OR LESS AGREED ON MOST FRONTIER PROBLEMS, ESPECIALLY THOSE CONCERNING THE LOPPING OFF OF GERMAN TERRITORY, THE BIGGEST ISSUE REMAINED POLAND'S FUTURE BORDERS.

RUSSIA'S EXTENSION OF HER FRONTIER WESTWARD AT THE EXPENSE OF POLAND WAS EXPECTED TO BE DISCUSSED THOROUGHLY.

THE PROPOSAL THAT FRANCE SHOULD SIT IN ON FUTURE CONFERENCES WAS MADE WHEN THE QUESTION WAS RAISED BY INQUIRY IN COMMONS WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSED WHAT WAS QUOTED AS "THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT MADE BY GEN. DE GAULLE IN PARIS ON JAN.25 THAT BOTH THE EAST AND WEST BANKS OF THE RHINE MUST BELONG TO FRANCE."

A215

LAW REPLIED THAT ALL ACCOUNTS HE HAD SEEN OF DE GAULLE'S PRESS CONFERENCE ON THAT DATE DID NOT SAY BOTH BANKS MUST BELONG TO FRANCE. HE EXPLAINED THAT THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT LEADER HAD "REFERRED ONLY TO THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF CERTAIN AREAS BY FRENCH FORCES.

DURING THE DEBATE LAW SAID THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT "DOES NOT REGARD ANY PROVISION OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AS MEANING" THAT NO CHANGE COULD TAKE PLACE IN ENEMY TERRITORY WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF ITS PRESENT INHABITANTS.

"DOES NOT THAT INTERPRETATION OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER MAKE IT SOUND COMPLETE HUMBUG," ASKED LABORITE R.SORENSON.

"NO SIR," LAW REPLIED.

CONCERNING COUNTRIES WHICH RECENTLY HAD BEEN AT WAR WITH BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES, LAW SAID THERE WAS NO INTENTION OF ESTABLISHING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH FINLAND, BULGARIA OR ROMANIA DURING THE ARMISTICE PERIODS. HE EXPLAINED THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT DID NOT HAVE DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN THOSE COUNTRIES.

LAW DECLARED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WOULD BE PREPARED TO ASSIST IN SUPERVISING FREE ELECTIONS IN NEWLY LIBERATED COUNTRIES IF INVITED BY THE GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLES CONCERNED.

ASKED IF WOMEN WOULD BE ALLOWED TO BALLOT IN ELECTIONS SUPERVISED BY THE BRITISH, THE MINISTER OF STATE REPLIED THE VOTING WOULD BE ON THE "BROADEST POSSIBLE DEMOCRATIC BASIS."

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT COULD NOT DICTATE TO THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED THE EXACT CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE ELECTIONS WERE TO BE HELD.

M&JS304PEW

A102

BY JOHN A.PARRIS JR. (200)

LONDON, FEB. 7-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WAS SAID TONIGHT TO HAVE TAKEN TO THE "BIG THREE" CONFERENCE REPORTS FROM INSIDE THE REICH OF POSSIBLE DISINTEGRATION IN THE NORTHERN SECTIONS OF GERMANY BOTH MILITARILY AND POLITICALLY.

AS A RESULT OF THIS INFORMATION IT WAS CONSIDERED POSSIBLE THAT THE ALLIED LEADERS HAD DECIDED THE TIME WAS RIPE FOR LAUNCHING MASSIVE ASSAULTS FROM THE EAST AND THE WEST IN AN ALL-OUT, FINAL, COORDINATED OFFENSIVE TO CONCLUDE THE WAR NOW.

MOST QUARTERS HERE BELIEVED THE BLACK SEA CONFERENCE ONLY DECIDED ON GRAND STRATEGY LEAVING THE DETAILS TO BE FILLED IN BY A NEW JOINT MILITARY COMMAND. IT WAS FELT THAT ONE OF THE RESULTS OF THE MEETING MAY BE CERTAIN CHANGES AND REGROUPINGS OF ALLIED FORCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE PHRASING OF THE "BIG THREE" COMMUNIQUE SUGGESTED THAT THE NEXT PHASE OF THE XOVIET OFFENSIVE WOULD BE ACCOMPANY BY AN ALL-OV ATTACK FROM THE WEST.

NOTHING WAS SAID OF ANY DECISION TO MAKE AN APPEAL TO GERMAN

AT THIS STAGE AND THIS MAY INDICATE THAT A POLITICAL MOVE OF THE KIND FEARED BY THE GERMANS WOULD BE MADE ONLY WHEN BOTH OFFENSIVES ARE IN FULL SWING.

GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY SPOKESMEN HERE EMPHASIZED THAT THE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND RUSSIAN LEADERS LOST NO TIME IN MAKING KNOWN THE NEWS WHICH IS "THE MOST ENCOURAGING EVER GIVEN THE ALLIES AND THE MOST DEPRESSING EVER HEARD BY THE GERMANS."

SN1041PEW

A50

NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (290)

BY CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, FEB. 7-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO WARNED TONIGHT THAT SEVERAL ALLIED BOMBER FORMATIONS WERE APPROACHING BRANDENBURG PROVINCE IN WHICH BERLIN IS SITUATED.

THICK BANKS OF CLOUDS OVER THE CONTINENT KEPT BRITAIN-BASED BOMBERS GROUNDED DURING DAYLIGHT TODAY, BUT FOUR-ENGINED HEAVIES OF THE ITALY-BASED U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE BLASTED NAZI OIL REFINERIES IN THE VIENNA AREA--THE MOST IMPORTANT REMAINING GERMAN MOTOR FUEL SOURCE SINCE THE RED ARMY SEIZED A LARGE PART OF THE SILESIAN OIL FIELDS.

SPECIFIC TARGETS FOR MAJ.GEN.NATHAN F.TWINING'S HEAVIES WERE AT MOOSBIERBAUM, 22 MILES NORTHWEST OF VIENNA, AND LOBAU AND SCHWECHAT, BOTH SEVEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE FORMER AUSTRIAN CAPITAL. ALL THREE TARGETS PRODUCE GASOLINE FOR NAZI FORCES ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

BOMBARDIERS DROPPED THEIR EXPLOSIVES BY INSTRUMENT SINCE SMOKE-SCREENS THROWN UP BY GERMAN GROUND DEFENSES COVERED TARGET AREAS.

MEANWHILE, B-25 MITCHELLS AND P-47 THUNDERBOLTS OF THE U.S. 12TH AIR FORCE CONTINUED THEIR ASSAULT ON FIELD MARSHAL GEN.ALBERT KESSELRING'S RAILWAY SUPPLY LINES BOTH THROUGH THE BRENNER PASS AND INTO SOUTHERN AUSTRIA AND YUGOSLAVIA.

THE MEDIUMS STRUCK RAIL BRIDGES AT CHIUSAFORTE AND DOGNA NORTH OF UDINE, AND OTHER VIADUCTS AND RAILYARDS AT SAN MICHELE AND LAVIS ON THE BRENNER PASS ROUTE NORTH OF TRENTO.

A BRAZILIAN THUNDERBOLT SQUADRON WAS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING A RAIL BRIDGE AT PONTE DI PAIVE AND DAMAGING A 100-FOOT STEAMBOAT EAST OF VENICE.

RAF FIGHTERS SCORED 17 HITS ON V-2 ROCKET SITES IN NORTHERN HOLLAND YESTERDAY AND STRAFED SEVERAL TRAINS BRINGING ROCKET SUPPLIES TOWARD THE COAST, AN AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. A TOTAL OF 49 LOCOMOTIVES AND 94 RAILROAD CARS WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN THE REICH AND HOLLAND.

SN706PEW

FEB 8 1945

A49

LONDON, FEB 7-(AP)-RADIO MONITORS IN LONDON SAID TODAY THAT GERMAN WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS, APPARENTLY HARD HIT BY RECENT ALLIED AIR ATTACKS UPON BERLIN, WERE STILL OUT OF GEAR THIS MORNING.

THE DNB NEWS AGENCY STARTED ITS MORNING NEWSCAST AS USUAL, WENT OFF THE AIR ABRUPTLY, RETURNED AFTER A BRIEF INTERVAL AND THEN FADED OUT AGAIN.

TRANSOCEAN STARTED A NEWSCAST ABOUT 8 A.M., BUT SENT ONLY TWO MESSAGES IN AN HOUR.

BZ612AEW

ADD LONDON XX INHABITANTS

"DOES NOT THAT INTERPRETATION OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER MAKE IT SOUND A COMPLETE HUMBUG?" ASKED LABORITE R.SORENSON.

"NO SIR," LAW REPLIED.

THE YOUTHFUL MINISTER OF STATE ALSO EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT BRITAIN WOULD NOT BE INVITED OFTEN TO SUPERVISE ELECTIONS IN COUNTRIES TAKEN FROM THE ENEMY.

LAW SAID THERE WAS NO INTENTION OF ESTABLISHING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH FINLAND, BULGARIA OR RUMANIA DURING THE ARMISTICE PERIODS.

DN746AEW

FEB 8 1945

ADD LONDON XX YUGOSLAVIA

THE MEDIUMS STRUCK RAIL BRIDGES AT CHIUSAFORTE AND DOGNA NORTH OF UDINE, AND OTHER VIADUCTS AND RAILYARDS AT SAN MICHELE AND LAVIS ON THE BRENNER PASS ROUTE NORTH OF TRENTO.

A BRAZILIAN THUNDERBOLT SQUADRON WAS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING A RAIL BRIDGE AT PONTE DI PAIVE AND DAMAGING A 100-FOOT STEAMBOAT EAST OF VENICE.

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SN706PEW

B30 @ (220)

EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, FEB. 7-(AP)-LT.ELBERT WEEKS, NORTH HOLLYWOOD,CALIF., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM" IN PILOTING A FLAK-BATTERED FORTRESS TO A SUCCESSFUL EMERGENCY LANDING IN FRANCE.

DURING THE ATTACK ON LUDWIGSHAFEN IN GERMANY, WEEKS' PLANE WAS RIDDLED BY A BARRAGE WHICH SMASHED THROUGH THE COCKPIT WINDSHIELD AND KILLED LT.GILBERT WILLIS OF DOVER, DEL., THE CO-PILOT.

WEEKS' RIGHT HAND AND LEFT THIGH WERE RIPPED BY STEEL SPLINTERS. TWO ENGINES WERE KNOCKED OUT AND THE CRIPPLED BOMBER DROPPED FROM THE FORMATION. BUT WEEKS, DESPITE THE LOSS OF BLOOD AND SEVERE PAIN, FOUGHT THE 30-TON PLANE BACK INTO POSITION AND BOMBARDIER LT.MARVIN NACHSHEIM OF ENUMCLAW, WASH., BOMBED WITH THE REST OF THE ATTACKING FORCE.

UNAIDED, WEEKS SKILLFULLY SLID THE BOMBER TO A PERFECT LANDING ON AN EMERGENCY FIELD IN FRANCE. A THIRD ENGINE WENT DEAD AS THE

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WHEELS TOUCHED THE GROUND.

WEEKS WAS ATTENDING LOS ANGELES CITY COLLEGE WHEN HE JOINED IN JUNE 1942. HE IS THE SON OF COL.AND MRS.WEEKS, 12606 OXNARD ST., NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE LT.LLOYD EVERETT OF JACKSON, MISS., SGT.BERNARD BINTZ OF NEWPORT, KY., SGT.BEN BENIGNE, 302 EAST 38TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, SGT.JOE ALBURY OF NASSAU, THE BAHAMAS ISLANDS, SGT.CHARLES IBRIZZI OF CLIFTON, N.J., AND SGT.HENRY SAUNDERS OF INDIANAOLA, PA.

WE654PEW

PARIS, FEB. 7 -(AP)- A STERN FISCAL POLICY OF RIGID TAXATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE ECONOMY WAS LAID DOWN FOR FRANCE TODAY IN A DEBATE OVER AN $8,000,000,000 NATIONAL BUDGET FOR 1945.

FINANCIAL MINISTER RENE PLEVEN DECLARED THAT FRANCE COULD NOT HOPE TO COVER EXPEDITURES THROUGH TAXATION BUT ASSERTED THE NATION WOULD FOLLOW ENGLAND'S EXAMPLE IN TRYING TO MEET HALF THE OUTLAY THROUGH IMPOST.

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THE NATION'S EXPENDITURES WILL INCREASE DURING 1945 BY $4,340,000,000 OF WHICH $500,000,000 ALONE WILL BE EARMARKED FOR THE MINISTRY, PRISONERS, REFUGEES, AND DEPORTEES, PLEVEN SAID. AND ADDITIONAL $274,000,000 WILL GO TOWARD RELIEF OF THEIR FAMILIES.

A122

PARIS, FEB. 7-(AP)-AS A TOKEN OF CLOSER FRENCH-RUSSIAN RELATIONS, THE PARISIAN CITY COUNCIL IS CATCHING UP ON RUSSIAN HISTORY.

THE COUNCIL VOTED TO CHANGE THE NAME OF THE RUE DE PETROGRAD TO

RUE DE LENINGRAD.
THE NAME OF PETROGRAD, FORMERLY ST.PETERSBURG, WAS CHANGED TO LENINGRAD IN 1924 BY THE SOVIETS IN HONOR OF LENIN.
JS1007AEW

PARIS, FEB 7-(AP)-THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES TODAY ADVOCATED PASSAGE OF THE MANPOWER LEGISLATION NOW BEFORE CONGRESS.
"WHAT THE FRONT NEEDS IS MEN AND MORE MEN, WEAPONS AND MORE WEAPONS, SUPPLIES AND MORE SUPPLIES," IT ASSERTED EDITORIALLY.
"THEY CALL THE PROPOSED MANPOWER LAW 'THE MAY BILL.' THAT NAME OUGHT TO BE CHANGED. THERE CAN'T BE ANY MAY ABOUT IT. MUST IS THE WORD."
BZ641AEW

B117 (@ IN)
PARIS, FEB.7-(AP)-EIGHT OFFICIALS OF THE CIO UNITED RUBBER WORKERS OF AMERICA HAVE JUST COMPLETED A 10-DAY TOUR OF ARMY INSTALLATIONS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM WHERE THEY STUDIED THE NEEDS FOR TIRE PRODUCTION AND INSPECTED TRANSPORTATION AND SALVAGE OPERATIONS.
THE OFFICIALS ARE GEORGE BASS, FRANCIS HANNLEY, HOWARD R.LLOYD, WILLIAM NELSON, F.B.VAN HOUTEN AND CLARENCE WHEELER, ALL OF AKRON, OHIO; JOHN F.MARMON OF DETROIT, AND W.D.RICHARDS OF BARBERTON, OHIO.
JP136AEW

B18

(200) KX

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

FEB 8 1945

WITH AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE FEB 6-(DELAYED)-(AP) IN THE DARK, STINKING INTERIOR OF A CAPTURED GERMAN PILLBOX A SLIGHT, BESPECTACLED LIEUTENANT IN A BLOODSTAINED GI MACKINAW WORKED QUICKLY AND CALMLY.

HE BANDAGED THIS MAN'S BULLET-GASHED HIP, PUT A DRESSING ON THAT ONE'S LEG, AND DIRECTED ANOTHER TO TAKE PLENTY OF WATER WITH HIS SULFA PILLS. THEN HE PHONED TO THE REAR FOR MORE LITTER MEN TO HANDLE THE SAD BY-PRODUCTS OF AN ADVANCE WHICH WAS BEING MADE A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY.

IN GENERAL, HE WAS GOING THE JOB OF A FRONTLINE SURGEON, BUT WHEN HE WAS ASKED HIS NAME HE SAID QUICKLY:

"I'M NOT A DOCTOR AND ALL I DO IS PATCH THEM UP A LITTLE BIT UNTIL OUR SURGEON CAN TAKE CARE OF THEM PROPERLY AT A COLLECTION POINT FURTHER BACK."

THEN IT DEVELOPED THAT LT.GEORGE KOZMETSKY, WHOSE HOME IS AT 1402 NINTH AVE., SOUTH, SEATTLE, WASH., HAD BEEN IN A MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE JOB UNTIL LAST SEPTEMBER WHEN A SHORTAGE OF SURGEONS PUT HIM INTO FRONTLINE AID WORK WHICH HE HAS BEEN DOING EVER SINCE.

HIS BACKGROUND FOR SUCH TASKS? "ABOUT AS BLOODLESS AS YOU COULD IMAGINE," HE EXPLAINED. "I WAS AN ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION SCHOOL TEACHING ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS."

DID HIS UNEXPECTED JOB APPEAL TO HIM? "I DON'T THINK ANYONE LIKES SUCH WORK," KOZMETSKY SAID. "BUT AT LEAST IT DOES MAKE ME FEEL THAT I AM HELPING A LITTLE."

B17

(140) KX CO

FEB 8 1945

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS FEB 7-(AP)-LT.ALBERT LANKER OF PETALUMA, CALIF., AND CAPT.ROGER V.WOLCOTT, 12600 CEDAR ROAD, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO, RECONNAISSANCE PILOTS WHO VOLUNTEERED TO DROP MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS TO THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION WHEN IT WAS BESIEGED AT BASTOGNE, WERE LOST IN THE ATTEMPT, THE U.S.9TH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT.

ON CHRISTMAS MORNING THE THIRD ARMY ASKED FOR PICTURES SHOWING GERMAN POSITIONS IN THE AREA. WOLCOTT PHOTOGRAPHED THE ENTIRE PERIMETER OF BASTOGNE AND LANKER VOLUNTEERED TO DELIVER THE PICTURES THE FOLLOWING DAY. HE TOOK OFF AT 9:45 A.M.AND NEVER WAS HEARD FROM.

WOLCOTT THEN OFFERED TO DELIVER THE NEEDED MAPS, TOOK OFF SHORTLY AFTER NOON, AND ALSO DISAPPEARED.

THE PILOTS WERE SCHEDULED TO FLY THEIR UNARMED P-38'S AT TREE-TOP LEVEL WITHOUT ESCORT. BOTH WERE BELIEVED DOWNED BY FLAK.

KK436AEW

30.24 - 22791

R20

KX

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY FEB 7-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.WALTER M.WALKER OF BELTON, TEX., COMMANDER OF THE 20TH CORPS, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS BY LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM" WHILE NUPERVISING THE CROSSING OF THE SEINE RIVER NEAR MELUN, FRANCE.

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KK445AEW

BY THOBURN WIANT (270)

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH INFANTRY AT THE SURE RIVER, FEB. 7-(AP)-THE FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION IS MEETING HEAVY RESISTANCE IN THE ECHTERNACH AREA WHERE THE SURE RIVER IS SWIFT, THE BANKS ARE STEEP, AND SIEGFRIED PILLBOXES RUN RIGHT DOWN TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

ECHTERNACH WAS A LOGICAL RIVER-CROSSING SITE, SO THE GERMANS GOT SET HERE, PROBABLY THINNING THEIR LINES BEHIND OTHER LESS LOGICAL SITES.

THE FIFTH JUMPED OFF AT 1 A.M. AMID RAIN AND FOG. VISIBILITY WAS SO BAD THE DOUGHBOYS FOLLOWED FLUORESCENT TAPE TO THE EDGE OF THE SURE, NORMALLY ABOUT 125 FEET WIDE HERE, BUT NOW ABOUT 200.

MAJ.FERRIS CHURCH, CHARLOTTE, MICH., SAID THE FIRST DOUGHBOYS WENT ACROSS THE SURE IN RUBBER ASSAULT BOATS. JUST BEFORE THEY REACHED THE GERMAN BANK, THE BOATS SCRAPED AGAINST SUBMERGED BARBED WIRE WHICH APPARENTLY HAD BEEN STRUNG ALONG THE BANK BEFORE THE FLOOD.

THE GERMANS HEARD THE NOISES AND OPENED UP FROM NEARLY A DOZEN PILLBOXES, CATCHING THE YANKS IN BLAZING FIRE.

THROUGHOUT THE DAY THE FIFTH SUCCEEDED IN MAKING THREE SEPARATE CROSSINGS NORTHWEST OF ECHTERNACH.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY TRIED REPEATEDLY TO MAKE OTHER CROSSINGS, BUT FIRE FROM THE PILLBOXES WAS TOO INTENSE.

PVT.EDWARD J.ZIBOWICH, SECAUCUS, N.J., AMONG THOSE TRYING TO CROSS, SAID "THEY WERE LOOKING RIGHT DOWN OUR THROATS."

THOUSANDS OF SHELLS POURED INTO AND AROUND THE PILLBOXES SEEMED TO HAVE LITTLE EFFECT. TANKS, TANK DESTROYERS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS THEN WERE ORDERED TO GO TO WORK ON THEM.

LT.COL.PHILLIP W.MERRILL, GREENBAY, WIS., SAID "WE CANNOT DO MUCH MOVING UNTIL THOSE PILLBOXES ARE KNOCKED OUT."

THE FIFTH'S DEEPEST PENETRATION WAS ABOUT 800 YARDS JUST NORTH-WEST OF ECHTERNACH. BUT THE DOUGHBOYS AT THAT POINT WERE PINNED DOWN BY GERMAN ARTILLERY.

SN1026PEW

B121 (Q IN)

WITH THE U.S. 80TH INFANTRY ON THE SURE RIVER FRONT, FEB. 7-(AP)-DID YOU EVER WONDER WHERE YOU WOULD FIND DIVISIONAL, REGIMENTAL AND BATTALION COMMANDERS DURING A DIFFICULT OPERATION?

HERE IS WHERE SOME OF THE 80TH'S WERE TODAY AS THE BLUE RIDGE DIVISION DROVE INTO GERMANY:

COL. WILLIAM N. TAYLOR OF PALO ALTO, CALIF., WAS IN A PATCH OF WOODS LOOKING DOWN ON THE OUR RIVER -- AND CATCHING PLENTY OF ARTILLERY FIRE--DIRECTING THE CROSSINGS BY RADIO.

ONE OF HIS MOST IMPORTANT LIEUTENANTS, MAJ. ARTHUR CLARK OF BUFFALO, N.Y., WAS ACROSS THE OUR USING A CAPTURED GERMAN PILLBOX AS A COMMAND POST AND POPPING IN AND OUT AMID ARTILLERY SHOWERS.

ANOTHER, LT. COL. PAUL BANDY OF HILLSBOROUGH, TEX., WAS ON THE EDGE OF THE RIVER IN A WELL-SHELLED TOWN WHEN HE WAS NOT BUSY SUPERINTENDING THE CROSSINGS IN PERSON.

OVERLOOKING THE SURE RIVER, COL.J.S.LUCKETT OF PANAMA CITY, PANAMA, OCCUPIED A SIMILARLY EXPOSED VANTAGE POINT. SOMETIMES MAJ. JOHN P.WOODS OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WAS WITH HIM AND SOMETIMES DOWN ALONG THE RIVER A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY WITH HIS MEN.

THE DIVISIONAL BOSS, MAJ.GEN.HORACE L.MCBRIDE OF ELGIN, NEB., AND ASSISTANT COMMANDER BRIG.GEN.OWEN SUMMERS OF PORTLAND, ORE., WERE SHUTTLING BACK AND FORTH BETWEEN THE DIVISIONAL AND REGIMENTAL COMMAND POSTS AND OBSERVATION POSTS.

JP147AEW

WITH THE 78TH DIVISION IN GERMANY, FEB. 7 -(AP)- AN OUTFIT COMMANDED BY LT. COL. ANDY LIPSCOMB OF DOUGLASTON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., CAPTURED TWO GERMAN TOWNS IN THE LAST SIX DAYS WITHOUT SUFFERING ~~HIM~~ A SINGLE CASUALTY --- AND IT HAD TO FIGHT FOR BOTH PLACES.

FEB 8 1945

HECHELSHEID, WHICH FELL YESTERDAY, WAS TAKEN AFTER LIPSCOMB AND HIS DOUGHBOYS HAD KNOCKED OUT 15 PILLBOXES AND CAPTURED 47 PRISONERS INCLUDING TWO OFFICERS, ONE OF THEM A BATTALION COMMANDER.

THE ATTACK ON HECHELSHEID WAS SPEARHEADED BY MEN LED BY CAPT. RALPH GERO OF WORCESTER, MASS., WHO REPORTED THAT THE PILLBOXES WERE CAMOUFLAGED IN FAKE HOUSES WITH FAKE DOORS. ONCE THE RUSE WAS DETECTED HOWEVER, GERO SENT FOR TANK-DESTROYERS. WHEN THEY WENT TO WORK ON THE ENEMY POSITIONS THE NAZIS CAME OUT WITH THEIR HANDS ON

THEIR HEADS.

HUPPENBROICH, TO THE SOUTH OF HECHELSHEID, WAS THE SECOND VILLAGE TAKEN BY A PERFECTLY PLANNED ATTACK. IN BOTH PLACES THE GERMAN COMMAND POSTS WERE ENTERED WHILE THEIR STOVES WERE STILL BURNING.

FEB 8 1945

EUNSONS 02101 GJP..1004PEW.

A62
BY JULES B. GRAD (330)
STARS AND STRIPES STAFF WRITER
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
WITH THE SUPREME KOMMANDER IN BELGIUM, FEB. 7-(AP)-EISENHOWER YESTERDAY SPED EASTWARD ON A CHEWED-UP RIBBON OF ROAD THE GERMANS ONCE LABELED "DER WEG ZUM SIEG"--THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

POUNDING OVER THE SAME BREAKTHROUGH ROUTE THE NAZIS USED BETWEEN HOUFFALIZE AND MARCHE LAST DECEMBER, THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S FIVE-STAR SEDAN PASSED SILENT RELICS OF PERHAPS THE GRAVEST --AND COSTLIEST-- BATTLE OF THE WESTERN FRONT.

WITH LT. GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, 12TH ARMY GROUP COMMANDER, "IKE" SAW THE GAPING GERMAN ARTILLERY CRATERS, SMASHED SKELETONS OF C-47'S AND BOMB-WRECKED HOUSES HIS TROOPS USED AS LAST-DITCH FORTRESSAS IN THE CRITICAL BATTLE OF THE BULGE.

THE CAR WHIZZED BY UGLY MILE-BY-MILE GRAVEYARDS OF MUTILATED TIGER AND SHERMAN TANKS, BLASTED ME-109'S AND THUNDERBOLTS, CHARRED NAZI TROOP CARRIERS AND BURNED-OUT U.S. SIX-BY-SIXES, UPSET VOLKSWAGONS AND TORN AMERICAN JEEPS.

THE STENCH OF DEATH WAS GONE FROM THE POCKED FIELDS NEARBY. ALL THAT REMAINED WAS THE CLEAN SMELL OF PINE TREES, BUT IN COUNTLESS PLACES ALONGSIDE THE ROAD SNOW MERCIFULLY SHROUDED GAUNT SHAPES OF ENEMY ARMOR AND TWISTEDUYANK COMMAND CARS.

THE NARROW BREAKTHROUGH ROAD SNAKED THROUGH TINY BELGIAN VILLAGES -- BANDE, RAYMONT, HERBAIMONT-- THEN WIDENED INTO WHAT WAS LEFT OF BASTOGNE.

WHERE ONCE THE AIR WAS SHATTERED BY THE CRACK OF MORTARS. AND THE BOOM OF LONG TOMS, WHERE ONCE A ONE-STAR GENERAL HAD ANSWERED "NUTS" TO A GERMAN DEMANDNFOR IMMEDIATE SURRENDER, ALL WAS QUIET.

IN A SCARRED BARRACKS, THE SUPREME COMMANDER MET LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, THIRD ARMY COMMANDER. AS THEY TALKED QUIETLY BEFORE A MAP, THE ONLY SOUND OUTSIDE WAS THE SCRAPING OF WOODEN CARTWHEELS. BASTOGNE'S EVACUEES WERE COMING HOME.

GEN.EISENHOWER'S SEDAN TURNED NORTH, SLICED THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE BULGE AND INTO HOUFFALIZE, JOINING POINT OF HIS FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES A MONTH AGO.

HOURS LATER, THE SUPREME COMMANDER REACHED AN ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS. HIS FACE WAS RELAXED, HIS SMILE GENIAL.

"DER WEG ZUM SIEG" WAS A ROAD TO VICTORY, HE BELIEVED. TE GERMANS JUST FOR

"DER WEG ZUM SIEG" WAS A ROAD TO VICTORY, HE BELIEVED. THE GERMANS JUST FORGOT IT HAD TWO DIRECTIONS.

HK&SN812PEW

A117
BY TOM YARBROUGH (280)
WITH THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION IN HELLENTHAL, GERMANY, FEB. 7-(AP)-ONE OF THE DEFENDERS OF THIS LITTLE TOWN IN THE HILLS THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF SCHLEIDEN WAS A 75-YEAR-OLD GERMAN CIVILIAN WHO FIRED A MACHINEGUN FROM A ROOFTOP.

IT TOOK THE ATTACKERS 10 MINUTES TO DISPOSE OF HIM AND TWO DAYS MORE TO SECURE THE TOWN. THE STORY OF THE OLD MAN WAS CONFIRMED BY THE COMMANDER OF ONE OF THE TWO BATTALIONS OF THE 38TH INFANTRY REGIMENT WHO DID THE JOB, LT.COL.OLINTO BARSANTI OF TONOPAK, NEV. IT WAS VERIFIED ALSO BY OTHER OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF HIS BATTALION.

"HE WAS A MEAN OLD RASCAL," SAID COL. BARSANTI. "HE KEPT STRUGGLING EVEN AFTER WE CAPTURED HIM AND FINALLY SOMEBODY KNOCKED HIM OUT WITH HIS FIST."

FEB 8 1945

THE BATTLE FOR THE TOWN WAS STILL ON IN A SMALL WAY THIS AFTERNOON. OUR ADVANCE THROUGH TO ITS EASTERN EDGE WAS OBSTRUCTED BY A FEW GERMANS, BUT SOME ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE BLASTED THEM OUT.

THE GERMANS FOUGHT MORE STUBBORNLY FOR THIS LITTLE TOWN THAN THEY HAVE FOR MOST OF THIS AREA, PROBABLY BECAUSE IT IS A GOOD OUTPOST FOR SCHLEIDEN. THE SECOND AND THIRD BATTALIONS OF THE 38TH REGIMENT KILLED ABOUT 100 OF THE ENEMY AND CAPTURED APPROXIMATELY 100.

ONE PRISONER SAID THE ORDER WAS "HOLD HELLENTHAL UNTIL HELL FROZE OVER." COL.BARSANTI'S COMMENT WAS THAT THE ATTACK WAS MADE "ON A PRETTY COLD NIGHT."

JUMPING OFF FROM THE HILLS TO THE NORTH IN PITCH DARKNESS AND A COLD RAIN AT 4 A.M. MONDAY, BARSANTI'S THIRD BATTALION HAD MUCH BETTER LUCK THAN THE SECOND, COMMANDED BY LT.COL.JACK K.NORRIS OF PAYETTE, IDAHO.

BARSANTI SAID THE ASSAULT WOULD HAVE BEEN EASIER EXCEPT THAT SOME CIVILIANS AT THE EDGE OF THE TOWN SPREAD THE ALARM AND WOKE THE GERMAN SOLDIERS. HE ORDERED SAFE REMOVAL OF HELLENTHAL'S CIVILIANS AS THE BATTALION WENT PAST THEM--BUT NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS PERSONAL WISHES.

"THEY OPPOSED US," HE SAID. "WE SHOULD HAVE KILLED THEM."

SN1122PEW

B98
WITH THE U.S. FIFTH INFANTRY AT THE SURE RIVER--1ST ADD WIANT'S DESCRIPTIVE (TOP AYE) X X X GERMAN ARTILLERY.

LT. COL. WILLIAM M. BRECKINRIDGE, LEXINGTON, KY., DECLARED THAT EVEN IF THERE WERE ONLY ONE GERMAN IN EACH PILLBOX, DESIGNED FOR FROM 20 TO 30 MEN, "HE COULD KEEP A BATTALION AT BAY."

ALTHOUGH IT WAS A TOUGH DAY, SGT. JOSEPH A. PRAH OF LEMONT FURNACE, PA., SAW THAT THE MEN AT ONE PLACE ON THE LUXEMBOURG SIDE OF THE RIVER ATE WELL, AIDED BY T/5 ROY DOBKINS OF 1045 MCPHERSON AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO, AND T/4 ROBERT RAY OF WHEELING, W.VA., HE HANDED OUT HOT STEAK SANDWICHES.

HJ1AEW

30.24-22793

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, ALSACE, FRANCE, FEB. 7-(AP)-LT.GEN. JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY ANNOUNCED TODAY HE WOULD RECOMMEND A CITATION BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT FOR MAJ.GEN.JOHN W.O'DANIEL OF NEWARK, DEL., AND HIS THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF NEUFBRISACH.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE IN A MESSAGE TO MAJ.GEN.FRANK W. MILBURN, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 21ST ARMY CORPS WHICH IS ATTACHED AT PRESENT TO THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY.

DE LATTRE CALLED O'DANIEL A SPLENDID WARRIOR AND ALSO PRAISED THE MANNER IN WHICH MILBURN SPED ARMOR SOUTHWARD TO A RENDEZVOUS WITH FRENCH UNITS ON THE RHINE.

EJ1213AEW

THE SIEGFRIED LINE ALREADY HAS BEEN BREACHED THE WHOLE 35-MILE WIDTH OF THE AACHEN GAP. FIRST ARMY ATTACKS HAVE CARRIED UP TO OR INTO ITS SECOND AND LAST CONCRETE ZONE FOR ANOTHER TEN MILES OR SO EAST OF MONSCHAU. THE THIRD ARMY HAS BORED A HALF MILE HOLE THROUGH THE SINGLE MAIN DEFENSE BELT WITHIN THREE MILES OF PRUEM. AND NOW THE THIRD ARMY HAS SMASHED INTO THE FOREGROUND AND PILLBOXES OF STILL ANOTHER 22 MILE STRETCH OF THE LINE BETWEEN PRUEM AND TRIER.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS CONFIRMED FRONT LINE REPORTS OF THE THIRD ARMY BREACH IN THE MAIN SIEGFRIED SINGLE BELT. CORRESPONDENTS WERE TOLD, HOWEVER, THAT EARTHERN DEFENSES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED BACKING UP THE OLD CONCRETE FORTIFICATIONS AND THAT THESE COULD BE STRONGLY DEFENDED IF THE GERMANS HAD ENOUGH TROOPS TO MAN THEM. THERE WERE CONSIDERABLE PRELIMINARY INDICATIONS THAT THE GERMANS HAD SAPPED THEIR WESTERN FRONT TOO THIN.

THE NEW THIRD ARMY ATTACK WAS INTO THE EIFEL MOUNTAINS, TEN TO 35 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE MOSELLE RIVER AND ABOUT 65 MILES FROM THE GREAT RHINE CITY OF KOBLENZ.

THE THIRD AND FIRST ARMIES CAPTURED 886 PRISONERS YESTERDAY.

INITIAL GAINS PUT PATTON'S MEN A HALF MILE INSIDE GERMANY AND AMONG PILLBOXES OF THE SEIGFRIED LINE.

THE NEW THIRD ARMY INVASION OF GERMANY STARTED IN THE COLD DARKNESS BEFORE DAWN. THE SIXTH ARMORED, 17TH AIRBORNE, FIFTH AND 80TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS WERE USED IN THE DRIVE.

FARTHER NORTH IN THE AREA WHERE THE THIRD ARMY HAD BORED CLEAR THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE, FOOT TROOPS ADVANCED A MILE AND A QUARTER TO WITHIN THREE MILES OF PRUEM, MAJOR ENEMY SUPPLY AND TRANSIT BASE.

THE FIRST ARMY, FLANKING THE THIRD TO THE NORTH, ENCOUNTERED STIFFENED OPPOSITION IN THE LAST HALF MILE OF THE EASTERN BELT OF THE LAST KNOWN SIEGFRIED LINE FORTIFICATIONS. THE 2ND AND 99TH DIVISION WON CONTROL OF TWO THIRDS OF HELLENTHAL, THREE MILES SOUTH OF SCHLEIDEN, AND FOUGHT FOR THE REMAINDER.

OTHER OF LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES MEN FOUGHT WITHIN A HALF MILE OF SCHLEIDEN, GEMUEND AND SCHMIDT--ALL BOLT POSITIONS AT THE

OR SO

EXTREME EASTERN EDGE OF THE DOUBLE BELT OF FIXED FORTIFICATIONS.

AMERICANS AND FRENCHMEN SWIFTLY BEAT DOWN THE GERMAN HOLDINGS SOUTH OF STRASBOURG, CAPTURING NUMEROUS ALSATIAN TOWNS AND RUNNING THEIR PRISONER TOLL SINCE JAN.20 TO MORE THAN 10,000. THE ONCE IMPOSING AND THREATENING COLMAR POCKET HAD BEEN SPLIT IN TWO. THE WESTERN SEGMENT IN THE VOSGES WAS LESS THAN 50 SQUARE MILES.

THE EASTERN PART OF THE POCKET WAS COMPRESSED AGAINST THE RHINE BELOW NEUFBRISACH, THE OLD MOATED RHINE FORTRESS WHICH SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID HAD FINALLY BEEN CLEARED. THE WESTERN APPROACHES TO THE RHINE BRIDGES TO BREISACH WERE CAPTURED.

A71
(370)
BY SID FEDER

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS SOUTH OF BOLOGNA, FEB 7-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS, STRIKING OUT SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA IN THE FIFTH ARMY'S STRONGEST ATTACK SINCE LAST OCTOBER, FOUND THE GERMANS RESISTING AS STUBBORNLY AS EVER TODAY AFTER 48 HOURS OF FIGHTING IN THE MUD-CLOGGED APENNINES MOUNTAINS FRONT.

THE ATTACK OPENED MONDAY AND ENDED A MONTH OF INACTIVITY IN THIS SECTOR. IT WAS PRESSED AGAINST TWO MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLDS IN THE ENEMY'S GOTHIC LINE. VETERAN TROOPS UNDER MAJ.TIMOTHY HORAN OF LUDLOW, VT., AND LIEUT.COL.BENJAMIN J.BUTLER OF MILTON,KY., BY EARLY YESTERDAY HAD GAINED UP TO 600 YARDS BUT SUFFERED A NUMBER OF CASUALTIES.

THE HEAVIEST CONCENTRATION OF ARTILLERY FIRE IN MONTHS--15,000 SHELLS--WAS THROWN AT THE GERMANS IN A PRELIMINARY BARRAGE. TANKS COMMANDED BY LIEUT.COL.HYMAN BRUSH OF WARREN,O., WHO LED THE ARMORED UNITS IN AFRICA AND EARLIER PHASES OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN, WERE USED AS ARTILLERY SUPPORT.

A HEAVY ATTACK WAS NOT IN LARGE SCALE, AS OFFENSIVES GO, BUT IT WAS IN ENOUGH STRENGTH AND MET ENOUGH RESISTANCE TO DEMONSTRATE THERE HAS BEEN NO WEAKENING OF THE GERMAN DEFENSES PROTECTING THE PO VALLEY ROAD HUB BEFORE BOLOGNA, WHERE THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN EXTREMELY SENSITIVE TO OUR LIMITED PATROL ACTIVITIES.

"THEY WERE SENSITIVE AS HELL," SAID LT.COL.HUBERT DESMARAIS OF MINNEAPOLIS. "IN FACT THEY WERE DAMN BELLIGERENT."

BUTLER'S TROOPS STRUCK NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST OF A VILLAGE SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA. THEY CLEARED A GROUP OF HOUSES ON ONE HILLTOP AND OCCUPIED ANOTHER--AN 1,050-FOOT RIDGE. AT THE SAME TIME HORAN'S OUTFIT STRUCK AT A 1,050-FOOT HILL ABOUT A MILE FARTHER NORTHWEST, THE TALLEST HEIGHT REMAINING BETWEEN THIS POINT AND THE PO VALLEY.

CAPT.RAYMOND C.STILLGER OF BAYONNE,N.J., LED ONE GROUP WHICH ADVANCED ABOUT 400 YARDS THROUGH A THICK MINE FIELD AND MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM NESTS IN AN OLD CEMETERY. ANOTHER GROUP LED BY LT.ANTHONY J.JACOBS OF NEW BRITAIN,CONN., ALSO MET BITTER OPPOSITION AND WAS FORCED TO DIG IN IN PREPARATION FOR RENEWING THE BATTLE TODAY.

PERHAPS THE STIFFEST FIGHT OF ALL FELL TO LT.JAMES A.GRAY OF

9200 DONNERWAY, SACRAMENTO, CALIF., AND HIS MEN WHO WERE MOVING FORWARD TO THE WEST.

APPROACHING THE PEAK OF A HILL NEAR THEIR OBJECTIVE, LT.GRAY'S OUTFIT HAD TO CROSS THE TOP OF A NARROW RIDGE WHICH GAVE THE NAZIS PERFECT OBSERVATION. THE ENEMY FELL BACK FROM THIS POSITION AND THEN LAID A HEAVY FIRE ON IT, FORCING THE AMERICANS TO FALL BACK TO LESS EXPOSED POSITIONS.

DN717AEW

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ROME, FEB. 7-(AP)-THE FIRST BRITISH RECONNAISSANCE PARTY LANDED AT DUBROVNIK TO OPEN THE ADRIATIC PORT FOR ALLIED MILITARY OPERATIONS WAS ROUNDED UP BY YUGOSLAV PARTISANS AND CONFINED TO A HOTEL UNDER GUARD UNTIL MARSHAL TITO INTERVENED, THE BRITISH COMMAND SAID TODAY.

THE PARTY WENT ASHORE AT DUBROVNIK OCT. 21, 1944, TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR LANDING SUPPLIES FOR THE PARTISANS AND THE ARRIVAL OF ARTILLERY WHICH LATER PARTICIPATED IN THE LIBERATION OF MONTENEGRO.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, WHOSE ACTION WAS DESCRIBED BY BRITISH HEADQUARTERS AS "HIGH-HANDED", PROMPTLY PLACED THE UNIT UNDER GUARD. WHEN APPROVAL FROM PARTISAN HEADQUARTERS NEWLY ESTABLISHED IN BELGRADE FILTERED DOWN TO THEM THE BRITISH WERE FREED AND GIVEN ASSISTANCE IN THEIR WORK.

FEB 8 1945

THE MAIN FORCE OF BRITISH ARTILLERY ARRIVED OCT. 28. DURING THE SUBSEQUENT TWO MONTHS OF OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF TITO'S FORCES THE BRITISH COMMAND SAID SIMILAR "ISOLATED INCIDENTS" OCCURRED WHEN RECONNAISSANCE PARTIES OPERATING IN ISOLATED AREAS WERE TEMPORARILY DETAINED BY SUSPICIOUS PARTISANS.

THE COMMAND DENIED THAT BRITISH WERE EVER THREATENED WITH INTERMENT OR ORDERED BY LONDON TO WITHDRAW. HEADQUARTERS SAID ALL THE INCIDENTS OCCURRED WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF BELGRADE AND TITO HIMSELF ALWAYS ISSUED THE ORDERS WHICH SMOOTHED OUT LOCAL DIFFICULTIES.

WD1114AEW

ROME, FEB. 7-(AP)-THE MONARCHIST NEWSPAPER ITALIA NUOVA TODAY DESCRIBED FRANCE'S TREATMENT OF ITALIAN WAR PRISONER AS "HEAVY AND, EUPHEMISTICALLY SPEAKING, MALICIOUS."

AN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN HAD SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT "HAD NOTHING OFFICIALLY TO SAY" ABOUT FRENCH TREATMENT OF 35,000 ITALIAN CAPTIVES.

"IF THE GOVERNMENT IS INCAPABLE OF ACTING, AT LEAST LET IT BE SILENT," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

JS1004AEW

ROME, FEB 7-(AP)-BENIAMINO GIGLI, ITALIAN TENOR WHO WAS FORBIDDEN TO SING FOR ALLIED SOLDIERS AFTER THE LIBERATION OF ROME ON THE GROUNDS HE COLLABORATED WITH THE ENEMY, HAS BEEN REINSTATED BY THE COUNCIL OF MUSICANS SYNDICATE.

THE COUNCIL ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE CHARGES WERE "EXAGGERATED, NON-EXISTENT OR BROUGHT BY RIVAL SINGERS."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED THAT CHARGES NEVER WERE PREFERRED BY THE SYNDICATE ITSELF AND THAT THE REINSTATEMENT ACTION WAS TAKEN AS THE RESULT OF A REQUEST FROM THE ITALIAN PURGE COMMISSARIAT FOR AN OPINION ON THE CASE.

IN INSTANCES WHERE THE TENOR SANG "DUBIOUS" PERFORMANCES DURING THE OCCUPATION, THE COUNCIL RULED, HE WAS NOT A FREE AGENT BUT ACTED IN OBSERVANCE OF HIS CONTRACT WITH A THEATER WHICH ACTUALLY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS ACTIONS.

ALTHOUGH NOT ON THE PROGRAM, GIGLI SANG MONDAY AT THE REQUEST OF THE AUDIENCE AT A GRAND HOTEL CONCERT. HE IS SCHEDULED TO SING AGAIN AT A BENEFIT CONCERT FEB.12.

DN802AEW

B22 S21

ROME FEB 7-(AP)-AWARD OF THREE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES, AND TWO LEGIONS OF MERIT TO MEN OF THE FIFTH ARMY'S 85TH INFANTRY DIVISION WERE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

RECEIVING THE DSC'S WERE LT.I.J.KRASMAN, 604 HAKLER ST., DUQUESNE, PA., LT.CHESTER LOSS, 3 STRONG PLACE, COHOES, N.Y., AND SGT.HUGH A.CARMICHAEL, INDIANOLA, NEB.

RECEIVING THE LEGION OF MERIT WERE LT.-COL.JOHN W.MESSE, 318 NORTH 18TH ST., QUINCY, ILL., AND TECH.SGT.CZRL E.CLEMENTS, 105 HICKORY ST., VALPARAISO, IND.

FEB 8 1945

KK&9AEW

A106

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 7-(AP)-A SWEDISH TRAVELER SAID TODAY THAT WOMEN WEARING VOLKSSTURM ARMBANDS WERE PATROLLING STREETS AND BARRICADES IN BERLIN, AND THAT VOLKSSTURM MEN WERE BEING TRAINED IN STREET FIGHTING BY SPECIALISTS WHO FOUGHT AT CASSINO, IN ITALY, AND AT AACHEN.

THIS INFORMANT SAID GIRLS BELONGING TO THE HITLER YOUTH AND "BLITZ MAEDEL" WERE WORKING ON STREET BLOCKS AND OTHER IMPROVISED DEFENSES IN "FORTRESS BERLIN."

JS915AEW

A108

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 7-(AP)-SWEDISH CORRESPONDENTS REPORTED TONIGHT THAT ROLAND FREISLER, PRESIDENT OF HITLER'S PEOPLES COURT, WHICH HAS SENTENCED THOUSANDS OF GERMANY'S ENEMIES TO DEATH, WAS KILLED IN SATURDAY'S GREAT AIR RAID ON BERLIN.

FEB 8 1945

SN1052PEW

MOSCOW, FEB. 7-(AP)-RUSSIAN TROOPS BESIEGING KOENIGSBERG HAVE A NEW SUPPLY PROBLEM--THE HUGE CAPACITY OF A BIG, GRAY ELEPHANT AND THE NAGGING INSISTENCE FOR TIDBITS FROM A SWARM OF MONKEYS IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS AT THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE EAST PRUSSIAN CAPITAL.

A FIELD DISPATCH SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD A LARGE MENAGERIE TO FEED--AND THE ANIMALS ACTED AS THOUGH THEY HAD NOT BEEN FED BY THEIR GERMAN CARETAKERS FOR DAYS.

WD151PEW

MOSCOW, FEB. 7-(AP)-METROPOLITAN BENJAMIN OF NORTH AMERICAN AND THE ALEUTIANS SAID TODAY THAT THE FINAL STEPS FOR CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN ORTHODOX RUSSIAN CHURCHES WITH THE MOTHER RUSSIAN CHURCH WOULD BE TAKEN THIS WEEK.

TWO AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE ALL-RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CONGRESS, BISHOP ALEXY PONTELAIEF AND FARTHER JOSEPH DZVONCHIK, WERE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE HERE TOMORROW, HAVING BEEN DELAYED BY WEATHER IN THE PLANE AND TRAIN JOURNEY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

"THERE ARE TEN BISHOPS WITH 300 AMERICAN PARISHES WHICH ARE BEING RECONCILED WITH THE MOTHER CHURCH," METROPOLITAN BENJAMIN SAID. "IT IS A GREAT RELIGIOUS MOMENT."

THE NEXT IMPORTANT FUNCTION OF THE CHURCH CONVOCATION IN MOSCOW WILL BE THE MEETING OF THE SYNOD OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH FRIDAY, TO BE ATTENDED BY FOREIGN PRELATES.

TWO MESSAGES FROM THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

30.24 - 22795

WERE DISSEMINATED THROUGHOUT THE SOVIET UNION YESTERDAY BY THE SOVIET RADIO AND PRESS.

ONE CALLED FOR "ALL CHRISTIANS TO PRAY FOR COMPLETE VICTORY OVER THE ENEMY SO THAT THE VILE TEACHING OF FASCISM MAY BE WIPED FROM OFF THE FACE OF THE EARTH FOREVER."

"THOSE WHO CALL FOR MERCY FOR THE MURDERERS OF CHILDREN X X X CANNOT BE CALLED CHRISTIANS, AND BECOME SHARERS OF THE GUILT OF THE FASCISTS," IT DECLARED.

THE OTHER MESSAGE NOTED "WITH REGRET A LAXITY ON THE PART OF THE CLERGY IN THE PERFORMANCE OF CHURCH DUTIES AND ON THE PART OF THE FAITHFUL IN THEIR LIVES AS CHRISTIANS." IT CALLED UPON THE CHURCH TO "SERVE AS A SUPPORT FOR THE MIGHT AND PROSPERITY OF THE MOTHERLAND."

WD1103AEW

WITH LONDON RUSSIAN

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, FEB 7-(AP)-RUSSIA'S INVASION HOSTS FLOWED TODAY TOWARD WESTERN SILESIA IN THE DIRECTION OF SAXONY AND THE SUDETENLAND, LEAVING THE ENEMY'S SHATTERED UPPER ODER RIVER LINE DEEP IN THEIR REAR.

THIS FRESH COLLAPSE OF GERMAN POSITIONS ON MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN FRONT USHERED IN A NEW PHASE OF THE BATTLE OF GERMANY WITH THE RED ARMY FORCES RAPIDLY EXPLOITING AN OPPORTUNITY TO SLASH INTO THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE BERLIN-PRAGUE DEFENSE AXIS.

AT THE SAME TIME FROM POINTS 35 MILES OR LESS EAST OF BERLIN'S OUTSKIRTS MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY WAS HAMMERING THE ENEMY FORTIFIED ZONE THAT EMBRACES FRANKFURT AND KUESTRIN WITH A RECORD CONCENTRATION OF ARTILLERY. ZHUKOV HAS NOT YET CLAIMED A BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE ODER IN THAT SECTOR. FEB 8 1945

MARSHAL KONEV, FIRST TO CONQUER THE ODER, ALSO HAD BEEN FIRST ACROSS THE DNEPR, BUG AND VISTULA RIVERS.

POURING THE BULK OF HIS INFANTRY PAST THE BREACHED ODER LINE, HIS DEPLOYING FORCES TO THE WEST SPREAD OUT OVER A NETWORK OF PAVED ROADS, INCLUDING A WIDE SUPER-HIGHWAY LEADING DIRECTLY NORTHWEST TO BERLIN, ABOUT 180 MILES AWAY.

KONEV WON THE CROSSING, FIRST ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT BY MARSHAL STALIN IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY, DESPITE A THAW WHICH SET IN THROUGHOUT SILESIA ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF LAST WEEK. MOVING SWIFTLY HE AVOIDED A BOGDOWN IN THE MUD AND ROUTED ENEMY GARRISONS FROM A NUMBER OF TOWNS BEFORE THEY COULD SABOTAGE THEIR OWN ARMAMENTS.

BZ610AEW

(1000)

BY RUSSELL BRINES

SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP, MANILA, P.I., FEB. 6 (DELAYED) (AP)-FOR THE SECOND TIME IN THREE YEARS AMERICANS AND BRITISH IN THIS CAMP HAVE SEEN MANILA BLEEDING AROUND THEM.

A MAJORITY OF THESE PEOPLE HAD BUILT HOMES AND WORKED MANY YEARS IN MANILA, ONCE ONE OF THE ORIENT'S BRIGHTEST SPOTS.

I SPENT A NIGHT IN THIS CAMP WHERE I HAD BEEN INTERNED AT THE OUTSET OF THE WAR. I LIVED AGAIN AS AN INTERNEE AND WATCHED THE FIERY DRAMA OUTSIDE THE WALLS AS THE SLOW TASK OF ROOTING OUT THE JAPANESE GARRISON GOT UNDERWAY.

THIS WAS AN ISLAND OF RELATIVE SAFETY WITHIN THE EMBATTLED CITY. IT WAS HELD BY FLYING SQUADRONS OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION. THE REMAINDER OF THE FIRST AND 37TH DIVISIONS PROCEEDED SLOWLY SOUTHWARD.

THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT TANKS ON THE CAMPUS AND AMERICAN ARTILLERY NEARBY INTERMITTENTLY FIRED SOUTHWARD OVER THE HEADS OF INTERNEES TOWARD A VAST PILLAR OF FLAME SHOOTING UPWARD SOMEWHERE NORTH OF THE PASIG RIVER.

THE WHOLE SKY TURNED RED FROM DOZENS OF FIRES, MOSTLY DEMOLITION-

WHICH HAVE BEEN ERUPTING FOR TWO DAYS AMID SHATTERING EXPLOSIONS. THE FLAMES LEAPED SKYWARD COLORING LIGHT CLOUDS AND SPREADING A MANTLE OF GOLD OVER THE INTERNEES, MOST OF WHOM STAYED UP LATE WATCHING THE CULMINATION OF THE LONG DRAMA WHILE TALKING ABOUT THEIR OWN RELEASE.

THEY HAD WATCHED THESE FIRES OF WAR BEFORE. IN LATE 1941 AMERICANS DEMOLISHED MILITARY STORES BEFORE THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF MANILA AND THE BAY AREA, WHERE MOST OF THE INTERNEES HAD BEEN RINGED BY FIRE WHICH BURNED FOR DAYS. OIL STORES, MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND EVEN CAVITE NAVY BASE ACROSS THE BAY WENT UP IN FLAMES.

A FEW WEEKS LATER THESE PEOPLE IN SANTO TOMAS WATCHED FLASHES OF GUNFIRE ON THE HORIZON AS THE BATTLE OF BATAAN WAS FOUGHT.

BUT THE CLIMAX OF THE DRAMA BROUGHT MUCH PAIN, FOR THE JAPANESE HAVE MADE MANILA BATTLEFIELD ON WHICH BUILDINGS INSTEAD OF ROCKS ARE SERVING AS PROTECTION FOR THE ENEMY GARRISON'S LAST-MAN FIGHT. FEB 8 1945

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PENETRATE DEEPLY ENOUGH INTO THE CITY TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE TO AREAS BEST KNOWN TO THE AMERICANS. BY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON THE AREA SOUTH OF THE PASIG RIVER WHERE ARE LOCATED MANILA BAY VIEW HOTELS, THE U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER'S RESIDENCE, THE ARMY AND NAVY AND ELKS' CLUBS, MOST OF THE APARTMENT HOUSES AND THE WALLED CITY, ALL WERE RELATIVELY UNTOUCHED BY FIRE.

B2KX

TWO PIERS ALONG THE WATERFRONT WERE BADLY DAMAGED AND FAMOUS PIER NO. 7, LARGEST IN THE ORIENT, WAS BLACKENED BUT STILL SERVICEABLE. THERE WERE A FEW SUNKEN SHIPS IN THE BAY, ONE OF THEM STILL BURNING.

BUT NEW FIRES SPOUTED YESTERDAY ALONGSIDE THE RIVER NEAR THE ESCOLTA, THE MAIN BUSINESS DISTRICT WHERE THE PRINCIPAL STORES AND THE NATIONAL CITY AND CHASE NATIONAL BANKS AND OTHER LANDMARKS ARE LOCATED.

BY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON THE MANILA BULLETIN BUILDING HAD STILL ESCAPED THE FLAMES.

THE THUNDEROUS GUNFIRE THAT WENT ON ALL NIGHT THROUGHOUT THE CITY DIED DOWN DURING THE EARLY MORNING BUT BEGAN AGAIN APASMODICALLY LATER IN THE DAY.

HEAVY ARTILLERY, MORTARS, MACHINEGUNS AND SMALL ARMS ROARED AS THE JAPANESE FOUGHT FROM TWO BIG HOTELS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE RIVER AND THE THEATRICAL DISTRICT. INDIVIDUAL MACHINEGUNNERS AND SNIPERS OPERATED FROM HOUSES.

WAR PRISONERS AND BAGUIO CIVILIAN INTERNEES WERE EVACUATED FROM OLD BILIBID PRISON NEAR THE CENTER OF HEAVY FIRE AFTER SEVERAL MORTAR SHELLS DROPPED WITHIN THE COMPOUND.

THE APPROACHES TO MANILA ALONG RIZAL AVENUE FROM THE BONIFACIO MONUMENT STANDING AT GRACE PARK TOLD OF BITTER IF SMALL SCALE FIGHTING. THE STREETS WERE STREWN WITH RUBBLE. MANY BUILDINGS WERE BLACKENED ALTHOUGH SOME LARGELY ESCAPED, BUT THE FILIPINOS HAVE ALREADY BEGUN TO SALVAGE ROOFING AND LUMBER FROM THE WRECKED BUILDINGS TO BE USED FOR THEIR HOMES.

THE ROUTE TOWARD TOWN WAS LINED WITH THOUSANDS OF CHEERING FILIPINOS. A MAJORITY APPEAR FAIRLY WELL FED. MANY GIRLS HAD DONNED LIPSTICK AND FRESH FROCKS. THE MEN WERE NEAT THOUGH MANY CLOTHES WERE PATCHED AND WAN FACES TOLD A STORY OF HARDSHIPS. OCCASIONALLY WE SAW BEGGARS--MERE WALKING SKELETONS--HOBBLING AMONG THE CROWDS. THERE WERE A COUPLE OF BODIES LYING ON THE PAVEMENT--FORLORN CASES OF STARVATION.

ARMED FILIPINO AND CHINESE GUERRILLAS ROAMED THE STREETS AFOOT

OR IN CARS WHICH THEY HAD TAKEN FROM THE JAPANESE. CIVILIANS FLOCKED ON SAFE STREETS WHERE THEY TALKED WITH GI'S AND WAVES HAPPILY TO ALL INCOMING TRUCKS.

BJKX

MANY OF THE RUBBLE STREWN STREETS WERE UNSAFE AND CORNERS WERE GUARDED BY AMERICANS OR GUERRILLAS WITH MACHINEGUNS. JAPANESE SNIPERS WERE OPERATING THERE AS WE DISCOVERED WHILE DRIVING DOWN ONE AND CARBINE FIRE OPENED UP ON US. THE FILIPINOS HURRIED BY, CARRYING SMALL POSSESSIONS IN THEIR HANDS OR IN MAKESHIFT CARTS. OCCASIONALLY AN AMBULANCE SPED BY WITH A WOUNDED DOUGHBOY OR A FILIPINO. SOME CIVILIAN BODIES WERE LYING ON THE STREETS NEAR JAPANESE BODIES GROTESQUELY SPRAWLED.

MORTAR FIRE FROM NEAR THE ESCOLTA CHURNED HOLES IN MANY STREETS, RIPPED THROUGH BUILDINGS AND MADE CIVILIANS PANICKY.

EVEN IN THE MOST FEAR-STRAINED FILIPINO FACE, HOWEVER, THERE WERE TEARS OF JOY. MANY SANG "GOD BLESS AMERICA." ONLY A FEW FAILED TO MAKE ANY SIGN OF RECOGNITION.

THE INTERNEES STOUTLY WITHSTOOD THE BOMBARDMENT, CONFIDENT THAT NEW AMERICAN POWER WOULD PROTECT THEM ALTHOUGH SHRAPNEL SOMETIMES FELL WITHIN THE CAMP AND GUNS THUNDERED ALL AROUND. MANY CONTRASTED FORMER FIRES WITH THE NEW ONES AND WERE BITTER TOWARD THE JAPANESE WHOM THEY BELIEVED INTENDED TO DESTROY MUCH OF THE CITY BEFORE CAPITULATING.

THE CALMNESS OF THE INTERNEES WAS STRIKING. DINNER OF MUNGO BEANS WAS SERVED LAST NIGHT AS USUAL TO LONG LINES WAITING FOR FOOD AS THEY HAD DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS. I JOINED THEM AS I USED TO, EATING IN THE SHANTY OF A FRIEND.

WE TALKED OF THE OLD DAYS, OF FORMER BASEBALL GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMS, OF FRIENDS WHO HAD TRANSFERRED, AND SADLY OF FRIENDS WHO HAD DIED OF STARVATION, BUT ALL NOTICED IMMEDIATELY I HAD ADDED WEIGHT SINCE LEAVING SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP.

THE RELEASED INTERNEES REMARKED AT THE STRENGTH AND GOOD APPEARANCE OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. THEY SHOWED THEIR OWN SHRUNKEN BODIES WHERE THE RIBS STUCK OUT. MANY HAD LOST 70 TO 80 POUNDS.

IT WAS EMBARRASSING TO BE AMONG THESE PEOPLE WITH MY PADDED MIDRIFF. BUT IT WAS A GREAT EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE TO SEE THEIR RELEASE. MANY SEEMED TO GAIN ASSURANCE FROM SEEING OLD FRIENDS AND PEOPLE WHO UNDERSTAND WHAT THEY HAVE BEEN THROUGH.

SO THE FIRES BURNED AND THE ARTILLERY ROARED. WE FELT MANILA WOULD BE BADLY DAMAGED BEFORE IT WOULD BE SAFE FOR THE INTERNEES TO EMERGE AGAIN AND SEE THE LANDMARKS MOST HAD NOT VISITED FOR YEARS. FILIPINO FRIENDS WERE SOMEWHERE THERE AMID DANGER AND THAT WAS HARD TO THINK ABOUT

B4KX

THE INTERNEES REACTED AS THEY HAD BEFORE IN PAST CRISES. THEY TURNED TO FAMILIAR THINGS AND FAMILIAR SUBJECTS. THEY HAD FOUND THAT WAS THE BEST WAY TO PROTECT THEIR OFTEN-SHOCKED MINDS FROM EMOTIONAL STRESSES WHICH WERE HARDER TO BEAR AS THEIR INTERNMENT EXTENDED.

MANILA WAS BLEEDING, BUT THIS TIME PROUDLY, FOR THE FLAMES WERE A PART OF VICTORY'S COST. AS I WRITE THIS BACK OF THE OLD INTERNEE RECORDS OFFICE LISTENING TO THE GUNFIRE, FRIENDS NEARBY ARE DRINKING BEER FROM A BARREL BROUGHT INTO CAMP BY THE ARMY. IT IS THEIR TOAST TO VICTORY.

B10KX
BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ (600)

SANTO TOMAS, MANILA, THURSDAY, FEB.8-(AP)-WHEN SANTO TOMAS INTERNEES WANTED EXTRA FOOD, MONEY OR FRIENDS BROUGHT INTO THE INTERNMENT CAMP FROM OUTSIDE THEY PASSED THE WORD TO BILL CHITTICK AND HE USUALLY MANAGED IT.

CHITTICK, OF SALEM, ORE., WAS VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE WESTERN EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY COMPANY IN MANILA BEFORE THE WAR. IN THE CAMP HE HELD THE JOB OF RUNNING THE FRONT GATE LIAISON AND SUPERVISING THE "PACKAGE LINE"--A SYSTEM THROUGH WHICH OUTSIDERS COULD SEND FOOD AND OTHER THINGS INTO THE CAMP. SUCH THINGS WERE SENT INBY FRIENDS, HOUSEBOYS AND OTHER SERVANTS.

OFTEN THE PACKAGE LINE MEANT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STARVATION AND SURVIVAL. BUT IT WAS ABOLISHED BY THE JAPANESE ARMY IN FEB., 1944.

IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE CAMP, OUTSIDE FRIENDS AND SERVANTS THREW PACKAGES OVER THE WALLS TO THE INTERNEES. LATER THE JAPANESE CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION INAUGURATED THE LINE AND AN INSPECTION SYSTEM. THEY EXAMINED THE PACKAGES IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNEES--CHITTICK AND HIS CREW.

IN THIS POSITION CHITTICK WAS ABLE TO BUILD UP A PIPE LINE AND SEND FOOD AND CLOTHING ORDERS OUT SUBROSA. THE JAPANESE DIDN'T GREATLY CARE SO LONG AS THERE WERE "NO INCIDENTS AT THE GATE."

THE PACKAGE LINE REACHED FULL FLOWER IN MID-1942 WHEN 900 OUTSIDERS WERE SENDING SUPPLIES TO INTERNEES. MOST OF THE INTERNEES HAD UNLIMITED CREDIT.

AS THE FOOD SITUATION IN MANILA TIGHTENED, PACKAGE LINE TRAFFIC LESSENED AND RESTRICTIONS MOUNTED. IT FINALLY GREW INTO A SMUGGLING BUSINESS WITH CHITTICK AND HIS CO-WORKERS OPERATING ON BEHALF OF OTHERS. BRIBERY AND CAJOLERY AMONG THE JAPANESE GUARDS WAS THE BEST WEAPON.

CHITTICK THINKS HE MANAGED TO KEEP THE LINE WORKING BECAUSE THE JAPANESE GET A KICK OUT OF BEATING THEIR OWN RULES. OFTEN CHITTICK CAUGHT A GUARD PILFERING AND WENT IN FOR POLITE BLACKMAIL TO KEEP THE PRECIOUS SYSTEM OPERATING.

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B11KX

OTHERS HELPING CHITTICK WERE:

LUTHER BAKER, RENICK, MO.; LEE BLESSING, LYONS, KAS.; DAVID W.BLYTHE, EMBERVIC, MOXWEED, SCOTLAND; R.C. BOYER, OF HARTFORD, (RADIO COPY) NEB.; BARNARD BROWN, BANGOR, ME.; HARRY BARMEISTER, OAKLAND, CALIF.; FRED CADWALLADER, MANILA; JAMES CHRISTENSEN, CHICAGO, ILL.; W. CLARE, DEEPWATER, MO.; EARL COUSSART, PLEASANT VWLEY (NO STATE GIVEN); E.L.CRUMRINE,

CLARE, DEEPWATER, MO.; EARL COUSSART, PLEASANT VALLEY (NO STATE GIVEN); E.L.CRUMRINE, ZOLLERSVILLE, (CABLE COPY) PA.; ALAN CUTTING, WESTFIELD, N.Y.; VICCO BALBO, LOOKING GLASS, (CABLE COPY) NEB.; PAUL R.DANNER, NEW YORK CITY; HAROLD DAVISON, MILWAUKEE, WIS.; CHARLES H.DAVIES, WEDNESBURY, ENGLAND; FRANK DERBYSHIRE, WORCHESTER, ENGLAND; CHARLIE DUNN, UDINGSTON, SCOTLAND; FRANK FOLEY, JERSEY CITY, N.J.; AND DR.WALTER B.FOLEY, COHASSET, MASS., PROMINENT MANILA MINISTER;

ROBERT FORREST, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND; LEWIS HAYDEN, LEWISTOWN, N.Y.; NOEL HAWKINS, CHEADE, CHESHIRE, ENGLAND; JOE HENRY, RUGBY, VA.; HENRY HELLMERS, AN AMERICAN BORN IN GERMANY; C.G.KUFFMASTER, MARINE CITY, MICH.; G.G. HUNTER, FALA, SCOTLAND; NOCILAUS ISAEFF, AMERICAN BORN AT SARATOF, RUSSIA.

GEORGE IVORY, NEW YORK CITY; NILS JOHNSON, TACOMA, WASH.; ERNEST JOLY, BRITON BORN AT SMYRNA, TURKEY; DONALD KEIFFER, MARETTE, WASH.; THOMAS LEWIS, NEW YORK CITY; LAWRENCE MAKES, ENSENADA, LOWER CALIFORNIA, JOHN MARSHALL,

OF SINGLETON, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA; WILLIAM MAXEY, LEXINGTON,KY.; JOHN MCDOUGALL, GLEN EAGLES,SCOTLAND; HOWARD NEALE, WARLEY, WORCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND; JOHANN NIKKELS, DEVENTER, HOLLAND; SELMER OFTEDAHL, CHICAGO,ILL.; NORMAN OSS, HONOLULU; PETER PORRELL, NEW HAVEN,CONN.; A.E.PRICE, SEATTLE,WASH.; HUGH ROBERTSON, ANNESLEA CRIEFF, SCOTLAND; JACOB SHAY, LANCASTER,PA.; C.H.WASON, DONEGAL,PA.; JAMES WELSCH, DETROIT,MICH.; HENRY WILLIAM ABERGAVENY, WALES.

NN/BV4PCW

374KX

NY

BY RUSSELL BRINES (120)

SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP, FEB 6-(DELAYED)(A)-TWO AMERICAN INTERNEES PLAYING A HUNCH, SAT DOWN THE NIGHT OF FEB. 3 AND LIGHTED EXPENSIVE MANILA CIGARS WHICH THEY HAD HOARDED CAREFULLY FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THEIR LIBERATION.

BEFORE THE CIGARS WERE HALF-SMOKED, THEY HEARD THE RUMBLE OF TANKS IN THE DISTANCE AND MACHINEGUN FIRE LATER AS THE YANKS BURST INTO THE CAMP.

ONE OF THESE MEN WAS HERACE (CRT) B.PONT, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL CO. OF WALTHAM,MASS., AND NEW YORK CITY.

THE OTHER WAS JOSEPH THOMAS OF LEBANON,PA., AND NEW YORK CITY, TRANSPORTATION MANAGER OF THE MANILA ELECTRIC CO.

THOMAS' WIFE, DAUGHTER AND SON WERE INTERNED IN JANUARY, 1942. THOMAS HIMSELF WAS KEPT IN OFFICE UNDER STRICT WATCH AND REQUIRED TO HELP MAINTAIN MANILA'S ELECTRIC POWER. HE REACHED SANTO TOMAS LATE IN 1942.

KU/BV950PCW

FEB 8 1945

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

SANTO TOMAS CAMP,MANILA,FEB 6 (DELAYED)-(AP)-FANATICAL JAPANESE TROOPS PUT UP A LAST-DITCH BATTLE AT ONE OF THEIR NORTH MANILA STRONGHOLDS--THE BUILDINGS OF THE FAR EASTERN UNIVERSITY ON QUEZON BOULEVARD NEAR THE DOWNTOWN SECTION.

SUICIDE NIPPON TROOPS ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN THE BUILDINGS TO COVER THE AMERICAN ENTRY TO THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP AND THE BUSINESS DISTRICT.

AS THE MOTORIZED FIRST U.S.CAVALRY DIVISION ROARED INTO THE CITY LAST SATURDAY NIGHT IT WAS AT THE FAR EASTERN UNIVERSITY CORNER WHERE IT ENCOUNTERED WITHERING FIRE, PINNING THE LEAD ELEMENTS TO THE GROUND FOR ALMOST AN HOUR. IT WAS DARK THEN AND WE HAD NO IDEA WHAT THE POSITION WAS LIKE. BUT TODAY, AFTER INFANTRYMEN HAD SLUGGED IT OUT WITH THE JAPANESE, WE LEARNED THAT IT WAS AMAZING THAT ANYONE CLEARED THE CORNER.

THE JAPANESE HAD USED THE BUILDINGS AS MANILA RAILROAD HEADQUARTERS AND A MILITARY CENTER FOR INTERNMENT CAMPS. THE BUILDINGS, OF WHITE MODERNISTIC DESIGN, TOOK A TERRIBLE BEATING. THE MAIN STRUCTURE WERE RIDDLED WITH BULLET AND SHRAPNEL HOLES AND EVERY WINDOW WAS SHATTERED.

ON EACH CORNER OF THE MAIN BUILDING THE JAPANESE HAD PILLBOXES AND ANTI-TANK GUNS MANNED BY SIZEABLE FORCES OF SOLDIERS. THE JAPANESE DEAD HERE REMAIN IN THEIR POSITIONS, DRAPED IN GROTESQUE MANNER OVER THE EDGES OF PILLBOXES AND GUN POSITIONS.

FILIPINO CIVILIANS GATHERED AROUND TO LOOK AT THE ENEMY DEAD. SOME SAID "JAPANESE--ALL DEAD--GOOD, GOOD." JUST ACROSS THE STREET WERE TRUCKS FILLED WITH JAPANESE BODIES.

WITHIN THE PILLBOXES AND GUN POSITIONS WERE PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GRENADES AND OTHER AMMUNITION INDICATING THE JAPANESE THERE WERE ASSIGNED TO HOLD OUT AT ANY COST AGAINST THE ADVANCING YANK FORCES.

30.24 - 22797

IN THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE UNIVERSITY WAS A LARGE JAPANESE SIGN. IT READ "NOTICE--WASH YOUR HANDS INTO THIS BASIN BEFORE ENTERING THIS BUILDING." THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION.

CIVILIANS NEAR THE ENTRANCE SAID THE JAPANESE TOOK MANY FILIPINOS INSIDE FOR QUESTIONING AND MANY TIMES THEY WERE NEVER SEEN AGAIN. THE PEOPLE SAID THEY LEARNED IT WAS WISE NOT TO INQUIRE ABOUT THE MISSING.

GG143PCW NM

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

SANTO TOMAS,MANILA,FEB 7 (AP)-CIVILIAN INTERNEES TOOK SHELTER SEVERAL TIMES TODAY AS JAPANESE ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE CONTINUED TO BRACKET SANTO TOMAS CAMP GROUNDS, BUT THERE WAS FULL ATTENDANCE AT THE "CHOW LINE" AS THEY ANXIOUSLY AWAITED THEIR FIRST TASTE OF HOT AMERICAN FOOD.

THE NOON MEAL WAS DELAYED MORE THAN AN HOUR AS THE KITCHEN PEOPLE AIDED BY THE ARMY PREFERED BULLY BEEF AND STRING BEANS.

CHILDREN STOOD IN GROUPS TALKING ABOUT THE NEW AND STRANGE FOOD.

FEB 8 1945

THE MENU FOR THE DAY WAS POSTED IN BIG CHALK LETTERS ON THE BULLETIN BOARD. IT READ: "HOT AMERICAN CHOW--PLENTY FOR EVERYBODY."

THE EVENING MEAL WAS THE MOST TALKED ABOUT EVENT OF THE DAY. IT CONTAINED A REAL TREAT--FRUIT SALAD.

GG1133ACW NM

SANTO TOMAS Add Brines' NC eyewitness

AS MACARTHUR DEPARTED THE MAIN BUILDING AND ENTERED HIS CAR HE PLACED A BAR OF CHOCOLATE INTO THE HANDS OF ELAINE SOLOMON, 7, OF SANTA ROSA, CALIF., WHO WAS STANDING THERE WITH HER MOTHER, MRS.KATHERINE SOLOMON. MANY CHILDREN CROWDED IN FOR A GLIMPSE OF THE GENERAL.

MACARTHUR DEPARTED WITH HIS STAFF AND MAJ.GEN.VERNE MUDGE.

COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION WHICH CRASHED INTO SANTO TOMAS.

AS MACARTHUR'S CAR STARTED AWAY A JAPANESE SHELL LANDED IN A NEARBY FIELD, BUT THIS TIME NO ONE DUCKED. THIS WAS THE CLIMAX OF THREE DAYS OF EMOTIONAL LIVING AND NO ONE WANTED TO MISS THE WINDUP.

MACARTHUR THEN VISITED MALACANAN PALACE, WHERE HE SAW THE OFFICE AND LIVING QUARTERS OF THE LATE MANUEL QUEZON, PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH WHEN THE JAPANESE INVADED THE ISLANDS, AND THOSE OF JOSE LAUREL, HEAD OF THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT INSTALLED BY THE INVADERS.

FEB 8 1945

GM112BACW

A13OFX
BY JAMES HUTCHESON
WITH THE AMERICAN ELEVENTH CORPS ON BATAAN, FEB.6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN BOMBS AND ARTILLERY POUNDED JAPANESE POSITIONS IN A STRONGLY-DEFENDED ZIGZAG PASS ON THE NORTHERN BATAAN BOUNDARY TODAY TO CLEAR THE WAY FOR A 38TH DIVISION ADVANCE OF NEARLY 1,000 YARDS.
THIS BROUGHT THE DIVISION TO THE AREA FROM WHICH IT RETIRED YESTERDAY IN THE FACE OF ENEMY MORTAR AND ARTILLERY.
JAPANESE RESISTANCE SEEMED TO BE SLACKENING UNDER HEAVY BATTERING, BUT THERE WAS NO DEFINITE INDICATION OF ANY WITHDRAWAL SOUTHWARD INTO THE BATAAN MOUNTAINS.
SOME TROOPS SAID THE DECREASED ENEMY FIRE GAVE THEM A CHANCE FOR THE FIRST DECENT FOXHOLE SLEEPING IN FIVE NIGHTS OF FIGHTING. TODAY WAS THE SIXTH IN THE FIGHT FOR THE SHARPLY-TWISTING HIGHWAY PASS.
ONE DOUGHBOY SAID TODAY THAT IN SIX DAYS OF FIGHTING AMIDST PILLBOXES AND MACHINEGUN POSITIONS IN THE DENSE BAMBOO JUNGLE HE HAD NOT YET SEEN A JAPANESE. THAT SHOWS WHAT KIND OF FIGHTING THIS IS.
THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS DROPPED FIRE BOMBS ON ENEMY POSITIONS FLANKING THE HIGHWAY. THE HILLTOPS WERE LEFT SEARED BROWN.
CASUALTIES DECREASED TODAY TO THE RELIEF OF DOOCTORS AT THE PORTABLE HOSPITAL NEAR THE FRONT. THEY LABORED OVER CRUDE OPERATING TABLES FOR TWO DAYS AND NIGHTS WITH VIRTUALLY NO SLEEP. THE MEDICAL TEAM COMMANDER IS CAPT. D.J.SIBLEY JR., OF FORT STOCKTON, TEX.

QD1034PPW NM

A129FX
A CORPS COMMAND POST NEAR MANILA--FIRST ADD JAP DEMOLITIONS (BY HAMPSON) X X X IN THE ORIENT.
FROM THIS MITITARY POST NOT FAR FROM MANILA'S OUTSKIRTS, THE SKY WAS FLUSHED WITH RECURRENT EXPLOSIONS BETWEEN 7 AND 9 P.M. MONDAY NIGHT. FROM THEN UNTIL EARLY MORNING THE SKY REFLECTED THE GLOW OF THE VAST FIRE.
OTHERS WHO OBSERVED THE FI[illegible]AID IT BURNED OUT AT LEAST A SQUARE MILE OF THE CITY CENT[illegible]RTH OF THE PASIG RIVER. ONE REPORTED THAT SOME OF MANILA'S HANDSOMEST HOTELS WERE BLACKENED SKELETONS. SO WERE THE STATELY BANK BUILDINGS AND BEAUTIFUL DEPARTMENT STORES.
BRINES SAID THAT FROM A SANTO TOMAS TOWER HE COULD SEE THE POST OFFICE, CITY HALL AND OTHER MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE PASIG. THEY APPEARED TO BE UNDAMAGED.
BUT THE JAPANESE WERE STILL IN THAT SECTION OF THE CITY. THEIR DEMOLITION WORK THERE MAY NOT HAVE BEEN STARTED.
SMOKE ALSO ROSE FROM MORE FIRES TO THE SOUTHWEST, IN THE WAREHOUSE DISTRICT.
PREVIOUSLY DEMOLITION CREWS HAD DESTROYED PART OF THE CITY'S WATER SYSTEM, HANDICAPPING WHAT REMAINED OF MANILA'S FIRE DEPARTMENT. THE AMERICAN ARMY WAS ABLE TO DO LITTLE FIRE FIGHTING SINCE ITS TROOPS WERE BUSY MOPPING UP THE JAPS AND MOST OF THE EQUIPMENT WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN CONVERTED TO FIRE FIGHTING WAS TRAPPED BEHIND BRIDGES AT THE OUTSKIRTS OF MANILA.
ONE AMERICAN OFFICER WHO HAD BEEN IN THE CAPITAL SINCE THE TROOPS FIRST ENTERED LAST SATURDAY NIGHT, SAID THE DESTRUCTION FAR EXCEEDED ANY PREVIOUS DAMAGE. HE SAID THE JAPANESE HAD STORED AMMUNITION IN DOWNTOWN BUILDINGS AND WAITED UNTIL THE AMERICANS ENTERED THE CITY BEFORE BLOWING THEM UP.

WW731APW NM

B6SKX
(380)
B-29 BASE,SAIPAN,MARIANAS,JAN 31 (DELAYED)-(AP)-"RENEE AND BILLIE" PULLED THE B-29, "PRIDE OF THE YANKEES" HOME WITH HER CREW FROM TOKYO ALTHOUGH TWO ENGINES WERE GONE, INSTRUMENTS DESTROYED AND GASOLINE DANGEROUSLY LOW.
"THOSE TWO WILL NEVER QUIT ME," SAID 2ND LT.MORRIS M.ROBINSON, 24, RIVERSIDE, CALIF., THE CO-PILOT, REFERRING TO THE TWO REMAINING ENGINES NAMED FOR HIS WIFE, BILLIE, AND HIS FOUR-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER, RENEE.
HE WAS CREDITED BY LT.FRANK CARRICO, (PARENTS, AVON, ILL., WIFE 2315 PRYTONIA ST., NEW ORLEANS) WITH DOING MOST OF THE FLYING IN THE SIX AND ONE-HALF HOURS THE SUPERFORTRESS STRUGGLED TO GET HOME WITH TWO ENGINES OUT ON THE SAME SIDE.
NINE TIMES AFTER THE ENGINES WENT OUT CONCENTRATED ATTACKS WERE MADE BY JAPANESE FIGHTERS.
THREE TIMES CARRICO TOLD HIS CREW TO "PREPARE FOR DITCHING" IN THE SEA. THREE TIMES BY LAST MINUTE LUCK THE SUPERFORT PULLED THROUGH.
"THE FIRST FIGHTERS DIDN'T GIVE US ANY TROUBLE" SAID CARRICO. THEN WE PICKED UP A TWO-ENGINE FIGHT. HE SHOT AT US FOR A WHILE AND OUR TAILGUNNER (PVT.A.E.DAVIDSON, AVON PARK, FLA.) GOT HIM.
"WE MADE OUR BOMBING RUN AND EVERYTHING WAS PRETTY GOOD. BUT IT GOT HOT RIGHT AFTER WE DROPPED OUR BOMBS.
"I JUST HAPPENED TO LOOK OUT THE WINDOW, AND HERE WAS THIS GUY DIVING ON US. HE SHOT OUT ONE ENGINE AND SECONDS LATER IN WHAT MUST HAVE BEEN COORDINATED ACTION, ONE CAME IN HEAD ON AND SHOT OUT THE NOSE."
THIS LATTER ATTACK CUT TEMPERATURES IN THE SUPERFORT TO 40 DEGREES BELOW ZERO.
AN HOUR LATER A PROPELLOR SHAFT MELTED, THE PROPELLOR TWISTED SIDEWAYS AND HIT THE ADJOINING ENGINE BREAKING IT LOOSE FROM ITS SUPPORTS.
"WE HAD ANOTHER BIG SCARE AN HOUR AND A HALF OUT OF HERE," CARRICO RELATED. "THE ENGINEER REPORTED WE HAD ONLY AN HOUR'S GAS. I KIND OF GAVE IT UP AND SO DID EVERYBODY ELSE--THEY'RE A GAME BUNCH OF BOYS.
"THEN HE CALLED UP THAT HE'D JUST FOUND SOME MORE GAS IN ONE TANK, ENOUGH TO GET US IN."
ONE MEMBER OF THE REGULAR CREW, THE RADIOMAN, DIDN'T MAKE THE

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20.24 - 22799

TRIP AND TECH.SGT.LLOYD W.FRANKLIN, LEXINGTON, TENN., FLEW IN HIS PLACE.

OTHERS IN THE FLIGHT INCLUDED: 2ND LT.URBAN J.BONNEAU, 26, (819 STATE ST.) HAMMOND, IND., NAVIGATOR; STAFF SGT.J.J. CHESTER, 3284 CYPRESS AVE.) BRONX, N.Y., RADARMAN; SGT. HAMILTON STEEL (91 EAST HENRY ST.) [illegible], MICH., CORP. P.S.ATWELL, (282 NORTH CRAWFORD AVE.) NEW CASTLE, PA., AND CORP.HAROLD A.STEELE, (24 REVERE AVE.) LYNN, MASS., GUNNERS.

CG523ACW

BY RICHARD C.BERGHOLZ (330)

WITH THE 43RD DIVISION, LUZON,JAN.27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WITHOUT WARNING JAPANESE HEAVY ARTILLERY SHELLS STARTED TO LAND ON AMERICAN SHIPS AND BEACH DUMPS ON LINGAYEN GULF. THE ENEMY GUNS WERE LOCATED TEN MILES INLAND ON HILL 585, WELL DUG IN AND WELL DEFILADED.

IT WAS CLEARLY A JOB FOR JASCO TO GET THEM KNOCKED OUT.

JASCO MEANS "JOINT ASSAULT SIGNAL COMPANY." ITS COMBINED ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL SPOT THE ENEMY GUNS, SET UP COMMUNICATIONS AND RELAY FIRING INSTRUCTIONS TO AMERICAN ARTILLERY -- FREQUENTLY NAVAL BATTERIES.

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IN THIS CASE, FIRST LT.EARL L.FRANK, PORTLAND, ORE., AND HIS JASCO TEAM GOT THE ASSIGNMENT. AT DUSK THEY REPORTED TO A FORWARD OBSERVATION POST, BEGAN LAYING A 500-YARD LINE OF WIRE, OFTEN BEYOND THE ADVANCED AMERICAN LINES AND WITHIN EARSHOT OF JAPANESE PATROLS.

THE NEXT MORNING FRANK DISCOVERED A SERIES OF CATACOMB CAVES. ONE TUNNEL EXTENDED THROUGH THE HILL AND LOOKED OUT ON THE BROAD FACE OF HILL 585 ACROSS THE VALLEY. TAKING A "WALKIE-TALKIE" RADIO ON HIS BACK, FRANK CRAWLED THROUGH THE TUNNEL ALONE.

"I SAT THERE IN THE TUNNEL ENTRANCE AND COULD SPOT THE ARTILLERY FLASHES WITHOUT ANY TROUBLE," FRANK RELATED. "TWICE JAP PATROLS PASSED WITHIN A FEW FEET OF ME. I COULD HAVE REACHED OUT AND TOUCHED THEM.

"THE GUNNERY OFFICER ON OUR DESTROYER, WHICH WE CALL THE 'WHIZZ BANG' WAS COMPLAINING BITTERLY BECAUSE MY MESSAGES WERE BEING WHISPERED OVER THE RADIO. BUT HE APOLOGIZED THE NEXT DAY WHEN HE FOUND OUT WHAT A TOUCHY SPOT I WAS IN.

"LATER WHEN THE INFANTRY MOVED INTO THE JAP ARTILLERY POSITIONS ONE OF THE GUNS WAS FOUND TO BE AN OLD U.S. COASTAL GUN PROBABLY BROUGHT UP FROM BATAAN."

MEMBERS OF FRANK'S TEAM INCLUDE:

SERGEANTS LOUIS PZASA, 230 GIBSON STREET, BUFFALO,N.Y.; HENRY J.RODRIQUE, 737 AVENUE E, BAYONNE,N.J.; ARTHUR L. WEDDING, 904 BAKER STREET, COVINGTON,KY.; ORVILLE LIVINGSTON, BOX 151, IONIA,IA.; PFCS.LEO ROSKOWSKI, 4012 LOWERRE PLACE, BORNX,N.Y.; WENDELL THOMAS, CAMPBELL,MO., AND PRIVATES ERNEST STUFFLEBEAN, 611 FREEMAN STREET, BROOKFIELD,MO., AND MELBOURNE SMITH, ROUTE 1, CARDWELL,MO.

FJ459ACW

B36

WITH THE 43RD DIVISION, LUZON, JAN 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ACCORDING TO THE BOOKS, AN ANTITANK GUN IS A DEFENSIVE WEAPON ASSIGNED TO PROTECT BATTALIONS AND COMPANIES FROM ATTACK BY TANKS AND CLOSE RANGE MORTARS.

BUT ONE NIGHT RECENTLY, AN ANTITANK GUN, NICKNAMED "SHACK RAT," WENT OVER TO THE OFFENSIVE AND KNOCKED OUT FOUR JAPANESE ARTILLERY PIECES, THREE PRIME MOVERS AND ONE CAISSON.

SQUAD LEADER STAFF SGT.JAMES THORNTON, PORTLAND, ME., SAID, "WE WERE PREPARING TO MOVE THE REGIMENTAL COMMAND POST AND THE COLONEL SENT OUR GUN AND AN INFANTRY PLATOON ABOUT FIVE MILES AHEAD TO SET UP A ROAD BLOCK.

"ABOUT 9:30 P.M., WHILE WE WERE WORKING LIKE BEAVERS TO GET THE JOB FINISHED, WE HEARD A HELLUVA CLATTER COMING DOWN THE CONCRETE HIGHWAY TOWARD US.

"WHEN THEY GOT WITHIN RANGE, WE JUST OPENED UP ON THEM, THAT'S ALL. WE DIDN'T KNOW WHAT WE WERE SHOOTING AT EXCEPT THAT FROM THE NOISE IT WAS SOME KIND OF MECHANIZED MOVEMENT AND THERE WAS QUITE A FORCE WITH IT FROM ALL THE JAPANESE CHATTERING."

OTHER MEMBERS OF THORNTON'S SQUAD INCLUDED: CORPORAL WILLIAM KANE, PORTLAND, ME.; PFCS.JACK WETTER, 111 RUSTIC AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.; JOHN FONTANA, JEANETTE, PA.; FRANK MULKERN, PORTLAND, ME., AND PVT.DAN PHELPS, DANVILLE, KY.

G505ACW

A125 (170)

BRUSSELS, FEB. 7-(AP)-WILLIAM EDMOND BUTLIN, HONORARY ADVISER TO BRITISH ARMY WELFARE AND THE NAVY, ARMY, AIR FORCES INSTITUTE CANTEEN ADMINISTRATION, TODAY REJECTED AN ASSERTION BY GENERAL SECRETARY DE LAET OF THE BELGIAN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, THAT ALLIED MILITARY CLUBS LED TO THE SPREAD OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

"DOCTOR DE LAET AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE SPEAKS AS IF THE ALLIED SOLDIER IS NOT FIT TO MEET DECENT WOMEN OF BELGIUM AND WOULD PEFER THEM TO MIX WITH PROSTITUTES AND LOOSE-LIVING WOMEN TO BE FOUND IN MANY OF THE COMMERCIALLY-OWNED DANCE PLACES," BUTLIN SAID.

THE BRITISH OFFICIAL SAID MORE THAN 100,000 ALLIED TROOPS, CHIEFLY MEN ON 48-HOUR LEAVE FROM THE FRONT, HAD USED A SINGLE DANCE CLUB WHICH WAS ORGANIZED BY ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN BRUSSELS, "AND NOT ONE SINGLE COMPLAINT HAS YET BEEN RECEIVED FROM MILITARY OR CIVIL SOURCES."

BUTLIN DECLARED THE WELL-ORGANIZED AMENITIES OF THE LEAVE CLUBS HAD RESULTED IN VENEREAL DISEASE FIGURES BEING "A FRACTIO OF WHAT THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN HAD OUR MEN BEEN MERELY TURNED LOOSE IN THE TOWN."

SN1147PEW

B41 G23KX

FEB 8 1945

(260)

SOMEWHERE IN THE MARIANAS, JAN. 24-(AP)-A LIBERATOR WHICH COULDN'T QUITE MAKE IT BACK TO ITS BASE MAY HAVE BEEN BROUGHT DOWN BY ITS OWN BOMBS, ITS PILOT REPORTED TODAY.

THE "BIRD OF PARADISE" WAS BADLY SHOT UP OVER IWO JIMA, BUT RETURNED ONLY TO CRASH INTO THE OCEAN WITHIN SIGHT OF THIS BASE. THREE MEN DROWNED OR WERE KILLED IN THE CRASH LANDING. EIGHT MEN, INCLUDING THE PILOT, LT. JAMES B. FAGAN OF CRAIGSVILLE, PA., WERE RESCUED.

HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE OVER IWO SPRAYED BOTH WINGS AND PUNCHED HOLES IN THE BOMB BAYS.

"SOME OF THE BOMB BAY HOLES MAY HAVE BEEN FROM OUR OWN BOMBS," FAGAN SAID.

"JUST AS WE DROPPED OUR FRAGMENTATION CLUSTERS, ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE CAUGHT ONE OF THEM SQUARELY ABOUT 50 FEET BELOW US, AND THE IMPACT MAY HAVE CAUSED ONE OR TWO TO GO OFF AND SPRAY OUR BELLY. IT WAS A FREAKISH DAMN THING."

THE GUNFIRE KNOCKED OUT THE PLANE'S HYDRAULIC SYSTEM, HIT THE ELEVATOR CABLES AND CUT THE RUDDER AND CONTROLS. FAGAN HAD TO FLY BACK MANUALLY, STEERING BY THROTTLE CONTROL -- REVVING UP THE TWO STARBOARD ENGINES TO SWING LEFT, AND THE PORT ENGINES TO SWING RIGHT.

[illegible] AND HIS CO-PILOT, LT. JOHNNIE U. [illegible], POMONA, CALIF., NURSED THE PLANE 670 MILES BACK FROM IWO JIMA. [illegible] BRYANT OF DUNN, N.C., SPLICED THE SHREDDED CONTROL CABLES BUT WAS UNABLE TO REACH THE AILERON WIRES.

ON THE LANDING APPROACH THE WHEELS FAILED TO [illegible]

FAGAN SWUNG AROUND THE FIELD, BRYANT CRANKED THE LANDING GEAR DOWN. AS BRYANT STARTED TO CRANK THE FLAPS DOWN, THE PLANE SLID OFF ON ITS RIGHT WING AND WITHIN 30 SECONDS STRUCK THE WATER AND BROKE IN TWO.

BRYANT AND THE NAVIGATOR, LT. DAVID K. SHELLEDY, NEW LONDON, IOWA, LOCKED HANDS IN THE WATER TO KEEP FROM DRIFTING APART. A P-T BOAT RESCUED THEM AND THE OTHER SURVIVORS WITHIN A FEW MINUTES.

XZ525ACW

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FJ505ACW

A10
PMS BUDGET (450)

FEB 8 1945

BALKANS
BY FRANK O'BRIEN

ANKARA, FEB 7-(AP)-HOPE BEAT STRONG AMONG THE BALKAN NATIONS TODAY THAT THE "BIG THREE" CONFERENCE, NOW REPORTED IN PROGRESS, MAY OPEN THE WAY TO PEACEFUL POSTWAR COLLABORATION AMONG THE GREAT POWERS IN DEALING WITH SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

IT IS THE GENERAL CONVICTION IN THE BALKANS THAT THE CONFERENCE IS BEING HELD IN SOME PART OF THE BLACK SEA REGION AND THAT ITS PROXIMITY WILL SPOTLIGHT BALKAN PROBLEMS--PROBLEMS WHICH HISTORICALLY HAVE BEEN A HEADACHE TO THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED BULGARIA, RUMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA, BRITISH-OCCUPIED GREECE AND NEUTRAL TURKEY EYE THE CONFERENCE WITH MIXED FEELINGS OF HOPE AND FEAR.

IF THE MEETING ENDS WITHOUT AN UNEQUIVOCAL AGREEMENT GIVING AMERICAN AND BRITISH POLITICAL METHODS AND ECONOMIC PRACTICES AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES, THERE IS CERTAIN TO BE A CONVICTION IN THE BALKANS THAT THE WESTERN POWERS HAVE MADE A BARGAIN - AND TURNED THEIR BACKS ON SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

TURKEY WANTS GOOD RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA, BUT HER UNIQUE POSITION AS A BRIDGE BETWEEN THE MEDITERRANEAN, BLACK SEA, EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE BALKENS GIVES HER ADDED REASONS FOR DESIRING GOOD RELATIONS ON ALL SIDES AND NOT BECOMING THE SPECIAL DIPLOMATIC AND ECONOMIC PROPERTY OF EITHER RUSSIA OR ENGLAND.

A FINAL SOLUTION OF THE GREEK TRAGEDY ALSO MAY DEPEND ON A CONFERENCE DECISION. MOST GREEKS PROBABLY DESIRE A CONFERENCE-ESTABLISHED EQUILIBRIUM BETWEEN THE LEFT AND RIGHT FORCES WHICH WOULD PRODUCE DESIRED REFORMS WITHOUT ANOTHER REIGN OF TERROR.

BULGARS GENERALLY DEPLORE THE EXCESSES OF THEIR ARMISTICE GOVERNMENT AND WONDER WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS, FREEDOM OF SPEECH, PRESS AND ASSEMBLY GUARANTEED BY THE ATLANTIC CHARTER. THE STRONG MEN OF THE PRESENT BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT ARE PREMIER KIMON GEORGEIV AND WAR MINISTER DAMYAN VELCHEV, WHO WERE LIKEWISE STRONG MEN IN THE PRO-FASCIST REVOLT OF 1932. THEY WERE NEVER KNOWN AS FRIENDS OF DEMOCRACY.

RUMANIA, WHERE THINGS ARE BETTER THAN IN THE FIRST UNPREDICTABLE DAYS OF THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION, WANTS FROM THE CONFERENCE RECOGNITION AS A COBELLIGERENT AND AN AGREEMENT THAT THE ARMISTICE TERMS WITH RUSSIA AND THE ALLIES WILL BE APPLIED AS WRITTEN. THEY SAY THAT MISAPPLICATION OF ARMISTICE TERMS WAS ACCOUNTABLE, IN PART, TO MISUNDERSTANDING OF LOCAL SOVIET AUTHORITIES, BUT THEY WANT THESE MISUNDERSTANDINGS CLEARED AND ADEQUATE CHECKS ESTABLISHED.

IN GENERAL, THE BALKAN PEOPLES DO NOT WISH TO TRADE WAR-LIQUIDATED GERMAN DICTATORSHIPS FOR ANY OTHER OUTSIDE DICTATORSHIP OR HOME-GROWN "IRON FIST."

DN313PEW

running add Diamondale) xxaction

FEB 8 1945

OTHER MEMBERS OF THIS CREW WERE TECH.SGT.GEORGE J.BRUNDAGE, 76 NEPERAN ROAD, TARRYTOWN, N.Y., ENGINEER AND TOP-TURRET GUNNER; SECOND LT.THOMAS L.NEWSOM, 120 SOUTH LOUISE ST., GLENDALE, CALIF., CO-PILOT; FIRST LT.FRANK P.WILSON, 221 AUBURN ST., MODESTO, CALIF., NAVIGATOR; SGT.JOHN M.MCBRIDE, 1409 NORTON AVE., GLENDALE, CALIF., RADIOMAN; STAFF SGT.RICHARD S.OWEN, 27 BREVOORT ROAD, COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOSE GUNNER, AND STAFF SGT.DAVID A.TAYLOR, RFD 2, ATOKA, TENN., TAILGUNNER.

STAFF SGT.GALE E.GRAHAM, 4206 JEFFERSON AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., THE RADIOMAN, SAT QUIETLY AT HIS TABLE THROUGH IT ALL WHILE STAFF SGT.HOWARD S.MCWHORTER, RFD 5, WHEELING, W.VA., ACTUALLY SLEPT ON SOME MAIL BAGS.

FEB 8 1945

I WAS GIVEN AN OCCASIONAL ASSIST IN THE DOME BY A FELLOW PASSENGER, MASTER SGT.PETER C.MASSA OF JENA, LA., A MECHANIC BOUND TO SUICHUAN WITH A CARGO OF TOOLS TO REPLACE ONES LOST IN A FIRE. #

BLY

OTTAWA FEB 7-(AP)-FLIGHT OFFICER WILLIAM THOMAS DUNKELD, WHOSE FATHER, W.L.DUNKELD, LIVES AT (181 BELLWOOD AVE.) PONTIAC, MICH., IS REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER AIR OPERATIONS.

THE RCAF CASUALTY LIST TODAY ALSO SAID THAT FLIGHT SERGEANT HUGH THOMSON CAMPBELL, PREVIOUSLY MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, IS NOW REPORTED A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY. HIS FATHER, G.D.CAMPBELL, RESIDES AT

30. 24 - 22801

VESPER AVE.) VAN NUYS, CALIF.

FLIGHT MAJOR DAVID ALTON MACGREGOR, WHOSE MOTHER LIVES AT (3224 MINNEHAHA PARKWAY) MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., PREVIOUSLY MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES IS PRESUMED DEAD.

KK444AEW

ADD NEW ZEALAND XX PACIFIC

PRIME MINISTER PETER FRASER OF NEW ZEALAND READ A MESSAGE FROM VICE ADM. JOHN HENRY NEWTON, U.S. NAVY COMMANDER OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC AREA, WHICH SAID THAT IT WAS VITALLY NECESSARY THAT ALL FOOD COMMITMENTS FOR THE ARMED FORCES IN THE PACIFIC TO BE CARRIED OUT AS SCHEDULED.

NEWTON SAID THAT ANY REDUCTION OF NEW ZEALAND'S PRESENT HIGH STANDARD OF SUPPLYING FOOD WOULD SERIOUSLY INTERFERE WITH THE WAR EFFORT IN THE PACIFIC.

MM541PPW NM

B119

BT KX

FEB 8 1945

OTTAWA, FEB.7-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER WILLIAM RALPH BAUPHIN IS REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER AIR OPERATIONS, ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE SAID TODAY. HIS MOTHER, MRS.R.C.BAUPHIN, LIVES AT (292 WEST WOODLAND AVE.) FERNDALE, MICH.

FLYING OFFICER JOHN ANTONY FOCH HEFFERNAN, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES IS PRESUMED DEAD. HIS WIFE, MRS.J.A.F.HEFFERNAN, RESIDES AT (1051 ISABEL ST.) LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

JP139AEW

A19FX (LA FW)

BROADCAST

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB 7-AMERICANS HAVE ALREADY CONCENTRATED BETWEEN 800 AND 1,000 WAR PLANES ON CENTRAL LUZON AIRFIELDS, RADIO TOKYO REPORTED TODAY.

THE UNCONFIRMED BROADCAET, INTERCEPTED HERE BY THE BLUE NETWORK, SAID THAT U.S. ENGINEERS THROUGHOUT THE AREA HAVE BEEN BUILDING AIRFIELDS.

THE SAME BROADCAST SAID THAT THE AMERICANS NOW HAVE 10 DIVISIONS ON LUZON-SIX OF WHICH ARE IN THE LINGAYEN SECTOR, TWO IN THE MANILA AREA AND TWO IN THE SUBIC BAY SECTOR.

(EDITORS: THE ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED IN THE MAIN PHILIPPINE STORY)

MM105APW

FEB 8 1945

WASHINGTON, FEB.7-(AP)-TWO OF THE NAVY'S NEW GIANT 45,000-TON AIRCRAFT CARRIERS -- LARGEST FLATTOPS EVER BUILT -- WILL BE LAUNCHED WITHIN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS.

ANNOUNCING THE LAUNCHINGS TODAY, ARTEMUS L.GATES, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FOR AIR, NOTED THAT THE NAVY HAS THREE SUCH SHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

THE MIDWAY, UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT THE NEWPORT NEWS, VA., SHIPBUILDING AND DRYDOCK CO., WILL GO DOWN THE WAYS ABOUT MARCH 15, GATES SAID, AND THE CORAL SEA, UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD, WILL BE LAUNCHED ABOUT APRIL 1.

ABA25PEW

11AMX

SEATTLE,FEB 7 (AP)-THE "TARS AND SPARS" AFFAIR AT VANCOUVER, B.C., IS "A CLOSED MATTER" AS FAR AS THE TOURING COMPANY OF THAT TITLE IS CONCERNED, LT.E.T.COOK, COOMANDER OF THE SHOW SAID TODAY.

AT THE SAME TIME A ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY BOARD OF INQUIRY AT VANCOUVER SAID IT HAD COMPLETED HEARING EVIDENCE IN THE CASE, WHICH INVOLVED THE EARLY TERMINATION OF A PLEASURE CRUISE BY MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY ON A ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY TUG SUNDAY IN VANCOUVER HARBOR.

AS REPORTED BY THE VANCOUVER NEWS-HERALD, A SCHEDULED THREE-HOUR CRUISE WAS CUT SHORT AFTER 40 MINUTES WHEN SPARS DEMANDED TO BE PUT ASHORE, "COMPLAINING THAT CANADIAN NAVAL RATINGS ON THE TUG WERE UNFIT FOR DUTY AND WERE MOLESTING THEM."

ONE GIRL IN THE COMPANY SAID UPON ARRIVAL HERE YESTERDAY THERE WAS DRINKING AMONG THE ENLISTED MEN ABOARD THE TUG BUT SAID SHE DID NOT KNOW OF ANY GIRLS BEING MOLESTED. ANOTHER SAID THE "MEN WERE DRINKING--THE GIRLS WEREN'T."

CG1215PCW NM

NEW YORK, FEB.7-(AP)-A BLOCKADE "TIGHTER THAN AT ANY TIME S. THE WAR BEGAN" NOW CUTS OFF SWEDEN FROM WORLD TRADE, THE

AMERICAN-SWEDISH NEWS EXCHANGE REPORTED TODAY.
THE SWEDISH AGENCY SAID THAT TRADE WITH GERMANY VIRTUALLY STOPPED LAST FALL AND THAT NO TRADE TREATY HAS BEEN NEGOTIATED FOR 1945.
LAST MONTH, IT CONTINUED, "SAFE-CONDUCT" SHIPMENTS WERE SUSPENDED AND, AS A RESULT, FOUR SHIPS IN THIS SERVICE HAVE BEEN HALTED AT THE BRITISH CONTROL STATION IN THE FAROE ISLANDS "UNTIL THE SITUATION IS CLARIFIED."
THE AGENCY ESTIMATED THAT IN THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1944, SWEDEN IMPORTED 91,000 TONS OF OIL, 204,000 TONS OF FOOD MATERIALS AND 77,000 TONS OF INDUSTRIAL RAW PRODUCTS. EXPORTS FOR THE PERIO WERE SET AT 104,000 TONS OF WOOD PULP, 71,000 TONS OF NEWSPRINT PAPER, 59,000 TONS OF OTHER PAPER AND CARDBOARD, 21,000 TONS OF WOOD PRODUCTS AND 20,000 TONS OF OTHER GOODS.
B1112AEW

A121
NEW YORK, FEB. 7-(AP)-LT.GEN.JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST FRENCH ARMY, ISSUED AN ORDER OF THE DAY TO HIS TROOPS TODAY DECLARING: "THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN CHASED AWAY FROM THE SACRED SOIL OF FRANCE. THEY WILL NEVER RETURN."
THE ORDER WAS BROADCAST BY THE FRENCH RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE FCC.
JS1006AEW

FEB 8 1945

A107
NEW YORK, FEB. 7-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TOLD THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA TODAY IN A MESSAGE ON THE ORGANIZATION'S 35TH ANNIVERSARY, THAT THE WORLD'S YOUTH "MUST SHARE AND MAINTAIN THE PEACE NOW BEING PURCHASED SO DEARLY ON THE BATTLEFRONTS."
THE PRESIDENT, HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE BOY SCOUTS, SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THEY WOULD BE "AMONG THE LEADERS IN THE PROMOTING OF COMRADESHIP AMONG THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES OF THE EARTH."
SN1051PEW

NOTE TO EDITORS (FOR PUBLICATION IF DESIRED)
THE THREE AMERICAN NEWS SERVICES, ASSOCIATED PRESS, UNITED PRESS AND INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, HAVE ADOPTED CERTAIN ADDITIONS TO THE AGREEMENT THEY REACHED IN APRIL, 1944, FOR USE OF A UNIFORM STYLE FOR FOREIGN PLACE NAMES.
ONE CHANGE IS AGREEMENT TO INDICATE THE UMLAUT IN GERMAN NAMES BY THE CUSTOMARY DEVICE OF PLACING THE LETTER "E" AFTER THE VOWEL AFFECTED. NAMES IMMEDIATELY IN THE NEWS WHICH THUS WILL BE ALTERED ARE KUESTRIN INSTEAD OF KUSTRIN, DUESSELDORF INSTAD OF DUSSELDORF, JUELICH INSTEAD OF JULICH.
THIS CHANGE WAS MADE BECAUSE IT WAS RECOGNIZED THAT OMISSION OF THE UMLAUT LEADS TO MISPRONUNCIATION, THAT THE UMLAUT IS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THE WORD.
THE 1944 AGREEMENT, WHICH ATTEMPTED TO END CONFUSION OF READERS ARISING FROM DIFFERING SPELLINGS OF NAMES IN THE WAR NEWS, PROVIDED FOR THE ADOPTION IN GENERAL OF THE STYLE OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY WITH CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS TO CONFORM TO GENERAL AMERICAN USAGE.
FROM THE 40,000 NAMES LISTED BY THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY THE THREE SERVICES THEN LISTED 78 EXCEPTIONS, PLACE NAMES WHOSE ANGLICIZED FORMS HAD BECOME A PART OF WESTERN CULTURE. NOTABLE EXAMPLES WERE ROME INSTEAD OF ROMA, ATHENS INSTEAD OF ATHENAI.
ON THE SAME BASIS THE FOLLOWING LIST OF FURTHER EXCEPTIONS HAS BEEN ADOPTED:

ARAL SEA
ARCHANGEL
BALEARIC ISLANDS
BANGKOK
EASTER ISLAND
FOOCHOW
ITHACA
KINGSTOWN (IRELAND)
MORAVSKA OSTRAVA (CZECHOSLOVAKIA)
PADUA
PESCADORES ISLANDS
SIDON
TIFLIS
VOLCANO ISLANDS
WENCHOW
WRANGEL ISLAND
YELLOW RIVER
ZUIDER ZEE

SN912PEW

FEB 8 1945

UNDATED BIG THREE SITE (180)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE BIG THREE ARE MEETING IN THE BLACK SEA AREA, AND SPECULATION AS TO THE ACTUAL SITE RANGES FROM CITIES ON EITHER SIDE OF THE 700-MILE LONG SEA TO A WARSHIP OF RUSSIA'S BLACK SEA FLEET.
IT SEEMS LIKELY THE CONFERENCE IS TAKING PLACE ON RUSSIAN SOIL--OR WATERS--OR NEARBY TERRITORY OF ROMANIA CONTROLLED BY THE SOVIETS. MARSHAL STALIN IS OBVIOUSLY IN CLOSE AND EXCELLENT CONTACT FOR SUPERVISION OF THE RED ARMY OFFENSIVES BEATING TOWARD BERLIN.
CONSTANTA, SOCHI, ODESSA, AND BUCHAREST HAVE BEEN MENTIONED PROMINENTLY AS LIKELY SITES OF THE MEETING. SEVASTOPOL IS ANOTHER BUT LESS LOGICAL POSSIBILITY, FOR IT WAS WRECKED BY GERMAN SIEGE AND CAPTURE, AND RUSSIAN RECONQUEST.
CONSTANTA IS ON THE WESTERN SHORES OF THE BLACK SEA DUE EAST OF BUCHAREST. SOCHI IS ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE, ONLY A FEW MILES FROM STALIN'S NATIVE GEORGIAN REPUBLIC OF THE U.S.S.R.
ODESSA LIES ALONG THE NORTHERN COAST OF THE SEA NEAR THE DNESTR RIVER AND ROMANIA. ANOTHER POSSIBLE SPOT IS BATUM IN THE CAUCASUS.
IF--LIKE THE ATLANTIC CHARTER MEETING OF ROOSEVELT AND STALIN--THE MEETING IS ON A WARSHIP, STALIN IS PLAYING HOST ABOARD ONE OR A GROUP OF POWERFUL SHIPSNIN WATERS UNDER FIRM SOVIET CONTROL.
B538PEW

FEB 8 1945

A21WX (BIG 3) (BA FW)
WITH BIG THREE
WASHINGTON,FEB.7-(AP)-ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY THAT THE BIG THREE ARE MEETING IN THE BLACK SEA AREA OFFICIALLY BROKE ONE OF THE WORST KEPT SECRETS OF THE WAR.
BRITISH LABOR LEADER SIR WALTER CITRINE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT THE MEETING WAS GOING ON.
FOR DAYS, THE GERMAN RADIO AND EVEN A FRENCH NEWS SERVICE HAD TALKED OF A MEETING AT VARIOUS POINTS AROUND THE BLACK SEA.
SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS REVEALED WEEKS AGO THAT HE WOULD ACCOMPANY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO THE MEETING. PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAD LONG MADE IT CLEAR THAT HE INTENDED TO TAKE FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN.
AS TOP-NOTCH WASHINGTON OFFICIALS SUCH AS WAR MOBILIZATION DIRECTOR JAMES F.BYRNES AND HARRY HOPKINS, PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER, SLIPPED OVERSEAS, IT BECAME INCREASINGLY OBVIOUS THAT THE MOMENTOUS CONFERENCE WAS ABOUT TO BEGIN.
LT540PEW

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NORTHERN SECTOR: BRITISH AND AMERICANS MASSED ALONG ROER RIVER.
CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS NEARED SCHMIDT, GUARDING VITAL ROER DAMS; OTHERS CLOSED IN ON PRUEM, KEY SIEGFRIED LINE SUPPLY FORTRESS;

GERMANY INVADED ANEW AS YANKS STORMED ON 22-MILE FRONT ACROSS SURE AND OUR RIVERS AND INTO WEST WALL DEFENSES.

ALSATIAN SECTOR: NEUFBRISACH, NEAR RHINE, OCCUPIED; FRENCH AND AMERICANS CONTINUED MOPPING UP OF BISECTED COLMAR POCKET.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: NO CHANGE REPORTED.

BRITISH SECOND, U.S. NINTH ARMY: MASSED ALONG ROER RIVER LINE.

U.S. FIRST ARMY: CLOSED IN ON SCHMIDT, GUARDING ROER DAMS.

U.S. THIRD ARMY: CLOSED IN ON PRUEM, KEY SUPPLY BASE FOR SIEGFRIED LINE; CROSSED OUR, SURE RIVERS, INVADED GERMANY ANEW ON 22-MILE FRONT.

U.S. SEVENTH, FRENCH FIRST ARMIES: NO MAJOR CHANGE REPORTED NORTH OF STRASBOURG; NEUFBRISACH, FORTRESS CITY NEAR RHINE 30 MILES SOUTH OF STRASBOURG, OCCUPIED BY AMERICANS; FRENCH AND AMERICANS CONTINUED ASSAULT ON HALVED COLMAR POCKET.

--DASH

FEB 8 1945

U.S. DIVISIONS:

FIFTH INFANTRY: ATTACKED ACROSS OUR RIVER.

SIXTH ARMORED: INVADED GERMANY AT NEW POINT.

NINTH INFANTRY: FOUGHT ON APPROACHES TO SCHLEIDEN, SIEGFRIED ANCHOR.

17TH AIRBORNE: TOOK PART IN NEW INVASION OF REICH.

78TH INFANTRY: CLOSED IN ON SCHMIDT.

80TH INFANTRY: TOOK PART IN NEW THIRD ARMY INVASION.

JS914AEW

UNDATED JAPANESE PROPAGANDA (100)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE NEWSPAPER ASAHI TODAY CLAIMED, WHOLLY WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ANY SOURCE, THAT "APPROXIMATELY" 890 SUPER-FORTRESSES ALONG WITH 5,200 CREW MEMBERS, HAD BEEN LOST IN RAIDS ON JAPAN SINCE JUNE 1944.

THE CLAIM WAS QUOTED IN AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST BY THE TOKYO DOMEI AGENCY AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE NEWSPAPER CAUTIONED, HOWEVER, THAT "THE IRREPARABLE LOSS OFTHESE MANY AIRCRAFT MAY NOT BRING ABOUT ANY SHORT-COMING IN THE FIGHTING TACTICS OF THE UNITED STATES, WHICH RELIE ON MATERIAL STRENGTH AND SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE."

WW553APW

UNDATED SWORDS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO RADIO BOASTED TODAY THAT JAPANESE MAKING "SWORD ATTACKS DAY AND NIGHT" WERE COUNTERING AMERICAN ARTILLERY IN THE VICINITY OF CLARK FIELD.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF CLARK FIELD JAN.26, BUT HAS MADE NO MENTION OF ANY ENEMY ACTIVITY IN THE AREA FOR MORE THAN A WEEK.

TOKYO'S BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, CLAIMED 22 AMERICAN PLANES AND NINE TANKS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED IN THE AREA.

JP221APW NM

UNDATED CORREGIDOR

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO RADIO SAID CORREGIDOR, ISLAND FORTRESS AT THE ENTRANCE OF MANILA BAY, UNDERWENT A "VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT" MONDAY AND WAS SHELLED AGAIN YESTERDAY (TUESDAY) BY AMERICAN NAVAL GUNS.

THERE WAS NO AMERICAN CONFIRMATION OF THE NAVAL BOMBARDMENT. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

TOKYO INTERPRETED THE BOMBARDMENT "AS AN INDICATION OF THE ENEMY'S DESIGN TO REACH MANILA BY GOING THROUGH THE STRAIT NORTH OF CORREGIDOR."

JP106APW NM

30.24.22803

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A69FX

UNDATED FIRE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY TODAY BLAMED AMERICAN "GUNFIRE AND INCENDIARISM PERPETRATED BY FILIPINO GUERRILLAS" FOR THE MANILA FIRE WHICH IT ASSERTED HAS "DESTROYED THE WHOLE OF THE CITY'S BUSINESS CENTER ALONG THE AVENITA RIZAL NORTH OF THE PASIG RIVER."

FEB 8 1945

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WAS INTENDED TO OFFSET AMERICAN REPORTS THAT JAPANESE DEMOLITION SQUADS SET THE TORCH TO THE PHILIPPINES CAPITAL.

(EDITORS: THE ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED INTO MANILA PHILIPPINES BUDGET AFTER 8TH GRAPH.)

WW401APW

A105

BIG THREE

UNDATED SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MOSCOW BROADCAST WITHOUT COMMENT YESTERDAY (WED) THE TEXT OF THE STATEMENT ISSUED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES CONCERNING THE "BIG THREE" CONFERENCE IN THE BLACK SEA AREA.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

SN1049PEW

A128FX

VVUNDATED BOHOL (110)

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

FOR THE THIRD DAY IN A ROW, TOKYO RADIO TODAY REPORTED AN AMERICAN INVASION OF ANOTHER PHILIPPINE ISLAND ON JAN. 18.

TODAY IT WAS BOHOL ISLAND, SOUTHWEST OF LEYTE WHERE THE U.S. RECONQUEST OF THE PHILIPPINES STARTED. ON PREVIOUS DAYS TOKYO REPORTED THE INVASION OF PORO, A SMALL ISLAND NORTH OF BOHOL, AND JOLO, PRINCIPAL ISLAND OF THE SULU GROUP IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PHILIPPINES.

IN EACH CASE, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION REPORTED, TOKYO SAID 3,000 AMPHIBIOUS TROOPS MADE THE LANDING.

ONLY THE INVASION OF PORO HAS AMERICAN CONFIRMATION. ON JAN. 21 MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED THE INVASION OF PORO AND PONSON IN THE CAMOTES GROUP BETWEEN LEYTE AND CEBU. TOKYO HAS NOT YET MENTIONED PONSON.

WW727APW

A68FX

RADIO TOKYO REPORTED CORREGIDOR ISLAND UNDER VIOLENT AMERICAN NAVAL

BOMBARDMENT. THE JAPANESE FELT THE SHELLING INDICATED "THE ENEMY'S DESIGN TO REACH MANILA BY GOING THROUGH THE STRAIT NORTH OF CORREGIDOR."

SEPARATE AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESS DAYLIGHT RAIDS ON INDO-CHINA AND THAILAND WERE REPORTED BY THE U.S. 20TH AIRFORCE WHILE THE JAPANESE RADIO WAS TALLING OF B-29 STRIKES AGAINST KOBE, ON HONSHU ISLAND.

UPWARDS OF 60 OF THE GIANT BOMBERS FROM INDIA SMASHED THE RAMA VI BRIDGE NEAR BANGKOK WHILE ABOUT 100 OTHERS BLASTED JAPANESE NAVAL AND MILITARY TARGETS IN SAIGON.

JAPANESE RESISTANCE IN CENTRAL BURMA CONTINUED ON THE FRONT 40 MILES WEST OF MANDALAY, BUT BRITISH FORCES REPORTED PROGRESS ON THE DIRECT APPROACHES TO THE FABLED CITY.

FEB 8 1945

THE AMERICAN MARS TASK FORCE, OPERATING IN NORTH BURMA WITH A CHINESE DIVISION, WAS LOCKED IN A HEAVY BATTLE WITH THE JAPANESE WEST OF THE BURMA ROAD.

MM539PPW

undated philippine languages

by the associated press

forty-three native languages and dialects are spoken in the philippine islands, in addition to english and some spanish, japanese and chinese.

tagalog is the leading native language, but most natives speak some english, which has grown into the widest use of any tongue through nearly a half-century of american government and education.

TAGALOG IS THE LEADING NATIVE LANGUAGE.

although the spaniards ruled the islands before the spanish-american war, the spanish language never came into common use there.

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all the native tongues except negrito belong to the malayo-polynesian group, with the tagalog, bisaya, iloko, bikol, pampangan and pangasinan dialects developing the most extensive printed literature.

NOTE TO EDITORS: FEB 8

.....Army says it will mail direct to any newspaper requesting them the complete press releases on casualty lists. The Navy says it is unable to maintain such a big mailing list.....Write to the Press Section, Bureau of Public Relations, War Department, Washington, D.C..... For the present, at least, we shall continue sending the Navy lists.....

AP.ALBANY..(Feb 8)

30.24 – 22805

Montgomery Launches Offensive in North With 1,500 Planes and an 11-Hour Barrage; Americans Win Schmidt; Reds Stab at Stettin

FEB 9 1945

Big Blow Aimed At Northern End Of Siegfried Line

War Summary on Page 2

FEB 9 1945

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, Feb. 9 (Friday) (A. P.).—The Canadian First Army, striking behind a thunderous 11-hour barrage with flame-throwers and tanks, launched a grand-scale offensive yesterday morning apparently designed to turn the West Wall's north flank and break into the Ruhr and Rhineland.

In the first hours the assault along the long-dormant northern end of the Western Front southeast of Nijmegen, Holland, gained two miles and Canadian and British troops battled inside the West Wall's fortifications.

With two U. S. armies already battering three breaches in the West Wall on a 70-mile front inside Germany, and two others poised to strike along the Roer before Germany, the final battle for Germany may be at hand.

REICH'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL CITIES MENACED

Sorely pressed at the approaches to Berlin by the Russians on the east, the German armies in the west were desperately forced to try to hold back a tide threatening to spill out on to the Rhineland plain and engulf their great industrial cities.

A front dispatch said that Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery sent his British and Canadian divisions of the Canadian First Army—veterans of Holland's battles of rivers and dikes—into action on a five-mile front southeast of Nijmegen.

Stunned by the furious cannonading and battered by the bombs of more than 1500 warplanes blasting out a path, the Germans offered feeble resistance at first and gains up to two miles were recorded by the attackers at the outset.

DRIVE AIMED AT TIP OF WEST WALL

The exact location of assault was not announced, but the fact that the British and Dominion troops had fought into Germany's Reich Forest indicated that Marshal Montgomery was aiming at the tip of the West Wall, which terminates at Kleve east of the forest.

The Rhine, which crossses into Holland four miles north of Kleve, winds southeastward past such Ruhr and Rhine industrial cities as Emmerich, Wesel, Duesseldorf and Cologne, and a drive along its west bank would bypass powerful enemy defenses along the Roer.

The U. S. First Army assault to the southeast likewise was threatening to detour around the Roer line—which has held up the Allies since November—and break out into the industrial heart of Germany.

GERMANS REINFORCE CRITICAL SECTOR

Pilots patroling roads and railways leading to the Nijmegen battle zone said German troop movements toward the fighting line increased late in the day, indicating the enemy was rushing to bolster the critical sector.

The British and Canadian assault apparently signaled the start of a powerful drive to the Rhine and perhaps to the Ruhr beyond. The Ruhr is the only major industrial area left to the Germans now that the Russians have overrun Silesia.

The British and Canadian troops jumped off at 10.30 A. M. yesterday after the German lines had taken an almost unprecedented hammering.

They fought into the outer defenses of the Siegfried Line at the western edge of Germany's Reich Forest, capturing several hundred prisoners in what was described officially as good progress.

NAZIS PREDICTED BLOW

The offensive broke at an hour when the Germans were filling the air with broadcasts of an impending big blow from the west.

It was synchronized with heavy blows from the U. S. First and Third Armies, which were attacking along a 70-mile front to the south inside Germany and had battered three breaches in the West Wall.

(The German Transocean Agency, quoted by the United Press, said Thursday night that the U. S. Third Army had opened an offensive between Echternach and Dahnen.)

ADVANCES ON KLEVE

Marshal Montgomery's thrust was aimed at the enemy fortress of Kleve, which is the northern terminal of the West Wall just south of the Rhine. The Reichwald or Reich Forest screens Kleve on the west.

A thunderous artillery barrage lasting 11 hours preceded and supported the new assault, and more than 1500 Allied warplanes ripped into German positions, some of them within 1000 yards of the attacking troops, throughout the day.

Resistance in the first stages of the attack was described as small, indicating that the enemy was stunned by the gigantic preparation which began soon after midnight when more than 700 British heavy

bombers blasted Kleve and Goch, important highway center to the northeast.

BATTERIES OPEN FIRE

Canadian batteries opened up with an artillery barrage at 5 A. M. and fired ceaselessly until 11 A. M.

Supported by tanks and flame-throwers, the British and Canadian infantry jumped off at 10.30 A. M. with hundreds of warplanes droning overhead. Progress was rapid over the soggy wooded terrain.

First announcement of the attack described it officially as an offensive, but gave few details. Neither the distance advanced the first day nor the exact location of the operations was disclosed.

The fact that the attackers reached the Reichswald places it in an area southeast of Nijmegen and within 10 miles of the Rhine where it crosses the German border into Holland.

PLANES BLAST PATH

Nearly 500 U. S. medium and light bombers joined more than 1000 British bombers and fighter bombers in beating a path ahead of the advancing British and Canadians.

Other fighters patrolled German air bases north of the Ruhr to keep down aerial opposition to the new ground assault.

British Mitchells and Bostons bombed the Germans within a thousand yards of the advancing troops. American Marauders and Invaders pounded troop concentrations, strong points and communications centers in Kleve, Calcar, Emmerich, Elten, Doetinchem and Gruenwald.

The weather was so thick that some of the planes made five bomb runs before dropping their explosives. There was no interference from enemy fighters.

Fighter-bombers also lashed troops and strong points ahead of the assault as well as communications routes to the battle area and ranged to the east side of the Rhine where Typhoons showered a dozen villages with anti-personnel bombs.

U. S. troops and tanks of the First Army tore a third hole in the buckling West Wall 27 miles from the Rhine in what appeared to be the start of a breakthrough to the Cologne plain.

NEAR TRIER AREA

A German broadcast said General Dwight D. Eisenhower's "preliminary offensive" — a prelude "to impending battles"—was extended last night to the area of Trier, Siegfried fortress standing six miles inside the Reich across the Moselle Valley route to the Rhineland.

Two First Army divisions drilled the newest hole in the Siegfried Line by capturing the stronghold of Schmidt, 15 miles southwest of Aachen, and were less than two miles from a giant dam whose pent-up waters have balked Allied plans for a smash out on the Cologne plain since last November.

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YANKS IN SIGHT OF BONN

The hills of Schmidt were considered the greatest military prize in the Siegfried Line in that area, and from their commanding summits doughboys could see the city of Bonn on the Rhine — 27 miles beyond.

Seven miles to the southeast, other First Army forces were beating at the defenses of Gemuend, threatening to break out into the plains and bypass the dams, whose floods could drown any Allied offensive across the Roer farther north.

Twenty-five miles south of Gemuend, the U. S. Third Army on the southern half of the blazing 70-mile front was fighting within a mile and a quarter of the besieged fortress of Pruem and bringing up fresh forces through an eight-mile wide breach in the West Wall.

Farther south, four divisions of the Third hacked out gains up to a half mile and were about a mile inside the Reich at a point 15 miles southwest of Pruem. More troops were pouring into Germany despite rising resistance.

If the German Transocean broadcast of attacks in the Trier area were true, then an American assault is under way 20 miles southeast of this latest invasion of Germany.

On the First Army's northern flank, the 78th Division in an advance of nearly a mile east of the fallen, rubble-strewn village of Schmidt entered Harscheidt.

Units of an unidentified division forced a crossing of the Kall River—another of the network of rivers on the route to Cologne—north of Kommersheidt, a mile northwest of Schmidt.

The battle of southern Alsace was ended except for the mop-up as the enemy blew up the last Rhine bridge at Chalampe, northeast of Mulhouse, leaving a few hundred Germans wandering in what one week ago was the powerful Colmar pocket.

CANAL IS CROSSED

The Rhine-Rhone Canal, where the Germans had tried to hold back an Allied tide from the west, was crossed repeatedly.

With the Canadian First Army in action, and with two American armies attacking, General Eisenhower had two others poised—the British Second and the U. S. Ninth—on the Roer before the Cologne plain.

Schmidt Falls; Pruem In Sight; Vital Roer Dams Neared

J. LONG
FEB 9 1945

Paris, Feb. 8 (AP)—The American 1st Army drove clear through the last barriers of the double Siegfried Line 15 miles southeast of Aachen today, captured Schmidt, and neared the Roer River dams and reservoirs that were a major factor in checkmating the Western front offensive last November.

[The German communiqué said "preparations for the big Allied attack continue along the Roer." The Nazis said a major offensive was imminent, with Cologne, the Rhine and the Ruhr as objectives. American troops outside Dueren are 20 miles from Cologne. Capture of the dams might prove the starting signal for the onslaught.]

The largest of the dams, the 985-foot thick Schwammenauel, is just over 2 miles from Schmidt. A combat team of the 78th Division reached the northern bank of its vast reservoir.

3d Gets Nearer Pruem

The dam system is capable of sending an 18-foot wall of water down the 36 miles of the Roer to Roermond. Any troops which had crossed the Roer to the Cologne Plain last fall could have been trapped by German-made floods.

Farther south, on the 70-mile active front, the 3d Army poured through a 7-mile breach in the Siegfried Line to within a mile and a quarter of Pruem, 53 miles southwest of Coblenz.

The attacks at Schmidt and Pruem appeared to be the beginning of a breakthrough to the Rhine. Schmidt, which was one of the strongest belt positions in the Siegfried Line, is 28 miles from the river. Ninth Army troops before Dueren are only 20 miles from the river and its greatest city, Cologne.

Blodelsheim Reached

In southern Alsace, American and French troops stamped out all but a few square miles of the German pocket below Strasbourg. Blodelsheim, 9 miles south of Neuf Brisach, was reached and six more miles of the left bank of the Rhine was cleared. About 12,500 Germans have been taken in the pocket.

The hard-hit West Wall appeared to be leaking badly. It has been run through at three places this week by the 1st and 3d armies; a 35-mile gap around Aachen was captured last fall.

Although the Siegfried Line was backed up by a depth of recently dug earthworks and hastily fortified villages, it seemed highly questionable whether these improvised defenses could be held after the stronger concrete permanent works gave way.

Full-Steam Offensive

General Eisenhower was turning his offensive on full steam—aimed at least at the Rhine, and likely beyond—even as the Big Three leaders on the Black Sea planned the final strokes of victory and the first moves of peace.

Already Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's 12th Army Group was on the attack. Field Marshal Montgomery's United States 9th and British 2d armies waited for the attack signal on the Roer.

Continued British air blows in the north today suggested that the Canadian 1st Army in Holland and Germany might be preparing to spring around the northern end of the Siegfried Line. Kleve and Goch were bombed in great strength last night; the Nijmegen area opposite Kleve was hit by 400 planes flying by instrument in foul weather today.

13 Miles Inside Germany

The 78th Lightning Division drove into the anchor bastion of Schmidt last night and had virtually cleaned it out by daybreak. Nearby Kommerscheidt was occupied.

The 310th Regiment, commanded by Col. Earl M. Miner, Bridgeport, Conn., took the village. Another combat force drove along the north banks of the Schwammenauel reservoir, backed up by the biggest dam in the system. Schmidt is 13 miles inside Germany.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's 1st Army has captured 159 German pillboxes in the sector west of Schmidt in the past three days, supreme headquarters announced.

Within Sight Of Pruem

Pruem, a major transit center for German defenses in the center of the Siegfried Line, was approached by 3d Army troops from several directions. The nearest column came within sight of the town, capturing Obermehlen, just to the northwest.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., swiftly fortified his new invasion positions on the 24-mile front where four of his divisions were fighting in the West Wall fortifications.

Patton's army was pressing upon Pruem from many directions, and indeed had outflanked that road and railway center. Due north of Pruem, a force that took Waschief after crossing the Schnee Eifel range sent patrols into the Pruem

[Continued On Page 2 Column 8]

forest, 2 miles from the town. The 90th Division advanced half a mile to a point just less than 7 miles southwest. The 90th took Hollnich and cleared many Siegfried pillboxes.

The Germans made four counter-attacks in company strength with tanks in the Pruem area. All were beaten off.

Front-line dispatches reported no deepening of the ten new penetration areas of Germany opposite Luxembourg, but the troops across the flooded Sure and Our Rivers fanned out and widened their lodgments on the east banks. The 80th (Blue Ridge) Division took Wallendorf on the border at the confluence of the two rivers.

Farther north, the 17th airborne Division took Dasbourg in a half-mile gain. Nazi resistance along the Sure and Our remained sturdy. Two more counterattacks were repulsed in the area of the deepest penetration, half a mile north of Echternach.

Second Capture Of Schmidt

Schmidt had been seized by the 1st Army during the costly Huertgen Forest battle last November, but the Germans rewon the town.

In recapturing the village, Hodges's armor and infantry stormed through one of the strongest links of the Siegfried Line. The 78th Division had been fighting on the north and west sides of Schmidt since the night of January 6.

Schmidt is the graveyard of many an American. Just after the Aachen breakthrough last fall, two regiments (perhaps 6,000 men) were almost annihilated when they tried to batter their way past the high ground of the big dam last fall, Robert Eunson, of the Associated Press, reported from the front.

First Army troops trying to cross the Kall River, a mile and a half north of Schmidt, were still balked by one of the thickest minefields ever encountered on the Western front.

Russ-Allied Co-Operation

There was unmistakable evidence of co-ordination, at last, between the Allies in the West and the Russians in the East.

General Eisenhower was increasing his onslaught and feeding fresh power to the campaign, aimed not only at the Rhine—but this time beyond.

The 3d Army besieging Pruem had widened its gap in the Siegfried Line to 7 miles. The rugged terrain and mud bogs, however, seemed to preclude any swift advance. German defenses were not numerically great, but the Germans had plenty of fire power. In addition to the steep, wooded hills and a sketchy road network, two sizable rivers lie ahead. The Preum River flows from 3 to 12 miles east of present lines. The Kall is 7 to 20 miles beyond. Both are larger than the Our and Sure.

precaution against the danger of a sudden Russian airborne attack or a land breakthrough which would isolate either city.

'ODER LINE PIERCED'

The Russians were said to have ferried a large number of tanks and fresh troops across the Oder near the Axis capital as Soviet artillerymen laid down a withering barrage on German lines.

In East Prussia the Russians captured the German stronghold of Kreuzburg, 13 miles south of encircled Koenigsberg, killing 4000 Germans, a supplemental Moscow communique reported.

The Soviet communique was silent on the great battle roaring at Berlin's outer gates, but the Moscow radio declared. "The Oder line has been pierced and Berlin in panic is witnessing the crumbling of the last obstacle in its forefield."

KUESTRIN ENCIRCLED

German broadcasts said the Oder stronghold of Kuestrin had been encircled temporarily, told of Red Army crossings on both sides of Kuestrin, Frankfurt and Fuerstenberg on a 40-mile front and said there was "house-to-house fighting" at Pyritz and Arnswalde, 22 and 38 miles southeast of Stettin at the mouth of the Oder.

One Finnish broadcast recorded by the B. B. C. said: "Russian tanks have probed to the outs[illegible] Ber-

Russian Tanks Reported Across Oder Near Berlin

Map on Page 2

FEB 9 1945

By W. W. HERCHER

LONDON, Feb. 9 (Friday) (A. P.).—The Red Army, threatening to trap scores of thousands of enemy troops, yesterday drove a new spearhead within 38 miles of Berlin's Baltic port of Stettin, while the Germans reported that other Soviet shock units had expanded six bridgeheads across the Oder River 30 to 43 miles from the imperiled Reich capital.

Enemy broadcasts said Soviet armored columns striking through Pomerania northeast of Berlin were within 22 miles of Stettin, and reports reaching London said that Stettin and Berlin now have independent commands—a German

30.24.22807

lin," and a German-language broadcast from Moscow said Soviet units were "now only some dozen kilometers from burning Berlin according to front-line reports." Twelve kilometers is seven and one-half miles.

RED TANKS CROSS ODER

Berlin's danger further was emphasized in a German front report that the Russians had shoved a great many of their powerful T-34 tanks across the Oder.

"When the Soviet T-34 [illegible] crossed the Oder, our SS Motor Corps fought them with old training tanks and succeeded in holding the heavy Soviet tanks, although they were numerically superior," this broadcast said.

Striking toward Stettin on an 18-mile front southeast of the big communications center of Stargard, the Russians were declared officially to have captured Reetz, 21 miles from Stargard and 40 miles east-southeast of Stettin, and Bernstein, 39 miles southeast of Stettin.

100 OTHER TOWNS TAKEN

Between Reetz and Bernstein the Russians swept up more than 100 other Pomeranian localities in their effort to reach Stettin and seal off 13,500 square miles of German Pomerania, the Polish Corridor and Danzig.

Among the places taken were Rietzig, four miles east of Arnswalde, where the Germans reported heavy fighting, and Sammenthin, three miles southwest of Arnswalde and 38 miles southeast of Stettin.

Arnswalde, a German hedgehog position, already had been outflanked by a northern spearhead of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian Army which took Reetz, on the Schneidemuehl-Stettin highway and railway.

REDS INSIDE PYRITZ

The Germans said other Soviet units had broken into Pyritz, 22 miles west of Arnswalde and the same distance from strategic Stettin.

More than 1800 prisoners were taken Wednesday, Moscow announced, in this broad movement aimed at sealing off scores of thousands of Germans in northeastern Germany and lessening the danger of a Nazi flanking attack against Marshal Zhukov's central columns battling toward Berlin.

In Silesia the First Ukrainian Army under Marshal Ivan S. Konev gained up to four miles in the westward expansion of its bridgehead between Breslau and Oppeln, Lower and Upper Silesian capitals.

BRESLAU HIGHWAY CUT

Attacking on a 20-mile front, the Russians cut the Breslau-Strehlen highway with the capture of Kurtsch, 12 miles south of besieged Breslau and 11 miles west of captured Ohlau, Oder River crossing town.

Closing in on the 14-way road junction of Strehlen, other Soviet forces on this front seized Lorzendorf, five miles northeast of Strehlen, and Koechendorf, eight miles east of the junction.

Berlin reflected alarm at this offensive west of the upper Oder toward the heart of Germany, a push that eventually may outflank Berlin far to the south.

The Germans told of a new Soviet bridgehead at Maltsch, 21 miles northwest of Breslau and only 13 miles east of the big industrial city of Liegnitz. Berlin claimed that Nazi counterattacks had regained some territory near Steinau and Glogau.

Konev's troops took Hermsdorf, six miles east of Strehlen, and on the southern side of their expanding sixty-five-mile bridgehead seized Waldau, twenty-one miles west of Russian-held Oppeln on the Oder, and Gross Sarne, seventeen miles northwest of Oppeln. Waldau is thirteen miles north of Neisse, a German communications center near the Czechoslovakian frontier.

In southwestern Polish Silesia the Russians captured forty localities, closing in on the road junction town of Zywiec, forty miles east of Moravska Ostrava, Czechoslovakia's third city.

The Russian communique said 3,500 Germans had been captured Wednesday in the long siege of Budapest. During Wednesday on all fronts 146 German tanks were wrecked and thirty planes shot down, the bulletin said.

In East Prussia the Russians captured the road junction stronghold of Kreuzburg, thirteen miles south of Koenigsberg, killing 4,000 Germans. Berlin said German troops have been driven into the center of besieged Elbing, Baltic port, fifty-five miles southwest of Koenigsberg.

One hundred miles to the rear of the central Oder River front before Berlin the Germans still were holding out in the Polish city of Poznan, by-passed by the bulk of Zhukov's forces, but Berlin said Russian troops had captured the castle in the city and that the Nazi garrison was barricaded in the northern part of Poznan. Most of the city was afire as the Russians fought to annihilate what is left of a garrison originally estimated at 20,000.

In the struggle on both sides of the Oder the Germans said that Kuestrin, forty miles from Berlin, was under heavy attack by Russian forces "making concentric attacks upon the city." For a time the Russians encircled Kuestrin, but German counter-attacks broke the siege ring on the west, Berlin said.

Both Kuestrin and Frankfurt, sixteen miles south, were being shelled by Russian artillery, and the Red Army also was reported attacking on both sides of Fuerstenberg, fourteen miles upstream from Frankfurt.

Konev Gains in Silesia

The Germans asserted they had forced the Russians to abandon one bridgehead northwest of Kuestrin, but Berlin said strong Russian reinforcements were pouring across the Oder at Goeritz, five miles south of Kuestrin, threatening to envelop both Frankfurt and Kuestrin.

Berlin said one bridgehead was at Goeritz, five and one-half miles south of Kuestrin and forty - one miles east of Berlin.

The Moscow radio said that Heinrich Himmler had massed SS troops in the capital. Roads south and west of Berlin were reported jammed with the traffic of refugees in flight.

The broadcast from Moscow said Himmler had been intrusted with the defense of Berlin and a defense council had been formed in the city. Gauleiter Paul Joseph Goebbels, originally intrusted with the city's defense, had fled to southern Germany, Moscow declared. The Germans yesterday denied that Goebbels had left.

Massed Guns Pound Foe.

While Marshal Stalin had not confirmed the breaking of the Oder line on the Berlin front, Soviet advices said Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's massed artillery was pounding at the weakest link of the capital's defense, the low western bank of the Oder between Kuestrim and Stettin, where it runs northeast of Berlin.

A Finnish broadcast recorded by BBC said today that "Russian tanks have probed to the outskirts of Berlin."

[There have been reports for the past several days that scattered Russian tanks had entered Berlin suburbs, some as close as eighteen miles to the city.]

Officially, Moscow blacked out the progress of the fierce battle on the west side of the stream and told only of the liquidation of additional German pockets on the east side of the river.

Kuestrin About to Fall.

But Moscow dispatches said Kuestrin, forty miles east of Berlin and one of the chief fortified areas guarding the capital, was about to fall, with Soviet tommy-gunners fighting in the streets under cover from artillery batteries stationed only two miles from the northern outskirts.

German military commentators said Kuestrin was under "concentric attack by strong Russian formations."

The Russian communique, announcing victories northwest of Kuestrin where the low western bank of the Oder offers the least obstacle to the storming of Germany's last natural defense line in the east, said Alt-Drewitz, northern suburb of Kuestrin had been captured.

Broadening his north-wing threat to Berlin along the Oder, Marshal Zhukov seized Zaekerik, twenty-one miles northwest of Kuestrin on the east bank and only five miles from where the river bends north toward Stettin. Zaekerik is thirty-two miles northeast of Berlin. Other places captured on the east bank running down from Zaekerik to Alt-Drewitz were Alt-Lietzeggoericke, Guestebese, Haelse and Clewitz.

Zhukov Broadening Base.

Obvioiusly Marshal Zhukov was broadening the base of his east-bank wedge for an all-out operation against Berlin. He appeared to have almost complete control of the east bank from Fuerstenberg, forty-seven miles southeast of Berlin, to Zaekerik—a stretch of more than fifty miles.

On the Stettin Front.

Marshal Zhukov's right wing, pointed toward Stettin and the Baltic, had sent spearheads into Pyritz, twenty - four miles southeast of Settin, and Arnswalde, thirty - five miles southeast of Stettin. The German communique said there were house to house battles in these two places.

The Germans declared that on the whole, however, the Soviet advance in this direction had been checked on the Schwedt-Pyritz - Arswalde-Deutsch Krone Line about sixty - five miles from the Baltic, and that several villages had been recaptured.

In Silesia, the Germans reported further Soviet progress from the Soviet bridgehead northwest of Breslau at Steinau—which the Russians have not yet claimed although the Germans have announced its abandonment—and at Glogau, fifty-four miles northwest of Breslau.

Konev Takes 50 Towns.

A new bridgehead at Maltsch, twenty-four miles northwest of Breslau and nineteen miles east of Liegnitz, an important communications hub, was eliminated, the Germans declared.

South and southeast of Breslau, the Russians announced the capture of more than fifty towns in their drive toward the Sudetenland and Dresden—across the communication lines which the Germans would need for a withdrawal into their Bavarian and Moravian mountain fortress if their stand in Berlin fails.

Grossburg, on the Breslau-Moravia railway, twenty miles north of the old Czecho-Slovak border, was captured. Deutsche-Leipe, four miles northeast of Grottkau on the Breslau-Bratislava line, also was captured, along with Lichtenberg and Michelau, four to seven miles northwest and northeast of Grottkau.

These advances pushed Marshal Ivan Konev's First Ukrainian Army bridgehead about thirteen miles beyond the Oder below Brieg, and about the same distance beyond the Oder at Ohlau. Maerzdorf, along the Oder eight miles south of Breslau, also was captured.

In East Prussia, the Russians captured thirty more places and announced the capture of 2,260 more German officers and men, but the Germans said some advance Soviet units had been wiped out north of Koenigsberg and sixty-one amphibious tanks of American manufacture were captured or destroyed.

Moscow announced tonight that Red Army troops captured the road junction of Kreuzberg, thirteen miles south of the East Prussian capital.

Nazis Using Packs of Dogs.

The Russians said the Germans, counter-attacking in East Prussia, were sending packs of dogs with anti-tank mines tied to them against Russian tank formations.

Ten more blocks were captured in the encircled western part of Budapest, but the Russians said one block there was harder to take than ten blocks of the rest of the city. The Germans were dug into cellars three and four stories deep and manned tunnels and caves in the old hilly section commanding narrow, winding streets.

Refugees Fleeing Berlin Jam Roads South—Finland Reports Soviet Tanks Reach Outskirts of Capital City.

London, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio said today the "Oder line has been pierced, and Berlin in panic is witnessing the crumbling of the last obstacle in its forefield."

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A prior broadcast by an American radio commentator said Marshal Stalin's capital was hourly expecting an official announcement that the First White Russian Army had smashed across the river in force, "signifying the complete breakdown of the Oder line."

Berlin accounts said the Russians had won seven bridgeheads on the Berlin front, one of them thirty miles northeast of the capital, and a dozen others along 185 miles of the river from Ratibor in Silesia to Gruenberg, fifty miles southeast of Frankfurt.

Germans Quitting Area North Of Strasbourg

GALLAGHER

With 6th Army Group, Alsace, Feb. 8 (AP)—Complete eradication of the Germans' Rhine Valley pocket north of Strasbourg appeared near tonight with announcement that Herrlishein and Offendorf both had been evacuated by the enemy.

Thus the so-called Gambsheim pocket where the Germans built up a bridgehead threat to the 7th Army's flank west of the Rhine in mid-December was well on the way to elimination.

Phila. Man Gave Nazi Flood Tip

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By WES GALLAGHER

WITH U. S. FORCES IN GERMANY, Feb. 8. (A. P.)—A young American lieutenant who swam in the Roer River as a boy first gave the Allied High Command the tip that the Germans planned to unleash flood waters upon the advancing American armies.

The lieutenant, who, in 1939, was locked in a concentration camp in Germany, and then was released through the aid of American friends, followed up his tip by uncovering detailed German plans for the Roer flooding.

He is Lieutenant Ernest Kaufman, 4725 N. Marvine st., Philadelphia.

NEW DAM A MYSTERY

More than two months before the American armies reached the Roer, Lieutenant Kaufman recalled that just before leaving Germany, residents near Dueren were puzzled by the sudden construction, on orders of Berlin, of the huge Schwammenauel dam on the Roer, which already was controlled by the Urft dam.

He told his commanding officer, who sent him on through Army channels to the commands of both the United States First and Ninth Armies.

"I was born and raised in a small town a few miles south of Dueren," Lieutenant Kaufman said. "After getting out of concentration camp and preparing to leave for America in 1939, I visited the area and every one wondered what the Nazis were building the big dam for, and when

I got up here with the American army I remembered the dam."

AIDED TO FLEE REICH

He said he and his sister managed to get out of Germany because American friends aided them, and he went to Philadelphia and later joined the Army.

"As soon as Aachen was taken," he said, "I went to the power company there with some men who ransacked the offices.

"We went through the offices and found a detailed plan on what would be the result of flooding the Roer Valley. It was stuffed under a pile of papers."

The German study of the flooding had been made after the Royal Air Force blew up the Mohne and Eder dams.

Russians Seize U-Boat Parts

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (AP)—A dispatch to the Army newspaper Red Star from liberated Poland said today that the Red Army had captured a plant making ball bearings for German submarines based at Bremen and had seized complete parts for twenty-five U-boats. Other plants, apparently located in Posen and Lodz, were producing ball bearings for Tiger tanks, Red Star said.

5TH ARMY ITALY PUSH

5th's Offensive Stalls Southeast Of Bologna

Rome, Feb. 8 (AP)—The limited offensive of American 5th Army troops in the mountains southeast of Bologna was stalled today against strongly fortified and heavily defended enemy positions, the Allied high command announced.

The doughboys were halted after forcing their way forward up to 600 yards in two days of bitter fighting in weather conditions made difficult by a sudden thaw in the Apennines Mountains.

Forced To Dig In

Attacking troops gained the crest of one ridge, but were forced to dig in and were engaged against counterattacking Nazi troops yesterday.

German resistance to the attack, which opened Monday, was prompt and vigorous and included artillery support.

Enemy resistance stiffened also in the Serchio Valley, where the village of Colle was taken.

Ground Lost, Regained

Fifth Army units lost some ground a mile north of Castel Vecchio but regained it in a new thrust and beat off several enemy counterattacks.

A report from headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., commander of the 5th Army, said the American attack reached the base of Orbega ridge 9 miles southeast of Bologna and only 7 miles by road to the south of the main Bologna-Faenza highway—via Emilia—on Tuesday afternoon.

Highway Shelled

At the base of the ridge, the report said, the Americans encountered extensive mine fields and were halted by machine-gun and machine-pistol fire from the enemy "stoutly entrenched in rocks and caves on the slopes."

German long-range guns continued sporadic shelling of Highway 65—main 5th Army supply route south of Bologna. A total of 1,360 rounds fell in one area during Monday night.

Activity on the 8th Army front still was confined to limited patrolling. Melting snows caused a considerable rise in the Senio River.

German engineers were beginning to blow gaps in the Senio's flood banks, presumably to permit the stream to flood a wide area and form a protective barrier of water and mud against a possible 8th Army attack.

STOPPED BY GERMANS

ROME, Feb. 8 (AP)—Prospects of driving the Germans from their strong defensive positions in the mountains south of Bologna before spring faded abruptly today with the official announcement that a three-day attack by the United States Fifth Army in that area had been halted.

The Americans, having gained up to 600 yards, ran into withering fire from German machine-gun nests on Orbega ridge, nine miles southeast of Bologna, and were forced to dig in and resist fierce enemy counter-attacks, the headquarters report said.

[A field dispatch Wednesday indicated that the force of the American attack had been spent without having won its objectives, two 1,100-foot peaks held by the Germans.]

Streams still were out of their banks from melting snow both in the Fifth and Eighth Army areas, and the Germans were reported dynamiting dikes of the Senior River and flooding large areas in front of the Eighth Army near the Adriatic.

This flooding and deep mud elsewhere are likely to prove barriers against any possible Allied offensive in coming weeks, or even against a quick pursuit in the event the Germans should choose this period to begin a withdrawal to the Alps.

German resistance also was reported growing stiffer in the Serchio River sector near the west coast, where Fifth Army units lost some ground but regained it in a counter-attack.

Unit Flies 500,000 Sorties

ROME, Feb. 8 (AP).—The Mediterranean Allied Tactical Air Force became today the first Allied air force to fly 500,000 sorties. That mark was reached when Lieutenant Irwin B. Lebow, of 238 Beach 127th Street, Bell Harbor, Queens, N. Y., a Thunderbolt pilot, bombed enemy strongpoints on the 5th Army front. The M. A. T. A. F. was formed Feb. 18, 1943, during the battle of Kasserine Pass in Tunisia.

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R. A. F. HAMMERS E-BOAT SHELTERS

London, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—R. A. F. Lancasters blasted German E-boat shelters at Ijmuiden on the west coast of Holland with 12,000-pound earthquake bombs today, hitting this hideout by daylight for the second time in six days. Spitfires escorted the bombers across the North Sea. No enemy planes were encountered and all the attacking force returned. Britain-based American heavy bombers were not in action today.

The German radio issued a stream of air raid warnings reporting bombers south of Emden, west of Muenster, over the Nordhausen area, north Friesland, Bremen and Hannover, as well as over Holland.

United States Fifteenth Air Force Fortresses and Liberators bombed the Vienna area again today, concentrating on communications targets. An overcast compelled bombing by instrument. The raid followed an attack on oil targets in the area yesterday.

Allied warplanes in the Italian theater carried out more than 2,000 sorties against German rail and oil supply hubs yesterday in their most active day recently, but also suffered their largest recent loss—thirty-four planes.

Intense flak over the Korneuburg oil refinery and other Vienna area targets accounted for many of the Allied losses.

ALLIES KEEP UP AIR BLOWS

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German Fleet Units Reported Bombed At Copenhagen

London, Feb. 8 (AP)—Allied warplanes kept up their widespread attacks on the enemy today and tonight with a series of strikes into Denmark, Holland, Austria and Germany itself.

A dispatch from Stockholm said Allied bombers pounded the harbor at Copenhagen, Denmark, shortly after 10 o'clock tonight in a blow presumably directed at light units of the German Baltic fleet which have been reported there.

The German radio said other Allied bombers were over Pomerania tonight in small formations, probably indicating an RAF attack on German targets lying in front of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army.

E-Boat Shelters Hit

During the day British Lancasters made their second daylight assault in six days on German E-boat shelters at Ijmuiden on the west coast of Holland, and Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the United States 15th Air Force in Italy again bombed communications targets in the Vienna area.

The British heavy bombers, escorted by Spitfires, dropped 12,000-pound "earthquake" bombs in their attack on the E-boat hideout at Ijmuiden, just west of Amsterdam. No enemy planes were encountered, and all planes returned.

This action by the RAF followed up a heavy Wednesday night assault by British bombers on targets just behind the German West Wall. More than 700 RAF heavies took part in this attack, directed chiefly at enemy troop and equipment concentrations at Kleve and Goch, between the Maas and Rhine rivers.

Mosquitos Hit Magdeburg

A large force of Mosquito bombers carrying 2-ton blockbusters also hit seven key industrial and communications centers, including the great oil center at Magdeburg. The attacks were staggered over a two-and-a-half-hour period, keeping Germany under an alert until after midnight.

V-2 installations in Holland—the launching and supply sites for German rocket weapons which are still harassing southern England—were attacked in daylight by RAF fighter-bombers. Several direct hits were made despite severe flak.

13 Bombers Lost

Altogether more than 1,300 British aircraft were involved in Wednesday night's operations. The RAF lost thirteen bombers and two fighters while shooting down at least eleven enemy planes.

American heavy bombers based in England were held at their bases today, but the Mediterranean command was able to send its heavies into the Vienna area for the second straight day. Overcast compelled bombing by instrument, however. Flak was intense over some targets.

Medium bombers of the United States 12th Air Force turned from their routine daily hammering at the Brenner Pass railroad and hit rail bridges in northeastern Italy.

56th Fighters Get New Chief

AMERICAN EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS in Britain, Feb. 8 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Lucien A. Dade Jr., 28 years old, a veteran fighter pilot from Hopkinsville, Ky., was named commanding officer today of the Fifty-sixth Fighter Group, the top scoring outfit in the Eighth Air Force. He succeeded Col. David Schilling of Traverse City, Mich., who was promoted to a headquarters job. Colonel Dade's former assignment as deputy commander was filled by Maj. Leslie C. Smith of Caruthers, Calif.

Hurl Grenades Slingshot-Style

WITH 29TH DIVISION, Germany, Feb. 8 (AP).—Ordered to take a Nazi position when they were so close to the German lines that shooting would have brought them under direct fire, members of Company A, 175th Infantry, stretched an old inner tube between two trees and hurled grenades slingshot fashion. It worked.

BIG THREE MAP DRIVES TO END NAZI GERMANY

Moscow's Press and Radio Say Conference Is on Sovie Territory.

Moscow, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—The Big Three are meeting on Russian soil, press and radio announced today.

The news was a prime topic of conversation in Moscow, but the official announcement came too late for comment by the morning press.

[Announcements in Washington and London said that the meeting was being held in the Black Sea area. The Black Sea touches Russian soil over a wide area, circling from the Prut estuary to eastern Turkey. One principal Russian city in the Black Sea area is Odessa.]

The Moscow radio announced the meeting shortly before midnight and repeated it twice before shutting down at 2 A. M. Newspapers printed the announcement at the top of page one, under the heading "Conference of Leaders of Three Allied Powers—Soviet Union, United States and Great Britain."

New Era In U.S. Policy Seen In Big 3 Plans

Moscow, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Big Three are meeting on Russian soil, press and radio announced today.

Washington, Feb. 8 (AP)—Big Three plans for joint political action in Europe are expected here within the week.

Calling for active American participation in European settlements, they will mark the beginning of a new period in United States foreign policy.

The plans are being worked out by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin at a historic conference now believed to be at least half finished somewhere in the Black Sea area.

Joint Announcement

Possibly the meeting is in the Crimea in order to allow Stalin to continue his close supervision of the Red Army's invasion of Germany.

A joint announcement late yesterday, evidently direct from the conference, was released in London and Moscow as well as at the White House. This finally put the open secret of the meeting officially on the record and confirmed the fact that political problems of Europe are a prime concern of the meeting.

Talks Fall Into Two Parts

Actually the discussions have fallen into two parts, the military and diplomatic, developing along these lines:

1. The military talks led off the meeting and resulted in "complete agreement" for joint Anglo-Soviet-American Army operations "in the final phase of the war against Nazi Germany." The large military staffs which accompanied the three leaders to the Black Sea are now working out detailed plans.

2. As soon as the talk of fighting was completed, Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill took up "problems involved in establishing a secure peace." Under these they listed plans for the occupation and control of Germany, the political and economic problems of liberated Europe and proposals for the earliest possible establishment of a world organization to "maintain peace."

Facing Toughest Issues

The linking of all these problems was interpreted by officials here as showing a belief of the leaders that the effective control of Germany and the fair settlement of Europe's many bitter and centuries-old problems, so far as they can be settled fairly, are equally important with international organization if peace is to be secured.

The frank listing of political and economic problems as being on the agenda meant that President Roosevelt had at last come to grips with some of the toughest issues growing out of the European war.

End Of Era Seen

These are issues of Russian and British security, power of communistic minorities in liberated countries, of Anglo-Soviet conflict

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the the eastern Mediterranean and of American hopes to see Atlantic Charter principles applied to the peoples of the Continent.

To diplomatic officials who have been watching political conflict develop in Europe as the war ends and who have seen this country's futile efforts to obtain settlements by statement, there was no doubt that the end of an era had been reached. They foresee a new period of more active diplomacy, aimed at eventual participation in world organization backed by force.

Probable Plans Cited

It was considered apparent that the troubles of many troubled countries would come up for discussion notably Yugoslavia, Poland, Italy and Greece.

Speculation as to the means of handling some of these explosive situations has centered chiefly on machinery for bringing the leading Allied powers together in frequent or constant consultations. This applies also to plans for the control of Germany. The following probabilities are foreseen in Washington:

1. A decision to follow up the period of military occupation of Germany already agreed upon with a prolonged period of joint civil control. In this, some policing by Allied armies would be continued to make sure that Germany did not again build a great armament industry.

2. Expansion of the authority of the European Advisory Commission to deal with broader inter-Allied problems than simply the questions of German occupation plans.

System Of Commissions

3. Agreement on periodic conferences of Allied Foreign Ministers, with the creation of a secretariat which might have the duty of anticipating difficulties among the Allies and forestalling them.

4. A system of advisory commissions functioning in liberated territories where the authority of a government is challenged until such time as elections can be held.

5. Agreement on the need for alleviating human suffering throughout the liberated areas as rapidly as possible and agreement on industrial conditions of the countries so that economies may once more function effectively.

A single paragraph in the official announcement yesterday set the tone for future disclosures by the Big Three.

"Their purpose," it said, "is to concert plans for completing the defeat of the common enemy and for building with their Allies firm foundations for lasting peace." It was added that "a communiqué will be issued at the conclusion of the conference."

Capital Awaiting Full Report On Big 3 Talks

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Washington, Feb. 8 (AP)—The capital classed the Big Three meeting today as one of the war's most poorly guarded secrets—and wondered when all the facts will be out.

Legislators, however, generally applauded the fact that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin were conferring. They hinted that they expected a report on the meeting when the Chief Executive returns.

Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Foreign Relations Committee said he will make a statement himself on "the entire foreign situation" then.

Censorship Cited

As for the secrecy—or rather lack of it—six weeks before the President and his staff left people who weren't supposed to know did know the departure date and the approximate area in which the conference would be held.

Yet tight restrictions were clamped on the American press. Censorship on grounds of security forbade factual or speculative stories about the meeting, even though reports about the conference and its preliminaries were pouring in from European capitals—both enemy and friendly.

Absentee List

To Washington, it was evident that certain top executives were out of town for only one reason. Starting with the President, the absentee list included:

Secretary of State Stettinius; War Mobilization Director Byrnes, often called the "Assistant President;" Harry L. Hopkins, chairman of the Munitions Assignment Board; General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, commander of the fleet; Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff to the President; Stephen Early, presidential secretary, Maj. Gen. E. M. Watson, secretary and military aide to the Chief Executive—and others.

No "Acting President"

That left Treasury Secretary Morgenthau as the ranking cabinet member in town. But he wasn't running the Government.

Actually, there's no "acting" president when the Chief Executive leaves the country. He's still President wherever he is, and performs the functions of his office to the extent permitted by distance and coded communications.

But the man who kept the White House running after the President left was Maurice Latta, the executive officer. He determined what should go into the mail pouches or what matters were so important they had to reach Mr. Roosevelt by quicker means.

Carrying on in Byrnes's office at the White House were assistants Donald Russell and Brig. Gen. Lucius Clay and Counsel Benjamin Cohen.

Byrnes's Role Puzzling

Washington puzzled a bit about Byrnes's role in the Big Three meeting. The most ready explanation was that as boss of the home front he would be in a better position than anyone else to advise the American delegation what commitments could be made as to military supplies, civilian supplies for liberated areas and the use of shipping.

In addition, as a former senator, he commands a measure of influence with Congress that might be helpful in wangling approval of any treaties which may evolve from the Allied consultations.

FRENCH SORE AT BIG THREE

Astonished At First Communique—Not Told Of Meeting

Paris, Feb. 8 (AP)—French Foreign Office quarters expressed astonishment and disappointment today that the Big Three were deliberating Germany's fate without consulting France.

A spokesman from the *Quai d'orsay* declared that France demanded "a predominant role" in the occupation of the Reich.

Officials said they were "astonished" by yesterday's communiqué from the Black Sea conference of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Had No Advance Notice

The most surprise was caused by the communiqué's disclosure that discussions on settling the German question had opened without French representation. The Foreign Office did not even receive advance notice that the conference was taking place, the spokesman said.

He termed hypothetical a question as to whether France would send a delegation if she received a last-minute invitation.

The official said the Foreign Office had no information on a reported projected meeting of American, British, Russian and French Foreign Ministers and said:

"We should have time to study the decisions taken by the chiefs of the three governments."

Rhineland Chief Issue

The spokesman said the Rhineland remained the biggest question blocking signature of a British and French alliance. Near Eastern rivalries were dismissed as "secondary."

"England has not yet communicated her policy with regard to the Rhineland, which to us is the most important," he said.

The official declared that the French Government distrusted all so-called "Free German" committees on the grounds that they were probably seeking to avoid just punishment for Germany's part in the war.

Asked if the Free German committee at Moscow was included in that statement, the official said it was if such was its purpose.

Nazis' Discord Hopes Killed

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London, Feb. 8 (AP)—Announcement that the Big Three have reached speedy "complete agreement" on military prosecution of the war today doomed Nazi hopes that a disagreement among Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin might delay or upset the total defeat of the Reich.

This was reflected in the defensive tone taken by Berlin propagandists in broadcasts to embattled German troops nine hours after it was announced officially that the historic conference was in full swing in the Black Sea area.

Haranguing Motif

"The Allies want to get the German people to surrender," the Berlin radio said. "In past years the enemy could not persuade the German people to capitulate. They will not succeed now either."

The significant feature of the broadcast was its political haranguing motif. Normally, broadcasts piped to the Nazi soldiers are factual discussions.

Izvestia, official Soviet newspaper, was quoted in a Moscow broadcast as saying the conference shows that German hopes of discord among the Allies have utterly failed again.

Growing Belief Cited

"The final phase of the war will see the carrying out of the death sentence passed by all freedom-loving humanity on Hitlerite Germany," *Izvestia* said.

Meanwhile, there was a growing belief here that the Big Three conference would postpone discussion of Europe's postwar frontiers until France can be included in the negotiations.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle has demanded a strong role for France in the postwar policing of Germany and Acting Secretary of State Grew in Washington reaffirmed yesterday the United States's "full realization of France's vital interest in the solution of the German problem. . . ."

"Fateful Hour Near"

Acting in the absence of Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden, Richard Law, British Minister of State, told the House of Commons yesterday that Britain believed reshaping of European frontiers must be decided later by all the powers together."

British newspapers said the fateful hour for Germany was near as a result of the conference and that "Germany definitely is beaten."

London newspapers also reported that President Roosevelt may visit London "later in the year if possible," adding that the President was forced to decline an invitation from the British King and Queen to visit London while en route to the conference.

However, the time has now come when political issues and postwar problems must be tackled. Otherwise, the unity of our three countries may be imperiled by the fact of victory itself.

I hope in the first place that the Big Three, with the aid of their foreign ministers and expert staffs, will come to such complete agreement on the need for security that they can translate the Dumbarton Oaks scheme into concrete proposals. These then could be laid before Congress and Parliament and formally approved. There is no doubt that if Europe knows the United States is committed to keeping the world's peace, it will have a profound effect.

Peace Must Be Made By All

The next major subject for discussion will presumably be the peace settlement. Can there be a pronouncement that the settlement will be an affair of all the Allies, not a patchwork of unilateral settlements? That principle once settled, we come up against the question of frontiers.

It is impossible for the Big Three to settle frontier details now. But they can and I hope will agree to a principle that frontier settlements need not wait for a peace conference at some comparatively distant date, but may be made or at least agreed upon in broad outline as soon as possible after an ally has been liberated or an enemy defeated. Poland, for instance, cannot wait long.

This involves the future of Germany. We have proclaimed that we not fighting for territory, but

Huxley Urges 'Complete Agreement' By Big 3

[The following article was written for the Associated Press by Julian Huxley, British scientist-philosopher, writer on an astonishing variety of subjects, lecturer, radio and film commentator. It gives Dr. Huxley's idea of what should come out of the Big Three conference.]

By Julian Huxley

FEB 9 1945

[Written for the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 8—First of all, in the conference of the Big Three, there was bound to be discussion of purely military matters. There I think everyone would hope for maximum co-ordination. There should not arise even suspicion that one of the great powers is striking without fullest consultation with others.

this should not preclude our making territorial adjustments for the sake of future security. So I hope strongly that the future of East Prussia and the west bank of the Rhine will be discussed. I also hope the idea of splitting up what is left of Germany into a number of separate nations will be turned down, as it seems much too artificial a solution to last.

Opposes Morgenthau Plan

Almost more important is the economic future of Germany. We cannot allow Germany to build up great armament potentials ever again. But neither can we afford to reduce Germany's production to too low a level. Such schemes as the so-called Morgenthau plan, in enforcing a return from high industrialization to the more primitive, mainly agricultural, economy, would create a void in the center of Europe and rob the world of skill which it can ill spare.

This dilemma must be discussed and some policy decided on. The Russians, it would appear, want the hardest possible peace. If so, they will, I hope, adjust themselves to the idea that even Germans must have something to live and work for. We must accustom ourselves to the need for some skilled Germans to be moved into other countries and American individuals will have to swallow the idea of planned control.

If so, we shall see industries of the Ruhr and German Silesia operating under the management of international commissions and German technicians drafted to help establish new industries in neighboring countries. German labor will undoubtedly be needed to help in repairing the physical damage that German armies and German occupation have caused, and also for a time in producing capital equipment for their reconstruction.

Can Slow Recovery

With some planned control of imports into Europe we could exact reparations from the Germans by making their rate of recovery slower, while not robbing them of the hope that they can achieve recovery or of the belief that they are working for themselves as well as for others. This will mean in its turn a discussion of an international monetary fund and bank. The American bankers have tried to whittle this down, but without a decision on this point we shall not go very far, especially in helping the smaller countries.

On the political side I hope the question of an alternative German government will be discussed and I expect that the free Germans now in Russia under von Paulus will be chosen to furnish the nucleus of such a government, to be proclaimed as soon as sufficient German territory is in Allied hands.

Politics Inseparable From Relief

The politics of the liberated countries will certainly come up for discussion too. There will be criticism of undemocratic interferences. But there will also be criticism of irre-

sponsibility. There must be a decision on methods of insuring that the United States not only knows of, but shares in, any action Britain has to take to keep peace, and the principle of a free democratic election, combined with the need to prevent undue disorder, must be recognized by all three powers. The future of Franco is another item which I hope will be on the agenda.

At the back of everyone's mind is the question of whether the U.S.S.R. will join in the war against Japan after Germany has been defeated. It is arguable whether this point should be discussed at the present meeting. Personally, I hope it will be, and the way paved for a public declaration of Russia's participation.

Regional Associations Suggested

If that decision is made, then another subject which ought to be discussed is that of regional associations for colonies and dependent peoples. When some other powers have special interests, strategic or economic, in a particular colonial region, they should be invited to participate with the colonial powers concerned in a regional association responsible for a broad policy and development. Our Colonial Secretary has given public approval of the general idea and something of the sort is already operating between Britain and the United States in the Caribbean.

If Russia participates in the Far Eastern war, her interest in colonial territories of that area will be kindled. The sooner some decision on the question is reached, the better.

In a sense, the basic job of this conference is to promote an understanding of the divergent points of view which, let us be frank, are leading to dangerous suspicions on all sides. It is to insure that the agreement among the three great powers will continue after the end of the German war and be merged into an international agreement for peace, and to proclaim that agreement and the principles on which it is based in a simple statement which will inspire the freedom-loving millions all over the world.

NAZIS ORDER GRAIN SEIZED

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Decree Calls For Bread Even If Live Stock Is Starved

London, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Nazi Government commandeered all German grain stocks for bread today as the food crisis increased within the Reich and Heinrich Himmler was reported to have taken over the death-stand defense of Berlin.

A drastic decree broadcast by the German Ministry of Agriculture ordered peasants to surrender immediately all wheat, barley and rye for bread production, even if their live stock should starve as a result.

Laid To Grave Situation

"A grave food and transportation situation has forced the Minister of Food and Agriculture to issue this decree," said the special announcement on the German radio.

The bin-scraping measure apparently was forced by loss of vast eastern agricultural territories and by demands for feeding hundreds of thousands of refugees who have streamed into the interior to escape the Russian armies.

The grain decree followed several recent ration reductions. It forbade feeding grain to live stock "except under special permission to be granted in the rarest cases," and ordered "drastic reduction" in the number of hogs.

Reports On Himmler Differ

The report that the Gestapo chief, Himmler, had taken command in Berlin came from the Moscow radio.

A German broadcast, however, indicated Himmler had taken charge of an army group on the Eastern front. Reporting the fall of Torun (Thorn), in west Poland, a Propaganda Ministry official said "this heroic Torun garrison was in a region which was under the command of Himmler personally."

Apparently the army group Himmler was reported commanding was one which was split by Marshal Rokossovsky's breakthrough across East Prussia to the Baltic in the area of Elbing.

Describes Berlin Panic

Moscow also said that "Berlin is swept by a new wave of panic," and said that special elite guard detachments had been formed to shoot soldiers who tried to surrender.

The Germans broadcast also that preliminaries for an all-out Allied offensive in the west already were "violently shaking" the defenses of that front.

Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, in his weekly article in the magazine *Das Reich*, wrote that "the German people are undergoing such superhuman suffering" because "there is no other way out."

Goebbels, in a gloomy review of the military situation, admitted that territories which had been lost "played a most important part in our war calculations industrially as well as for food supplies."

HOLLAND CABINET GIVES UP OFFICE

Queen Asks Premier To Form Broader Government

London, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Dutch Cabinet resigned today and Queen Wilhelmina immediately asked Premier Pieter Gerbrandy to form a new Government, broadened to include leaders of the anti-Nazi resistance movement.

Gerbrandy asked for time to consider whether he could undertake the mandate, which would involve settlement of several internal conflicts.

The Government issued a statement noting that the southern Netherlands had been liberated since June 19, but that northern portions of the country still were in German hands.

Statement Of Cabinet

"The Netherlands Government, which meant to resign on total liberation of the country, has now, in connection with the above circumstances, authorized the Premier to offer the resignation of the Cabinet to her Majesty the Queen," said the statement.

"This was done to enable her Majesty to bring the Cabinet into line with altered circumstances, but does not in any way affect the original decision of the Government to resign on total liberation of the country."

It then explained that J. W. Albarda, Minister of Public Works, and Dr. J. Van Den Tempel, Ministeer of Social Affairs, had resigned for the additional reason that "they found themselves in disagreement with the procedure followed by the Premier in furthering the resignation of J. A. W. Burger, former Minister of the Interior."

All-Faction Ministry Sought

Burger quit ten days ago and Dutch sources indicated then that he had been forced out after making a broacast in Holland regarding treatment of persons who had collaborated with the Germans.

The Government statement said, "Her Majesty has taken the resignations into consideration and asked Dr. Gerbrandy to reconstruct the Cabinet with a view to representing in it areas already liberated and also concentrating all forces of the liberated Netherlands to the utmost on measures to be taken in regard to liberation of the north."

U.S. Compromise Accepted In Labor Row

FEB 9 1945

London, Feb. 8 (AP)—The World Trade Union Congress accepted an American compromise plan today for settlement of a stormy dispute over a proposal to invite delegates from former Axis-dominated countries to the labor meeting.

The delegates, who once rejected an American move to refer the question back to the standing orders committee, reconsidered after an impassioned plea for unity by R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers of America.

Thomas arrived a few hours earlier by plane from the United States. He urged that controversial questions be threshed out in committee and that the committee consider adding new members in cases where representation was criticized.

"We Can't Disagree"

Speaking after Russian, Spanish and French-speaking delegates had demanded a showdown on inviting former enemy countries, Thomas insisted "we can't have disagreement."

"If democracy is going to win out in the world we must come closer and closer together," he said.

George A. Isaacs, British delegate and one of the Congress's three presidents, earlier had ruled out of order a motion by James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, to refer the question back to committee.

Opposed By British

The recommendation that Italy, Bulgaria, Romania, Finland and the Polish Provisional Government in Warsaw be invited to send representatives to the Congress came to the floor yesterday with the unanimous indorsement of the committee and with Russian, American and French support. Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of the British Trade Union, denounced the proposal as "premature and directly contrary to the considered policies" of labor leaders who convened the Congress.

Speakers from many countries were drawn into the debate.

Polish Issue

Jan Stanczyk, Minister of Labor in the Polish Government in Exile, argued against the invitation of Warsaw Poles. The Polish Press Agency, sympathetic with the provisional regime, distributed circulars in the corridor saying: "Our trade union movement is at the moment not represented. Stanczyk does not represent Polish trade unions."

Louis Saillant, leader of the French delegation, favored the committee plan, declaring:

"This is not a conference of representatives of states or governments but a conference of representatives of workers only."

Saillant's Sally

Mikhail Tarasov, a Russian delegate, described Citrine's arguments against as "extremely unpersuasive."

The Russian delegates applauded a speech by Louis Saillant, leader of the French delegation who declared, in defense of the convention voting system:

"I don't know whether it is implied that the Russians will vote against the interests of the working classes, but I might say that the existence of a large Russian army has been helpful recently and it is conceivable that a large Russian delegation here might be of some help."

Union Congress Accepts Compromise

FEB 9 1945

London, Feb. 8 (AP)—An impassioned speech for unity by R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, persuaded the World Trade Union Congress today to accept a compromise method of settling a dispute over inviting delegates from former Axis-dominated countries.

Striding to the platform two hours after arriving from the United States by plane, the husky former welder, who is one of the three presidents of the congress, outshouted Russian, Spanish and French-speaking delegates in demanding a compromise.

Wins Unanimous O. K.

Thomas won unanimous acceptance of his proposal that the controversial question be threshed out in the standing orders committee. The convention earlier had rebuffed American efforts to avoid a floor fight.

The committee met immediately and recommended that the trade-union movements of Finland, Bulgaria, Romania and Italy should be invited to send representatives and that the credentials committee should decide whether they should be seated as delegates or observers.

The committee left undecided the question of admitting rival Polish delegations. The Soviet-recognized Polish provisional Government in Warsaw has applied for seating. The conference already has a delegate from the London Polish Government, whose credentials the Warsaw Poles have disputed.

Insisting that "we can't have disagreement," Thomas said, "if democracy is going to win out in the world we must come closer and closer together."

Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trade Union, precipitated the battle by denouncing the proposal when it first came to the floor yesterday with the unanimous indorsement of the committee and with Russian, American and French support. Citrine also criticized the voting method which gave the Russians half the congress voting strength.

Labor Report Assails ELAS

London, Feb. 8 (AP)—The British Trades Union Congress delegation which investigated conditions in Greece declared tonight that Communists dominated the EAM-ELAS organization and quoted British Tommies as saying the ELAS forces were such dirty fighters that the Germans were gentlemen in comparison.

The delegation, neaded by Sir Walter Citrine, said in a 5,000-word report it was "the universal opinion of large numbers of British troops we interviewed" that there would have been a wholesale massacre in Athens if the British had not intervened against the ELAS forces last December.

At Least 10,000 Murdered

The report said that British soldiers described the ELAS as "the lousiest, dirtiest, scruffiest lot of fighters our men ever came across, and compared with whom the Germans were gentlemen."

These stories, the report said, were told "by ordinary British Tommies—not officers or generals."

It went on to say that "we were informed by the regent that, so far as they could estimate, the number of persons murdered was at least 10,000."

British who had been taken prisoner told of being marched 150 to 200 miles, sometimes moving for 30 hours without food, and said they were robbed of money and rings, although belongings to one group were returned when an ELAS officer intervened, the report stated.

Doubts Resistance Extent

It also questioned the amount of fighting the ELAS group had done against the Germans during the occupation.

"Undoubtedly the ELAS was much more concerned with returning to Athens to seize power than with fighting Germans," the report said. "It was stated that as our troops were moving north in pursuit of the Germans they passed ELAS forces marching in the opposite direction."

British soldiers in Greece were said to have expressed "universal resentment at what they consider the inadequate and unfair manner in which recent events in Greece have been presented to the British public."

"We are firmly of the opinion that when the full history of this struggle has been written, the people of our country will be proud of the courage, cheerfulness, restraint and steadfast behavior of our forces in Greece under circumstances of the greatest difficulty," it was added.

Leaders Looked Shamed

Citrine said that when his group confronted four members of the EAM-ELAS central committee with stories of atrocities, "I never saw men look more shamed than they did. . . . In my presence there was no repudiation or denial of it, but I think they were all struck as though they were learning things for the first time."

Describing conditions in Greece at present, the report said there had been "almost complete dislocation of the industrial and commercial life of the country."

While expressing belief that the bitterness caused by the civil war would "take many years to assuage," the labor group said "there seemed to be a universal desire among the people we met for the fullest possible democratic expression of both industrial and political ideals which, if effected, should assist in solving many problems."

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Talk Trouble At Parley

London, Feb. 8 (AP)—Delegates to the World Trade-Union Congress—they come from 56 countries—are having language difficulties.

George A. Isaacs, British president of the congress, was presiding today when a Mexican delegate took the microphone to raise a point of order.

After listening five minutes, Isaacs rapped the gavel and said: "I don't speak your language, but it sounds like you are making a speech instead of a point of order. Will somebody tell me what he is saying?"

A translation was rushed to the rostrum.

"He's making a point of order all right," Isaacs conceded.

Rescued From Death Camp

London, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Red Army has rescued 4,500 persons held in a Nazi death camp at Brzescze, 35 miles southeast of Krakow, the Moscow radio said today. The broadcast said the camp had four gas chambers and twelve incinerators.

FINDS LIBERATED EUROPE HUNGRY

London, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—Earl Winterton, a Conservative, asserted in the House of Commons today that, contrary to British Government statements, "millions of people in liberated Europe are on the verge of starvation and in a worse state than under German occupation."

Taking sharp issue with a declaration by Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee that there was no indication of serious malnutrition except in areas where it existed before the liberation, Winterton said "independent evidence completely contradicts your statement."

"I have stated the facts on information to us from official reports," Attlee said. "I agree that conditions are not as we would wish them."

CHURCHILL AIDS KILLED IN CRASH

London, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—Six members of the British Foreign Office were among ten passengers killed when a plane carrying aids of Prime Minister Churchill crashed while en route to the Big Three conference.

Five passengers were listed as missing and five others were injured. It was not revealed where the crash occurred.

Foreign Office personnel killed were: Peter Noel Loxley, Armine Roderick Dew and John Chaplin, all first secretaries; Robert MacDonald Guthrie, Detective Sergeant H. J. Battley and Miss P. M. Sullivan, a typist.

War Office personnel killed were Lieut.-Col. W. G. Newey, Capt. A. K. Charlesworth and Air Ministry group Capt. P. S. Jackson-Taylor. Lieut.-Col. I. S. H. Hooper died later of injuries.

Air Commodore H. A. C. Sanderson, of the Air Ministry, was among the injured.

British Hope For Cash Business After War

London, Feb. 8 (AP)—Great Britain's postwar trade policy will be aimed at doing cash business rather than giving long-term credits in bidding for markets, Harcourt Johnstone, secretary for overseas trade, told Commons today.

After several members suggested reducing Government guarantees to exporters as the best way to get foreign currency, Johnstone commented:

"There will be no inclination on the part of the Government after war to lengthen terms of credit. On the contrary, our inclination will be to secure as much cash as rapidly as possible and not to fish unnecessarily for business by dangling very long credit terms before customers."

"Only For Cash"

Sir Herbert Williams (Conservative) argued that for two or three years after the war, we ought to export only for cash."

"This is the only way to insure getting foreign currency with which to pay for our necessary imports and so on and foodstuffs of which we have been deprived during the war," he added.

The Government bill provides for setting aside a $500,000,000 fund to over exporters on bad risks.

Sir Herbert, who offered an amendment reducing the bill, withdrew it after Hugh Dalton, president of the Board of Trade, assured members that "credits will not be given needlessly."

"Guarantees to insure credits will only be given where it is thought necessary in the interests of British trade," said Dalton.

Queen Jokes About the Cold

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Queen Elizabeth inspected a kitchen exhibit today and peeped inside a plastic coke bin on a prefabricated heating unit. "Oh," she exclaimed. "No coal! just like most houses now." Then she observed, "My goodness, it has been cold in Buckingham Palace."

Ancient Castle Of Berlin Burned

LONDON, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—The German news agency D. N. B. told the Germans tonight that Berlin's center felt the full force of Saturday's daylight raid by U. S. heavy bombers and that "the Castle, a monument of Berlin and probably one of its most ancient buildings, is completely burned out."

The report said direct hits inflicted heavy damage on the Berlin State Opera House and asserted, "it may give satisfaction to British and American men of culture to have inflicted such wounds on us."

Britons Say U.S. Embassy Is Trade-Promotion Base

Cite Letters Offering Planes to British Air Lines

LONDON, FEB. 8 (AP).—The British aviation journal "Aeroplane" asserted today that American salesmen are showing indecent haste in their anxiety to collar the world's markets," and said that letters had gone out from the American Embassy at London offering planes for sale to British air lines.

London newspapers have reproduced a letter signed by Rutledge Bermingham jr., of the American mission for economic affairs, advising air-transport operators in Great Britain that "a limited number" of Douglas (C-47) Dakotas were available at $100,000 each and Lockheed Lodestars at $67,000.

When foreign embassies are used as bases for trade promotion organizations, we consider that the level of international diplomacy and official representation is acutely deteriorating," the magazine said. "When this is done at the most critical phase of the world's greatest war, the action seems doubly disagreeable."

There was no immediate comment from the American Embassy.

The letter cited by "Aeroplane" did not state where the transport craft offered for sale were stored. It was understood these were second-hand planes discarded by the Air Transport Command or as troop carriers in Britain.

Makes Up for Failure To Bomb Berlin in '18

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Captain Richard V. Grace, forty-seven-year-old Hollywood stunt flyer who never attained his wish to bomb Berlin in the World War, finally has realized his ambition and now wants to go to Tokyo.

Grace, who wrecked airplanes for forty-seven films, is an operations officer at an American Flying Fortress base. A veteran of more than twenty combat missions, he made the trip to the German capital last Saturday.

Members Of Dutch Cabinet Resign

London, Feb. 8 (AP)—Dutch Cabinet members submitted their resignations tonight to Queen Wilhelmina as the result of a controversy over policy and the Queen immediately asked Premier Pieter Gerbrandy to reconstitute a government.

Gerbrandy asked for time to consider whether he would accept the assignment.

The Dutch Government was the second in two days to fall as a result of Western Europe's liberation troubles. The Belgian Government in Brussels quit yesterday.

If M. Gerbrandy remains as Premier it will involve broadening the Government to include resistance leaders and a settlement of several internal conflicts.

A statement explained that the Government had taken the action to meet the "altered circumstances" that the country is half liberated and half occupied.

It does not affect the original decision of the Government in 1944 to resign when the country is completely liberated, the statement added.

There was no immediate clear-cut explanation of the Dutch crisis.

Collaboration Issue

Evidence of dissension came ten days ago when Jacob Burger, Minister of Home Affairs, stepped out. It was understood that his resignation was requested because a broadcast he made regarding collaborators was not in line with the Government's policy.

Belgium, meanwhile, sought a new Premier to succeed Hubert Pierlot, who resigned yesterday along with his entire Cabinet.

Members of the Socialist party executive committee, which precipitated the crisis ending Pierlot's premiership, said Achille van Acker was "looking around for Ministers"—an indication he may be designated Premier if he can form a Cabinet. Van Acker was Pierlot's Misister of Labor.

Statement May Come

A Netherlands Government spokesman said that a statement might be released later.

Coincidentally, it was learned that the Netherlands Government had asked the Big Three conference now in session to give smaller nations a stronger position in the proposed security council. The Dutch were reported to have laid before President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Marshal Stalin a 6,000-word document hinting that the Netherlands might hesitate to join the world security organization planned at Dumbarton Oaks if Russia's proposal to enforce unamimity rule among the five permanent members of the proposed council was adopted.

Injured U.S. Ace On Way To Recovery

London, Feb. 8 (AP)—Lieut. Col. John C. Meyer, the highest scoring fighter pilot in the U.S. 8th Air Force, soon will be completely recovered from injuries he received in an automobile accident in France, a U.S. Army Hospital spokesman said today.

Meyer, 25, of Forest Hills, Long Island, N.Y., received deep cuts and bruises on his legs in the motor accident while he was en route to Paris to make a radio broadcast January 9.

He had flown 450 combat hours without a mishap, shot down 24 German planes and destroyed thirteen more on the ground.

Houses, Cars, Trees Aflame From Barrage

London, Friday, Feb. 9 (AP)—Canadian troops pushed off in their big offensive yesterday through a "valley of hell in which houses, German vehicles and even trees were aflame from hours of artillery bombardments," an eyewitness dispatch from a British correspondent said today.

"I counted 200 fires and then gave up," said the writer. "If ever an attack had fire support this one did."

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—German V-weapon attacks on southern England caused additional casualties and damage during the twenty-four hours ended at dawn this morning, the Air Ministry announced today.

Dunkerque Shelled by Allies

DOVER, England, Feb. 8 (AP).—Allied troops besieging the French Channel port of Dunkerque started an artillery barrage at 2 p. m. today and sounds of the shelling still rumbled across the stormy waters three hours later.

Nazi Captives Riot At English Camp

LONDON, Feb. 9 (Friday) (A. P.).—News of Russian victories on the Eastern Front caused a riot yesterday between youthful Nazis and older German soldiers at a prisoner of war camp in northwest England.

A group of young Nazis were told upon their arrival at the camp the true story of the Eastern Front situation. They accused the older men of being defeatists and lying

listed men today to prison terms ranging from three to ten years after all had pleaded guilty to charges of wrongfully taking or disposing of army supplies.

Only 23 enlisted men still remain to be tried in the present series of train-looting black-market cases, and there is a possibility that charges against some of these will be dismissed.

For example, one man cited for bravery in saving a supply train may be given the benefit of doubts concerning the adequacy of evidence against him. A psychiatrist's report may eliminate another and there is a question of adequacy of evidence in other cases.

Officers Face Trial

There still are four or five officers to be tried, however, and it is doubtful whether the trials can be finished by the end of next week.

The men sentenced today and the terms imposed on them:

Pfc. Lester P. Davis, three years; Sergt. Richard Ustampley, Jr., eight years; Private Fred Vuga, nine years; Tech. 5/g Louis J. Waeghe, ten years, and Private William C. Wingard, five years, all from the 716th Railway Operating Battalion; Tech 5/g Alfred Innella, five years; Tech. 5/g Phillip A. Kiersztyn, five years; Pfc. Fred G. Maples, five years, and Private Victor R. Stelljis, six years, all of the 757th Railway Operating Battalion, and Tech. 4/g Edward Yanke, six years, of the 728th Railway Operating Battalion.

Seven Others Sentenced

Seven men who pleaded guilty to a charge of wrongfully disposing of cigarette rations from army supply trains were sentenced yesterday to prison terms ranging from three to eight years.

Sergt. William H. Hudson, of St. Louis, was given three years; Sergt. William E. Houston, of Terre Haute, Ind., eight years; Private Dorrance Brewer, of Cameron, Texas, six years, and Private Nicholas F. Beltrami, of Hazelton, Pa.; Tech. 4/g Heber W. Foster, of Birmingham, Ala., and Tech. 4/g Aaron Whitehouse, of Canton, Ohio, five years each.

The name and address of the seventh were not immediately available.

10 More Soldiers Sent To Prison

Paris, Feb. 8 (AP)—General courts-martial trying railway battalion cases sentenced ten more en-

10 SOLDIERS SENTENCED

Only 23 Await Trial in Paris Black Market Operations

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP)—Sentences of from three to ten years were imposed by courts-martial today on ten American enlisted men as the series of train looting-black market trials neared

...reared an end. Only twenty-three soldiers still await trial.

Indications were that charges against some of these would be dismissed, leaving about fifteen for actual trial. Four officers are awaiting trial.

The men sentenced today and the terms imposed on them: Pfc. Lester P. Davis of Quincy, Ill., three years; Sgt. Richard U. Stampley Jr. of Cleveland, Miss., eight years; Pvt. Fred Vuga of Auburn, Wash., nine years; T/5 Louis J. Waeghe of Gladstone, Mich., ten years, and Pvt. William C. Wingard of Deatsville, Ala., five years, all from the 716th Railway Operating Battalion.

T/5 Alfred Innella of 1977 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., five years; T/5 Phillip A. Kiersztyn of Toledo, Ohio, five years; Pfc. Fred G. Maples of Knoxville, Tenn., five years, and Pvt. Victor R. Stelljis of Sedalia, Mo., six years, all of the 757th Railway Operating Battalion, and T/4 Edward Yanke of Altoona, Pa., of the 728th Railway Operating Battalion, six years.

An Editorial Explained.

Paris, Feb. 8 A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. Arthur Goodfriend, editor of Stars and Stripes, said today that an editorial supporting national service legislation in the United States was inspired by recent remarks of Under-Secretary of War Patterson. He was commenting on a protest by certain staff members of the Army newspaper against what they described as brass-hat interference with service publications.

Col. Goodfriend said the text of the editorial had been called at Mr. Patterson's request to the United States so it would be in his hands in time for Senate hearings on the May work-or-fight bill.

"That editorial was based on a news story quoting Secretary Patterson asking for passage," Col. Goodfriend said. "It also is my own personal view. I wrote it before I knew the Secretry was the least bit interested."

A meeting of the newspaper's staff was called for this afternoon. Some staff members have said they opposed use of the publication to promote the ideas of "higher ups," and that they felt on several occasions that Col. Goodfriend's editorials were resented by the troops at the front.

Sees Regimentation Move.

Senator Brooks assailed the work or jail measure as "stepping further and faster toward complete regimentation of the civilian population of our country."

The fact that such a bill is being considered, he said, "is an indictment against the leadership of our country."

The fact, he added, that 7,000,000 men have been sent to overseas battle fronts and more than 4,000,000 are in service at home, with a lack of civilian production to sustain and maintain them, "is proof of the measure of the present administration to give intelligent, inspirational leadership to our free people."

He contended that the administration had played politics with man-power problems in both 1940 and 1944.

Many people believe, he asserted, that the administration launched a march to "unprecedented centralization of power" by creating "continued emergencies and crises under which Congress is always put in a bad light if it does not yield to the request of the President."

Asserting that the founders of the nation feared an oversized military establishment under the control of a central government would some day destroy the peoples' liberties, Senator Brooks added: "Strong leaders throughout history have used vast military force and military regulations and necessities to promote their own ambitions, and the liberties of the people were lost."

ROME, Feb. 8 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, today denied that he was preparing for a meeting of the President and Pope Pius XII.

A report had been carried by the Rome press and the Swiss radio that President Roosevelt expected to visit the Holy See after conclusion of the Big Three Conference.

"I don't know of such a visit," said Mr. Taylor.

Poletti Returns to Rome

ROME, Feb. 8 (AP)—Col. Charles Poletti has returned to Rome following conferences in Washington on Italian problems. He is slated to become regional commissioner for the Milan region after that territory has been liberated.

77 Bulgar Pr[o] Nazis To Die

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 8 (AP)—A Bulgarian dispatch from Sofia said today that people's tribunals at Vienna and Vidinne had sentenced to death 77 persons accused of pro-German activities under the former government. The list included Ivan Rainov, former chief of the national police.

23 Swedes Barely Escape Red Army Tide In Reich

Stockholm, Feb. 8 (AP)—Twenty-three Swedes and naturalized Swedes of German birth arrived at Malone today in the first contingent of an estimated 250 to 300 fleeing the Red Army advance into Germany.

They said the Germans permitted them to take only such belongings as they could carry and ten reichsmarks ($2.40).

One of them was Adolf Wall, Swedish Foreign Association representative from Breslau, whose wife barely escaped from East Prussia several days ago before the Russians cut off the province.

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Quisling Aide Slain in Norway

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—Karl Marthinsen, Norway's State Security Police chief appointed by Premier Vidkun Quisling, was slain from ambush as he drove to his office this morning, it was announced officially in Oslo tonight.

A dispatch from the Norwegian capital said the chauffeur was badly wounded.

Nazi Fleet Bombed At Copenhagen

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—Allied bombers attacked the Copenhagen harbor tonight, reports from Malmoe said, apparently aiming at units of the German Baltic fleet which reportedly had fled there from eastern bases threatened by the Russian advance.

Madrid Trolleys Carry German Propaganda

Madrid, Feb. 8 (AP)—Streetcars in Madrid have been plastered with Nazi propaganda posters headlined: "The Patrimony of European Culture." These picture the Monte Cassino Monastery in Italy and depict damage to the Cathedral of Aachen, in Germany.

Use of Spanish streetcar posters as a propaganda medium is not new to the Germans, but they concentrated previously on an "anti-Communist" campaign.

'Japs Getting Set For China Landing'

Chungking, Feb. 8 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer said today that the American success on Luzon Island came more swiftly than the Japanese expected and had caused the enemy to accelerate preparations to meet an American landing in China.

The Japanese hope to establish a deep belt in Asia to meet this contingency, the commander of United States Army forces in China told correspondents.

Limited Drives Possible

"Everything they do in China is based on strategic defensive considerations," he declared, "but this does not preclude the possibility of limited offensives."

Asked if he envisaged shuttle bombing between the Philippines and China, Wedemeyer countered, "the Japanese do."

Chinese Check Jap Drive

Chinese forces have checked a Japanese drive on Tayu, important wolfram mining center in southern Kiangsi province, but heavy fighting continues 6 miles to the south, the Chinese high command announced today.

Another enemy column was striking southward in Kiangsi from the town of Kanhsien and by Monday had forced a crossing of the Kan River, 2½ miles from the city.

An Air Base At Kanhsien

At Kanhsien was located one of three air bases east of the enemy's China-Indo-China corridor that the United States 14th Air Force has acknowledged evacuating in recent days. The Japanese drive on Tayu was based at Namyung, in northern Kwangtung province, site of another of the lost air bases.

The high command also made belated announcement of a Japanese drive eastward from Lokchong, in Kwangtung, 150 miles north of Canton. Advancing from Lokchong on January 28, the enemy occupied Yanfa, 25 miles distant, on February 1, but the Chinese recaptured it the next day. Fighting was said to be continuing in that area.

Of the fighting in Hunan province the Chinese command also had only delayed reports.

Withdrawals Reported

Meanwhile, Gen. Chen Cheng, War Minister, declared that Chinese newspaper reports that the Japanese are withdrawing from Central and South China, although merely rumors, cannot be disregarded in the light of the Japanese collapse in the Philippines.

Chen Cheng said the Chinese Army was being brought to its full numerical strength but declined to predict the deadline for any general Chinese counteroffensive.

Jap Force Nears China Mine Area

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CHUNGKING, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—Heavy fighting is in progress between Chinese and Japanese forces at a point six miles south of the important wolfram mining center of Tayu in southern Kiangsi Province, toward which the invaders headed after capturing the American air base site at Namyung in Kwangtung Province, the Chinese High Command announced tonight.

There was some confusion over the situation at Kanhsien, another former U. S. air base in Kiangsi Province east of the enemy's corridor accross China to Indo-China.

The morning Chinese communique admitted the loss of Kanhsien and said the Japanese had pushed on from the city and forced a crossing of the Kan River, two and a half miles to the south. Tonight's announcement, however, said severe fighting was in progress inside Kanhsien.

Hard fighting also was reported near the Canton-Hankow rail town of Chenhsien, 80 miles south of Hengyang. The Japanese, after receiving reinforcements, were said to have reached the Tungkiang area, 15 miles northeast of Chenhsien.

334 JAPANESE BAGGED BY 14TH IN JANUARY

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 8 (AP)—The United States Fourteenth Air Force set a new monthly record for China operations in January by having destroyed 334 Japanese aircraft, including ninety bombers, headquarters announced today. In addition, forty-eight planes were reported probably destroyed and 216 damaged.

January's bag brought the total of enemy craft destroyed in this theatre since July 4, 1942, to 1,255, with another 554 probably destroyed, a communiqué said.

The air force brought down 14.8 Japanese craft for every American plane lost in air combat during that period.

Fifteen Japanese vessels, totaling 13,500 tons, and eighty-nine smaller vessels were destroyed during January, with six others probably destroyed, bringing the total destruction of shipping since July 4, 1942, to 392 ships of 859,489 tons and 2,961 smaller craft.

war Minister General Chen Cheng said that Chinese newspaper reports that the Japanese were withdrawing from central and south China were merely rumors, but that they could not be disregarded in light of the Japanese collapse in the Philippines.

Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, U. S. Army commander in China, said the Japanese were accelerating preparations to meet an American landing in China.

"Everything they do in China is based on strategic defensive considerations," he declared.

[The Yenan radio reported the Chinese Communist capture of Szeshui, in Shensi Province, sixty-five miles southeast of Tsinan, after a two-day battle Feb. 1 and 2 in which 200 Japanese and pro-Japanese soldiers were killed and 1,100 taken prisoner. The Federal Communications Commission recorded the broadcast.]

Chinese Ministry Urges Prohibition

CHUNGKING, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Food petitioned the Government today for a ban on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor, which it said would conserve grain for food or for conversion into military alcohol.

The sale of wine in restaurants long has been forbidden, but this was the first formal proposal for national prohibition in China.

ALLIES MASS FORCE TO STRIKE MANDALAY

CALCUTTA, India, Feb. 8 (AP)—Forward elements of three British and Indian columns closing in on Mandalay beat off Japanese counter-attacks today while men and supplies for a general assault on the great river port were being drawn up along a 100-mile front.

By land, air and river troops were converging on the west and north banks of the Irrawaddy for sixty miles above and forty miles below the elbow of the stream on which Mandalay is situated.

While the stage was being set for the battle of Mandalay, fierce but small-scale fighting continued on two other sectors in Burma. The main clashes of the past twenty-four hours were on the old Burma Road above Lashio, where the American Mars Task Force and the Chinese Thirty-eighth Division are beating southward.

Opposing the Americans and the Chinese in that area were remnants of the Japanese divisions that were thrown out of northeastern Burma and ordered to defend the rail terminal of Lashio. The Americans brought their mule-carried artillery into play in support of Chinese infantry charges.

Japanese troops counter-attacked almost constantly from the hills beside the road, but fell back under heavy fire from American 75-mm. guns.

CHINA PLANE BASE YIELDED

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Engineers Blow Up Works Finished 9 Days Earlier

Kunming, China, Feb. 8 (AP)—Destruction of another American airfield east of the Japanese corridor bisecting southeastern China was announced today.

This base was at Sincheng, in Kiangsi province, between Namyung and Kanchow, two other fields which the Americans also have lost.

Completed Only 9 Days

The Sincheng field, big enough to accommodate the B-29 Superfortresses, was completed only nine days before it was given up January 29 and never had become operational.

A small group of engineers who had been supervising the work of thousands of coolies for several months during construction of the huge installation behind Japanese lines, blew up the runways with buried bombs. They also were believed to have diverted a small river onto the base. The engineers have not yet been evacuated.

January's bag brought the total of enemy craft destroyed in this theater since July 4, 1942, to 1,255, with another 554 probably destroyed, the communiqué said.

The Chinese Communist radio at Yenan reported the Chinese Communist capture of Szeshui, in Shensi province 65 miles southeast of Tsinan, after a two-day battle February 1 and 2 in which 200 Japanese and pro-Japanese soldiers were slain and 1,100 taken prisoner. The Federal Communications Commission recorded the broadcast.

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Air Cargo to China Establishes Record

KUNMING, China, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—The Air Transport Command carried 44,000 tons of war materials from India to China during January, Brigadier General William H. Tunner announced today.

This was more than double the tonnage carried by the old Burma Road at its peak and established a record. China-bound planes crossed "The Hump" every two and one-half minutes, 24 hours a day during the month.

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Egypt Premier Moves To End British Rights

Cairo, Feb. 8 (AP)—Premier Ahmet Maher told Egypt's Chamber of Deputies today that Great Britain's reservations in Egypt under the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty should be abolished. It was assumed he referred to "the ambiguous status of Sudan."

The Premier said Britain's lack of confidence in Egypt's friendship caused the extra-territorial rights in the treaty, but Egypt had proved her friendship in the war.

YANKS CROSS PASIG RIVER IN MANILA FIGHT

37th Reaches Southern Sector By Amphibious Vehicles

Manila, *Friday*, Feb. 9 (AP)—Riding in amphibious vehicles, Yanks of Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's 37th Division crossed the Pasig River yesterday near Malacanan Palace to root out Japanese who had wrecked the river bridges and have kindled fires in the closely congested Intramuros district.

The point of crossing into the last sector of Manila in which the Japanese suicide squads are extensively active was nearly 2 miles east of [illegible]

the [illegible]

Suggests Circling Move

This suggested a wide circling movement around the Intramuros (walled city) and docks toward the 11th Airborne Division of Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Swing, trying to break into Manila from the south by way of suburban Pasay.

Considerable fires were reported burning in the Intramuros which is a commercial-residential section, heavily populated particularly by Filipinos and Chinese.

[Arthur Feldman, Blue network correspondent, said the hot blasts of the Intromuros fires could be felt on the north side of the river.]

Across the Pasig from Malacanan is a recreation area and near by is Pandacan where the Americans had extensive oil stores prior to the Japanese occupation in 1942.

Jap Shelling Dies Down

Japanese artillery, which had been dropping shells into the liberated north part of the city, died down after two days.

The 37th, after establishing a bridgehead on the Pasig's south bank near the presidential palace, worked south and southwest through comparatively open spaces around the gas works toward the walled city and dock sector.

There was nothing to indicate that the 11th Airborne Yanks, 5½ miles south of the Pasig, even yet had succeeded in eliminating or bypassing enemy pockets at Nichols Field. The 11th reached that point Sunday.

Three Towns Captured

In the north part of the central Luzon plain, MacArthur's 6th Army men captured the towns of Munoz, Rizal and Lupac in pushing the Japanese into the eastern foothills.

The general reported that enemy losses had been "very heavy" in both personnel and materiel in this stubbornly held sector.

At Munoz alone, 1,242 enemy troops were killed. Forty-two tanks were captured or destroyed along with 62 armored cars or artillery vehicles and 22 guns.

Wipe Out Over 200 Tanks

MacArthur said more than 200 enemy tanks of the 2d Japanese Armored Division—more than two thirds of its striking power—had been wiped out, and "remaining elements are now so scattered that this division is no longer an effective fighting unit."

Earlier MacArthur estimated the total Japanese personnel casualties at 48,000 for four weeks of the Luzon campaign.

Again Liberator bombers poured a heavy bomb load on Corregidor, the fortress at the entrance to Manila Bay where many Japanese may be seeking refuge. Coastal defense positions were damaged, with large fires resulting.

Two Freighters Sunk

Two small freighters were sunk and two others damaged off the China Sea coast.

Borneo took an 82-ton bombing. The Tawao airdrome on the east coast and oil refineries and supply areas in the northern area were the prime targets.

MacArthur's communiqué said patrol torpedo boats sank two troop-laden coastal vessels in the central Philippines with "considerable" personnel losses.

Enemy-held airdromes in the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Philippines and islands to the southwest were effectively pounded. Frabriera airfield on Negros Island was hit so destructively by attack planes that widespread fires were still seen burning seven hours later.

Starvation and an outbreak of looting increased Manila's suffering today.

American troops, fighting the Japanese across the Pasig River, had little time or means to attend to the less immediate problems.

Filipino and Chinese residents were reported dying from starvation at the rate of several hundred a day.

Japs Among Looters

The looters included the retreating garrison of Japanese, who already had burned and blasted the business heart of the city.

As the Nipponese retreated, the people of Manila reported, they ransacked even private homes for hidden food.

Other looters took what they could, said Felipe Buencamino, former Manila newspaper man, after a tour through the liberated parts of the war-torn city.

"Not only furniture but even walls and floors are being carted away," he told Richard Bergholz, Associated Press correspondent. He said those participating in this form of desperation looting included women and children.

Buildings Destroyed

Buencamino reported these buildings destroyed: The city's Opera House on Avenida Rizal; the Ideal, Avenue, State, Life and Grand theaters; the Great Eastern and Marco Polo hotels; Heacock's, Manila's largest department store; the Philippine National Bank, Philippine Trust Building, Chartered Bank, Bank of India and the Hong Kong-Shanghai Bank.

Half of Chinatown, one of the most densely populated parts of the city, was in ruins. Many lives were lost there, Buencamino said.

Some fires also were burning in the Japanese-held south part of the city, where such well-known structures as the Manila Hotel and the Army and Navy Club are situated.

Killed Fleeing Crowd

Bergholz told of two incidents in which Filipinos carrying bags of rice were attacked by hungry crowds. One fled onto a bridge just as a Japanese demolition mine went off. He and his rice and cart vanished.

Food prices, Bergholz added, had reached ridiculous figures. He mentioned 20,000 pesos for a 110-pound sack of rice, which used to cost 8 pesos.

The army was providing rations for some 5,000 prisoners of war and American and Allied civilian internees released from Santo Tomas and Bilibid prison.

Manila's Show Places Wrecked

Jap Torch and Bombs Ravage Business Buildings, Theaters and Banks.

BERGHOLZ

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Manila, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—Seared, twisted steel and empty, fire-blackened walls were all that remained today of much of Manila's show places and leading business establishments after three days of Japanese demolition.

Eyewitness accounts of destruction said that extensive business, entertainment and residential areas on both sides of the Pasig River were badly hit by fires and explosions.

Felipe Buencamino, former Manila newspaper man who crept through the war-ravaged city, said that from the old opera house on Avenida Rizal, where internationally famous singers entertained Manilans in pre-war days, to the popular Plaza Lunch, favorite gathering place for soldiers and sailors, nothing stands but the empty steel and concrete frameworks of buildings.

Theaters Burned.

The Ideal, Avenue, State, Life and Grand theaters were burned down, Buencamino said. The Great Eastern and Marco Polo hotels were destroyed by Japanese incendiaries.

Enemy demolition squads blew up the Philippine National Bank, Philippine Trust, Chartered Bank, Bank of India and Hong Kong-Shanghai Bank.

Heacock's, Manila's largest department store and one of the tallest buildings in the city, was destroyed. Its colorful crystal arcade looks like a gigantic tangle of crooked, charred steel.

Mr. Buencamino said that practically half of Chinatown, one of the heaviest populated and oldest districts of Manila was leveled by a Japanese mine-laying detachment. Many Chinese perished in the raging fire.

All day yesterday Chinese poked through debris, searching for the bodies of missing relatives and friends.

Two nights ago, Buencamino said, all residents of one section were lined up by Japanese soldiers in front of a hardware store. The reporter said:

"A half-drunk Japanese officer, brandishing a samurai sword, shouted, 'For two years we Japanese have tried to liberate you Filipinos. But you are all pro-Americans. Now I will kill you all.'

Guerrillas Saved Houses.

"But an elderly Japanese civilian intervened and pleaded with the officer. After a long harrangue the officer agreed to spare the civilians, but said, 'You may all go, but I will not rest until I burn all of your houses.'"

Shortly after this incident guerrillas attacked Japanese demolition squads and prevented total destruction of the area.

In one section of the city Chinese guerrillas formed water brigades to check fires in the thickly populated section on the north side of the Pasig River. Throughout the night the long bucket brigades passed water despite continuous sniper fire.

Mr. Buencamino said that looting was adding to the city's suffering.

"Not merely furniture, but even walls and floors are being carted away," he said. "It is not an uncommon sight to see men, women and children carrying a plank, a chair and a sheet of galvanized iron roofing."

Starvation still was present in Manila today. Ordinary food channels into Manila have been cut since December, when the Japanese clamped on an embargo and started seizing everything in sight. All markets are closed. The only money most civilians have is the now worthless Japanese occupation currency.

Palace Is Standing.

Historic Malacanan Palace, where Spanish and American governors-general and subsequently the Philippine President lived and worked, is still standing in fair condition. Several Japanese shells exploded in the palace yesterday near the former bedroom of the late President Manuel Quezon.

A huge crater gapes near the Executive Building.

At 2 P. M. yesterday a heavy Japanese barrage pounded Aviles street in front of the palace. The Malacanan Guards, a special unit of the Filipino constabulary detailed to guard the palace against all attacks, turned over control to American officers and offered their co-operation.

Yanks Reported To Be Across Pasig River

Manila, Feb. 8 (AP)—The broad Pasig River, its bridges blown up by a desperate foe, was the front line today in the heart of Manila—a heart torn by sporadic house-to-house fighting, exploding shells and great fires set by Japanese suicide squads.

The sprawled and blackened bodies of slain Japanese, among 48,000 enemy casualties so far accounted for on Luzon, dotted scenes of wanton destruction in the liberated sector north of the river. South of it, demolition groups started more fires.

[NBC Correspondent Pat Flaherty broadcast from inside Manila today that American troops have crossed the Pasig River.

["American troops have crossed the Pasig River and the Allies are on the march to seal the fate of Jap pockets of resistance," Flaherty said. "The pressure is being applied from the north, east and south."]

Wish To Spare City

The liberating Yanks, whose Luzon casualties total 7,076, are superior in armored might and have a monopoly in air and naval support, but desire to save as much as possible of this pearl of the Orient.

Artillery dueled across the Pasig, a river varying from 200 to 300 yards in width. The screaming shells of the Nipponese tore holes in buildings at Santo Tomas University. They wounded soldiers there and also some of the more than 3,000 internees who had undergone three years of imprisonment before being reached Saturday night by the first Yanks to enter the city.

The 1st Cavalry and 37th Infantry divisions have won all the city north of the Pasig, including the Escolta business district, where the enemy devastated a square mile area of office buildings and other nonmilitary structures by firing gasoline drums and touching off explosives.

Bridges Destroyed

Japanese still operated in strength south of the river. Some American troops also were on the south bank but the destruction of four big bridges delayed a crossing in strength.

The fate of these Japanese was sealed by the presence of the United States 11th Airborne Division below them. These Yanks, 5½ miles south of the Pasig, were held up, however, by a stiff scrap around Nichols Airfield at suburban Pasay, near Manila Bay.

Out in the bay, the fortress of Corregidor, which the Japanese are holding to deny American naval

entry into the great harbor, was pounded anew by 204 tons of explosives dropped by four-engined Liberators. It was the heaviest blow so far dealt "The Rock."

Battle For Bataan

Across the bay at Bataan, a grim jungle fight at the peninsula base between United States 38th Division Yanks and well-concealed Nipponese was reported by Associated Press Correspondent James Hutcheson.

In Luzon's Nueva Ecija province, elements of the 32d Infantry Division have cut the Balete Pass road leading to the Cagayan Valley, 24 miles north of San Jose. This blocks the escape route for Japanese caught south and east.

Today's communiqué did not break down the enemy casualty figure of 48,000, but it listed the American figure of 7,076 as consisting of 1,609 killed, 191 missing and 5,276 wounded.

500 Filipinos Seized By Japs Disappeared

Manila, Feb. 7 [*AP—Delayed*]—In the days preceding American entry into Manila more than 700 Filipinos were taken in a mass arrest in the suburbs because some were suspected of being American sympathizers.

The Japanese officials herded them into a church and kept them there several days without food and water.

Finally, in desperation, a hooded informer was forced to mount the church pulpit and point out persons he believed were guerrillas. Five hundred so designated from the large mass were taken away. They have not been seen since.

Then as these once-proud Japanese conquerors of Manila began to leave the city, they commandeered everything with wheels—even bicycles and pushcarts—to make their getaway faster. This scene was too much for the Filipinos' sense of humor. They quipped: "There goes Yamashita's pushcart army to meet MacArthur's mechanized force."

MacArthur Proposes Promotion For Chase

Manila, Feb. 8 (*AP*)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today he has recommended Brig. Gen. William C. Chase, of Bridgeport, Conn., for promotion to a major general and already has appointed him to command a division.

General Chase led the first flying columns of Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge's 1st Cavalry Division in the dramatic dash into Manila last Saturday night which liberated the Santo Tomas internment camp.

General MacArthur visited the camp Wednesday and personally congratulated General Chase.

Marine Bombers Hit Convoy In Bonins

Fleet Headquarters, Forward Area, Feb. 8 (*AP*)—In the 62d consecutive day of aerial attack on the Bonin Island area, midway on the B-29 road to Tokyo, marine bombers Tuesday attacked two convoys, damaging one large ship with rockets and leaving another smoking after an explosion had shaken it. Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced the attack today.

On the same day Army planes hit Chichi Jima and Ototo Jima in the Volcanos. Three enemy fighters were sighted but they offered no opposition.

Liberators Twice Hammer Iwo Jima

Fleet Headquarters, Forward Area, *Friday*, Feb. 9 (*AP*)—Army Liberators bombed Iwo Jima in the Volcano group for the 62d and 63d consecutive times on Tuesday and Wednesday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Iwo is midway on the Superfortress route from Saipan to Tokyo.

Okimura town on Haha Jima in the adjacent Bonin Islands was hit Wednesday and three big fires started.

Army, marine and navy planes teamed up in far-ranging attacks on other enemy bases in the Caroline, Palau and Marshall islands. Rota, in the Marianas south of Saipan, also was bombed.

Quebec Rift Flares Anew

Quebec, Feb. 8 (*AP*)—French-speaking Quebec's jealously guarded provincial rights are likely to provide a main issue for debate in the new session of the Provincial Legislature which opened yesterday under leadership of the Union Nationale Premier, Maurice Duplessis.

The Premier, who was voted into office in August on a platform of provincial autonomy and of opposition to the wartime policies of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's Liberal Dominion Government in Ottawa, announced in an opening statement of policy that "it is necessary that the province be able to exercise in all their integrity the rights, prerogatives and liberties" recognized by the British North America Act, which is Canada's counterpart of the United States Constitution.

Family Allowances An Issue

In addition, the Government gave notice it intends to introduce legislation dealing with family allowances, which is the subject of a new Federal law now being put into effect over Premier Duplessis's protest.

The new Government is expected to set up its own provincial system of family grants, or to enact a provincial law to work in conjunction with the Federal law, but on terms regarded by Duplessis as not infringing on Quebec's provincial rights.

Nazi Captives In Canada Hang Fellow Prisoner

Lethbridge, Alta., Feb. 8 (*AP*)—German prisoners of war erected a crude scaffold in a Medicine Hat camp in July, 1943, and hanged a fellow prisoner they accused of making derogatory remarks about Hitler, the Lethbridge *Herald* said today.

The inmates used planks and timber found at their barracks and improvised the noose from electric wire, the newspaper reported, saying the death could only now be disclosed with Canadian censorship approval.

Another prisoner found dead at the camp last year evidently had been strangled, the *Herald* said.

Dutch Ask 'Interested' Powers Be Denied Veto In League

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Washington, Feb. 8 (*AP*)—The Netherlands Government, broadly indicating that its adherence to the Dumbarton Oaks peace plan may hinge on the point, urges abandonment of the idea of a veto for the great powers on decisions affecting themselves.

In a memorandum presented to the Allies and presumably under study by the Big Three in their Black Sea conference, the Netherlands also proposes in effect a moral court of appeals to pass on decisions of the proposed security council, and a generally stronger voice for the smaller nations.

Not Final Decision

The 6,000-word memorandum, emphasizing that it does not represent final decision, was made public tonight by the Netherlands Embassy after London sources had revealed part of its contents.

On the points raised, it says, the Netherlands is so concerned "that the adhesion of the country to the plan may well prove to be conditioned" by the solutions found.

On the issue of the great power veto, which the Russians have backed through a requirement that the great powers be unanimous in council decisions, the document had this to say:

". . . If the great powers were given the right of veto in cases to which they are a party, the Dumbarton Oaks plan would only be useful for promoting the orderly settlement of international disputes between smaller states, and even this only on a limited scale because of the right of veto of the great powers.

'Freedom From Fear?'

"In cases of disputes between great powers, or between a great power and a smaller state, the plan would afford no protection. 'Would this produce freedom from fear?'"

The Dutch propose that no state have a veto in any question involving anything less than the actual use of force. On that final recourse, the document proposes that every nation, large or small, council member or not, be allowed to make its own decision whether it shall participate.

The memorandum strongly questions whether in any case, even the use of force against third parties, any nation should have a reservation right which would "prevent the whole organization from acting."

Premium On Pressure

On the small power voting issue, the Netherlands proposes that three votes from among the six nonpermanent council members shall be required for decisions. The memorandum points out that with five great powers holding permanent seats, one smaller nation voting with them would provide a majority, and asks:

"Is it not to be feared that in the hard practice of international relations one such vote will always be available?"

Asserting that the Dumbarton Oaks plan contains no full commitment that justice shall govern decisions, the memorandum asks, "Is it not tantamount to putting a premium on pressure brought to bear by stronger on weaker states?"

Independent Body

"A statement, duly embodied in the proposals where its absence is very striking," the document says, "to the effect that some standard of justice will always be observed, would go a long way toward dissipating anxieties, and it appears difficult to see why, if the thing is self-evident, there could be any objection to making such a statement."

As a solution, the Netherlands suggests appointment of "an independent body of eminent men from a suitable number of different countries, men known for their integrity and their experience in international affairs, who should be readily available to pronounce upon decisions of the security council whenever an appeal to that effect were addressed to them."

'How Far Power'

The memorandum acknowledges that "in the present state of the international community it is necessary to invest power with special rights if there is to be a chance of building a new organization for the maintenance of peace and security."

It says the question is "how far that power should go" and asserts the views expressed "not animated by a spirit of perfectionism rejecting a sufficient minimum of good which is attainable for still more which is not."

FRANCO PLAN TURNED DOWN

Rejection Of Anti-Soviet Proposal Cleared Air For Big 3

Washington, Feb. 8 (*AP*)—Flat rejection by Prime Minister Churchill of any idea of a combine against Russia helped clear the air for the current Big Three meeting, it is said here.

The point came up specifically in a proposal from the Spanish dictator, Francisco Franco, for a western European alliance against the Soviet Union.

Churchill turned him down bluntly, it was learned here, and went far beyond the immediate issue by making it entirely clear, in the view of authorities here, that British policy calls for co-operation with Russia and the United States toward a future peace. The Prime Minister sent copies of the correspondence to President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin.

Mediation Offer

The gesture by Franco, one-time friend of Hitler, included an offer of his services as mediator between the Allies and their enemies—that is, he was willing to help negotiate a peace if Churchill was interested. Churchill also turned that proposal down.

The offer by Franco was made last November.

The reply from Churchill, who spoke "kindly words" about Spain in a speech earlier in 1944, left no doubt that the British Government looks with little warmth upon the present regime at Madrid.

Washington Shares View

The British view is shared in Washington, where great emphasis is laid on the need for giving every evidence of Allied co-operation, as a means of furthering plans for future peace as well as making certain of final victory in this war.

Franco wrote Churchill saying he assumed as a matter of course that the political interests of Spain and Britain were intertwined. He suggested a Spanish-British "undertaking" to protect western Europe against Soviet Russia.

The Prime Minister's reply rejected any idea of a pact designed to keep Russia out of Europe and made it entirely clear, according to authorities here, that he was not interested in the Franco solicitude for the political future of Britain.

NO LAND CLAUSES IN ITALIAN TREATY

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Washington, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—Acting Secretary of State Grew disclosed today that the Italian Armistice leaves open completely the question of Italy's frontiers and colonies.

"The surrender instrument does not contain any provisions with respect to future settlements," Mr. Grew said.

He added that in view "of the co-belligerency of Italy it has not been necessary to apply the terms as originally drawn up."

The Armistice terms were signed in September, 1943.

Mr. Grew reiterated Allied statements promising all possible aid to Italy and applauded the Italian war effort.

"Italy's economy is being devoted to the prosecution of the war in the same sense as is that of the other countries fighting Germany," he declared.

The Italian Armistice terms never have been made public, although later pacts with Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Finland were published immediately. Mr. Grew said that he could not publish the text of the surrender terms now because of "overriding military considerations."

U.S. Gives France Big Supply Plan

Washington, Feb. 8 (*AP*)—The United States handed French plenipotentiaries tonight a proposal for an over-all supply program unofficially estimated at about $2,500,000,000.

The proposal, which was submitted to Jean Monnet, top economic envoy for the French provisional Government, includes lend-lease and reciprocal-aid agreements.

In a statement issued by the State Department no mention was made of how much of the total supply program would be based on lend-lease and reciprocal aid and how much was to be placed on a cash-and-credits basis.

One usually reliable source said, however, that the lend-lease agreement totaled about $1,500,000,000, and that the rest of the proposed United States program would be supplied according to American dollar values on deposit here in French credit.

Earlier, American officials who have been in negotiation with Monnet since his arrival here some two months ago, said the proposed supply program was formulated "on a parity basis" with the British and Russian supply agreements. They said it also took into account French reciprocal aid in both supplies and services received to date under a Franco-American mutual aid understanding.

The next move is up to General de Gaulle and his Government's leaders to accept, decline or modify the United States offer.

Pampering Of Prisoners Again Denied By Stimson

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Washington, Feb. 8 (*AP*)—Secretary of War Stimson reiterated today that "there is no pampering of prisoners of war held in the country by the Army."

Replying to news conference questions about complaints published in some overseas service papers that Italian prisoners of war are treated too kindly, Stimson said the War Department's policy "is to comply strictly with the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1929, to which this country is a party." He said that convention was adhered to "out of regard for our own men in enemy hands, as well as honoring our

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pledged word."

Italian Service Units

Referring to Italian service units, formed from volunteers among prisoners, Stimson said:

"Despite all stories, their 'privileges' are relatively few. They are allowed to go about their work without armed guards. This is a personal saving for us.

"The yare permitted to make visits to post exchanges, theaters and chapels on the post, and occasional supervised group trips out of camp. The War Department also permits them to be visited by friends and relatives whom many of them have in this country.

Can Be Restricted

"These privileges can be restricted any time the post commander considers it desirable. If at any time they fail to carry out their work, they are immediately returned to regular prisoner of war status."

Italian prisoners are divided into two groups, he explained, one group treated as regular prisoners of war and the other composed of those who have volunteered to assist our war effort. The big difference, he said, is that the volunteers can be used on any task short of combat, whereas regular prisoners of war cannot be used in tasks having direct relation with war operations.

The Army, in a report made coincidentally with Stimson's discussion, disclosed there are now 50,561 Italian prisoners in the United States. German prisoners, as of February 1, totaled 305,867, and the balance of the overall total of 359,248 is made up of 2,820 Japanese.

Marshall And King Accused Of 'Wasting' Manpower

Washington, Feb. 8 (AP)—Senator Brooks (R., Ill.) contended today that Gen. George C. Marshall and Admiral Ernest J. King had failed to use military manpower to the best advantage. He also charged them with responsibility "for vast overproduction of billions of dollars' worth of surplus goods."

The Illinois Republican took the Senate floor to criticize House-approved work-or-jail legislation after these swiftly paced developments:

1. Senators Tydings (D., Md.) and Reed (R., Kan.) called for a reaffirmation of farm draft demerments and a congressional inquiry to determine responsibility "for the wholesale inductions" of essential farm workers for whom they said no replacements are available.

Hershey Backs Byrnes

2. Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey told the Senate Military Committee that he supports an amendment permitting War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes to direct actual placement of workers under the measure.

3. J. A. Krug, War Production Board chairman, testified that more and more war production will be lost each week without enactment of the bill.

Brooks, reading from a prepared manuscript, termed Marshall and King—both of whom have supported the measure—professional military men, untrained in "the art [Co... ...] bor and management co-ope... so necessary to maximum pro... ion."

Cites Overconfidence

"In fact," Brooks declared, "they are, in a measure, to blame for the over-confidence on the part of our civilian population. Under the guise of military and naval secrecy and security they have helped play down our real reverses and losses, and under the guise of 'morale' have played up the successes of our forces. . . .

"As the heads of the Army and Navy, they are responsible in part for the failure to fully utilize the vast manpower already in the armed forces.

"They are responsible for vast over-production of the billions of dollars' worth of surplus goods now being sold back to the public at a loss."

Against "Slave Labor"

Brooks, a frequent critic of Administration ... said "I have never felt tha... dated, forced or slave labor ...uld or would equal the pr... of our free American peo...

While the Se... Military Committee was hearing additional demands for work-or-jail manpower legislation, Senators Tydings and Reed introduced a measure reaffirming the policy of the Tydings amendment to the Draft Act and calling for the inquiry.

The Tydings amendment specifies that essential agricultural employés shall not be drafted unless replacements for them are found.

Criticizes Hershey

Tydings told the Senate that selective service has attempted to "brush aside" the amendment. He said that Hershey in effect told local draft boards to "go to it" if they desired to take farm workers for whom there are no replacements.

Reed said senators had talked with Hershey and that the draft director "made clear he had no intention of complying with the Tydings amendment."

Tydings asserted that when a manpower bill comes to the Senate floor he expects to see attached a rider "that will go further than the Tydings amendment ever did."

Not A Threat, He Says

He was not "making a threat," Tydings added, but was just stating what he thought would happen if selective service does not take clarifying action within a week.

Tydings asked that the bill he and Reed introduced "lie on the table" until a "work-or-jail" measure is reported.

The committee considering the coercive legislation heard Krug call for its enactment and heard Hershey agree to amendments that would allow Byrnes to direct the actual placement of workers.

House Bill's Provisions

As the bill passed the House, local draft boards not only would say who would have to take war jobs but would tell them what jobs to take. The proposed Senate amendment would let the local boards select the men but permit Byrnes to designate the War Manpower Commission as the placement agency.

Krug said that while voluntary placement "worked amazingly well" in the early stages of the war, it is not sufficient now.

"Under existing conditions, war production already is suffering badly from lack of labor," he told the committee.

Fears Weekly Loss

"Without legislation we can be quite certain that as each week passes more and more war production will be lost for lack of sufficient workers," Krug said.

Placing the present need for workers in "must" plants at "somewhere between 250,000 and 300,000 today," Krug added that such plants represent only about one fourth of the nation's war industries and war-supporting activities.

Goldberg Tells Senate Inquiry Accusers Lied

Surplus Goods Auctioneer Defends Methods Now and After World War

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—A lusty-voiced auctioneer banged his fist before a Senate committee today, declared his handling of surplus war property has been on the level now, and was after the World War, too.

Jacob Goldberg, who conducted auction sales at Maspeth, L. I., and Burlington, N. J., last December, testified to the Senate War Investigating Committee:

That he did nothing in the conduct of the sales, now under inquiry, unless by instructions from Defense Plant Corporation officials.

That another witness lied when he told the committee that Mr. Goldberg offered a $20,000 job to a government official to get a favorable attitude within the D. P. C.

Mr. Goldberg climaxed a dramatic defense of his record under stormy Senatorial cross-examination with fervent protests against what he called attempts to "brand" him for post-war activities two decades ago.

His appeal to Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, against questions dealing with the sale of Camp Funston in Kansas after the last war closed three hours of testimony replete with emotional outbursts.

The committee heard the gray-thatched fifty-five-year-old auctioneer read a 2,000-word defense of his sales, then pounced upon him with a barrage of questions.

Denies Hotel Room Offer

Senator Ferguson asked whether Mr. Goldberg once offered an auctioneer $25,000 in a hotel room in Junction City, Kan., as part of an effort to buy Camp Funston. That brought the witness to his feet.

"I don't want to use an ugly word," he said, "but that is a wholly untruth made up by some one to injure me. My life is a clean, open book.

"Please don't brand me by insinuation a criminal twenty-four years ago."

Senator Ferguson repeatedly got the same answer, that the witness didn't recollect, when he asked if Mr. Goldberg bid $90,000 for the camp.

He could not remember when Senator Ferguson asked if his original bid was raised to $110,000 and if the camp wasn't finally sold for $200,000.

He had no "difficulties" with the government after the last war, he said, but "was called on to answer questions like I am now."

Testimony of John Vanginhoven, a D. P. C. engineer, that he had been offered a $20,000 job with Mr. Goldberg in the latter's hope of getting a favorable report on the Surplus Liquidators, Inc., brought this comment: "Vanginhoven told a lie to you gentlemen." Mr. Goldberg is president of Surplus Liquidators.

Mr. Goldberg said that some prices were raised 20 per cent several days after the Maspeth auction, despite a contract provision against changes after forty-eight hours. However, he always acted under instructions from Don Brown and other D. P. C. engineers, he added.

Accused by Hatch

At one point, Senator Carl A. Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico, accused the witness of making a "reckless statement" when he said members of the committee drove through the Maspeth storage buildings at "twenty-five miles an hour" when they inspected it.

The witness apologized.

"I'm an auctioneer," he said. "I speak awfully fast."

Insisting, however, that he did not see the Senators leave their automobile, he added: "My veracity will stand on its own legs."

He defended "signal bidding" at the Maspeth auction, which Senators contend made it difficult for other than professional buyers to make purchases.

"If one man bids $20, and his competitor hears, the latter will bid $21," he said, adding that it is, however, for "the best interest of the government."

He didn't recall "knocking down" an item to one of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's New York policemen who "happened to blow his nose or wipe his eye," although he said it could have occurred.

"I'd like to see the Mayor on an auction stand and see how well he would do," Mr. Goldberg continued.

He said there were a great many signals, including "face scratching."

He said that an apparent "discrepancy" between gross receipts of $168,000 and bank deposits of $163,000 could be accounted for by changes in price authorized by D. P. C. auctioneers.

SAYS JENKINS OWNS LAND TREATY HELPS

California Attorney General Brings Ex-Consul in Mexico Into Water Controversy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Attorney General Robert W. Kenny of California asserted today that William O. Jenkins, former United States Consul at Puebla, Mexico, whose career he said once brought Mexico and the United States to the brink of war, was owner of two-thirds of the Mexican land which would benefit from a United States-Mexican water treaty.

Mr. Jenkins owned more than 500,000 acres below the border, Mr. Kenny asserted, and he asked the Foreign Relations Committee to call for the records of the State Department, FBI and censorship on his background.

"I'm going to take you behind the woodpile," Mr. Kenny told the Senate committee at the start of his testimony.

He then read a letter written to him by the late Harry Chandler, publisher of The Los Angeles Times, stating that Mr. Jenkins bought his Mexican holdings at about the time the treaty was being negotiated last year, for about $360,000, or about 50 cents an acre.

State Department Comment

State Department officials said later the sale was made after completion of treaty negotiations, and described Mr. Jenkins as the department's "consular agent" at Puebla from 1918 to 1930, appointed by the Secretary of State.

"I make the charge," the California official added, "that the records will show he (Jenkins) is perhaps the most dangerous enemy to the good neighbor policy we have had."

Mr. Kenny then related these incidents which he said were from Mr. Jenkins' career:

Mr. Jenkins was reported kidnapped by Mexican rebels in 1919. Friends paid his ransom and he was released. Soon afterward, however, he was jailed by the Puebla Governor after Mexican newspapers had charged that he ...ved their Government 200,000 ...sos for revenues.

Sharp exchanges between Mexico and the United States, Mr. Kenny said, were followed by a War Department estimate that 450,000 troops would be needed in case of war.

The Californian said the incident occurred at a time when there was much sentiment in the United States for annexation of Mexico. These advocates, he explained, were led by the late Senator Albert Fall who introduced a resolution to break relations with Mexico.

Outcome of the Case

The case dragged on for about ten months, according to the witness, coming to a "sudden" close after the assassination of President Carranza of Mexico in 1920. The Superior Court in Mexico City dismissed charges against Mr. Jenkins, ordered his freedom and return of bail which had been furnished to get him out of the Puebla jail.

Mr. Jenkins was subsequently charged by Mexico with evasion of alcohol taxes, Mr. Kenny continued, and in 1937 his estates, believed to be among the largest owned by any American in Mexico, were slated for distribution among peasants. Peons complained at that time that Mr. Jenkins paid wages lower than the minimum fixed by labor law regulations, said Mr. Kenny, adding: "Unless Mr. Jenkins has reformed, this treaty will not be of benefit to many workers."

The testimony followed reports to Californians that Mexican labor leaders had urged Mexican agricultural workers not to work in California because of that State's opposition to the treaty.

It is not known whether Mr. Jenkins remained an American citizen or became a Mexican subject to protect his holdings there, Mr. Kenny asserted.

U. S. Casualties 764,584, Equal To 50 Divisions

Rise 27,242 for a Week; 359,248 Prisoners in Camps in This Country

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Ameri-

casualties in all war areas now total enough to man fifty divisions.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said today that Army casualties—killed, wounded, missing and prisoners—totaled 676,796 on the basis of individual names compiled in Washington through Jan. 24.

The Navy's 87,788 casualties put the combined list at 764,584, an over-all increase of 27,242 since last week's report. However, about 200,000 of the wounded have returned to duty.

Mr. Stimson also reported that 865,000 German prisoners have been taken on the western front since D Day.

Simultaneously, the War Department reported that 359,248 prisoners of war are now held at camps in this country. Included are 305,867 Germans, 50,561 Italians and 2,820 Japanese.

Mr. Stimson reiterated at his news conference that there is "no pampering" of prisoners of war and suggested that the position of Italian service units is some times misunderstood.

Men in the service units, he said, are volunteers for war work assignments and can be used for any task short of combat. Italians in the strict category of prisoners of war, on the other hand, he said, cannot be used in any work directly related to war operations.

Members of the service units, Mr. Stimson said, are given some privileges, but they are "relatively few." For example, he said, they are permitted to do their work without being guarded, visit post exchanges, theaters and churches and make occasional supervised trips away from camps.

A breakdown on the Army's casualties and corresponding figures for last week follows: Killed, 130,266 and 121,676; wounded, 396,176 and 379,638; missing, 91,476 and 91,573; prisoners, 58,878 and 57,533. Mr. Stimson said 4,522 of those killed previously had been listed as missing but now have been declared dead.

Similar figures on the Navy breakdown: Killed, 33,192 and 32,889; wounded, 40,248 and 39,807; missing, 9,873 and 9,750; prisoners, 4,475.

Red Cross Aid on Way To Philippine Internees

636,000 Articles of Clothing Ready Before Manila Fell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—More than 636,000 articles of clothing are on the way to the Philippines for distribution among liberated American internees and Filipinos.

Basil O'Connor, chairman of the American Red Cross, in making the announcement today, said the shipments were prepared at the request of General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters well in advance of the fall of Manila.

In addition to garments made in Red Cross chapters, Mr. O'Connor said, clothing and comfort articles have been purchased. The latter include shaving supplies for the men, cosmetics for the women, dried milk, gift boxes and hard candy for the children.

MANILA SEEKS NEWSPRINT

Bulletin's Owner Asks WPB Aid to Resume Publication

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Manila Bulletin, English-language daily, applied to the War Production Board today for newsprint to resume publication.

The application was filed by John B. Long, general manager of the California Newspaper Publishers Association, in behalf of Carson Taylor of Los Angeles, publisher of The Bulletin.

Mr. Long said Mr. Taylor estimated that the newspaper would need 720 tons of newsprint during 1945.

Mr. Long said Col. J. Hale Steinman, director of the War Production Board's printing and publishing division, had promised to help obtain priorities to ship newsprint and other publishing equipment to Manila.

A.A.F. Rotating 18,000 a Month

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—Army Air Forces personnel are coming home under the rotation plan at the rate of 18,000 a month, and the rate is expected to increase. The men are virtually all air crewmen. Reporting this today, the A. A. F.'s official publication "Air Force" said that "the odds are against returning any large numbers of ground personnel by rotation before the war ends."

Senate Confirms 5 Ambassadors

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—The Senate today confirmed these Ambassadors:

Ely E. Palmer, of Rhode Island to Afghanistan; Joseph F. McGurk of New Jersey to the Dominican Republic; Edwin Jackson Kyle of Texas to Guatemala; R. Henry Norweb of Ohio to Panama; and Herman B. Baruch of New York to Portugal.

Mr. Baruch is a brother of Bernard M. Baruch, New York financier and adviser to the Government.

PRICE PRAISES EDITORS

Extols Restraint of Press and Radio on Black Sea Parley

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Byron Price, director of the Office of Censorship, today issued this note to editors and broadcasters:

"The responsible editors and news broadcasters of the United States are entitled to great credit for their conduct, under voluntary censhorship, with respect to the international conference in the Black Sea area.

"The difficulties have been many but in spite of strong provocation from abroad domestic news columns and broadcasts in this country have been, on the whole, remarkably free of aid to the enemy. That he still is confused about major points of security connected with the conference is demonstrated amply by the outgivings of enemy propagandists.

"The office of censorship offers its thanks and appreciation."

Text of Governor Dewey's Lincoln Day Address on U. S. Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—Following is the complete text of a Lincoln Day address here tonight by Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York:

At this Lincoln Day dinner we Republicans traditionally take stock of ourselves. We ask ourselves how far we have strayed from the fundamentals of our political faith. We rededicate ourselves to the eternal principles of human freedom for which the name of Lincoln stands.

It is particularly important that we re-examine our faith after a national election. It fell to us to conduct a campaign when our country was engaged in the greatest war of all history. That was a grave and difficult responsibility for an opposition party, because any campaign has within it the dangers of divisions on national purposes. Instead, the campaign made it clear to all the world that the united determination of the people of America to fight the war to total victory was greater than ever before. Moreover, our will to build a lasting peace was lifted by our party above partisanship, and we made a lasting contribution toward the actual building of the structure for international peace.

At the same time we vigorously performed our duty as the party of the opposition in pointing out the defects in the policies of the present Administration and the startling contradictions between its promises and its performances.

As Americans we accept with good grace the verdict of the majority. As members of the party of opposition we shall stanchly carry forward the banner of our political faith. There are 22,000,000 of us—nearly 48 per cent of the voters—who believe today in that political faith.

Says Tragedy Stalks World

We have no excuse for existence as a political party—we have no excuse for our service in public office—unless we are deeply conscious of the overwhelming tragedy which stalks the world today. The normal life of a majority of the people of the world has either been uprooted or its natural development set back. Tens of millions of young men have been giving their most productive years to warfare. An appalling number of them will come back to their homes with deep scars, and many will never come home.

Over almost every home in our land there is a sense of brooding fear or of irreparable loss. At the same time there is a gallant courage and determination in the heart and mind of every American to beat down the forces of evil and this time to keep them down.

Certainly this is the time for re-examination and re-affirmation of the things we believe in. It is the time to cast aside those things that are not fundamental and to re-affirm those things that are true.

It is increasingly clear to every one that neither justice nor freedom can long continue to exist in a world beset by periodic total wars. Modern warfare strikes down the youth of the world. It also strikes at the heart of freedom itself. By its very nature it forces even freedom-loving countries to regiment their people in order to fight total war.

Moreover, the terrifying developments of science have made war no longer a matter between next-door neighbors. We have learned to our sorrow that aggression anywhere in the world endangers all the rest of the world. We now know that, in the future, aggression will be possible by air from bases thousands of miles away. If there is an aggressor anywhere in the world, all of us are his imperiled neighbors.

"Must Not Risk Another War"

It is obvious that we cannot and must not risk another great war. It is equally obvious that aside from adequate military forces and bases for our defense in the future our only hope of avoiding war lies in effective international co-operation for peace.

War is an evil which has scourged mankind from the beginning of time. It is not likely suddenly to disappear from the earth of its own accord. As I have said so often, peace must be waged with all the vigor and skill with which we wage war or we shall always be having to wage war.

We have nailed to our masthead one principle to which I believe we must everlastingly adhere, or principles will count no more in the face of force. That is, that we, as a nation, can, we will, and we must take a full, responsible part in the establishment of collective security among nations.

The opinion of our people has crystallized. They want the United States to accept its responsibilities for the vital decisions affecting the future of the world. Those who speak for our country need no longer hide behind fine phrases and glittering generalities. There need no longer be any doubt anywhere that the American people are prepared to exercise their great power actively, continuously and effectively in the interest of a just and a lasting peace.

There is now in progress a conference among the three great powers among the United Nations. The results of that conference will go far to determine the course of the rest of the war and the nature of the peace to come. At that conference the President of the United States has, I am sure, the wholehearted support of both political parties and the prayers of the American people for his every effort in the interest of our country and of world peace.

Our people are prepared to uphold the hands of their own representatives. They ask in return that the decisions to be made shall be in harmony with our American ideals of liberty and justice. They ask that the actions to be taken shall not be concealed and shall not be devious. They ask that they shall not ignore the opinion of mankind. Our people insist that mighty decisions shall not be made in the cynical spirit of power politics. The structure of international peace must progress further and faster or it will be left behind in the swift movement of world events.

"Our Government Was Absent"

In the last three months the liberation of peoples and nations has pressed forward with increasing speed. The governments of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Italy and Greece, the government and boundaries of Poland have one after the other in rapid succession required action and decision. Yet we learned, day after day, that events required action and our own government was absent from the scene. We have seen the American people in the humiliating situation where they were compelled to learn of these tremendous events from the debates in the British House of Commons. Moreover, we learned from those debates that while the powder kegs of Europe were being dealt with once again, the representatives of our own government were uttering pleasant generalities and leaving our Allies to decide the fate of the world.

During all of that critical three-month period the clearest call for constructive action came from the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan, Arthur H. Vandenberg.

In giving their wholehearted support to decisions to be made at the present conference and to action in the future our people are perfectly aware that they cannot have everything just as they want it. Our allies have strong views of their own. We know that conflicting views must be reconciled. But we insist that decisions be made with us and not without us, with our representatives in the discussion every day on every subject, and not occasonally or part of the time. Our people cannot accept compromises without a new, firm knowledge that the American government took its part and did its best in advancing the principles and faith for which Americans are dying all over the world. We shall accept neither isolationism or abdication.

The time has come for the hard, painstaking labor of translating ideals and generalities into reality and action. The conference now in progress is, we hope, a great step to that end. From now on these problems cannot hang in suspense for many months at a time. They cannot be left to the rare meetings between the heads of nations. Time and events move too fast. Ideals and great purposes are too easily lost by default. We are not content that our government sit idly by and merely, as we have been told, be "kept informed." Millions of Americans are in the front lines of battle. Our government must likewise be in the front line of decisions which flow from these victorious battles.

Have Support of People

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There have been those in other countries and some in our own who choose to interpret the almost equal division of the American people between candidates and parties in the last election as proof of division in our fundamental purposes and intentions. The fact is that our differences concerned only who were the most effective individuals and what were the most effective methods of carrying out the ideals and purposes upon which we as a people are strongly united. Let it be understood by every one, everywhere in the world. Let is be understood that the representatives of our government have the wholehearted support of the American people in every step they take which advances the cause of a just and lasting peace.

So as we give all-out support to action toward carrying out our ideals, we want to be sure that those ideals have been vigorously represented. We want to be sure of action guaranteeing the permanent disarmament of Germany and Japan. We want to be sure of action to transform the agreements reached at Dumbarton Oaks from pieces of paper into living reality. We want to know that the things left unfinished are moving toward solution.

As a nation we have strong views concerning the freedom of the peoples of Europe. We want to know that these views are represented in the decisions concerning the future of the people who have suffered so much through conquest and re-conquest and final liberation. We want to know that it is liberation in truth—that we have in fact crushed out war-breeding totalitarianism wherever it infected those nations. We want to know that we have not fought this war in vain.

As, in the name of Lincoln, we take stock of our purposes in the world, we must also inquire whether we are upholding his ideals at home.

Our nation was founded upon the classic liberal principle that government is the servant of its people and not their master. Hand in hand with this political idea of human freedom went the belief that men may be free politically only so long as they are free economically. These were the contagious, compelling, exciting truths out of which our country was established and became great.

"Not Our Ideals Alone"

These were not our ideals alone. They were in response to the clarion call to human freedom which swept over the western world in the eighteenth century. During that century the French Revolution and the American Revolution were fought to establish the right of people to rule themselves and the right of the individual to be free. By evolution the same principles were then also being established in Great Britain and elsewhere.

Today these liberal principles are under challenge. They are no longer self-evident to a large portion of the world. It is said that individual freedom can no longer exist in a modern industrial society: that government must be supreme, and the people must be its dependent servants.

The wheel has had a full turn between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries. The intrusive idea today is again that all wisdom is in government, and that it should exercise all power. Even as we fight a total war against that idea, it infects the minds of people everywhere.

We find people from all walks of life and of all shades of political thoughts right here in our own country who are afraid that we cannot have security and full employment and at the same time maintain the liberty and dignity of the individual. There are others who joyously proclaim that the new road to Utopia is through government action alone, which leads inevitably to totalitarian control over our people. While professing their concern for the individual they would crush him, leaving only a soulless automaton who takes his orders from the State.

Adding together those who are afraid for human freedom and those who basically have no interest in it, we have a large body of opinion in our own country going down the primrose path toward totalitarianism.

Core of Every Decision

How to achieve our objective, security and full employment, and also preserve individual liberty! This is the crucial question of our time. It is the hard core of every political decision we make.

We have seen in our country a long, persistent effort to increase the power of government over the individual. We have seen a cavalier willingness to saddle the people with unlimited debt in the peace time behind us and in the plans for the peace ahead of us. We have seen a smooth willingness on the part of government to find pleasant excuses in the name of false liberalism to bring the daily lives of our people under its increasing control.

There are those who want to take the easy way of spending the nation into bankruptcy and chaos, while the government takes over the control of the lives of every individual. They believe that to cure every ill you pass a law and appropriate $1,000,000,000. They would like to have the government finance every business, from a gasoline station to a steel corporation, while it quietly takes over control of every aspect of our economy. It is by that process that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness would be stifled and liberalism would become a dead thing in history.

Here is the real battle of the years to come. Must the people of America deny their own heritage and surrender to an absolute state? Must we, too, when peace comes, join the march backward 200 years to individual subservience to the master state? Let us on this occasion proclaim our faith in a better way. It is the way of progress not only toward ever-increasing security but also toward ever-greater freedom of the individual. At times it may be the slower, harder road. But it is the only road for Americans to take.

Cites Production Record

It is perfectly obvious to the rest of the world and it ought to be to us that America has staggeringly outproduced every other nation in the world. Our 130,000,000 people have produced many of the winning instruments of war for Great Britain, Russia and China as well as for ourselves. It is obvious to the rest of the world, and it ought to be to us, that this is because of the enormous initiative and inventive genius which springs from the very heart of our system. Ours is a system which rewards achievement, in which men can create and build with the full knowledge that they and their families will benefit, as well as society as a whole. Ours has been a system whereby labor is free to work, to organize and to share to the limit of its productive capacity in the good things of life which are produced by all.

The very heart of that system is the classic, liberal concept that every man is his own master and that government exists to keep him free. It is in the natural development of that system that we assert that neither accumulations of great wealth nor monopoly — that neither government nor any individual—shall control the lives of other Americans. It is that system which guarantees and must make effective equal rights for all, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin.

These are the principles for which Lincoln lived and died. If we are to justify the purpose for which we exist we must follow in the path he set. It is of little importance whether the course is popular or unpopular at the moment.

What is important is that we follow unfalteringly the road of freedom on every issue. It is that road which 12,000,000 young Americans will want to take when they come home to enjoy the peace they have won. It is that road which opens to them unlimited vistas of achievement. To travel that road is their inalienable right. It is the right freely to produce to the maximum for their own enjoyment. It is the right to join a union free from the dictation of either government or employer. It is the right to become an employer without government dictation, whether on a farm or in a shop.

"Right to Use Initiative"

It is the right to use the initiative, the character and skill these young Americans have developed in these dreadful years of warfare for the advancement of their country and themselves and for the security of their families. It is the right to enjoy social security without any leader or party claiming a political debt for it.

It is the right of 12,000,000 young Americans to come home to a country where we have preserved and enlarged the area of human freedom while they fought and bled for it. It is the right to come home without finding the heavy hand of government telling them where they shall work, at what and for how much. It is the right to have a government which knows that it is their servant and not their master.

If we who follow the faith of Abraham Lincoln will hold high the principles of that faith, liberal government under God shall not perish from the earth.

Nazis Made a Death Trap of Helpless Yank

Temple, Tex., Feb. 8 (A. P.).—Private William H. Edwards's foot was blown off and he was crying for water, but the three Germans ignored his pleas. They wired explosives to his body, and left him—a human booby trap.

The soldier told his strange story today at McCloskey General Hospital here . . . how his right foot had been blown off by a mine . . . how the Germans fastened the explosives to him . . . how he knew that if he moved he was doomed . . . or if help came when he was unconscious, he and his rescuers would be killed.

And he lay there for hours between American and German lines in the Huertgen Forest, under a constant artillery barrage. German 88 shell fragments hit his left leg as he waited.

Private Edwards, a member of the Fourth Infantry Division, who has a wife and six children in Hayti, Mo., had begun what [illegible] to have been a forty-minute patrol. Near the German he stepped on the mine. He lay quietly until morning, fearing that any sound would betray his comrades.

A Medic Whispered.

He could not bandage his wound, but fortunately it was one of those curious injuries in which the veins and arteries are forced upward so they are, in a manner, sealed.

At 10:30 A. M. he called for a medic. The enemy heard him and began a search, but did not find him.

Soon afterward a pebble hit [illegible] and he heard an American whisper: "Are you a G. I.?"

"Hell, yes, I'm a G. I.," he replied.

"Don't make any noise and we'll get you out," the medic whispered.

They crawled to him and lifted him from the ground, but the Germans had seen the rescuers and sent a rifle bullet crashing into the hand of one of the medics. Unprotected, they dropped back. Later they tried to get to him again but German fire drove them away.

Stole His Cigarettes.

When darkness of the second night fell, three Germans came. He asked for a drink of water. They refused it. They took his field jacket, divided up five packages of cigarettes in the pockets, then set to work booby-trapping him.

I lay on the charge the next day and into the night," he said. "I smoked some cigarettes the Germans failed to find in my shirt pocket. I sure thought I was a goner. I knew I would never leave the forest alive."

About 2 A. M., two men of another company came in to get the wounded. Still conscious, he directed the cutting of the wires to the charge under his back. And they carried him away.

He had lain there for seventy hours.

LEWIS REUNION HITS OBSTACLE

Welcoming Terms Stalemate Mine Boss' Reconciliation

Miami, Fla., Feb. 8 (AP)—The prospects of reunion between John L. Lewis and his one-time associates on the AFL executive council were dulled somewhat today when terms of the welcome became an issue.

Some members of the council expressed hope that Lewis would make a formal offering in writing of the sort of terms which he discussed with William Green, AFL president.

It is understood that the Mine Workers' president assured Green he wanted to come back "as is" and leave the jurisdictional question raised by the UMWA's Catchall District 50 to be finally disposed of by the council.

Limits Council Authority

Lewis, in his previous discussions about returning to the AFL, had not indicated he would concede this much authority to the council.

The council, consisting of fifteen top men in the American Federation of Labor, discussed for three hours the conditions they would have imposed and "the implications" inherent in bringing the 600,000 United Mine Workers, which Lewis heads, back into the AFL.

Lewis left the AFL in 1937, after organizing the CIO. He walked out of the CIO in a bitter fight over President Roosevelt's third term, making an independent union of the UMWA. Lewis favored Republicans Wendell Willkie in 1940 and Thomas E. Dewey in 1944.

Friends of Daniel J. Tobin, boss of the teamsters, say he wants to dictate the terms by which Lewis can get back in the Federation.

Old Foe Friendly

William L. Hutcheson, head of the carpenters and a long-time Republican, is openly leading the fight to get Lewis back in the Federation. This despite a fist fight he and Lewis once engaged in at Atlantic City.

Green said all the questions involved in bringing back Lewis were discussed "in a very interesting way, broadly and fully."

But no conclusion was reached, and the talks will continue tomorrow. The council's midwinter meeting will continue through most of next week.

Tobin hinted at his position with the declaration that he favored Lewis's readmission "on terms agreed to by the council."

"There are certain principles which govern the AFL, and they must be lived up to," the teamsters' president said.

Lewis, in addition to heading the predominant organization of miners, has established a miscellaneous District 50.

Laurel Flees North: Japs

San Francisco, Feb. 8 (AP)—The puppet Philippine Government, headed by President Jose Laurel, has fled from Manila to northern Luzon, the Japanese Domei news agency said today.

"Recent events necessitated removal of the seat of government from Manila to a new locale," the broadcast continued. "Laurel and his followers are more confident than ever before of the ultimate Japanese destruction of the American invasion forces."

Philippine's Puppet In Northern Luzon

The Tokyo Domei agency said yesterday that the puppet Philippine Government, headed by President José Laurel, "continues to function" somewhere in the northern part of Luzon and that Laurel and his followers were "more confident than ever before of the ultimate Japanese destruction of the American invasion forces."

As recorded by The Federal Communications Commission, the Domei English-language dispatch said that Laurel and his government had moved to a "predetermined new site" prior to the American invasion "into a part of Manila."

Domei added that it had learned "authoritatively" that Laurel and all puppet Government officials "continue to do their utmost to extend full cooperation with the Japanese Army, despite the recent turn of events that necessitated removal of the seat of Government from Manila to a new locale."

Japs Seek Army Of Production

San Francisco, Feb. 8 (AP)—Tokyo radio said today that more than 250 influential members of the House of Representatives, concerned over "the critical war situation," have demanded that Premier Kuniaki Koiso convene a special session of the Diet to create "a production army."

The broadcast of a report by Domei news agency was recorded here.

"Key To Victory"

"The House members were motivated by the belief that production is the key to victory and that mobilization of the nation's manpower resources and the total utilization of all industrial resources are essential if the nation's fighting strength is to be augmented," the dispatch said.

The demand was unanimously decided" at a meeting of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society which recently has led criticism of the Koiso Government.

The present regular session of the Diet is nearing its close.

B-29's Hit Kobe, Japs Report

FEB 10 1945

San Francisco, Feb. 8 (AP)—Kobe was bombed again today by lone American Superfortresses, the Tokyo radio reported, admitting that one attack caused "slight damage."

The unconfirmed broadcast, recorded here, said that Kobe had been bombed at 3 A.M. and again at 5 A.M. today (Japanese time). "No damage" was caused in the 3 A.M. raid, but "extremely slight damage" was caused by small bombs in the 5 A.M. strike.

Tokyo reported a raid by a single Superfortress on Kochi prefecture on the home island of Shikoku, but claimed "no damage."

San Francisco, Feb. 8 (AP)—Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy who talked peace in Washington before the attack on Pearl Harbor, has retired from the diplomatic service. A Domei News Agency broadcast said Kurusu had accepted an offer to "act in an advisory capacity for the Japanese Foreign Office."

JAPAN'S FATE LIES ON LUZON, FOE SAYS

Tokyo Radio Promises Huge Counter-Blow, Supported by an 'Invincible Navy'

Japan cannot lose the Battle of the Philippines and survive as a nation, the Domei news agency said yesterday in a broadcast reported by The Associated Press.

"The Luzon battle is fought for very high stakes," it said. "If Japan is to survive and play a leading role in world affairs, she must snatch victory in this war."

"Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita can depend on the Navy to protect his flanks and keep him in operational contact with Japanese-held islands to the south, if he plans to retire to the southern part of Luzon Island," Domei continued. The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

"It is sheer nonsense for Americans to talk of having won the battle for the Philippines, or for [Gen. Douglas] MacArthur to be talking of Tokyo as his next goal," the Japanese broadcast added.

A continuation of Domei's commentary, also reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said the present situation in the Pacific "is fraught with immense possibilities," adding that a blunder or miscalculation at this stage "might well lead that combatant who blunders to total destruction and defeat.

"On the other hand, wise planning and its clever execution at this critical moment will pave the way to final victory."

And while America can afford to lose the battle of Luzon and still survive as a nation, "it is not so with Japan," Domei admitted, and continued:

"The coming battle for the Philippines, and subsequent ones to be fought, will decide the fate of Japan and other nations of the East. If Japan is to survive and continue to play a leading role in world affairs she must snatch victory in this war."

First Free Election Held In Germany at Aachen

Farmers Name a 'Vertreter' Rather Than a 'Fuehrer'

The first free elections in liberated German territory were held at Aachen four days ago, the American Broadcasting Station in Europe (ABSIE) said yesterday. The farmers of surrounding districts voted by secret ballot for a member of the food commission and elected Joseph Driessen as their representative, or "Vertreter," the broadcast said.

This title was said to have been chosen at a conference held after the election. When an officer of the Allied military government proposed the title of "Fuehrer" for the newly elected representative, the broadcast said, "the farmers thought that this did not sound very well in Germany today" and agreed to call him "Vertreter" instead.

The broadcast was beamed in German to the German armed forces and was recorded by the Office of War Information.

14 More Listed as Freed At Santo Tomas Camp

Include S. W. G. Lehman, of Standard Vacuum Oil Co.

A few additional names of internees came through yesterday from Manila, but the complete list yet remains to be made public through official sources.

In one Associated Press dispatch the following names of Santo Tomas internees who had been freed were listed:

Eddie Tait, identified as a well-known circus man, of San Francisco.

George Kallman, of R. K. O. Pictures.

Howard F. Myers, of Cincinnati, listed as a pre-war executive of Proctor & Gamble.

Edward Atkinson, listed as assistant treasurer of the Westinghouse Electric Company.

W. H. Phillips, of San Francisco, identified as "with Globe Wireless."

Samuel S. Hamilton, of Greensburg, Pa., identified as "with the National City Bank."

Pan-American Airways employees, including R. D. Willard, of Alameda, Calif.; Eugene M. Brush, of Modesto, Calif.; R. E. Straub, of Dubuque, Iowa; Don McCann, of Seattle; Thurman Ericson, of Alameda, Calif., and Joe Johnson, of Los Angeles.

S. W. G. Lehman, of Standard Vacuum Oil Company, New York City.

Frank Corless, of Boston, with the International General Electric Company.

FEB 9 1945

Bombers Get Nazi Judge

New York, Feb. 8 (AP)—Dr. Ronald Freisler, president of the German People's Court, "lost his life in the American mass air attack on Berlin last Saturday," the British radio said today.

The broadcast, which quoted Swedish correspondents, was recorded by the Office of War Information. It said Freisler presided at the secret trial in which four German general were sentenced to death on charges of participating in the purported bomb attack on Hitler last July.

Freisler formerly was state secretary for the Ministry of Justice. In 1935 he laid down a new penal code defining opposition to the Nazi party as treason punishable by death.

SPY SUSPECT'S FRIEND HEARD

FEB 9 1945

Classmate Says Colepaugh Feared German Colleague

New York, Feb. 8 (AP)—William Curtis Colepaugh, 26, an American accused as a Nazi spy, suspected and feared German-born Erich Gimpel soon after they arrived here from Germany, a witness testified today at their military trial.

Colepaugh confided his suspicions to an old classmate, who in turn told the story to a seven-man commission hearing charges that Colepaugh and Gimpel sneaked into this country November 29 from a submarine to commit espionage and sabotage.

The witness was Edmund F. Mulcahy, 28, Jamaica, N.Y., shoe salesman and a former student with Colepaugh at Admiral Farragut Academy in Toms River, N.J.

Visited Colepaugh

Mulcahy said Colepaugh came to his place of employment in December, lunched with him and met him that night by appointment near his home.

A communiqué of the secret trial proceedings at Governors Island said:

"The witness said Colepaugh told him he was in trouble, and said he had just come back from Germany.

"The witness said Colepaugh told him he had come to the United States with another man named Green, but that he, Colepaugh, was suspicious of his partner and was trying to get away from him.

In Fear Of Colleague

"The witness stated that from his observation in conversations with Colepaugh that the accused repeatedly indicated he was in fear of Gimpel or Green."

Mulcahy said Colepaugh identified Green as Gimpel.

Thomas J. Donegan, FBI agent, testified that Colepaugh had signed a statement last December 26, in which he said he had wanted to go to Germany "to join the German Army."

"At the beginning when German went through Austria, they flooded America with propaganda about the German Army, and I got the idea that was something I wanted to get into, because the army was a good army and not because they were going into other countries," the statement, entered in evidence, said.

Admired German Army

"Did you express admiration for the German Government?" he was asked.

"No, for the German Army, mostly," he was quoted as replying.

Another agent had testified yesterday that Colepaugh said he became greatly discouraged when he learned he was to be sent to this country as an agent because he had admired the efficiency of the German Army and wanted to serve in it.

Colepaugh denied in the statement he had ever belonged to a bund or attended a bund meeting.

He also said he had been asked by the secretary to the German consul in Boston to sail on a British ship and report to the consul when he returned. He said, "When I got back the German consulates were closed."

Another agent, Charles M. Nelson, said that Gimpel, when arrested in midtown New York, had in his possession $10,574 in American currency and a packet containing 99 diamonds.

Agent Earl J. Connelley, of Cincinnati, said two revolvers were found in Gimpel's bags.

Mulcahy said Colepaugh told him that he took two bags containing money and some of his partner's identification papers, and he described Colepaugh as pleased that he had done so.

The communiqué did not develop this incident, but an FBI agent testified yesterday that Colepaugh related he checked in Grand Central Station two suitcases, in one of which was most of the $50,000 given them in Germany.

A checker testified that a man known as Edward Green said he had lost his checks but received the bags when he identified them. He could not identify the man in court.

Colonel Who Led Relief Of Bastogne Is Killed

New York, Feb. 8 (AP)—Col. Lansing McVickar, 50, commander of the 3d Army's 318th Regiment, the first unit to break through the German encirclement of Bastogne and relieve the 101st Airborne Division, was killed January 14 in Luxembourg, the War Department has notified his wife, Mrs. Erna-Marie McVickar, of Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island.

Colonel McVickar's regiment was part of the 80th ("Blue Ridge") Division, which repeatedly spearheaded Lieut Gen. George S. Patton's dash across northern France last summer and early autumn. The division was noted for its role during the battle of Falaise Gap, when the German 7th Army was trapped and decimated following the Allied breakthrough at St. Lo.

$100,000,000 Credit Is Granted Holland

New York, Feb. 8 (AP)—A loan agreement between a group of New York banks and the Royal Netherlands Government was signed today providing the Netherlands a credit line approximating $100,000,000.

The credit is for approximately three years and carries an interest rate of 1½ per cent annually on all sums advanced. The loan was secured by equivalent gold assets of the Dutch Government in the United States.

The loan is the first private arrangement of its kind extended to a liberated country to facilitate rehabilitation and postwar reconstruction. It is regarded as an interim affair, subject to prepaying in whole or part without premium or penalty on 30 days' notice.

It was understood the Netherlands fiscal officials contemplate a refunding operation as soon as practicable after the war in order to place the credit on a more permanent basis. When it was negotiated several months ago, it was stated the transaction had the full approval of the State Department.

The Chase National Bank of New York will act as manager of the banking group, which consists of thirteen other institutions.

Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador, signed for his Government.

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LE GALLIENNE SAFE

The first news of Richard Le Gallienne and his wife received here since early 1943 came today in a letter from J. H. Heckman, executive director of the American Red Cross, to Charles Hanson Towne, poet, critic, journalist, and a friend of Mr. Le Gallienne. The letter said that a report had just been received by the British Red Cross represen-

tative in Paris stating that Mr. and Mrs. Le Gallienne were in excellent health and were comfortably situated at 3 Avenue des Citronniers, Monte Carlo.

Mr. Le Gallienne is well known to readers of The New York Sun as the author of "From a Paris Garret," which appeared regularlyly in The Sun until early 1945, when he was last heard from by friends here. Friends had been anxious about what might have befallen Mr. and Mrs. Le Gallienne in the troubled situation under the Vichy Government and during the Allied invasion of the continent.

CZECH DELEGATE REACHES KOSICE

Frantisek Nemec, Czecho-Slovakian Government delegate to liberated Czecho-Slovak territory, has arrived in Kosice, recently liberated by the Red Army, and set up an office for the sub-Carpathian-Ruthenia in Uzhorod and appointed as its head Ivan Petruszak, Ruthenian member of the Czecho-Slovakian State Council in London, who left London two months ago, Radio Ankara, heard by NBC, said today.

Election of members for the local national committees are being carried out everywhere as soon as the Germans are driven out and recruiting a Czecho-Slovakian army is proceeding satisfactorily, the broadcast added.

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LONDON, FEB.8-(AP)-GERMANY'S WIRELESS NEWS SERVICE STILL WAS CHAOTIC TODAY ON THE FIFTH DAY AFTER THE MASSIVE AIR STRIKE AT THE HEART OF BERLIN BY AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS.

TRANSMISSION WAS DELAYED IN STARTING FROM ONE TO THREE HOURS AND 45 MINUTES IN THE HOME SERVICE, DNB'S EUROPEAN SERVICE AND TRANSOCEAN SERVICE. THE THREE SERVICES USUALLY START TRANSMISSIONS AT 6:00 A.M. OR 6:30 A.M. BERLIN TIME.

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LONDON, FEB. 8-(AP)-A GERMAN TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST AT 11:15 P.M. TONIGHT SAID THAT "WITHIN THE LAST TWO HOURS EISENHOWER HAS EXTENDED HIS PRELIMINARY OFFENSIVE FURTHER TO THE SOUTH."

TRANSOCEAN CORRESPONDENT GUENTHER WEBER SAID IT NOW REACHED "FROM ROERMOND TO THE AREA OF TRIER. THE OFFENSIVE IS THE PRELUDE TO IMPENDING BATTLES."

TRIER, MOSELLE VALLEY FORTRESS ON THE ROUTE TO THE RHINE, IS SOME 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF WHERE THE THIRD ARMY NOW IS ATTACKING IN THE DIEKIRCH AREA ACROSS THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER INSIDE GERMANY.

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BY JOHN [illegible]ARRIS, JR.

FEB 9 1945

LONDON, FEB.8-(AP)-PROPOSALS FOR STRENGTHENING THE POSITION OF SMALLER NATIONS IN A PROJECTED WORLD SECURITY LEAGUE WERE BELIEVED TONIGHT TO BE UNDER DISCUSSION BY THE BIG THREE AFTER THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT CHALLENGED THE RIGHT OF BIG NATIONS TO JUDGE ALL CHARGES AGAINST THEMSELVES.

VOICING OBJECTIONS TO A SOVIET PROPOSAL TO ENFORCE A UNANIMITY

A GERMAN GARRISON ESTIMATED AT 12,000, COMMANDED BY A SQUAT, HARD-JAWED PRUSSIAN, VICE ADM.FRISIUS, HAS HELD DUNKERQUE AGAINST BRITISH, FRENCH AND CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS SINCE IT WAS BY-PASSED IN SEPTEM

ONLY ABOUT 500 CIVILIANS ARE BELIEVED LEFT IN THE RUBBLED CITY.

MT136PEW

RULE AMONG FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF A SECURITY COUNCIL, THE DUTCH WERE REGARDED AS EXPRESSING VIEWS SIMILAR TO THOSE HELD BY OTHER SMALL NATIONS.

WHETHER THE DUTCH STAND WOULD HAVE ANY WEIGHT WITH THE BIG THREE WAS A QUESTION THAT COULD BE ANSWERED ONLY AFTER CONCLUSION OF THE CURRENT TALKS AMONG PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN, WHEN THEY ARE EXPECTED TO DISCLOSE PLANS TO SECURE WORLD PEACE.

A RELIABLE SOURCE DISCLOSED THAT THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT HAD

30.24 - 22819

DISPATCHED A 6,000-WORD DOCUMENT TO THE BIG THREE BEFORE THEIR BLACK SEA AREA MEETING, HINTING THAT THE NETHERLANDS MIGHT HESITATE TO JOIN A WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION IF THE RUSSIAN PLAN WAS ADOPTED.

ALTHOUGH THE DUTCH CABINET RESIGNED TODAY SHORTLY AFTER ITS STATEMENT BECAME KNOWN, THE TWO DEVELOPMENTS WERE NOT LINKED, AND THE DUTCH POSITION ON THE SECURITY ISSUE APPARENTLY REMAINED UNCHANGED.

IT BROUGHT INTO THE SPOTLIGHT AN UNSOLVED QUESTION OF THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE: UNANIMITY OR A MAJORITY VOTE ON DEALING WITH AN AGGRESSOR. MOST QUARTERS HERE BELIEVED THAT THE BIG THREE WOULD AGREE TO A MAJORITY VOTE ON MOST PROBLEMS CONCERNING WORLD SECURITY, BUT WOULD APPROVE THE UNANIMITY PRINCIPALE ON TAKING MILITARY ACTION AGAINST ANY AGGRESSOR POWER.

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THE DUTCH ARGUED THAT UNDER A UNANIMITY RULE, THE GREAT POWERS WOULD IN EFFECT BE GIVEN A VETO RIGHT IN CASES TO WHICH THEY WERE A PARTY, AND THAT "THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN ONLY WOULD BE USEFUL FOR PROMOTING ORDERLY SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES BETWEEN SMALLER NATIONS," WHILE "IN CASES OF DISPUTES BETWEEN GREAT POWERS OR BETWEEN A GREAT POWER AND A SMALLER STATE, THE PLAN WOULD AFFMRD NO PROTECTION."

THE STATEMENT ASKED, "WOULD THIS PRODUCE FREEDOM FROM FEAR?"

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE DUTCH NOTED THAT IF A MAJORITY VOTE PREVAILED ON AN 11-NATION TRIBUNAL THE BALLOT OF A SINGLE SMALL NATION WOULD GIVE THE FIVE GREAT POWERS A MAJORITY FOR A DECISION.

AS A SAFEGUARD, THE DUTCH PROPOSED AN AFFIRMATIVE VOTE OF AT LEAST THREE OF THE SIX NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL BE REQUIRED, AND THAT EVERY NATION OUGHT TO BE FREE TO FECIDE WHETHER IT WOULD TAKE PART IN APPLYING ARMED FORCE.

MEANWHILE THE BIG THREE MADE IT CLEAR THAT THEY WERE DISCUSSING POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF LIBERATED EUROPE IN CONNECTION WITH PLANS TO SECURE PEACE.

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BRITISH DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS WELCOMED THIS, POINTING OUT THAT ALL REPORTS REACHING LONDON EMPHASIZED THE URGENCY OF SETTLING SUCH POLITICAL PROBLEMS AS THE POLISH, GREEK AND YUGOSLAV DIFFERENCES AND THE FEEDING OF THE CONTINENT.

ON ECONOMIC ISSUES, THE BIG THREE WERE BELIEVED TO BE CONSIDERING THE NEED FOR LARGER SHIPPING ALLOCATIONS TO CARRY CIVILIAN SUPPLIES TO EUROPE.

IN RECENT WEEKS BELGIAN, DUTCH, FRENCH, GREEK AND YUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIVES HERE HAVE APPEALED TO THE ALLIES TO SEND FOOD IMMEDIATELY LEST THEIR PEOPLE FACE STARVAION.

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IMMEDIATELY LEST THEIR PEOPLE FACE STAVATIONXX STARVATION.

IN VIEW OF THESE APPEALS, IT SEEMED LIKELY THAT THE BIG THREE MIGHT MAKE A NEW SURVEY OF SHIPPING TO AVERT ECONOMIC COLLAPSE IN EUROPE.

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REPORTS OF GROWING CHAOS INSIDE GERMANY ALSO ADDED TO THE IMMEDIACY OF THE BIG THREE DISCUSSIONS FOR DEALING WITH GERMANY AND WITH THE EUROPEAN AREAS YET TO BE CLEARED OF THE ENEMY.

LONDON PAPERS HAILED THE BIG THREE MEETING AS SEALING GERMANY'S MILITARY DOOM, BUT MOST EDITORIALS DWELT ON THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC QUESTIONS STILL TO BE ANSWERED.

A GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID POLITICAL PROBLEMS WERE FIRST ON THE BIG THREE AGENDA BECAUSE "TO BRING ABOUT A MILITARY AGREEMENT CHURCHILL AND ROOSEVELT WOULDN'T HAVE TO MAKE A JOURNEY HALFWAY AROUND THE WORLD."

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MOST OBSERVERS BELIEVED THAT ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL MIGHT SEEK SOME SETTLEMENT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND POLAND. CHURCHILL WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE GONE TO THE CONFERENCE WITH A PROPOSAL FOR SETTING UP AN ENTIRELY NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT, POSSIBLY UNDER FORMER PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, BUT IT WAS AGREED GENERALLY THAT STALIN WAS UNLIKELY TO ACCEPT THIS BECAUSE RUSSIA ALREADY HAS RECOGNIZED THE SOVIET-SPONSORED POLISH REGIME NOW IN WARSAW.

ALTHOUGH THERE WERE SOME REPORTS THAT THE BIG THREE ALSO MIGHT SEEK TO SETTLE YUGOSLAV DIFFERENCES, MOST QUARTERS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THEY WOULD GIVE LITTLE TIME TO THAT ISSUE BECAUSE THEY ALREADY HAVE AGREED ON THE REGENCY PROGRAM OF MARSHAL TITO AND PREMIER IVAN SUBASIC.

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FEB 9 1945

LONDON, FEB. 8-(AP)-A BERLIN BROADCAST TO GERMAN FARMERS SAID TODAY THAT "INCREASED QUANTITIES" OF PIGS WOULD HAVE TO BE SLAUGHTERED NOW THAT BARLEY HAS BEEN BANNED AS STOCKFEED.

"OWING TO THE NEED FOR USING BARLEY AS BREAD AGAIN," THE BROADCAST SAID, "THE REICHSMINISTER OF AGRICULTURE HAS ORDERED THAT ALL STOCKS OF BARLEY STILL HELD BY PRODUCERS MUST IMMEDIATELY BE GIVEN UP. FARMERS MAY KEEP ONLY THE NECESSARY SEED."

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AERIAL

FEB 9 1945

LONDON, FEB.8-(AP)-GERMAN RADIO WARNINGS TO CITIES ALL ALONG THE WESTERN FRONT THIS MORNING INDICATED ALLIED PLANES WERE CONTINUING THE MASS ONSLAUGHT LAUNCHED LAST NIGHT BY THE RAF, PERHAPS AS A PRELUDE TO A BIG NEW GROUND OFFENSIVE.

ONE BOMBER FORMATION WAS REPORTED SWINGING EAST OVER HOLLAND TODAY AND THE ENEMY RADIO SAID SCORES OF SINGLE ALLIED PLANES WERE ROAMING THE SKY BEHIND NAZI LINES.

A FORCE OF 700 BRITISH HEAVIES LAST NIGHT IN FULL MOONLIGHT SWOOPED OVER NAZI TROOP AND EQUIPMENT CONCENTRATIONS AT KLEVE AND GOCH, BETWEEN THE MAAS AND RHINE RIVERS, WHILE A LARGE FORCE OF MOSQUITOS ATTACKED SEVEN KEY INDUSTRIAL AND COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS.

THE ATTACKS WERE STAGGERED OVER A TWO AND ONE-HALF HOUR PERIOD AND KEPT HALF OF GERMANY ON THE ALERT UNTIL AFTER MIDNIGHT.

WITH BIG THREE

BY JOHN A.PARRIS JR.,

LONDON, FEB. 8-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT HAS CHALLENGED THE RIGHT OF THE MAJOR POWERS TO JUDGE ALL CHARGES AGAINST SMALLER NATIONS AND HAS PROPOSED STRONGER POSITIONS IN THE PROPOSED WORLD SECURITY COUNCIL FOR THE SMALLER COUNTRIES, A RELIABLE SOURCE SAID TODAY.

THIS SOURCE SAID A 6,000-WORD DOCUMENT FROM THE DUTCH ON THE SUBJECT WAS ON THE CONFERENCE TABLE BEFORE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PREMIER STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL. THE DOCUMENT HINTED THAT THE

NETHERLANDS MIGHT HESITATE TO JOIN A WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION AS PLANNED AT DUMBARTON OAKS IF SOVIET RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL TO ENFORCE UNANIMITY OF RULE AMONG THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL WAS ADOPTED, THE SOURCE SAID.

"IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE WHAT ADVANTAGE THE PLAN WOULD HAVE FOR THE NETHERLANDS," THE MEMORANDUM WAS QUOTED, "IF THE RIGHT OF VETO WAS GRANTED TO THE GREAT POWERS IN THEIR OWN CAUSE."

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THE DUTCH WERE SAID TO HAVE ARGUED THAT IF THE GREAT POWERS--THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA, CHINA AND FRANCE--OBTAINED THE VETO POWER IN CASES TO WHICH THEY WERE PARTY, "THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN WOULD BE USEFUL ONLY FOR PROMOTING ORDERLY SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES BETWEEN SMALLER NATIONS."

"IN CASES OF DISPUTES BETWEEN GREAT POWERS OR BETWEEN A GREAT POWER AND A SMALLER STATE, THE PLAN WOULD AFFORD NO PROTECTION," THE MEMORANDUM WAS QUOTED. "WOULD THIS PRODUCE FREEDOM FROM FEAR?" IT ASKED.

THE DOCUMENT IS SAID TO DECLARE THAT EACH NATION, UNLESS COMMITTED TO CERTAIN ACTION BY SPECIAL REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, SHOULD BE FREE TO DECIDE WHETHER IT WOULD TAKE PART IN APPLYING ARMED FORCE AND SHOULD REFUSE TO LET THE SECURITY COUNCIL PLUNGE IT INTO ANY WAR IN WHICH IT DID NOT BELIEVE.

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LONDON, FEB. 8--(AP)--SCOTLAND YARD DISCLOSED IX TODAY THE THEFT OF JEWELS VALUED AT MORE THAN $4,000 FROM MME. RENE MASSIGLI, WIFE OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN. THE JEWELS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY AN INTRUDER WHO ENTERED MME. MASSIGLI'S BEDROOM WHILE SHE SLEPT.

ADD LDN XX STREETS

THE WAR BULLETIN TOLD OF BLOODY GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO MAINTAIN GROUND EAST OF THE ODER THAT COST THE NAZIS 5,000 DEAD YESTERDAY.

"THESE MOUNTAINS OF GERMAN CORPSES SPEAK MORE ELOQUENTLY THAN ANY WORDS OF THE EXTENT OF THE TREMENDOUS DEFEAT SUFFERED BY THE GERMAN FORCES ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT," THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

EARLIER THE RUSSIANS HAD ANNOUNCED THAT 15,460 GERMANS WERE TAKEN PRISONER ON THE EASTERN FRONT MONDAY AND TUESDAY AND NAMED EIGHT NAZI GENERALS AND FOUR TOP-RANKING COLONELS AMONG THEM.

RUSSIAN FORCES TOOK MORE THAN 50 TOWNS IN THEIR DRIVE YESTERDAY IN SILESIA, SOUTH OF THE ASSAULT ARC ON BERLIN, WHERE BOTH MOSCOW AND BERLIN HAVE ANNOUNCED A SOVIET ADVANCE WEST OF THE ODER.

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID THIS DRIVE BY MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINE ARMY WAS AIMED AGAINST THE INDUSTRIAL AREA OF SCHWEIDNITZ, 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BELEAGUERED BRESLAU ON THE ODER.

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BRESLAU REMAINED UNDER SOVIET SIEGE WITH NO FURTHER MOSCOW OR BERLIN REPORTS OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THAT AREA. BERLIN REPORTS THAT THE GERMANS HAD EVACUATED STEINAU, NORTH OF BRESLAU, WERE STILL UNCONFIRMED BY THE RUSSIANS.

ZHUKOV'S RIGHT WING, SLASHING TOWARD STETTIN, WAS REPORTED BY THE GERMANS TO HAVE TAKEN AND THEN LOST PYRITZ, 22 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THAT BALTIC PORT FOR BERLIN. THE GERMANS SAID THE RUSSIANS CONTINUED PRESSURE, HOWEVER, ON A 90-MILE FRONT EXTENDING EASTWARD FROM SCHWEDT, 33 MILES SOUTH OF STETTIN, THROUGH PYRITZ, ARNSWALDE AND

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DEUTSCH KRONE.

THE GERMANS SAID ALL RUSSIAN ATTEMPTS TO WIPE OUT THE NAZI GARRISONS IN BESIEGED KOENIGSBERG, EAST PRUSSIAN CAPITAL, POZNAN IN WESTERN POLAND AND BUDAPEST, BATTLE-SCARRED CAPITAL OF HUNGARY, HAD BEEN REPULSED YESTERDAY.

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ADD LDN XA PLANES

THE BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACKS WERE DIRECTED AGAINST THE REPEATEDLY-HIT BRENNER PASS RAIL LINE, THE VIENNA AREA AND OIL TARGETS. THE VIENNA RAID WAS CARRIED OUT BY MORE THAN 500 LIBERATORS.

~~INTENSE FLAK OVER THE KORNEUBURG OIL REFINERY AND OTHER VIENNA AREA TARGETS ACCOUNTED FOR MANY OF THE ALLIED LOSSES.~~

LT. RICHARD THORNE OF DES MOINES, IOWA, WHO BROUGHT HIS LIBERATOR HOME WITH TWO FLAK HOLES, REPORTED SEEING THE DEATH OF FOUR SISTER PLANES AND A FIFTH BADLY HIT AND TRYING TO LIMP EASTWARD IN THE DIRECTION OF RUSSIAN-HELD TERRITORY.

U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE HEAVIES ALSO BOMBED BRATISLAVIA'S DANUBE DOCKS, THE HARBOR AT TRIESTE AND POLA. MUSTANGS STRAFED THE ZELTWEG AIRFIELD, 35 MILES WEST OF GRAZ, AUSTRIA, DESTROYING SIX GROUNDED PLANES. THEY ALSO DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 14 LOCOMOTIVES.

THE TACTICAL AIR FORCE CLAIMED A DAY'S TOLL IN NORTHERN ITALY OF 148 ENEMY VEHICLES, FIVE LOCOMOTIVES AND 115 RAILCARS. RAIL LINES WERE CUT IN 52 PLACES.

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APP LDN XX BIDEN

HE ASSERTED IT WAS THE DUTY OF THE LABOR CONGRESS TO ENCOURAGE RECONSTRUCTION OF TRADE UNION MOVEMENTS, EVEN IN FORMER ENEMY COUNTRIES.

SPEAKING IN BEHALF OF THE "FIRST VICTIM OF THE ITALIAN STAB IN THE BACK IN MAY, 1940," SAILLANT SAID "WE REFUSE TO IDENTIFY THE WORKING CLASS OF ANY COUNTRY WITH THE DICTATORSHIPS THAT OPPRESSED THEM."

OBJECTING TO THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION THAT THE QUESTION BE DECIDED BY VOTE OF THE DELEGATIONS, CITRINE POINTED OUT THAT YESTERDAY THAT THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION HAD HALF OF THE TOTAL VOTING STRENGTH OF THE CONGRESS.

COMMENTING TARTLY ON THIS OBJECTION, SAILLANT SAID:

"THE SIZE OF THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION SEEMS TO BE FILLING SOME WITH ALARM. I DON'T KNOW WHETHER IT IS IMPLIED THE RUSSIANS WILL VOTE AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASSES, BUT I MIGHT SAY THAT THE EXISTENCE OF A LARGE RUSSIAN ARMY HAS BEEN MOST HELPFUL RECENTLY AND IT IS CONCEIVABLE THAT THE LARGE RUSSIAN DELEGATION HERE MIGHT BE OF SOME HELP."

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT SIDNEY HILLMAN, HEAD OF THE CIO'S POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, AND R.J. THOMAS, PRESIDENT OF THE CIO'S UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS, HAD ARRIVED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND WOULD SOON REACH LONDON.

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FEB 9 1945

BULLETIN

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY, FEB.8-(AP)-LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' INFANTRY AND ARMOR OCCUPIED SCHMIDT TODAY AFTER STORMING THROUGH ONE OF THE STRONGEST LINKS IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE AGAINST THIS BASTION NORTH OF THE ROER RIVER DAM NETWORK.

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY--FIRST ADD SCHMIDT (BY BALL)
X X X DAM NETWORK.

THE 78TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND SUPPORTING TANKS MOVED INTO THE STRATEGIC CENTER AT THE EDGE OF THE HUERTGEN FOREST DURING THE NIGHT.

THEY HAD CLEANED OUT ALL BUT MINOR RESISTANCE BY DAYBREAK. ON THE ROAD TO SCHMIDT THE 78TH ALSO COMPLETED THE OCCUPATION OF KOMMERSCHEIDT, A HALF MILE NORTH OF SCHMIDT. FEB 9 1945

TROOPS SEEKING TO CROSS THE KALL RIVER A MILE AND A HALF NORTH OF SCHMIDT STILL WERE BALKED BY ONE OF THE THICKEST ENEMY MINEFIELDS EVER ENCOUNTERED ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE OCCUPATION OF SCHMIDT WAS THE SECOND TIME THE AMERICANS HAVE FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO THE TOWN. IT WAS SEIZED DURING THE BLOODY HUERTGEN FORST FIGHTING LAST NOVEMBER, BUT WAS LOST TO A STRONG ENEMY COUNTERATTACK.

JP758AEW

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY--SECOND ADD SCHMIDT (BY BALL) X X ENEMY COUNTERATTACK.

THE ROER RIVER DAM NETWORK OVER WHICH THE FIRST ARMY HAS WON PARTIAL DOMINATION PROVIDED ONE OF THE MAIN STRATEGIC FACTORS BEHIND FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT'S PRE-CHRISTMAS ARDENNES BREAKTHROUGH.

THE DAMS--THERE ARE TWO MASSIVE ONES AND NINE SMALLER--WERE BUILT FOR FLOOD CONTROL AND POWER PRODUCTION. THEY LIE IN A SERIES AT THE ROER'S HEADWATERS, NINE MILES NORTHEAST OF MONSCHAU. IN GERMAN HANDS THEIR POSSIBLE DESTRUCTION CARRIED THE THREAT OF FLOODING A WIDE AREA ALONG THE ALLIED ROER FRONT FOR SOME 40 MILES NORTHWARD TO ROERMOND, IN THE BRITISH SECTOR.

AFTER THE ALLIES DROVE TO THE ROER IN NOVEMBER THE DAMS DICTATED THE MOVEMENT OF FIVE ARMIES--THE U.S.FIRST AND NINTH AND BRITISH SECOND AND THE GERMAN SIXTH PANZER AND THE GERMAN 15TH.

LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES. COMMANDER OF THE FIRST. MADE ONE EFFORT TO CAPTURE THE DAMS IN NOVEMBER. HIS DRIVE FROM THE NORTH WAS HALTED IN THE SCHMIDT AREA. HE SHIFTED HIS ATTACK TO THE WEST OF THE DAMS AND WAS EIGHT MILES AWAY WHEN VON RUNDSTEDT STRUCK DEC.16.

AT ONE TIME THE ALLIES THEMSELVES TRIED TO DESTROY THE DAMS AND GET IT OVER WITH. BUT BRITISH LANCASTER BOMBS SUCCEEDED ONLY IN DIGGING CRATERS IN THE MASSIVE STRUCTURES.

VON RUNDSTEDT, WHO WAS WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THE ALLIED PREDICAMENT WAS ABLE TO MOVE HIS SIXTH PANZER ARMY UP FROM THE SOUTH FOR THE ARDENNES THRUST, LEAVING ONLY A TOKEN FORCE ON GUARD. HE ALSO DIVERTED HODGES FROM THE DAMS, FORCING HIM TO THROW HIS FIRST ARMY INTO THE TASK OF STEMMING THE BREAKTHROUGH.

THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE DAMS ARE THE URFTTALSPERRE, STRADDLING THE URFT RIVER NEAR ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE ROER, AND THE SCHWAMMENAUEL, AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE ROER'S SERPENTINE BEND.

THE FORMER, SMALLER OF THE TWO, WAS THE FIRST TO COME UNDER ALLIED CONTROL. IT IS A CONCRETE STRUCTURE OF THE GRAVITY ARCH TYPE, 177 FEET HIGH, 740 FEET LONG, 17 FEET WIDE AT THE TOP AND 166 FEET WIDE AT THE BASE. IT HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 145 SQUARE MILES. ITS MAIN FUNCTION IS TO FEED THE HEIMBACH POWER STATION.

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A108

THE OTHER, LARGEST AND NORTHERNMOST OF THE DAMS, IS EARTHEN, EXCEPT FOR A SMALL CONCRETE CORE, 30 FEET HIGH IN THE CENTER. THE ENTIRE STRUCTURE IS 1,080 FEET LONG, 180 FEET HIGH, 985 FEET WIDE AT THE BASE AND 34 FEET WIDE AT THE TOP. IT HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 258 MILES.

IT WOULD BE A DIFFICULT TASK TO DESTROY THE DAMS, EVEN WITH HAND-PLACED CHARGES. SOME AUTHORITIES ESTIMATE IT WOULD TAKE TEN DAYS TO LEVEL A SINGLE DAM.

M901AEW

30.24-22825

BY EDWARD D.BALL

SCHMIDT, GERMANY, FEB.8-(AP)-THE 78TH DIVISION WON THIS KEY SIEGFRIED BASTION DOMINATING THE NORTHERN APPROACH TO THE MASSIVE ROER RIVER DAM NETWORK IN A SLUGGING MATCH TODAY WHICH FORCED THE GERMANS EASTWARD TOWARD THE ROLLING COLOGNE PLAIN.

WITH THE NINTH DIVISION IN THE VICINITY OF GEMUEND ON THE SOUTH, THE CAPTURE OF SCHMIDT FORGED A SEMI-CIRCLE OF STEEL ABOUT THE DAMS WHOSE CONTROL OF THE ROER'S HEADWATERS HAS BALKED AN ALLIED DRIVE ON THE RUHR INDUSTRIAL REGION SINCE EARLY NOVEMBER. FEB 9 1945

ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS NO DOUBT HAVE PLACED DEMOLITION CHARGES IN THE DAMS WHICH MAY SEND A FLOOD TIDE CASCADING THROUGH THE ROER VALLEY, THE AMERICANS IN NEW-WON POSITIONS ARE NOT OVERLY CONCERNED BECAUSE THEY CAN CHOOSE THEIR DIRECTION OF ATTACK.

IT IS PROBLEMATICAL WHETHER THE GERMANS WILL ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE DAMS, BECAUSE THE SITUATION IS NOW CHANGED FROM THAT EXISTING BEFORE FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT'S ARDENNES BREAKTHROUGH.

AT THAT TIME, TWO ALLIED ARMIES AND A PART OF A THIRD WERE STANDING ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE ROER, WITH TWO GERMAN ARMIES OPPOSING THEM ON THE EAST.

THE OCCUPATION OF SCHMIDT ITSELF NETTED THE DOUGHBOYS VIRTUALLY NOTHING, FOR THERE IS HARDLY A RESPECTABLE BRICKBAT LEFT IN THIS PLACE, BUT THE SEIZURE OF HIGH GROUND IT OCCUPIED WAS ONE OF THE BIGGEST PRIZES WITHIN THE SIEGFRIED FORTIFICATIONS.

FROM A CAPTURED SIEGFRIED PILLBOX NEAR HERE, THE COLOGNE PLAINS COULD BE SEEN TODAY, ROLLING UP TO THE HILLS BEHIND THE RHINE 27 MILES AWAY.

"DURING A CLEAR SPELL THIS MORNING I WAS ABLE TO SEE THE CITY OF BONN," SAID MAJOR JAMES W.SEARS, DURHAM, N.C. FEB 9 1945

"WONDER WHAT THAT HARVARD OF GERMANY AND THE HOME TOWN OF BEETHOVEN WILL LOOK LIKE WHEN THE YANKS GET THERE?"

THE GERMANS ARE DOING EVERYTHING THEY CAN TO DELAY THE YANKS ELBOWING THEM EASTWARD. THEY ARE FIGHTING FIERCELY AS THEY FALL BACK SLOWLY AND ARE LOBBING A STEADY DRUM OF MORTAR SHELLS INTO THIS SHATTERED TOWN.

THE MUD-OOZING ROAD INTO TOWN FROM THE SOUTHWEST WAS CARPETED WITH MINES. DURING THE AFTERNOON VEHICLES STILL WERE BLOWING UP ALONG THE ROAD.

A JEEP CREEPING ALONG BEHIND A TANK BLEW UP ON A MINE. THE HIDDEN CHARGES WERE ENCASED IN WOODEN CONTAINERS, WHICH THE ENGINEERS' DIVINING RODS FAILED TO DETECT.

COL.C.M.WILLINGHAM, DALLAS, TEX., SENT HIS 311TH REGIMENT INTO SCHMIDT LATE YESTERDAY AND THIS AFTERNOON RIFLES STILL WERE CRACKING AS ISOLATED GERMANS FOUGHT AND DIED, RATHER THAN SURRENDER.

"LAST NIGHT IT WAS LIKE THE FOURTH OF JULY," SAID CAPT.JOHN GAPEN, GREENSBORO, PA. "TRACERS WERE ALL OVER THE PLACE AND THEY WHIZZED PAST MY HEAD MUCH TOO CLOSE--MUCH TOO CLOSE." FEB 9 1945

"THE GERMANS WERE SHOOTING A LITTLE WILD," ADDED MAJ.JOHN R. GUTHRIE, CASPER, WYO. "I WAS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF TOWN DURING THE NIGHT AND THEY SEEMED TO BE SHOOTING IN ALL DIRECTIONS AT NOTHING IN PARTICULAR."

BATTALION COMMANDERS WHO WERE KNOWN TO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THE TURE OF SCHMIDT INCLUDED MAJ.LYLE J.KENNEDY, NORTH DAKOTAN

(HOME TOWN UNAVAILABLE), LT.COL.RICHARD W.KEYES,IHOUSTON, TEX., AN-
LT.COL.ANDY A.LIPSCOMB

(HOME TOWN UNAVAILABLE), LT.COL.RICHARD W.KEYES, HOUSTON, TEX., AND LT.COL.ANDY A.LIPSCOMB, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

THEY WERE GIVEN AN ASSIST BY A TANK COMPANY UNDER CAPT. D.VIGNOVICH, DES MOINES, IOWA, AND ARTILLERY DIRECTED BY MAJ.JOHN L.MARTINUS, 1708 NORTH LE CLAIRE ST., CHICAGO.

FEB 9 1945

A122

PARIS, FEB. 7-(AP)-AS A TOKEN OF CLOSER FRENCH-RUSSIAN RELATIONS, THE PARISIAN CITY COUNCIL IS CATCHING UP ON RUSSIAN HISTORY.

THE COUNCIL VOTED TO CHANGE THE NAME OF THE RUE DE PETROGRAD TO RUE DE LENINGRAD.

THE NAME OF PETROGRAD, FORMERLY ST.PETERSBURG, WAS CHANGED TO LENINGRAD IN 1924 BY THE SOVIETS IN HONOR OF LENIN.

ADD PARIS AX PLAIN

SCHMIDT, A SHELL-TORN VILLAGE IN A CLEARING OF BLOODY HUERTGEN FOREST, FELL TO THE FIRST ARMY'S 78TH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH SLASHED ALMOST TO THE BANK OF A BIG RESERVOIR FORMED BY THE 1,080-FOOT LONG SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM.

FEB 9 1945

THIS DAM, 180 FEET HIGH AND 985 WIDE AT THE BASE, CATCHES THE WATERS OF A DRAINAGE AREA OF 258 SQUARE MILES, AND IN FOUR HOURS IT COULD LOOSE AN 18-FOOT TIDE OF WATER DOWN THE ROER RIVER ALONG THE U.S. NINTH AND BRITISH SECOND ARMY FRONTS NORTH AND EAST OF AACHEN.

IT IS A MILITARY PRIZE THAT THE FIRST ARMY TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO TAKE LAST FALL AND IN THE FIRST WINTER OFFENSIVE, SINCE WITH IT INTACT ANY ALLIED DRIVE ACROSS THE ROER ON TO THE COLOGNE PLAIN COULD BE CUT OFF AND ANNIHILATED BY ~~THE GERMANS BY THE~~ FLOODING OF THE VALLEY.

FRONT DISPATCHES CALLED THE CAPTURE OF SCHMIDT A BREAK IN THE WEST WALL DEFENSES THERE, AND SAID THE 78TH SWUNG ON MORE THAN HALF A MILE EAST OF THE TOWN AS MOP-UP SQUADS FLUSHED THE LAST FEW ENEMY SNIPERS FROM THE TOWN'S CELLARS.

A202

FEB 9 1945

PARIS--FIRST ADD FIRST NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT X X X CELLARS.

SCHMIDT WAS CAPTURED LAST NOVEMBER, WHEN LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES ATTEMPTED TO SEIZE THE ROER DAMS, BUT WAS LOST TO A COUNTERATTACK. THE ALLIES TRIED TO DESTROY THE MASSIVE SCHWAMMENAUEL BY BOMBING TO ERASE THE FLOODING THREAT, BUT COULD ONLY DIG CRATERS IN ITS EARTH-WORKS.

TEN MILES SOUTH OF SCHMIDT, THE FIRST ARMY ALREADY HAD CUT THROUGH THE WALL AT HELLENTHAL, AND THE VITAL ROAD CENTERS OF GEMUEND AND SCHLEIDEN BETWEEN THE TWO FORCES WERE CLAMPED IN A NUT-CRACKER.

THE THIRD BREAK HAD BEEN FORCED IN THE LINE EARLIER BY LT.GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY NORTHWEST OF PRUEM, AND GAINS TODAY WIDENED THE BREACH TO SEVEN MILES AND CARRIED FORCES THROUGH THE VILLAGE OF OBERMEHLEN, ONLY A MILE AND A QUARTER FROM THE CITY.

EXPECTING THAT THE FORTIFIED SYSTEM OF BUNKERS, PILLBOXES AND CONCRETE TANK TRAPS WOULD GIVE WAY BEFORE ALLIED PRESSURE--JUST AS THEY DID NORTH AND EAST OF AACHEN--THE GERMANS HAVE RUSHED EARTH-WORK DEFENSES WHICH STRETCH ALL THE WAY TO THE RHINE AT SOME POINTS.

AMERICAN FORCES WHICH ALREADY HAVE TACKLED THESE EARTHWORKS HAVE FOUND THEM JUST AS RUGGED AS THE CONCRETE FORTIFICATIONS.

FRONT REPORTS SAID PATTON WAS POURING MORE TROOPS ACROSS THE

30.24 - 22827

LUXEMBOURG BORDER INTO GERMANY AT THE TEN NEW POINTS OF CROSSING FROM 16 TO NEARLY 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PRUEM.

HIS CAMPAIGN VETERANS WERE HEADING INTO ROUGH TERRAIN, PLOWING THROUGH DEEP MUD, AND RUNNING INTO HEAVY FIRE FROM THE THINLY-MANNED WESTWALL FORTIFICATIONS.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THE GERMANS DID NOT APPEAR TO HAVE MANY TROOPS IN THE LINE OPPOSING PATTON, BUT THEY HAD PLENTY OF AMMUNITION.

THE STEEP, WOODED HILLS AND THE MUD MADE ANY SWIFT, SLASHING ADVANCE IMPOSSIBLE, ROADS ARE FEW, AND FROM THREE TO 12 MILES AHEAD OF THEM WAS THE PRUEM RIVER, LARGER THAN THE OUR AND SURE RIVERS, WHICH THEY ALREADY HAD CROSSED. FEB 9 1945

ON THE EXTREME SOUTH FLANK OF THE 40-MILE FRONT ALONG WHICH PATTON NOW IS ATTACKING INSIDE GERMANY, THE COUNTRY IS A LITTLE MORE OPEN, BUT ITS ROLLING FIELDS ARE QUAGMIRES AND ARE POOR MANEUVERING GROUND FOR ARMOR.

ALL ALONG PATTON'S FRONT THE GERMANS WERE THROWING IN SMALL COUNTERATTACKS.

THE GERMANS' WEST BANK POSITIONS ON THE RHINE IN SOUTHERN ALSACE WERE SQUEEZED IN A BOX ONLY EIGHT MILES LONG AND LESS THAN FIVE MILES WIDE.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY FORCES PRESSED TWO MILES SOUTH INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF BLODELSHEIM, NINE MILES SOUTH OF NEUFBRISACH, WHERE THE GERMANS ONCE HELD A MAIN RHINE CROSSING DUE EAST OF COLMAR.

THE RHINE BANK ITSELF WAS CLEARED FOR A DISTANCE OF SIX MILES SOUTH OF NEUBRISACH.

ALLIED FORCES TRYING TO CAVE IN THE SIDE OF THE BOX FROM THE WEST FORCED ACROSS THE RHINE-RHONE CANAL SOUTHWEST OF BLODELSHEIM, BUT AT OTHER POINTS ATTEMPTS TO CROSS RAN INTO SAVAGE RESISTANCE.

TO THE WEST MOP-UP SQUADS RANGED THROUGH THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS, ROUNDING UP ADDITIONAL PRISONERS WHICH SHOULD SWELL THE TOTAL PRISONER BAG FROM THE VOSGES TRAP TO POSSIBLY 4,000.

(THE BERLIN RADIO SAID THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY HAD OPENED AN ATTACK ON THE SAAR BASIN FRONT IN NORTHERN ALSACE, BUT THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.)

ON THE EASTERN HOLLAND FRONT, THE BRITISH SECOND TACTICAL AIR FORCE FOLLOWED UP MASSIVE NIGHT AERIAL BLOWS AT GERMAN TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT IN THE AREA OF KLEVE, NORTHERN ANCHOR OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

THE PLANES STRUCK ABOUT 400 STRONG IN WEATHER SO BAD THAT PILOTS WERE FORCED TO USE INSTRUMENTS. FEB 9 1945

EJ245PEW

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FEB. 8--(AP)--CAPT. J. CRAIG TELLER, 200 SECOND AVE., BROCKWAY, PA., AIR BRIEFING OFFICER OF THE GROUP PRESS CAMP, RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TODAY FOR A MISSION LAST JUNE 2 WHEN HE HEDGEHOPPED A CRIPPLED THUNDERBOLT BACK TO ENGLAND FROM A BOMBING FLIGHT TO FRANCE. FEB 9 1945

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B90 Q (320)

WITH THE U.S. 26TH INFANTRY DIVISION, FEB. 8-(AP)-MEN OF THE 390TH ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTALION ATTACHED TO THE YANKEE DIVISION HAD BEEN FIRING AT GROUND TARGETS EXCLUSIVELY FOR A LONG PERIOD WHEN A PACK OF 20 GERMAN PLANES SWUNG OVER THEM RECENTLY, BUT THE GROUND FIRING HADN'T RUINED THEIR SKY EYES--THEY WERE CREDITED WITH 13 DESTROYED PLANES.

FERDINAND DOMINGUE, OF LEWISTON, ME., REGULARLY WAS ASSIGNED TO DRIVING, BUT HE WAS IN THE TURRET OF A QUADRUPLE 50-CALIBER MOUNT WHEN THE FIRST PLANE SWOOPED LOW AND HE PLAYED HIS "CHICAGO PIANO" INTO IT UNTIL IT BURST INTO FLAMES AND FELL.

THE BURST OF FIRE BROUGHT THE REGULAR GUNNER, RAY M.MORRIS, OF KALISPELL, MONT., ON THE RUN AND HE TOOK OVER IN TIME TO CATCH AN ME-109 IN THE SIGHTS AND SENT IT CAREENING TO THE GROUND.

ABOUT THIS TIME A BUNCH OF P-47S JOINED IN THE MELEE FROM ABOVE AND A HIGH-LOW BLOCK WAS THROWN INTO THE NAZIS AS THE PLANES ATTACKED TO FORCE THE GERMANS DOWN, THEN PEELED AWAY TO GIVE THE A-A GUNS THEIR SHOTS.

AS THE DOGFIGHT CONTINUED BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE BATTERY AREA PVT.MORRIS GOLDSTEIN, A COMPANY CLERK FROM CHICAGO WHO HADN'T FIRED A MACHINEGUN BEFORE, JUMPED TO AN UNMANNED WEAPON AND IN A FEW MINUTES TWO PLANES, INCLUDING ONE FOCKE-WULF WHICH WAS STRAFING THE BATTERY, WERE CREDITED TO HIM.

TWO OTHER GERMANS DIVED DOWN SO SHARPLY THAT THEY SWEPT INTO THE ALLEY BELOW THE LEVEL OF SOME OF THE 390TH'S GUNS, AND PVT.RALPH W. FURY, GARDEN GROVE, CALIF., HAD TO FIRE DOWN FROM A HILLTOP POSITION--BETWEEN TWO DYNAMITE-LOADED TRAILERS PARKED NEAR THE BATTERY.

"THE TRICK WAS TO MISS THE DYNAMITE AND HIT THE PLANES," FURY SAID, AND HIS MATE REPORTED HE DID IT SO WELL THAT HE SENT ONE CRASHING INTO A HILLSIDE.

THE CREW COMMANDED BY LT.JUNUS MILLER, BLACKWELL, OKLA., WAS CREDITED WITH FIVE OF EIGHT FOCKE-WULFS THEY FIRED ON, AND THE BEST MILLER COULD SAY OF THE ACTION WAS "IT WAS MURDER, BROTHER, MURDER."

WHEN THE SWIRL OF ACTION HAD SUBSIDED NOT ONLY WERE 13 PLANES COUNTED DEFINITELY AS DOWNED, BUT THREE OF THE REMAINING SEVEN WERE REPORTED LIMPING AWAY, TRAILING SMOKE.

"HOW OUR BOYS SHIFTED SO SWIFTLY FROM THE GROUND FIRE TO THE AIR FIRE I'LL NEVER KNOW," SAID SGT.STEPHEN S.COOK, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF. "THAT SIGHT WAS WORTH ALL OUR TRAINING AND WAITING."

SN1141PEW

FEB 9 1945

BY ROBERT EUNSON

WITH U.S. FORCES IN GERMANY, FEB. 8-(AP)-THREE AMERICAN DIVISIONS RAMMED CLEAR THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN TODAY, CAPTURING SCHMIDT AND NEARING THE ROER RIVER DAM SYSTEM WHICH HAS BEEN A MAJOR FACTOR IN HOLDING UP THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE SINCE NOVEMBER.

DRIVING THROUGH SCHMIDT, THE 78TH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS NOT FAR FROM SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM, WHICH IS CAPABLE OF SENDING 170,000,000 TONS OF WATER RUSHING DOWN THE ROER RIVER IN AN 18-FOOT TIDE THAT WOULD HAVE CUT OFF ALLIED FORCES CROSSING THE ROER.

WHILE THE 78TH WAS GOUGING OUT 30 SQUARE MILES OF GERMAN PILLBOXES AND CAPTURING 12 TOWNS IN ITS DRIVE, THE NINTH INFANTRY DIVISION CAME STREAKING IN ON THE SOUTH FLANK AND MONDAY SEIZED THE WEST END OF THE URFT RIVER DAM, A FEW MILES TO THE SOUTH.

THE URFT IS SMALLER THAN THE 1,080-FOOT LONG, 180-FOOT-HIGH SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM, BUT IT IS STRATETICALLY IMPORTANT BECAUSE ITS PENT-UP WATERS WOULD LIKELY WASH OUT THE LARGER DAM DOWNSTREAM.

(MORE) EJ515PEW

ELEMENTS OF ANOTHER DIVISION MEANWHILE PICKED THEIR WAY THROUGH MINEFIELDS ON THE NORTH FLANK OF THE 78TH IN AN EFFORT TO HOLD OFF GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO REINFORCE ITS TROOPS PROTECTING THE BIGGEST DAM.

FEB 9 1945

THE PAST TWO WEEKS HAVE SEEN A JOCKEYING INTO POSITION TO GET THE DAMS, WHICH THE ALLIED COMMAND KNEW WERE INTEGRATED SECTORS OF THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES, CAPABLE OF FLOODING OUT EVERYTHING FROM HERE TO ROERMOND, 36 MILES NORTH.

SEVERAL TIMES BEFORE THE GERMAN WINTER OFFENSIVE, GEN.EISENHOWER HAD SENT OUT AIR FORCES TO TRY TO DESTROY THE DAMS, WHICH THEN WOULD HAVE ISOLATED GERMAN DIVISIONS WEST OF DUEREN AND FLOODED COUNTLESS GERMAN TOWNS.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE DAMS--THE BASE OF THE BIGGEST IS 985 FEET WIDE--AND ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSES SAVED THEM FROM THE BOMBS.

JUST A WEEK AGO THE 78TH AND NINTH DIVISIONS BEGAN CHEWING THEIR WAY THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE WHILE THE FIRST INFANTRY AND THE 82ND AIRBORNE FARTHER SOUTH WERE BATTLING IN WEATHER SO COLD THAT WOUNDED FROZE TO DEATH IF LEFT ON THE BATTLEFIELD MORE THAN A FEW MINUTES.

THE NINTH BROKE THROUGH AT MONSCHAU AND MET ONLY LIGHT RESISTANCE ALL THE WAY TO THE URFT DAM.

COMING IN FROM THE NORTH, THE 78TH CAPTURED A HALF DOZEN TOWNS BLOCK BY BLOCK UNTIL IT REACHED RUHRBERG, ON THE BANKS OF THE ROER, SUNDAY. IT THEN SWUNG NORTH AND CAPTURED SCHMIDT.

30.24 - 22829

THE SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM IS NEAR SCHMIDT AND WAS BUILT IN 1938. IT HAS A CONCRETE CORE AND HAS MILLIONS OF TONS OF EARTH PYRAMIDED UPON IT SO THAT BOMBERS NEVER WERE ABLE TO DO MORE THAN DIG CRATERS IN IT.

LIKE EVERYTHING ELSE BUILT IN THE REICH UNDER HITLER, IT WAS CONNECTED WITH THE WAR EFFORT.

TWO MILES SOUTH OF IT IS THE URFT DAM, BUILT IN 1904 OF STONE. IT HAS LESS THAN HALF THE CAPACITY OF THE LARGER DAM.

WHILE THE URFT WAS VULNERABLE TO BOMBING, THE GERMANS CONCENTRATED SO MANY ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES ON NEIGHBORING HILLSIDES THAT PLANES WERE UNABLE TO MAKE ACCURATE BOMBING RUNS.

A21 FEB 9 1945

IT IS BELIEVED THE GERMANS HAD CALCULATED THAT DESTRUCTION OF THE DAMS WOULD DROWN OUT 20 PAPER MILLS, 14 TEXTILE FACTORIES AND SIX METAL WORKS EMPLOYING 22,000 MEN. IN ADDITION, THEIR LOSS WOULD DESTROY THE SOURCE OF ELECTRIC CURRENT OVER 100 SQUARE MILES OF THE INDUSTRIAL RHINE.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND PROBABLY ISSUED STRICT ORDERS THAT THE SCHWAMMENAUEL RESERVOIR SHOULD NEVER HOLD MORE THAN 66,000,000 TONS OF WATER, SO THAT EVEN IF THE URFT DAM WERE BLOWN, SCHWAMMENAUEL WOULD BE ABLE TO HOLD.

FOR SOME REASON, THIS ORDER WAS FORGOTTEN TWO MONTHS AGO AND BOTH RESERVOIRS WERE ALLOWED TO GO BRIM FULL. AT THAT TIME ALLIED BOMBERS TRIED DESPERATELY TO KNOCK OUT THE URFT DAM, WHICH PROBABLY WOULD ALSO HAVE DESTROYED THE ONE DOWNSTREAM.

AS LONG AS THE DAMS WERE STANDING AND THE GERMANS CONTROLLED THE SLUICE GATES, THE ENEMY HELD THE UPPER HAND ON THE PLAIN BEFORE COLOGNE.

THE GERMANS HAD SEVERAL CHOICES. THEY COULD WAIT UNTIL THE ALLIES TRIED TO CROSS THE ROER AND THEN BLOW SCHWAMMENAUEL, DESTROYING COMMUNICATIONS AND ISOLATING ALLIED TROOPS ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER, WHERE THEY WOULD BE HELPLESS IN THE FACE OF COUNTERATTACKS.

WORSE STILL, THEY COULD MANIPULATE THE SLUICE GATES TO CAUSE A SERIES OF SMALL FLOODS THAT WOULD WIPE OUT PONTOON BRIDGES AND CAUSE DISRUPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS OVER A PROLONGED PERIOD.

AT ONE TIME, THE AMERICANS BROUGHT UP EVERY ENGINEERING AID KNOWN AND GRIMLY PREPARED TO TAKE THEIR CHANCES AND CROSS ANYWAY.

THEN CAME THE BITTER FIGHT FOR THE DAMS AT SCHMIDT, WHEN THE GERMANS STOPPED A SURPRISE ATTACK BY TWO REGIMENTS.

LATER THE ARDENNES BREAKTHROUGH DISRUPTED THE 78TH'S PLANS TO SEIZE THE DAMS, AND FOLLOWING THAT CAME THE PLAN TO BOMB THE DAM AND REPAIR THE DAMAGE IN THE VALLEY BELOW.

EJ529PEW

FEB 9 1945

ADD PARIS XX SURE.

THE FIRST ARMY CRACKED THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE CONCRETE WORKS YESTERDAY A DOZEN MILES SOUTH OF SCHMIDT AT HELLENTHAL.

THE WHOLE NAZI DEFENSE SYSTEM BETWEEN THAT BREAK AND THE NEW ONE AT SCHMIDT WAS SHAKING UNDER FIERCE HEADON ASSAULTS. SCHLEIDEN WAS WITHIN HALF MILE, POINT BLANK ARTILLERY RANGE. THE WESTERN SUBURBS OF GEMUEND WAS TAKEN. BOTH TOWNS ARE AT THE EXTREME EASTERN EDGE OF THE SECOND AND LAST SIEGFRIED LINE BELT. THE FORTIFICATIONS FORM A SINGLE LINE FARTHER SOUTH, WHERE THE THIRD ARMY IS ATTACKING.

DISRUPTED AND X X X ETC. AS BEFORE.

M911AEW

BULLETIN MATTER

PARIS--SECOND ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT X X X OF THE RHINE.

(CBS CORRESPONDENT RICHARD C.HOTTELET, BROADCASTING FROM PARIS, SAID THE ATTACK STARTED THURSDAY MORNING AFTER AN ELEVEN-HOUR

ARTILLERY BARRAGE AND WAS SUPPORTED BY ALMOST 2,000 MEDIUM AND FIGHTER BOMBERS.

(HOTTELET'S REPORT, DISTRIBUTED BY CBS IN NEW YORK, SAID ENEMY REACTION DURING THE EARLY HOURS HAD BEEN LIGHT, BUT THAT GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS HAD BEEN SEEN MOVING TOWARD THE FRONT. HE SAID THE ATTACK WAS MADE OVER MUDDY GROUND.)

U.S. TROOPS, ETC PICKING UP AS BEFORE

EJ807PEW

ADD 6TH ARMY GP. XX ELIMINATION

ON THE LOWER RHINE ELEMENTS OF THE SECOND FRENCH ARMORED DIVISION REACHED CHALAMPE ON THE ALSATIAN BANK OF THE RIVER OPPOSITE NEUENBERG WHERE THE RETREATING GERMANS HAD BLOWN THE BRIDGE.

ON THIS BANK OF THE RHINE BELOW COLMAR THE GERMANS NOW HELD ONLY CHALAMPE, BANTZENHEIM, OTTMARSMEIM AND PETIT LANDAU, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF CHALAMPE.

FEB 9 1945

WITH THEIR LAST BRIDGE OVER THE RHINE WRECKED, THE GERMAN REAR GUARDS APPEARED DOOMED EXCEPT FOR SUCH PERSONNEL AS MIGHT ESCAPE BY FERRY.

IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT THE RECAPTURE OF WINGEN, 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF HAGUENAU, LATE IN JANUARY WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE 70TH (TRAILBLAZERS) INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH ALSO IS KNOWN AS THE "OREGONS."

THE 70TH, WHICH LANDED ONLY RECENTLY IN FRANCE, WAS ACTIVATED AND TRAINED AT CAMP ADAIR, ORE., AND COMPLETED ITS TRAINING AT FT.LEONARD WOODS, MO.

WINGEN, WHICH HAS CHANGED HANDS SEVERAL TIMES IN THE FIGHTING, NOW IS ONLY A GROUP OF WRECKED BUILDINGS.

MANY AMERICAN PRISONERS WHO HAD BEEN HELD IN A CHURCH WHICH WAS CONVETED INTO A HOSPITAL WERE RECOVERED BY THE VICTORY.

BRIG.GEN.THOMAS W.HERREN OF DADEVILLE, ALA., TEMPORARILY IN COMMAND OF THE DIVISION, PERSONALLY DIRECTED THE ATTACK AGAINST FIERCELY-RESISTING NAZI SS TROOPERS AND ALONG WITH COL.ALBERT MORGAN, REGIMENTAL COMMANDER, OPERATED WELL INSIDE THE FIELD OF FIRE.

FEB 9 1945

QQ-JP1036PEW

B10 G4

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

WITH THE 7TH ARMY IN ALSACE, FEB 8-(AP)-THROWN INTO THE LINE ON CHRISTMAS DAY, THE MEN OF THE 42ND (RAINBOW) DIVISION HAVE PROVED IN A MONTH OF COMBAT THAT THEY ARE WORTHY OF THE HONORS THE OUTFIT WON IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR WHEN GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WAS ITS CHIEF OF STAFF.

"THEY'RE AS GOOD MEN AS THEIR DADDIES EVER WERE," BOASTS BRIG.GEN. HENNING LINDEN OF MUSKOGEE, OKLA., WHO NOW HOLDS MACARTHUR'S OLD JOB WITH THE DIVISION.

REACTIVATED AT CAMP GRUBER, OKLA., ON JULY 14, 1943, DURING THE ANNUAL REUNION OF RAINBOW VETERANS OF WORLD WAR ONE, THE 42ND HAS INHERITED MANY OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ORIGINAL OUTFIT IN ADDITION TO ITS ZEST FOR BATTLE. IT HAS ALL THE DASH THAT MARKED THE OLD RAINBOW DIVISION AND IT STILL USES THE DISTINCTIVE CHIN-OUT, HEADS-UP SALUTE WHICH MACARTHUR TAUGHT IT 28 YEARS AGO.

THE RAINBOW DIVISION MADE ITS DEBUT IN BATTLE IN THE PRESENT WAR IN THE SAME GENERAL SECTOR IN WHICH IT SAW ACTION IN THE LAST WAR. THEN IT WAS DESCRIBED AS THE LUNEVILLE-STRASBOURG SECTOR.

WHEN THE NEW RAINBOW FIRST MOVED IN, THEY TOOK UP POSITIONS FROM STRASBOURG TO WISSEMBOURG. WHEN AMERICAN WITHDRAWALS WERE FORCED BY HEAVY ENEMY PRESSURE ABOVE HAGENAU FOREST, THE OUTFIT FILLED THE LINE FROM GAMBSHEIM LORTHWARD. THEY NOW HAVE A BATTLE HISTORY WORTHY OF THE ST.MIHIEL, MEUSE-ARGONNE AND SEDAN TRADITION OF THEIR FATHERS.

AMONG THE LEGENDS WHICH THE NEW RAINBOW DIVISION MAY SPIN ARE THESE:

THE STORY OF CAPT.JAMES NELSON JEAN, SON OF REV.AND MRS.OSCAR JEAN OF ORLEANS, IND., WHO FOUND HIMSELF WITH THESE MEN IN A VILLAGE BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES. THE FOUR FELL IN BEHIND A GERMAN PATROL AND NONCHALANTLY MARCHED TO THE EDGE OF THE VILLAGE AND SAFETY.

OR THE STORY OF THE YOUNG LIEUTENANT WHO, WITH TWO MACHINEGUN CREWS, BROKE UP AN ATTACK AT NEUBORG WHEN THE GERMANS TRIED TO CROSS THE MODER RIVER. HE BRAVED SHELLFIRE AHEAD OF HIS PLATOON'S POSITIONS, REPAIRED BARBED WIRE AND TRAVELLED FROM CREW TO CREW DIRECTING FIRE. THE NEXT DAY HIS JEEP STRUCK A MINE AND HE WAS INJURED FATALLY.

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B11 G5

OR THE YARN OF ANOTHER LIEUTENANT WHO WADED INTO A CANAL'S SWOLLEN WATERS TO HELP SMALLER MEN ACROSS, THEN LAY IN A FOXHOLE IN SUB-FREEZING TEMPERATURE DIRECTING THE ACTION. HIS FEET FROZE AND HE WAS ABLE TO GET ABOUT ONLY ON HIS KNEES.

WHEN U.S.TANKS CAME INTO THE AREA, THE LIEUTENANT, FEARING THE ARMORED OUTFITS WOULD FIRE INTO THE ZONE OCCUPIED BY HIS MEN, CRAWLED TO THE LEAD TANK AND PULLED HIMSELF TO HIS FEET TO WRENCH THE MACHINE GUN BARREL ASIDE AS A MEANS OF ATTRACTING THE CREW'S ATTENTION.

THESE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE FEATS WHICH RAINBOW DIVISION MEN RECOUNT

30.24 - 22831

WITH FIERCE PRIDE.

THE DIVISION'S SEMI-OFFICIAL TUNE IS "MOUNTAIN DEW," A LITTLE DITTY THE YOUNGSTERS DIDN'T REMEMBER UNTIL THE DIVISION BAND PLAYED IT IN TULSA, OKLA., FOR A MASSED FLAGS PARADE IN A JAM-PACKED AUDIENCE--AND BROUGHT DOWN THE HOUSE.

A HANGOVER FROM WORLD WAR I--OR PERHAPS A GUY WHO ELECTED TO STICK AROUND TO SEE HOW THE YOUNGSTERS BEHAVED--IS SGT.JOHN WINTRODE, 46, WHOSE WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN LIVE IN ST.PETERSBURG, FLA. WINTRODE WAS WITH THE RAINBOW DIVISION IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR. TODAY HIS CAPTAIN, MARSHALL ANDREWS OF 813 NORTH HIGHLAND ST., ARLINGTON, VA., DESCRIBES HIM AS:

"THE DAMNDEST, BESTEST FIRST SERGEANT I EVER HAVE SEEN."

ANDREWS, A FORMER WASHINGTON POST CORRESPONDENT ORIGINALLY FROM COLUMBIA, S.C., SERVED WITH THE AIR FORCES IN THE LAST WAR.

THE DIVISION ALSO HAS "WAR BABY" OFFICERS OF THIS WAR. THERE IS LT.EDWARD KENNEDY OF 3511 SOUTH OGDEN, ENGLEWOOD, COLO., A FORMER OPERATOR ON THE ENGLEWOOD PRESS WHICH IS OWNED BY HIS DAD, L.P.KENNEDY. HE WAS ELEVATED FROM PRIVATE FIRST CLASS TO COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE FIELD IN RECOGNITION OF OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE.

MANY OF THE DIVISION'S NEW YOUNG OFFICERS HAVE BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN SERVICE. JAMES WALLACE OF 516 HARRISON ST., DANVILLE, ILL., RECENTLY COMMISSIONED A LIEUTENANT, HAS FOUR BROTHERS IN THE ARMY AND ANOTHER IN THE NAVY, ALL OVERSEAS.

LT.EMMETT SHELTON OF EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO., HAS A SISTER IN THE WAVES AND A BROTHER IN THE NAVY IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. LT.ALVYN WOOD'S WIFE IS A DENTAL ASSISTANT IN THE ARMY AIR IN COLUMBIA, S.C. WOOD PLAYED HALFBACK FOR NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY IN 1936. LT.DAN DENICOLA OF TORONTO, O., HAS A BROTHER IN THE ARMY.

THE DIVISION NOW IS COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.HARRY J.COLLINS.

KK426AEW

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B93 Q (100)

WITH THE U.S. EIGHTH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, FEB. 8-(AP)-THIS DIVISION'S ASSISTANT COMMANDER, ARTILLERY BOSS AND FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF ALL HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS CONDUCT AND THE PERFORMANCE OF OUTSTANDING SERVICES."

IN A CEREMONY IN HURTGEN FOREST, MEDALS WERE PINNED ON BRIG.GEN. CHARLES CANHAM OF HOWELL, MICH., ASSISTANT COMMANDER; BRIG.GEN.JAMES A.PICKERING, 2826 ALPINE RD., ATLANTA, GA., ARTILLERY COMMANDER; AND COL.THOMAS J.CROSS OF AMSTERDAM, N.Y., FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF NOW COMMANDING THE 121 INFANTRY REGIMENT. CROSS' WIFE LIVEU IN THE LADELL APTS., 13TH ST., COLUMBUS, GA.

SN1452PEW

PARIS, FEB. 8-(AP)-EUROPEAN WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPION MARCEL CERDAN ARRIVED TODAY FROM THE ITALIAN WAR THEATER AND SAID HE HOPED TO BE ABLE TO GO TO THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE NEXT SIX MONTHS FOR A SERIES OF FIGHTS IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

"I HAVE A CONTRACT WITH MIKE JACOBS FOR FIVE OR SIX BOUTS," SAID THE SAILOR WHO TRIUMPHED OVER THE BEST ALLIED BOXERS OF HIS WEIGHT IN THE RECENT TOURNEY IN ROME.

WD546PEW

B99 Q (560)

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON THE SURE RIVER FRONT, FEB. 8-(AP)-IN DOUGHBOY SLANG THOSE AMERICANS HOLDING THE HILL OVER THERE IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE WEREN'T REALLY "HURTING" FOR SUPPLIES, BUT THEIR BOSS ON THIS SIDE SAID THAT THEY HAD BETTER HAVE AMMUNITION AND FOOD, SO THE YOUNG MEN OF THE COW PASTURE AIR FORCE TOOK IT TO THEM.

FLIPPING THEIR FLIMSY CUB PLANES BACK AND FORTH LIKE SO MANY SAUCY BOX KITES THE FIFTH DIVISION ARTILLERY OBSERVERS NOT ONLY PLUNKED DOWN AMMUNITION AND FOOD THROUGH A GANTLET OF GERMAN FIRE BUT EVEN LOBBED IN A RADIO ON A HOME-MADE PARACHUTE AND THEIR COMMANDER, MAJ.CHARLES E.STRUNK, 918 ORLEANS AVE., TOPEKA, KANS., SAID "IF THEY WANT A DRINK OF WHISKY WE'LL FLYING THAT INTO THEM, TOO."

THE UNIT UNDER LT.COL.CLARENCE A.METTE, JR., OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF., STORMED ACROSS THE SURE UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS EARLY YESTERDAY AND QUICKLY WON ITS WAY TO HIGH GROUND A MILE AND A HALF NORTH-NORTHWEST OF ECHTERNACH. IT CLEARED A 500-YARD PATH THROUGH THE FRINGE OF THE SIEGFRIED PILLBOX BELT, BUT BUNKERS ON BOTH FLANKS STILL POURED MACHINE GUN FIRE ACROSS THIS PATH. COMMUNICATION TO THEM WAS LIMITED TO MOVEMENT IN BOATS ACROSS THE RIVER AT NIGHT AND ON UP A STEEP BLUFF UNDER ENEMY GUNS.

MEN UNDER CAPT.ROBERT H.BERTACH, AKRON, OHIO, WERE FIRST ACROSS THE SWOLLEN SURE, WITH MANY SWIMMING THE LAST PART OF THE WAY--METTE HIMSELF WAS ONE OF THESE. THIS GROUP WAS FOLLOWED BY MEN UNDER CAPT. LEON J.ZIMMERMAN, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. THE DOUGHBOYS STOOD SOLID AGAINST THREE COUNTERATTACKS AND EVEN KNOCKED OUT TANKS WITH BAZOOKA GUNS AND TOOK SOME PRISONERS. THE LATTER REMAINED UNEVACUATED AS DID THE WOUNDED. THE CASUALTIES WERE UNDER THE CARE OF CAPT.IRWIN SKRIVANEK, CALDWELL, TEX., AND OTHER MEDICAL PERSONNEL INCLUDING LT. JOHN H.GRANT, DETROIT, MICH.

ALTHOUGH RADIO MESSAGES ASKED EVACUATION OF THE WOUNDED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THERE WAS NO APPEAL FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND MAJ. HAROLD V.DUNCAN, WACO, TEX., SUMMED IT UP LIKE THIS: "THEY WERE NOT ONLY NOT ASKING FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES BUT WERE NOT ASKING FOR MUCH OF ANYTHING, NOT EVEN REINFORCEMENTS. THE FACT IS THEY SEEM TO BE SAVING RADIO BATTERIES AND SELDOM TALKED TO US BACK HERE AT HEADQUARTERS EXCEPT TO CALL FOR ARTILLERY FIRE OCCASIONALLY."

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B100

BUT THEIR COLONEL WANTED TO BE SURE, SO THE CUBS TOOK IN RIFLE, MACHINEGUN AND BAZOOKA ROUNDS AS WELL AS MINES AND A RADIO. ALL EXCEPT THE RADIO WERE WRAPPED IN BLANKETS AND PLOPPED DOWN FROM TREE-TOP LEVEL INTO MARKED-OFF MUD AREAS.

"I THINK WE HIT IT ON THE NOSE AND ALTHOUGH WE WERE FIRED AT WITH EVERYTHING FROM RIFLES AND MACHINEGUNS THROUGH 20-MM. TO 88-MM. WE WEREN'T HIT,", SAID LT.JOHN X.WALSH, 39 EAST 31ST ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

"MAYBE THEY DIDN'T NEED FOOD BUT AFTER WE'D DROPPED ONE BOX OF K RATIONS WE SWUNG BACK ACROSS THE FIELD AND THE DOUGHBOYS ALREADY HAD BROKEN INTO THOSE BOXES AND STARTED EATING," REPORTED LT. ROBERT N.TEDD, MINOVA, N.C. (EDS: UNLISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE).

RIDING IN A CUB PILOTED BY LT.ORMAN DUDLEY DILLS, CANTON, MISS., I WATCHED FROM ABOVE THE RIVER LINE AS LT.JOHN H.STALEY, JR., FREDERICK, MD., PILOTED A PLANE DOWN A NARROW FLAK ALLEY AND SGT.FRED TETO, 184 WEST WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, DROPPED THE PARACHUTE CARRYING THE RADIO.

"OUR MAKESHIFT CHUTE OPENED PERFECTLY AND CAUGHT IN A TREE ON THE EDGE OF A CLEARING, THEN BROKE AWAY AND EASED THE RADIO DOWN SO I DON'T THINK ANYTHING BROKE," TETO REPORTED.

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"ALL THEY SHOT AT US THIS TIME WAS RIFLES AND I DON'T THINK THEY EVEN CAME CLOSE," STALEY SAID. "AFTER DROPPING THE RADIO WE DROPPED SPARE BATTERIES, THEN A NOTE TELLING THEM WHERE TO FIND THE RADIO."

TEDD, DILLS, WALSH, STALEY, STRUNK AND LT.EUGENE SORENSON WERE PILOTS PARTICIPATING IN MORE THAN 30 DROPPING MISSIONS.

OBSERVERS WHO DID THE PITCHING OF BUNDLES RANGING FROM 50 TO 80 POUNDS WERE LT.WILLIAM J.HENTHORN, 606 WEST MAPLE AVE., MERCHANTVILLE, N.J., ROBERT M.WEBB, NEODESHA, KANS., PRESSLEY PINER, ARLINGTON, KANS., WARRANT OFFICER H.A.FLUMMERFELT, ELNORA, IND., AND SGT.MARI F.CABLE, 4800 WEST 13TH ST., WICHITA, KANS.

A116
(WUP)
BY A.I.GOLDBERG
WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, ALSACE, FEB.8-(AP)-COMPLETE ERADICATION OF THE GERMANS' RHINE VALLEY POCKET NORTH OF STRASBOURG APPEARED NEAR TONIGHT WITH ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HERRLISHEIM AND OFFENDORF BOTH HAD BEEN EVACUATED BY THE ENEMY.

THUS THE SO-CALLED GAMBSHEIM POCKET WHERE THE GERMANS BUILT UP A BRIDGEHEAD THREAT TO THE SEVENTH ARMY'S FLANK WEST OF THE RHINE IN MID-DECEMBER WAS WELL ON THE WAY TO ELIMINATION.

ON THE LOWER RHINE ELEMENTS OF THE SECOND FRENCH ARMORED DIVISION REACHED CHALAMPE ON THE ALSATIAN BANK OF THE RIVER OPPOSITE NEUENBERG WHERE THE RETREATING GERMANS HAD BLOWN THE BRIDGE.

ON THIS BANK OF THE RHINE BELOW COLMAR THE GERMANS NOW HELD ONLY CHALAMPE, BANTZENHEIM, OTTMARSMEIM AND PETIT LANDAU, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF CHALAMPE.

WITH THEIR LAST BRIDGE OVER THE RHINE WRECKED, THE GERMAN REAR GUARDS APPEARED DOOMED EXCEPT FOR SUCH PERSONNEL AS MIGHT ESCAPE BY FERRY.

IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT THE RECAPTURE OF WINGEN, 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF HAGUENAU, LATE IN JANUARY WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE 70TH (TRAILBLAZERS) INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH ALSO IS KNOWN AS THE "OREGONS."

THE 70TH, WHICH LANDED ONLY RECENTLY IN FRANCE, WAS ACTIVATED AND TRAINED AT CAMP ADAIR, ORE., AND COMPLETED ITS TRAINING AT FT.LEONARD WOODS, MO.

WINGEN, WHICH HAS CHANGED HANDS SEVERAL TIMES IN THE FIGHTING, NOW IS ONLY A GROUP OF WRECKED BUILDINGS.

MANY AMERICAN PRISONERS WHO HAD BEEN HELD IN A CHURCH WHICH WAS CONVETED INTO A HOSPITAL WERE RECOVERED BY THE VICTORY.

BRIG.GEN.THOMAS W.HERREN OF DADEVILLE, ALA., TEMPORARILY IN COMMAND OF THE DIVISION, PERSONALLY DIRECTED THE ATTACK AGAINST FIERCELY-RESISTING NAZI SS TROOPERS AND ALONG WITH COL.ALBERT MORGAN, REGIMENTAL COMMANDER, OPERATED WELL INSIDE THE FIELD OF FIRE.
QQ-JP1036PEW

A147
(300)
WARSAW, FEB. 8-(AP)-THIS IS THE STORY OF MRS.LUDMILLA SHISHKO, THE ONLY PERSON LEFT OUT OF A FAMILY OF 67 AFTER THE ORDEAL OF WARSAW'S OCCUPATION BY THE GERMANS.

"WE WOMEN OF WARSAW FEEL WE PLAYED JUST AS BIG A PART AS MEN," SHE SAID. "I WOULD LIKE THE WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN TO KNOW SOME OF THE TERRIBLE DETAILS.

"I HAVE SEEN MOTHERS OF LITTLE CHILDREN PICKED UP IN THE STREETS FOR NO REASON AND SHIPPED OFF TO GERMANY," SHE SAID.

"BUT MONEY WAS THE PASSWORD. IF YOU HAD ENOUGH YOU COULD BUY YOUR WAY OUT FROM THE GERMANS.

"THE GERMANS SEEMED TO TAKE PARTICULAR PRIDE IN PICKING OUT SOME PRETTY BLONDE AND WORKING ON HER. THIS CONSISTED OF ANYTHING FROM STARVING HER TO THREATENING DESTRUCTION OF HER RELATIVES OR CHILDREN. OFTEN IT WORKED, BUT MANY TIMES IT DIDN'T, AND MANY POLISH WOMEN DIED."

WHILE POLISH WOMEN WHO REFUSED TO COLLABORATE--PAID ONLY HALF MEN'S WAGES ALTHOUGH WORKED 10 OR 12 HOURS A DAY--WENT ABOUT IN RAGS, SHE SAID GERMANS DRESSED THEIR OWN WOMEN AND THEIR KEPT POLISH WOMEN IN FINE CLOTHES STOLEN FROM ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

MRS.SHISHKO SAID HER LIFE BECAME MUCH HARDER IN 1941 WHEN SHE MARRIED A MEMBER OF THE UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT. HER SON, BORN IN 1942, DIED A YEAR LATER OF TUBERCULOSIS.

MANY WOMEN, SHE SAID, LOST THEIR LIVES DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS FOR THE UNDERGROUND.

"A WOMAN CAUGHT DOING THIS BY THE GESTAPO WAS WORSE THAN DEAD," SHE SAID, "BECAUSE THE GERMANS HAVE VERY SUBTLE WAYS OF TORTURING WOMEN. THIS INCLUDES JUST ABOUT EVERYTHING YOU CAN IMAGINE.

"I'VE SEEN THEM HALT WOMEN IN BROAD DAYLIGHT AND TEAR OFF THEIR CLOTHES, LOOKING FOR HIDDEN LEAFLETS. THEY GOT AMUSEMENT OUT OF IT."

MRS.SHISHKO WAS STOPPED ONLY ONCE BY A GERMAN. SHE WAS CARRYING FORBIDDEN DOCUMENTS IN A SHOPPING BAG CONTAINING HER TINY FLOUR ALLOTMENT. HE ONLY SWORE AT HER FOR GETTING FLOUR ON HIS HANDS AND DID NOT FIND THE DOCUMENTS.

SHE ESCAPED FROM WARSAW

ALLOTMENT. HE ONLY SWORE AT HER FOR GETTING FLOUR ON HIS HANDS AND DID NOT FIND THE DOCUMENTS.

SHE ESCAPED FROM WARSAW DURING THE AUGUST UPRISING BY WRAPPING RAGS AROUND HER BODY AND MOANING SHE WAS ABOUT TO GIVE BIRTH TO A BABY. SHE WAS PUT ON A STRETCHER AND EVACUATED.
PO113AEW

A84
LIVORNO, FEB.8-(AP)-THE THIRD BREWERY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER WILL START PRODUCING BEER FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS FEB.15 AT THE RATE OF 40,000 12-OUNCE BOTTLES A DAY.

THE SAME TWO BREWERS WHO DID THE JOB FOR THE AMERICANS AT NAPLES AND ALGIERS WILL AGAIN HANDLE THE BEER-MAKING.

THEY ARE SGT.CHARLES KOERBER, OF TOLEDO, OHIO, BREWMASTER, AND CAPT. ALLAN J.BARNEY, FORMER CHIEF CHEMIST FOR A ST.LOUIS BREWERY.

FEB.15 MARKS THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAY THE LAGER BEGAN COMING OFF THE "ASSEMBLY LINE" AT THE NAPLES GI BREWERY. THE FIRST OF THAT PRODUCTION REACHED THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD IN APRIL.
JP741AEW

A129KX
(WEST OUT)
ABOARD A U.S.CARRIER AT SEA, FEB. 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-COPIES OF THE MOTION PICTURE "FIGHTING LADY," THE STORY OF AN AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CARRIER IN ACTION, MAY BE DROPPED OVER TOKYO SO THE JAPANESE CAN SEE THE MARCH OF UNITED STATES MILITARY STRENGTH ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

LT.COMDR.DWIGHT LONG, PHOTOGRAPHY OFFICER WHILE 75 PER CENT OF THE PICTURE WAS BEING FILMED ON THIS CARRIER, SAID THE SUGGESTION FOR DROPPING COPIES ON TOKYO CAME FROM FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ AFTER HE WITNESSED THE MOVIE.

"WHEN WE SAW EIGHT JAPANESE ATTACKING PLANES FALLING IN FLAMES THE ADMIRAL COMMENTED THE JAPANESE SHOULD SEE THE PICTURE SOME DAY WITH BOMBS AND OUR COMPLIMENETS," LONG SAID.

THE ACTION SHOTS WERE FILMED THROUGH SPECIAL NAVY GUN CAMERAS THAT OPERATE AUTOMATICALLY.

NAVAL AIR STATION,HONOLULU,FEB.8-(AP)-WAVES AND MUSIC ARE IMPROVING MORALE OF THE "NATS" SQUADRON HERE.

SINCE THE WAVES ARRIVED TO TAKE OVER PART OF THE WORK AND A SQUADRON ORCHESTRA WAS ORGANIZED THERE HAS BEEN A 42 PER CENT DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF MEN PLACED ON REPORT FOR DISCIPLINARY INFRACTIONS, THE PERSONNEL OFFICER REPORTED.

APPEARANCE OF THE MEN IS IMPROVING, TOO. THE PERSONNEL OFFICER SAID ONLY ONE-TENTH OF THE NUMBER OF REPRIMANDS ARE NOW BEING HANDED OUT TO MEN APPEARING UNSHAVEN.

"THE BOYS TELL ME THAT HAVING THE WAVES HERE IS THE NEXT BEST THING TO BEING AT HOME," COMMENTED WAVE VIRGINIA BEINECKE, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.
HW007PEW

30.24-22833

BY C.YATES MCDANIEL (240)
MANILA,FEB.8-(AP)-THE ARMY PASSED OUT THE CHEERING WORD TODAY--MANILA HAS AND WILL CONTINUE TO HAVE WATER.
AS SECTIONS OF THE CITY WERE PUT TO THE TORCH BY JAPANESE DEMOLITION SQUADS, FEARS HAD ARISEN THAT THE METROPOLIS WOULD BE BURNED DOWN.
THE JAPANESE DID SUCCEED IN DESTROYING SOME PUMPING STATIONS BUT THE ARMY REPORTED TODAY THE WATERSHED AND RESERVOIR AREA WERE NOT DAMAGED.
THE JAPANESE MADE PREPARATIONS TO DYNAMITE THE PRINCIPAL DAM BUT APPARENTLY FLED WITHOUT CARRYING OUT THE DEMOLITION UPON THE SUDDEN APPEARANCE OF AMERICAN TROOPS.
THERE IS AN ACUTE FOOD SHORTAGE WHICH HAS NOT YET BEEN EASED. UNTIL THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN MOPPED UP, THE PROBLEM WILL REMAIN SERIOUS. IT IS BOUND TO ARISE WHEREVER A LARGE CIVILIAN POPULATION CENTER BECOMES A THEATER OF ACTIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS.
THE JAPANESE CUT MANILA OFF FROM OUTSIDE FOOD SUPPLIES EARLY IN DECEMBER WHEN THEY BEGAN TROOP MOVEMENTS NORTHEASTWARD.
(THE NIPPONESE THUS WERE IN RETREAT FROM MANILA WELL BEFORE ANY YANK SOLDIERS HAD LANDED ANYWHERE ON THE ISLAND OF LUZON).
BEFORE THE MAIN BODY OF JAPANESE LEFT MANILA, IT CONFISCATED ALL FOODSTUFFS WHICH COULD BE FOUND IN HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SEARCHES FOR HOARDED STORES.
MANY FILIPINOS MANAGED TO LEAVE THE CITY FOR COUNTRY DISTRICTS DESPITE JAPANESE CONFISCATION OF VEHICLES, INCLUDING BICYCLES AND PUSHCARTS.
BUT A DETERMINED NUMBER OF PEOPLE REMAINED.
RAIN FELL IN MANILA EARLY THIS MORNING, DAMPENING SCATTERED FIRES CAUSED BY INTERMITTEN EXPLOSIONS IN THE SOUTHERN PART LAST NIGHT.
SO FAR, AREAS SOUTH OF THE PASIG, WHERE THE JAPANESE DEMOLITION SQUADS STILL ARE ACTIVE, HAVE ESCAPED LARGE SCALE DESTRUCTION.
HW913PPW NM

AMS BURMA (170)
BY FRANK L.MARTIN
CALCUTTA, FEB. 8-(AP)-FORWARD ELEMENTS OF THREE BRITISH AND INDIAN COLUMNS CLOSING ON ON MANDALAY BEAT OFF JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS TODAY WHILE MEN AND SUPPLIES FOR A GENERAL ASSAULT ON THE GREAT RIVER PORT WERE BEING DRAWN UP ALONG A 100-MILE FRONT.
BY LAND, AIR AND RIVER TROOPS WERE CONVERGING ON THE WEST AND NORTH BANKS OF THE IRRAWADDY FOR 60 MILES ABOVE AND 40 MILES BELOW THE ELBOW OF THE STREAM WHERE MANDALAY IS SITUATED.
WHILE THE STAGE WAS BEING SET FOR THE BATTLE OF MANDALAY, FIERCE BUT SMALL-SCALE FIGHTING CONTINUED ON TWO OTHER SECTORS IN BURMA. THE MAIN CLASHES OF THE PAST 24 HOURS WERE ON THE OLD BURMA ROAD ABOVE LASHIO, WHERE THE AMERICAN MARS TASK FORCE AND THE CHINESE 38TH DIVISION ARE BEATING SOUTHWARD.
OPPOSING THE AMERICANS AND THE CHINESE IN THAT AREA WERE REOMMANTS OF JAPANESE DIVISIONS WHICH WERE THROWN OUT OF NORTHEASTERN BURMA AND ORDERED TO DEFEND THE RAIL TERMINAL OF LASHIO. THE AMERICANS BROUGHT THEIR MULE-CARRIED ARTILLERY INTO PLAY IN SUPPORT OF CHINESE INFANTRY CHARGES.
JAPANESE TROOPS COUNTERATTACKED ALMOST CONSTANTLY FROM THE HILLS BESIDE THE ROAD, BUT FELL BACK UNDER HEAVY FIRE FROM AMERICAN 75 MM. GUNS.

U.S. pac. wars add on situation.
ELEVENTH AIR FORCE PLANES IN THE ALEUTIANS STRUCK AN ENEMY NAVAL BASE ON SHIMUSHU IN THE KURILES WHILE MARINES STRUCK BABELTHUAP, YAP AND ROTA

A120
KUNMING, CHINA, FEB 8-(AP)-THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND CARRIED 44,000 TONS OF WAR MATERIALS FROM INDIA TO CHINA DURING JANUARY, BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM H. TUNNER ANNOUNCED TODAY. THIS WAS MORE THAN DOUBLE THE TONNAGE CARRIED BY THE OLD BURMA ROAD AT ITS PEAK AND ESTABLISHED A RECORD. CHINA-BOUND PLANES CROSSED "THE HUMP" EVERY TWO AND A HALF MINUTES, 24 HOURS A DAY DURING THE MONTH.
M958AEW

THE PLANES DELIVERED 12,000 TONS IN A SINGLE WEEK--ALMOST AS MUCH AS THE TONNAGE DELIVERED THROUGHOUT DECEMBER, 1943, FOR WHICH THE DIVISION RECEIVED A PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION. LAST MONTH'S TOTAL WAS MORE THAN TWICE THE TONNAGE OF LAST JULY AND THREE TIMES THAT OF JANUARY, 1944.

TUNNER, WHO HAS BEEN IN MILITARY AVIATION FOR 16 YEARS AND DIVISION COMMANDER HERE SINCE SEPT.3, 1944, SAID THAT LOSSES RESULTING FROM ENEMY ACTION HAVE BEEN "ALMOST COMPLETELY ELIMINATED." HE EXPLAINED THAT THE SAFETY RECORD HAD BEEN IMPROVED BY BETTER MAINTENANCE AND A MORE EFFICIENT SEARCH AND RESCU UNIT AND ADDED THAT "WHEN A MAN DOES GO DOWN OVER THE HUMP HIS CHANCES ARE EXCELLENT OF BEING FOUND AND GOTTEN OUT."

A NATIVE OF ROSELLE, N.J., AND A WEST POINT GRADUATE, TUNNER COMMANDED THE ATC FERRYING DIVISION IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE COMING TO THE ORIENT.

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A79
CHUNGKING, FEB.8-(AP)-WAR MINISTER GEN.CHEN CHENG DECLARED TODAY THAT CHINESE NEWSPAPER REPORTS THE JAPANESE ARE WITHDRAWING FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH CHINA, ALTHOUGH MERELY RUMORS, CANNOT BE DISREGARDED IN THE LIGHT OF THE JAPANESE COLLAPSE IN THE PHILIPPINES.
CHEN CHENG SAID THE CHINESE ARMY WAS BEING BROUGHT TO ITS FULL NUMERICAL STRENGTH BUT DECLINED TO PREDICT THE DEADLINE FOR ANY GENERAL CHINESE COUNTEROFFENSIVE.
JP733AEW

A192
CHUNGKING, FEB 8-(AP)-THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE SET A NEW MONTHLY RECORD FOR CHINA OPERATIONS IN JANUARY BY DESTROYING 334 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT, INCLUDING 90 BOMBERS, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY. IN ADDITION, 46 PLANES WERE REPORTED PROBABLY DESTROYED

AND 216 DAMAGED.
JANUARY'S BAG BROUGHT THE TOTAL OF ENEMY CRAFT DESTROYED IN THIS THEATER SINCE JULY 4, 1942, TO 1,255, WITH ANOTHER 554 PROBABLY DESTROYED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.
THE AIR FORCE BROUGHT DOWN 14.8 JAPANESE CRAFT FOR EVERY AMERICAN PLANE LOST IN AIR COMBAT DURING THAT PERIOD.
FIFTEEN JAPANESE VESSELS TOTALING 13,500 TONS AND 89 SMALLER VESSELS WERE DESTROYED DURING JANUARY, WITH SIX OTHERS PROBABLY DESTROYED, BRINGING THE TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF SHIPPING SINCE JULY 4, 1942, TO 392 SHIPS OF 859,489 TONS AND 2,961 SMALLER CRAFT.
MT158PEW

A182KX
BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ (210)
FEB 9 1945
MANILA,FEB 7 (DELAYED)-(AP)-STARVATION STILL WAS PRESENT IN MANILA TODAY. CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATES, BASED ON REPORTS OF FILIPINO AND CHINESE RESIDENTS, PLACED THE DAILY DEATH TOLL AT SEVERAL HUNDRED FROM THIS CAUSE.
THE AMERICANS WERE GRIMLY OCCUPIED IN BATTLING FLAMES AND JAPANESE SNIPERS AS THEY SOUGHT TO COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE CITY.
ORDINARY FOOD CHANNELS INTO MANILA HAVE BEEN CUT SINCE DECEMBER, WHEN THE JAPANESE CLAMPED ON AN EMBARGO AND STARTED SEIZING EVERYTHING IN SIGHT. ALL MARKETS ARE CLOSED.
THE ONLY MONEY MOST CIVILIANS HAVE IS THE NOW WORTHLESS JAPANESE OCCUPATION CURRENCY.
TWO INCIDENTS GIVE A MEASURE OF THE CRITICAL SITUATION STILL PREVAILING:
A FILIPINO CARRYING HALF A SACK OF RICE ALONG A STREET HALF A MILE FROM THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP WAS ATTACKED BY 30 STARVING BOYS. THEY SLASHED OPEN THE SACK AND FORCED THE MAN TO SURRENDER HALF THE RICE.
TEN MEN PURSUED A MAN PUSHING A CART CONTAINING TWOSACKS OF RICE. HE FLED ONTO A BRIDGE JUST AS A JAPANESE DEMOLITION CHARGE EXPLODED. MAN, RICE AND CART WERE BLOWN UP.
IN THE MONTHS JUST BEFORE THE AMERICAN ENTRY, FOOD PRICES SOARED TO ABSURD HEIGHTS. THE PRICE OF A 110-POUND SACK OF RICE SKY-ROCKETED FROM EIGHT TO 20,000 PESOS; TOBACCO COST 11 PESOS FOR A SMALL HANDFUL AND SUGAR SOARED TO 25,000 PESOS A SACK. A FILIPINO IMITATION OF SCOTCH WHISKY BROUGHT 25,000 PESOS. THE LAST KNOWN PRICE OF A SINGLE EGG WAS 25 PESOS.
GG1229PCW NM

B81KX
FEB 9 1945
BY RUSSELL BRINES (310)
SANTO TOMAS,MANILA,P.I.,FEB 7 (DELAYED)-(AP)-RENEWING OLD ACQUAINTANCES AT SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP--MY HOME FOR MUCH OF 1942---I RAN INTO EDDIE TAIT TODAY, WIDELY KNOWN CIRCUS MAN WHOSE SMILE WAS STILL BRIGHT AS HE TALKED OF HIS AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES.
"I SUPPOSED MOST OF THE EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO SCRAP AND THE JAPS ARE SHOOTING IT BACK AT US," SAID THE VETERAN SHOWMAN OF SAN FRANCISCO.
GEORGE KALLMAN OF RKO-RADIO PICTURES LINED UP FOR FOOD--BEEF STEW, VEGETABLES AND REAL SUGAR INSTEAD OF WATERY RICE.
NEARBY HOWARD F.MYERS, (3430 CRAIG AVE.) CINCINNATI, PRE-WAR EXECUTIVE OF PROCTER AND GAMBLE, WAS WASHING DISHES IN THE SAME OLD WAY BUT WITH A NEW GRIN ON HIS FACE.
EDWARD ATKINSON, ASSISTANT TREASURER OF WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC, INQUIRED ABOUT MAIL AT THE INTERNEE OFFICE. ONE DAUGHTER LIVES IN SAN FRANCISCO AND ANOTHER IN BALTIMORE, MD. (STREET ADDRESSES NOT RECEIVED RECENTLY).
W.H.PHILLIPPS, SAN FRANCISCO, WAS AMONG THE CROWD UTILIZING A BOX BEARING A PROUD NEW SIGN "AIRMAIL TO UNITED STATES." PHILLIPS WAS WITH GLOBE WIRELESS.
SAMUEL S.HAMILTON,OF GREENSBURG,PA., WITH THE NATIONAL CITY BANK, SAW THE BANKER'S TRADITION GROWING IN HIS FAMILY. ONE OF HIS SONS, BILLY, AGED 8, COLLECTED SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS IN JAPANESE PRINTING PRESS MONEY--NOW WORTHLESS. "THEY ARE SOUVENIRS," SAID BILLY.
PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS EMPLOYES ARE STILL LIVING IN A NIPA SHANTY THEY ERECTED ON THE CAMPUS. SOME WERE TRANSFERRED FROM SANTO TOMAS BUT THOSE REMAINING INCLUDE: R.D.WILLARD, ALAMEDA, CALIF., EUGENE M.BRUSH, MODESTO, CALIF., R.E.STRAUB, DUBUQUE, IOWA, DON MCCANN, SEATTLE, THURMAN ERICSON, ALAMEDA, CALIF., AND JOE JOHNSON OF LOS ANGELES.
TWO OTHERS STILL LIVING IN SMALL HOUSES THEY BUILT ARE S.W.G. LEHMAN OF STANDARD VACUUM OIL CO., NEW YORK CITY, AND FRANK CORLESS (75 BENNETT ST) BOSTON, OF INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC.
GG1219PCW

A106FX
FEB 9 1945
BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ
MANILA, P.I., FEB. 8-(AP)-SEARED, TWISTED STEEL AND EMPTY, FIRE-BLACKENED WALLS WERE ALL THAT REMAINED TODAY OF MUCH OF MANILA'S SHOW PLACES AND LEADING BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS AFTER THREE DAYS OF JAPANESE DEMOLITION.
EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNTS OF DESTRUCTION SAID EXTENSIVE BUSINESS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RESIDENTIAL AREAS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE PASIG RIVER WERE BADLY HIT BY FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS.
FELIPE BUENCAMINO, FORMER MANILA NEWSPAPERMAN WHO CREPT THROUGH THE WAR RAVAGED CITY, SAID THAT FROM THE OLD OPERA HOUSE ON AVENIDA RIZAL, WHERE INTERNATIONALLY FAMOUS SINGERS ENTERTAINED MANILANS IN PRE-WAR DAYS, TO THE POPULAR PLAZA LUNCH, FAVORITE GATHERING PLACE FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, NOTHING STANDS BUT THE EMPTY STEEL AND CONCRETE FRAMEWORKS OF BUILDINGS.
THE IDEAL, AVENUE, STATE, LIFE AND GRAND THEATERS WERE BURNED DOWN, BUENCAMINO SAID. THE GREAT EASTERN AND MARCO POLO HOTELS WERE DESTROYED BY JAPANESE INCENDIARIES.
ENEMY DEMOLITION SQUADS BLEW UP THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK, PHILIPPINE THRUST, CHARTERED BANK, BANK OF INDIA, AND HONG KONG-SHANGHAI BANK.
HEACOCK'S, MANILA'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE AND ONE OF THE TALLEST BUILDINGS IN THE CITY, WAS DESTROYED. ITS COLORFUL CRYSTAL ARCADE LOOKS LIKE A GIGANTIC TANGLE OF CROOKED, CHARRED STEEL.
BUENCAMINO SAID THAT PRACTICALLY HALF OF CHINATOWN, ONE OF THE HEAVIEST POPULATED AND OLDEST DISTRICTS OF MANILA WAS LEVELED BY A JAPANESE MINE-LAYING DETACHMENT. MANY CHINESE PERISHED IN THE RAGING FIRE.
ALL DAY YESTERDAY CHINESE POKED THROUGH DEBRIS, SEARCHING FOR THE BODIES OF MISSING RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.
WW550APW NM

A7FX
RUSSELL BRINES, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT ONCE HELD AT SANTO TOMAS BY THE ENEMY, SAID MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HUDDLED AGAINST WALLS IN THE REAR OF BUILDINGS.
"FEAR WAS PLAINLY WRITTEN ON THE FACES OF THESE THIN PEOPLE WHO PRAYED THAT THE ENEMY SHELL FIRE WOULD NOT DESTROY THEIR FREEDOM," HE REPORTED.
AMERICAN ARTILLERY SENT SHELLS SCREAMING OVER SANTO TOMAS INTO POINTS SOUTH OF THE PASIG WHERE THE ENEMY WAS THOUGHT TO BE CONCENTRATED.
FRONT DISPATCHES TOLD OF JAPANESE SUICIDE UNITS SHOT DOWN AMID THE FIRES THEY HAD SET. FILIPINOS SAID THE ENEMY HAD DRAWN UP THE DEMOL-

30.24. 22835

ITION PLANS SOON AFTER OCCUPYING MANILA JAN. 2, 1942.
(GEORGE THOMAS FOLSTER, NBC WAR CORRESPONDENT, SAID ANGRY DOUGHBOYS WERE IMPULSIVELY DEMANDING "LET'S BURN EVERY JAPANESE CITY TO THE GROUND" AND FILIPINOS WERE SOBBING APOLOGETICALLY, "WE WANTED YOU TO SEE OUR CITY AND NOW YOU CANNOT SEE IT.")
THERE WAS MARKED CONFUSION WITHIN THE CITY. GROUPS OF UNIFORMED FILIPINOS, WEARING GUERILLA ARM BANDS, WANDERED ABOUT. HOMELESS REFUGEES STREAMED OUT OF FIRE-SWEPT SECTORS.
AS SPORADIC SHELLING AND STREET FIGHTING PROGRESSED, ONE OFFICIAL SOURCE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO ASSESS THE SITUATION CORRECTLY.
TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN "CLEARED" FROM BOTH NORTH MANILA AND ADJACENT QUEZON CITY BUT FIELD REPORTS INDICATED SOME ENEMY POCKETS REMAIN NORTH OF THE PASIG.
IN LUZON'S NUEVA ECIJA PROVINCE, ELEMENTS OF THE 32ND INFANTRY DIVISION HAVE CUT THE BALETE PASS ROAD LEADING TO THE CAGAYAN VALLEY, 24 MILES NORTH OF SAN JOSE, TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE REPORTED. THIS BLOCKS THE ESCAPE ROUTE FOR JAPANESE CAUGHT SOUTH AND EAST.
TEN ENEMY TANKS AND MANY HEAVILY DEFENDED PILLBOXES WERE DESTROYED OR CAPTURED IN THE SAN JOSE AREA.
THE 204-TON BLOW AT CORREGIDOR WAS DEALT TUESDAY. THE SAME DAY, ATTACK PLANES POUNDED FORT MILLS ON NEARBY CABALLO ISLAND. THE DAY BEFORE, PATROL PLANES SANK 28 ENEMY BARGES AND SEVERAL SPEEDBOATS OFF THE EAST COAST OF LUZON.
TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE DID NOT BREAK DOWN THE ENEMY CASUALTY FIGURE OF 48,000 BUT IT LISTED THE AMERICAN FIGURE OF 7,076 AS CONSISTING OF 1,609 KILLED, 191 MISSING AND 5,276 WOUNDED.
MM1148PPW

UNDATED JAPANESE
FEB 9 1945
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
TOKYO HAS RESOLVED TO DO SOMETHING TO EAST THE "PANGS OF HUNGER" OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS "SHUT UP IN THEIR UNHEATED RESEARCH LABORATORIES."
DOMEI NEWS AGENCY, IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, SAID THE CITY HAD DECIDED TO GIVE THE SCIENTISTS RICE CAKES BECAUSE "IN THIS DAY OF ALL-OUT WAR, ESPECIALLY IN THIS TIME OF NATIONAL CRISIS, WHEN GREAT THINGS ARE EXPECTED OF SCIENTISTS, WE MUST NEVER LET THEM GO HUNGRY AND LOSE HEART."
MM906PPW

UNDATED JAPANESE PLANE LOSSES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
JAPAN LOST 1,479 WARPLANES AND PROBABLY 129 MORE IN JANUARY, A TABULATION TODAY OF OFFICIAL REPORTS DISCLOSED.
AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY AIR FORCES, NOT INCLUDING B-29S, BASED IN THE PACIFIC ACCOUNTED FOR 1,048 PLANES DESTROYED AND 29 PROBABLES. U.S. B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES BASED IN INDIA, CHINA AND THE MARIANAS DESTROYED 97 AND PROBABLY 52 MORE; THE U.S. 14TH ARMY AIR FORCE, BASED IN CHINA, DESTROYED 334 AND CHALKED UP 48 PROBABLES.
WHILE THE TOTAL OF 1,479 IS LARGE, IT DOES NOT COMPARE WITH THAT OF LAST OCTOBER WHEN NIPPON LOST 1,920 AIRCRAFT IN THE PACIFIC ALONE, LARGELY DUE TO AMERICAN CARRIER OPERATIONS AND THE BATTLE FOR LEYTE GULF.
THE TOTAL OF ALLIED WARPLANE LOSSES IN THE PACIFIC WAR IN JANUARY IS NOT AVAILABLE. OPERATIONS BY AIRCRAFT BASED ON CARRIERS AND ON ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC, NOT INCLUDING B-29S, RESULTED IN THE ANNOUNCED LOSS OF 123 PLANES. IN ADDITION, 10 SUPERFORTRESSES WERE REPORTED LOST.
RA1028PCW

-FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY-
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
FEB. 8, 1941--GEN. MAXIME WEYGAND, COMMANDER OF FRENCH TROOPS IN NORTH AFRICA, SAYS FRANCE WILL NEVER AGREE TO GERMAN OCCUPATION OF BIZERTE OR ANY OTHER PART OF TUNISIA.
JR614AEW

FEB 9 1945

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1 -- EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
2 -- WESTERN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM LINNICH-JUELICH-DUEREN AREA).
3 -- ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).
QQ955PEW

UNDATED JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE YANKS ARE MAKING IT HOT FOR THE JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES BUT - - BR-R-R-R-R- - - IT'S MIGHTY COLD IN JAPAN.
DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID LAST NIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION THAT JAPAN IS EXPERIENCING ITS COLDEST WINTER IN 25 YEARS.
THE DISPATCH SAID IT WAS SO COLD THAT GOLD FISH "FROZE IN A SOLID BLOCK OF ICE AND DIED."
HW725PPW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE (140)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
PREMIER KUNIAKI'S KOISO'S JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, ALREADY SORELY BELABORED BY PARLIAMENTARY CRITICS FOR ITS INABILITY TO REVERSE THE TREND OF THE WAR, WAS ADVERSELY CRITICIZED TONIGHT ON A NEW COUNT--ITS CHOICE OF WORDS.
THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER ASAHI TOOK EXCEPTION TO A GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT A YEAR-OLD BAN ON "HIGH-CLASS ENTERTAINMENT" WOULD BE CONTINUED "FOR THE TIME BEING."
THESE LAST FOUR WORDS, ASAHI INSISTED, ARE DEFINITELY WISHY-WASHY. THE NEWSPAPER DEMANDED:
"WHO IS THINKING OF ENJOYING HIGH-CLASS ENTERTAINMENT IN THESE TIMES OF CRISIS? WELL, THEN! INSTEAD OF HANDING OUT A LUKEWARM STATEMENT LIKE 'ENTERTAINMENT WILL BE BANNED FOR THE TIME BEING,' WHY DOESN'T THE GOVERNMENT COME OUT AND RESOLUTELY DECLARE: 'ENTERTAINMENT WILL BE BANNED UNTIL THE DAY OF VICTORY!!'"
THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED THIS IN A WIRELESS DISPATCH RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
HW722PPW

B63 Q (250)
FEB 9 1945
NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (THURS) NIGHT:
NORTHERN SECTOR: CANADIAN FIRST ARMY LAUNCHED GRAND-SCALE ATTACK SOUTHEAST OF NIJMEGEN AND MADE GOOD PROGRESS IN FIRST HOURS.
CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICAN FIRST ARMY MADE THIRD U.S. BREACH IN SIEGFRIED LINE AND CAPTURED SCHMIDT AT HEADWATERS OF ROER AS FRONT BLAZED OVER 70-MILE STRETCH.
SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICANS MET STIFF RESISTANCE NEAR HAGUENAU, BUT FARTHER SOUTH RHINE-RHONE CANAL WAS CLEARED BY FRENCH AND AMERICANS AND ORGANIZED RESISTANCE IN VOSGES MOUNTAINS APPEARED BROKEN.
--DASH--

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: STRIKING BEHIND 11-HOUR ARTILLERY BARRAGE AND UNDER COVER OF MORE THAN 1,500 MEDIUM AND FIGHTER BOMBERS, BRITISH AND CANADIAN DIVISION OPENED BIG OFFENSIVE SOUTHEAST OF NIJMEGEN, MAKING WHAT WAS OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS "GOOD PROGRESS."

BRITISH SECOND ARMY: NO MAJOR CHANGE REPORTED.

U.S. NINTH ARMY: NO MAJOR CHANGE REPORTED.

U.S. FIRST ARMY: OCCUPIED SCHMIDT AND PUNCHED NEW HOLE THROUGH SIEGFRIED LINE.

U.S. THIRD ARMY: POURED THROUGH BREACH IN SIEGFRIED DEFENSES ON A 24-MILE FRONT, CLOSING IN ONE PRUEM, KEY SUPPLY BASE.

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: ENCOUNTERED STRONG RESISTANCE NEAR HAGEUNAU IN NORTHERN ALSACE.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY: COLLAPSED ORGANIZED RESISTANCE IN VOSGES MOUNTAINS AND CLEARED RHINE-RHONE CANAL.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS:

SECOND INFANTRY: PUNCHED THROUGH SIEGFRIED LINE.

FIFTH INFANTRY: GAINED BEYOND SURE RIVER.

17TH AIRBORNE: MADE ADVANCE BEYOND SURE RIVER.

78TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED SCHMIDT.

80TH INFANTRY: CONTINUED ADVANCE BEYOND SURE RIVER.

90TH INFANTRY: CLEARED PILLBOXES IN DRIVE ON PRUEM.

SN914PEW

FEB 9 1945

B64 Q

a105FX

UNDATED JAPANESE STRATEGY (170)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPAN CANNOT AFFORD TO LOSE THE BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINES AND SURVIVE AS A NATION, DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID IN A BROADCAST TODAY.

"THE LUZON BATTLE IS FOUGHT FOR VERY HIGH STAKES," IT SAID. "IF JAPAN IS TO SURVIVE AND PLAY A LEADING ROLE IN WORLD AFFAIRS, SHE MUST SNATCH VICTORY IN THIS WAR."

"GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA CAN DEPEND ON THE NAVY TO PROTECT HIS FLANKS AND KEEP HIM IN OPERATIONAL CONTACT WITH JAPANESE-HELD ISLANDS TO THE SOUTH, IF HE PLANS TO RETIRE TO THE SOUTHERN PART OF LUZON ISLAND," DOMEI CONTINUED IN THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

"THE JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL SHOULD BE CONSIDERED A STRATEGIC REALIGNMENT AIMED AT CONSOLIDATING FOUNDATIONS OF FINAL VICTORY, WHILE THE AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL (TO BATAAN IN 1942) WAS A DESPERATE MOVE TO STAVE OFF FINAL DEFEAT FOR A FEW MORE DAYS. X X X

"IT IS SHEER NONSENSE FOR AMERICANS TO TALK OF HAVING WON THE BATTLE FOR THE PHILIPPINES, OR FOR (GEN. DOUGLAS) MACARTHUR TO BE TALKING OF TOKYO AS HIS NEXT GOAL."

WW545APW

A87FX

UNDATED JAP MESSAGE (120)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A MESSAGE SAYING JAPAN "CONFIDENTLY EXPECTS" GERMANY TO CRUSH THE ALLIES WAS DELIVERED TO THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN TOKYO TODAY, THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED.

IT READ:

"THE JAPANESE NATION CONFIDENTLY EXPECTS THAT GERMANY, TRUE TO HER GLORIOUS TRADITION, WILL MUSTER HER WILL POWER AND SUCCESSFULLY FULFILL HER GOD-GIVEN MISSION OF DEFENDING THE FATHER LAND BY CRUSHING THE ENEMY."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID A NOTE HANDED TO PREMIER BENITO MUSSOLINI'S CHARGE D'AFFAIRES URGED "THE ITALIAN PEOPLE TO EXERT THEIR UTMOST AT THIS MOMENT WHEN THE WAR SITUATION CONFRONTING THE AXIS COUNTRIES HAS ENTERED UPON A MOST SERIOUS STAGE."

WW446QAPW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT MORE THAN 250 INFLUENTIAL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, CONCERNED OVER "THE CRITICAL WAR SITUATION," HAVE DEMANDED THAT PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO CONVENE A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE DIET TO CREATE "A PRODUCTION ARMY."

THE BROADCAST OF A REPORT BY DOMEI NEWS AGENCY WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

"THE HOUSE MEMBERS WERE MOTIVATED BY THE BELIEF THAT PRODUCTION IS THE KEY TO VICTORY AND THAT MOBILIZATION OF THE NATION'S MANPOWER RESOURCES AND THE TOTAL UTILIZATION OF ALL INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES ARE ESSENTIAL IF THE NATION'S FIGHTING STRENGTH IS TO BE AUGMENTED," THE DISPATCH SAID.

THE DEMAND WAS "UNANIMOUSLY DECIDED" AT A MEETING OF THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE POLITICAL SOCIETY (IRAPS) WHICH RECENTLY HAS LED CRITICISM OF THE KOISO GOVERNMENT.

THE PRESENT REGULAR SESSION OF THE DIET IS NEARING ITS CLOSE.

A97

(175)

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NORTHERN SECTOR: NO MAJOR CHANGE REPORTED.

CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS POURED THROUGH TWO BREACHES IN SIEGFRIED LINE, AS NEW LARGE-SCALE OFFENSIVE LOOMED. SCHMIDT CAPTURED AT HEADWATERS OF ROER RIVER.

ALSATIAN SECTOR: AMERICANS MET STIFF RESISTANCE NEAR HAGUENAU; IN SOUTH RHINE-RHONE CANAL WAS CLEARED, ORGANIZED RESISTANCE BROKEN IN VOSGES.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST, BRITISH SECOND, U.S.NINTH ARMIES: NO MAJOR CHANGE REPORTED.

U.S.FIRST ARMY: CUT THROUGH DOUBLE SIEGFRIED LINE AT HEADWATERS OF ROER RIVER. OCCUPIED SCHMIDT.

U.S.THIRD ARMY: POURED THROUGH BREACH IN SIEGFRIED LINE ON 24-MILE FRONT, CLOSING IN ON PRUEM, KEY SUPPLY BASE.

U.S.SEVENTH ARMY: MET STRONG RESISTANCE NEAR HAGUENAU, IN NORTHERN ALSACE.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY: COLLAPSED ORGANIZED NAZI RESISTANCE IN VOSGES; CLEARED RHINE-RHONE CANAL.

FEB 9 1945

--DASH--

U.S.DIVISIONS

SECOND INFANTRY: SLASHED THROUGH SIEGFRIED LINE.

FIFTH INFANTRY: GAINED BEYOND SURE RIVER.

78TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED SCHMIDT.

80TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED BEYOND SURE RIVER.

84TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED SINZ, 3 1/2 MILES INSIDE GERMANY.

JP815AEW

UNDATED--FIRST ADD THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY X X X INSIDE GERMANY.

17TH AIRBORNE: ADVANCED BEYOND SURE RIVER.

90TH INFANTRY: CLEARED PILLBOXES IN DRIVE ON PUEM.

30.24 - 22837

A63

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, FEB. 8--THE BRITISH RADIO SAID THIS MORNING THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS HAVE FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF FRANKFURT-ON-ODER, KEY BASTION GUARDING THE DIRECT ROAD TO BERLIN, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION REPORTED.

JR651AEW

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, FEB.8--BERLIN REPORTED TODAY THAT RUSSIAN FORCES HAD BROKEN INTO THE BALTIC PORT OF ELBING IN EAST PRUSSIA, THE BRITISH RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC. THE RED ARMY HAS BEEN ON THE IMMEDIATE APPROACHES OF THE PORT, 32 MILES SOUTHEAST OF DANZIG, FOR MORE THAN A WEEK.

JP751AEW FEB 9 1945

A135

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, FEB. 8--NBC CORRESPONDENT PAT FLAHERTY BROADCAST FROM INSIDE MANILA TODAY THAT "AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE CROSSED THE PASIG RIVER," WHICH BISECTS THE CITY.

"AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE CROSSED THE PASIG RIVER AND THE ALLIES ARE ON THE MARCH TO SEAL THE FATE OF JAP POCKETS OF RESISTANCE," FLAHERTY SAID. "THE PRESSURE IS BEING APPLIED FROM THE NORTH, EAST AND SOUTH."

RQ1056AEW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, FEB.8--AMERICAN FIRST ARMY TROOPS HAVE CAPTURED THE IMPORTANT SIEGFRIED LINE TOWN OF SCHMIDT, A BRITISH BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC SAID TODAY.

JP741AEW

OTTAWA, FEB. 8-(CP)-THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE TONIGHT ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:-

"THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE SAID THIS EVENING THAT IT WAS AUTHORIZED TO GIVE AN EMPHATIC DENIAL TO THE REPORT, PUBLISHED IN THE VICTORIA COLONIST, HTHAT MR. MACKENZIE KING WOULD RESIGN AS LEADER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY BEFORE A GENERAL ELECTION TAKES PLACE."

(SEE VICTORIA DAY) CW129AM

A134KX

(WEST OUT) (180)

VANCOUVER,B.C.,FEB.8-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY ISSUED A STATEMENT TODAY SAYING THAT EVIDENCE TAKEN SO FAR IN INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES CONCERNING THE CONDUCT OF NAVY RATINGS DURING A CRUISE WITH UNITED STATES COAST GUARD MEN AND WOMEN "TENDS TO INDICATE THE INCIDENT WAS GREATLY EXAGGERATED."

THE CRUISE ON A NAVY TUG THAT WAS TO LAST THREE HOURS BUT ENDED AFTER 40 MINUTES AND UNCONFIRMED CHARGES WERE MADE LATER THAT GIRL MEMBERS OF THE TOURING SHOW TARS AND SPARS HAD BEEN INSULTED AND MOLESTED.

THE STATEMENT, ISSUED BY REAR ADMIRAL V.G.BRODEUR, COMMANDING OFFICER, PACIFIC COAST, SAID:

"THE INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED INCIDENTS BETWEEN THE U.S.COAST-GUARD CAST OF TARS AND SPARS AND THE R.C.N. IS STILL PROCEEDING AND WILL TAKE A FEW DAYS MORE IN ORDER TO ALLOW THE OBTAINING OF EVIDENCE FROM ALL PARTIES CONCERNED.

"THE EVIDENCE TO DATE TENDS TO INDICATE THE INCIDENT WAS GREATLY EXAGGERATED."

OFFICIALS OF THE SHOW REFUSED TO COMMENT ON CHARGES THE GIRLS WERE INSULTED OR ON ALLEGATIONS THAT SOME OF THE CANADIAN SAILORS WERE INTOXICATED. THE COMPANY LEFT HERE FOR FORT LEWIS, WASH., EARLY IN THE WEEK.

RA1037PCW

A35

CANADIAN (400)

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY FEB 9 1945

QUEBEC, FEB 8-(AP)-FRENCH-SPEAKING QUEBEC'S JEALOUSLY GUARDED PROVINCIAL RIGHTS ARE LIKELY TO PROVIDE A MAIN ISSUE FOR DEBATE IN THE NEW SESSION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE WHICH OPENED YESTERDAY UNDER LEADERSHIP OF THE UNION NATIONALE PREMIER MAURICE DUPLESSIS.

THE PREMIER, WHO WAS VOTED INTO OFFICE LAST AUGUST ON A PLATFORM OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY AND OF OPPOSITION TO THE WARTIME POLICIES OF PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING'S LIBERAL DOMINION GOVERNMENT IN OTTAWA, ANNOUNCED IN AN OPENING STATEMENT OF POLICY THAT "IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE PROVINCE BE ABLE TO EXERCISE IN ALL THEIR INTEGRITY THE RIGHTS, PREROGATIVES AND LIBERTIES" RECOGNIZED BY THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, WHICH IS CANADA'S COUNTERPART OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

IN ADDITION THE GOVERNMENT GAVE NOTICE IT INTENDS TO INTRODUCE LEGISLATURE DEALING WITH FAMILY ALLOWANCES, WHICH IS THE SUBJECT OF A NEW FEDERAL LAW NOW BEING PUT INTO EFFECT OVER PREMIER DUPLESSIS' PROTEST.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT IS EXPECTED TO SET UP ITS OWN PROVINCIAL SYSTEM OF FAMILY GRANTS, OR TO ENACT A PROVINCIAL LAW TO WORK IN

CONJUNCTION WITH THE FEDERAL LAW BUT ON TERMS REGARDED BY DUPLESSIS AS NOT INFRINGING ON QUEBEC'S PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

THE NEW FEDERAL FAMILY ALLOWANCE LAW PROVIDES THAT PAYMENTS OF FROM $5 TO $8 A MONTH FOR EACH CHILD UNDER 16 BE PAID TO EVERY FAMILY IN THE DOMINION. REGISTRATION OF FAMILIES ALREADY HAS BEGUN IN THE SMALLEST PROVINCE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, AND IS TO FOLLOW ELSEWHERE SOON WITH FIRST ACTUAL PAYMENTS BEING MADE IN JULY.

IN REPLY TO DUPLESSIS' PROTEST AGAINST THIS AS AN INVASION OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY, PRIME MINISTER KING THIS WEEK DECLARED THAT "THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS EVERY INTENTION OF RESPECTING PROVINCIAL JURISDICTION AND IS SATISFIED THAT THIS LEGISLATION DOES NOT INFRINGE PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY IN ANY WAY."

KING SAID IT WAS REPORTED IN OTTAWA THAT "PREMIER DUPLESSIS' REAL OBJECTION TO THE FAMILY ALLOWANCE PLAN IS THAT THE QUEBEC PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT WILL NOT HAVE CONTROL OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MONEY IN THE PROVINCE."

IN THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT OF POLICY YESTERDAY DUPLESSIS DECLARED:

"THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS THAT IT BELONGS NEITHER TO A MAJORITY OF THE PROVINCES, NOR THE OTTAWA GOVERNMENT, TO BRING CHANGES TO THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION.

"(THE GOVERNMENT) BELIEVES THAT ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGISLATIVE DECENTRALIZATION IS THE VERY ESSENCE OF THE FEDERATIVE PACT, WHEREAS CENTRALIZATION IS IN THE NATURE OF HITLERISM WHICH IS DEEPLY REPUGNANT TO THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

"THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO COOPERATE IN THE GREATNESS AND PROSPERITY OF THE CANADIAN FEDERATION FOUNDED UPON THE RESPECT OF THE FEDERATIVE PACT, ESSENTIAL TO TRUE NATIONAL UNITY."

THIS EMPHATIC REASSERTION OF QUEBEC'S PROVINCIAL RIGHTS HAS SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE TO MANY FRENCH CANADIANS IN THESE DAYS OF CRISIS IN THE DOMINION OVER CONSCRIPTION OF TROOPS FOR OVERSEAS DUTY, STEADFASTLY OPPOSED HERE.

BZ514AEW

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY FEB. 9)

WASHINGTON,FEB. 9-(AP)-THE WASHINGTON POST SAID TODAY THAT DOUBTLESS THE QUESTION OF GERMANY'S POSTWAR BOUNDARIES IS RECEIVING THE ATTENTION OF THE BIG THREE AND COMMENTED, "THE QUESTION IS HARDLY ONE THAT LENDS ITSELF TO AN EX PARTE ARRANGEMENT OR BILATERAL DEALS."

TURNING TO THE STATEMENT OF BOLESLAW BIERUT, PRESIDENT OF THE "MADE IN MOSCOW" POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AT WARSAW, THAT HIS REGIME IS INCORPORATING PREWAR GERMAN TERRITORY INTO POLAND, THE POST CONTINUED:

"IS BIERUT SPEAKING WITH THE KNOWLEDGE AND CONSENT OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WHICH PUT HIM AND IS KEEPING HIM IN WARSAW? X X X IF THE ANSWER IS IN THE AFFIRMATIVE, THEN ON THIS QUESTION OF GERMANY'S FRONTIERS, RUSSIA IS PLANNING TO CONFRONT HER ALLIES WITH ANOTHER FAIT ACCOMPLI, SIMILAR TO THE ONE WHICH SAW THE ESTABLISHMENT AT WARSAW OF A GOVERNMENT WHICH NEITHER BRITAIN NOR THE UNITED STATES IS PREPARED TO RECOGNIZE.

"IT IS DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE THAT MARSHAL STALIN WOULD PERMIT ACTION TO BE TAKEN THAT WOULD BE SO PALPABLE A SLAP IN THE FACE OF HIS COLLEAGUES ACROSS THE BIG THREE TABLE."

VX955PEW

30.24 - 22839

Canadians Advance Five Miles in Offensive, Seize 14 Towns; Americans Close In on Dam; Russians Push Nearer Stettin, Flank Breslau

FEB 10 1945

ALLIES ADVANCE WITHIN 4 MILES OF KLEVE BASTION

First Army Outflanks Giant Schwammenauel Dam Protecting Ruh.

YANKS TAKE HASENFELD

British Smash Into Reichswald, Battle Inside Siegfried Line.

Boston

PARIS, Feb. 9.—(AP) The Canadian army broadened the front of its big new offensive to almost ten miles today after sweeping up 14 towns in gains of nearly five miles, and drove to within four miles of flaming Kleve, imperiled northern fortress of western Germany's defenses.

FEB 10 1945

The fury of the assault from the west mounted on a 200-mile front as Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's Canadian and British forces battered eastward between the Rhine and Maas rivers 27 miles from Wesel, at the northwest corner of the Ruhr valley—last great source of the enemy's war potential.

The U. S. First army 85 miles to the south outflanked the giant Schwammenauel dam, whose pent-up waters could be unloosed to crush any British and American drive on the Ruhr from their springboard positions north and east of Aachen.

Hasenfeld Falls

Striking behind one of the heaviest barrages ever laid down by First army guns, the Americans seized Hasenfeld, less than a mile east of the dam, and brought the structure itself within range of machineguns.

Farther south, the U. S. Third army was hammering at the German defenders of the Eifel mountain stronghold of Pruem from positions three-quarters of a mile northwest of the city. The enemy fought furiously to hold the important communication center.

Less than six miles to the north, Doughboys already eight miles inside the Reich threatened to outflank Pruem by forcing two crossings of the river of the same name. They were within four miles of the main road east out of the city.

In southern Alsace, all enemy resistance was wiped out, an official announcement said, and victory flags flew over the city of Colmar. The only Germans remaining on French soil were in northern Alsace, where they were dug in for nothing more than a defensive stand.

Field Marshal Montgomery threw reinforcements into the mounting battle at the northern hinge of the Western Front, where Canadians and Tommies were slogging through the mud against still relatively light resistance about 360 miles from the Russians on the Eastern Front.

Smash into Reichswald

In the second day of the offensive they already were well into the Reichswald — a forest protecting Kleve from the west—and were hacking into the Siegfried Line after passing through what veteran troopers called "the valley of death."

This valley of death was one their own shells and guns had created — a scene of devastation marked by flaming houses, trees and vehicles, shattered gun positions, and fattened earthworks.

A front dispatch, emphasizing that for security reasons the extent of the eastward push could not be disclosed, declared that it was difficult to see how the enemy could hold back the crushing weight of men and armor which had been thrown into the assault.

Four hundred British bombers and fighterbombers pounded enemy positions ahead of the ground troops, while nearly 1,200 other warplanes bombed communication lines in an attempt to seal off the front from enemy reinforcements trying to come up.

At least six more towns were taken today to add to the eight which were seized in the first day and night of battle.

The strongest resistance was coming from the Reichswald, but even these naturally strong positions were gradually being neutralized by assaults from the north, west and southwest.

It was possible that at some point the attack had carried through the first of three defense belts which make up the Westwall on this front.

A front dispatch timed at 5 p.m., reporting the broadening of the assault lines, said the prisoner count had risen to 1,800.

Canadian and British troops had plunged deeply into the Reichswald—cut by trenches and reinforced to guard the Westwall's communications—and had seized Frasselt, four miles west of Kleve and eight miles north of Goch, a second traffic nerve center.

Both cities were in flames from a terrific bombing Wednesday night.

Rush Through Mine Fields

The northern wing of the attack was moving through mine fields and trenches with which the Germans had extended northward the Westwall defenses that once ended at Kleve. These forces captured the Dutch town of Leuth, a mile south of the Rhine. Flood waters of the Rhine spread over this sector and the attackers were using amphibious tanks.

The railway town of Kranenburg, a mile north of Frasselt, also fell and troops pushed out east on to the main highway to Kleve, capturing the village of Tuthees.

German prisoners, who somehow managed to survive an 11-hour barrage and a tornado of bombs, were badly shaken and one reported the barrage knocked out six of 12 guns in his artillery outfit. Two battalion commanders were among the prisoners.

Enemy movement northward from the Venlo area on the British second army front suggested the Germans were weakening their forces there to try to stem the Canadian drive.

The attack had carried well into the first belt of Siegfried Line defenses, and even in the Reichswald the mop-up was proceeding rapidly. The British on the southern flank were held up by house-to-house fighting in the Dutch village of Bruuk before breaking into the Reichswald.

The Germans, apparently fearing another attack from Holland positions north of Kleve, began flooding the flatlands north of Nijmegen.

FEB 10 1945

Nazis Admit Reverses

The Germans admitted the Canadians had driven breaches in the lines, predicted stronger assaults were coming, and said Allied artillery fire was raking the front as far south as the Aachen area.

To the south, where the First army is threatening to break out into the Cologne plain, the 78th division advanced to within machinegun range of the giant Schwammenauel dam behind one of the heaviest artillery barrages ever fired by that army.

The guns were seeking out the Germans dug in east and north of the dam.

A front dispatch said considerable water was running down from it. The outlets appeared to be blown, but the Germans had not yet tried to destroy it and send a flood rampaging down the Roer valley.

The last resistance was stamped from Schmidt and two other villages between the Americans and the dam.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army, exploiting its wide break through the Siegfried line, pushed two columnes a quarter mile south to within three-fourths of a mile northwest of Pruem.

Other Doughboys, in a mile and a half gain, reached Olzheim, on the Pruem river five miles north of the city. Gains of as much as a half mile were recorded southwest of Pruem, where the swift rivers and mountainous terrain was holding up the advance.

The last remnants of German units west of the Rhine in southern Alsace were being mopped up quickly by the French First army.

The official announcement of the liquidation of the Colmar pocket said the French Second Armored and Ninth Colonial divisions had reached Chalampe, across the Rhine from Neunberg. This is the site of the last escape bridge, which the Germans blew up yesterday.

Canadian Push Nears Kleve; Ruhr Periled; 13 Towns Taken

FEB 10 1945

Paris, Feb. 9 (AP)—Field Marshal Montgomery's powerful new drive toward the Ruhr tonight was within 4 miles of Kleve, northern terminal of the original Siegfried Line, and had deeply penetrated the West Wall fortifications in the Reichswald.

Since dawn, the Canadian 1st Army had advanced more than 2 miles deeper into northwest Germany and captured six more towns, one of them 3 miles from the Rhine before it branches out to form the Waal and Neder Rhine in Holland. Thirteen places now have been taken.

Most of the villages were in Germany. The nearest to Kleve was Frasselt and the nearest to the Rhine was the Dutch village of Leuth. Tuthees, on the main road from captured Kranenburg to Kleve, was taken, along with Zandpol, Niel and Breedeweg.

Pincers Closing On Ruhr

The Canadian and British tanks and infantry, bringing to life a long-dormant sector, applied pincers on the Ruhr, for far to the south the American 1st and 3d armies were cutting up toward it. In the center the American 9th and British 2d armies were deployed along the Roer River for a frontal blow to the dense industrial area.

The new drive had carried from 4 to 5 miles inside Germany and deep into the Reichswald, 47 square miles of fir forests in which earthen works of the Siegfried Line were overrun.

Yanks And French Gain

In the south and center, the American 1st Army moved within a mile of the head Schwammenauel Dam controlling Roer River flood levels, and the 3d Army drove 8 mights into the Reich and within a mile of Pruem. The French 1st Army stamped out the last organized German resistance south of Strasbourg and won holds on the west bank of the Rhine for more than 90 miles.

The longest Canadian gain of the rainy day was made in the Frasselt area on the road from Kranenburg to Goch, which, like Kleve, was still burning from a massed air attack Wednesday night. Frasselt is 8 miles from Goch, but other Allied units are no more than 5 miles from the town. Between them, Kleve and Goch control twelve important roads.

"Not A Walkover"

The offensive was described officially as going well, but "by no means a walkover," particularly in the north, where mines were profuse. Montgomery hurled more and more reinforcements into the battle.

At places, his lines were within 25 miles of the Ruhr city of Wesel. Farther south, the United States 9th Army is within 12 miles of the Ruhr city of Muenchen Gladbach, in the area where the Ruhr runs west of the Rhine.

Prisoners rose to 1,800. Many still were dazed by the eleven-hour wheel to wheel artillery barrage, which they called devastating.

Terrain Water-Soaked

The swampy terrain was water-soaked. Well-placed German defenses also served to offset in part the Allied advantage in manpower and armor.

The assault front widened to take in most of the area between the Maas and the Waal Rhine rivers. A veteran German division that took the first shock of the new offensive was severely mauled by Canadian and British troops, tanks, flame throwers and cannon.

The Germans were moving up reserves, but Allied planes had interdicted most of the railways and roads behind the front, slowing supply and reinforcement. Enemy troop movements were spotted around Venlo and Geldern. Planes attacked the latter city late today. Bad weather, however, denied the charging Allies tactical air support.

Opposition No Stronger

German opposition was no heavier than yesterday. The possibility of a Nazi counterattack diminished when reports arrived of fresh German flooding north of Nijmegen by opening dikes on the Waal Rhine.

The Siegfried Line in recent months has been extended from Kleve to the Rhine and on toward the North Sea along the Ijssel River.

Kleve was imminently menaced. The new attack front widened to 7 miles. Formidable forest defenses in the Reichswald, considerably weakened by a terrific artillery and air bombardment, were being mopped up swiftly.

[Reuter quoted a radio dispatch today as saying that Allied parachute troops had landed in the Reichswald.]

Like an avalanche, which moves slowly at first, General Eisenhower's offensive along the Western front was gathering power.

Nazis Admit Breaks In Line

German broadcasts said the Canadians had breached Nazi lines in a large-scale offensive. The weight of Allied attacks on other fronts, Berlin said, was also increasing.

The British and Canadian troops of Gen. Henry Crerar's Canadian 1st Army were fighting less than eight miles from the elbow of the Rhine. Infantry, flame throwers and tanks met tough opposition in spots but at no point were the Germans able to stop them.

First Such Role For Canadians

This was the first time that the Canadian 1st Army, heavily bolstered by British troops, had been turned from its left flank anchor role and hurled eastward against Germany.

The Canadians smashed across the flat sodden German border at about the same distance northwest of Duesseldorf and the Ruhr as the American breakthrough toward the Rhine was made southwest of the Ruhr.

360 Miles From Russians

At the point of the Canadian attack, the Allies were within 360 miles of the Russian armies pressing upon Berlin from the east.

There was every indication that the Germans were caught by surprise, at least by the force of the onslaught, which was preceded by an eleven-hour barrage and bombing and strafing attacks by at least 1,500 planes, many of them heavy bombers. The aerial sealing off of the front made it unlikely that the Germans could get reinforcements up quickly.

At Pruem River First Time

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's troops reached the Pruem River for the first time. They captured 1,021 Germans yesterday. They retook Lutzkampen, 2 miles inside Germany, from which the Nazis had pushed them Wednesday.

The 80th Infantry Division advanced in the Siegfried Line to a point 2 miles northwest of Bollendorf in the new 24-mile penetration area of Germany east of Luxembourg. Farther south, the 94th Division repulsed an attack southeast of Sinz, 3½ miles inside Germany near the Moselle.

Patton was having difficulty in reinforcing his new bridgeheads and in advancing swiftly because of the rapid and flooded rivers and the jagged terrain of the Eifel Mountains in which he was attacking.

Positions within 1,000 yards of the Canadian assault wave were blasted; chaos and ruin were inflicted on the whole German railroad system back across the Rhine.

At least 2,000 German railway cars were damaged or destroyed—a terrific toll when added to the wholesale destruction of recent weeks.

CANADIANS GAIN IN RHINE ASSAULT

By NED NORDNESS

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, Feb. 9—(AP) An avalanche of Allied power is pushing toward the Rhine tonight and it is difficult to see how the Germans can stop it.

Just how far the Canadians and the British have advanced in the sticking ooze of German soil cannot be disclosed for security reasons.

Yet the smash of Gen. H. D. Crerar's troops today put behind them six more villages, including Frasselt. (Frasselt is four miles west of Kleve and eight miles from Goch, the two main communications centers on this front).

The total count of prisoners now exceeds 1,800 and one veteran enemy division which took the first shock of the attack was mauled severely by troops, tanks and artillery. The enemy now is sending reinforcements into the area.

The Reichswald, a forest west of Kleve, has been penetrated and in some areas the attackers may be through the first of three belts in the Siegfried Line.

Over the entire battle area there hangs a pall of misery and devastation, which coupled with today's rain creates an appalling scene.

Houses, vehicles and trees are burning from the blast of yesterday's artillery and bomb barrage. Even hardened troops called this valley before the Reichswald "the valley of death."

Engineers and military police are doing a stupendous job keeping troops, equipment and supplies moving toward the front.

Everything is on the move. Forward troops, engineers and Dutch volunteers are working around the clock to keep roads passable. Good roads are few on this battlefield, and a day and night of rain have created seas of mud.

Indeed, on the north flank, the Canadian forces are fighting from Buffaloes (amphibious tanks) which take them from one objective to another. The only things rising above the flood are the houses. But even though the weather is bad, progress has been good.

I was with troops who captured 225 enemy soldiers, including a major and nine other officers. They left their guns in the Siegfried Line atop a hill and came over and surrendered.

Pointing to their devastated positions, one of them declared: "We could not show our heads out of the bunkers for fear of having them shot off."

COLMAR REJOICES OVER NAZI DEFEAT

Goldberg

COLMAR, France, Feb. 9.—(AP) Colmar was in a holiday mood tonight. Lt. Gen. Jean De Lattre de Tassigny's French First army—which included at least four U. S. Divisions—had broken all organized enemy resistance west of the Rhine in southern Alsace.

Flags fluttered in the sunlight. Excited French troops piled through the city, and De Lattre himself rested in Colmar after his triumphant entry and reception last night.

The only Germans still in any strength in all Alsace were those north of the Moder river, north of Strasbourg, where they were resisting bitterly as the U. S. Seventh army tried to knock them out of Oberhoffen.

There was one small pocket left in southern Alsace. That was just north of the Swiss border on the west bank of the Rhine, where the enemy fought viciously in a puzzling attempt to hold on to a strategically unimportant sliver of France.

Colmar's celebration went on, although heavy German shells fell sporadically in and around the city during the day.

Most of the street signs in this city, long occupied by the enemy, still are in German, but more French army signs are going up. The French tricolor and American and British flags fly from the buildings.

Everyone wanted to know when Gen. De Gaulle would visit the city, as he did at Strasbourg.

The battle of southern Alsace produced another first for Sgt. William Smith, Abingdon, Ill., who was the first to cross into Germany from northern Alsace Nov. 9.

Smith was the first to cross the Rhine-Rhone canal, which formed a strong German defense line, taking his group across under heavy fire.

160 Eskimo Huskies Flown to West Front

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP).—C-47 transport planes delivered twenty-five dog-team experts, 160 Eskimo huskies and two dozen dog sleds and toboggans to a Belgian air base today for use by Lieutenant General Omar N. Bradley's 12th Army Group, in case heavy snow blankets the western front battlefields again. They would move rations, ammunition and wounded personnel.

The experts, headed by Lieutenant Colonel Norman D. Vaughan, of Boston, came to the European theater direct from search and rescue work in Alaska, northern Canada and Newfoundland.

2 Americans Hide In Haymow Above Nazis For 23 Days

Goldberg

With the 7th Army Feb. 8 [AP—Delayed]—Two American soldiers of an armored infantry battalion were safe today—and eating regularly—after 23 hungry, harrowing days of hiding in a Rhine Valley village barn where German soldiers feasted twelve feet below them.

The men, who were rescued by American occupation of the village, were Staff Sergean' Warren Maue, 26, of Dayton, Ohio, and Pfc. Richard Hartman, 25, of Lancaster, N.Y.

They took refuge in the barn in Herrlisheim January 14 after an American attack was beaten off by a German infantry backed by armor and the men's company was broken up in a strong crossfire. They first sought shelter in a house adjoining the barn, but took to a haymow when they found the house locked.

The first seven days they ate nothing.

"The night of the eighth day was very dark, so I sneaked down and found some corn in a rabbit hutch and some frozen potato peels," Maue said.

"I was able to get down the ladder only every third or fourth night. One night I found a jar of plum wine in a barrel near the house.

"That wine saved our lives."

The Americans lost count of the days. Finally, as American pressure grew, the Germans started to move out. About last Monday, Maue and Hartman heard children's voices in the street.

But they were afraid to look out of the haymow during the day. Last Tuesday they heard American conversation. Maue peeped out cautiously and saw American jeeps. They were saved.

Carried, Though Able To Walk

"Hartman was carried out by the soldiers—I was able to walk," Maue related, but they added, they both were floored — literally — when a helpful sergeant suggested:

"What you fellows need is a good meal."

Maue, normally a 220-pounder, lost 45 pounds, and Hartman, a cook who volunteered to take part in the attack as a medical corpsman, dropped from 145 pounds to less than 100 pounds in the 23 days.

30.24 - 22841

100 Million Words Cleared Since D-Day

Paris, Feb. 9 (AP)—More than 100,000,000 words of news have been cleared through censorship since D-day, supreme headquarters announced today.

SHAEF and British Ministry of Information censors have passed 1,500,000 photographs and about 3,000,000 feet of moving-picture film.

SEA PATROLS HEM IN NAZIS

New Canadian Destroyer With Ships Off Bay of Biscay Ports

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—German garrisons still holding out in French Bay of Biscay ports are being hemmed in from the sea by a three-nation naval patrol, it was disclosed tonight.

The watch is being kept by British, Canadian and Polish warships to prevent enemy attempts to run the gantlet.

Among the patrol ships, it now can be disclosed, is the new Canadian destroyer Iroquois, commanded by Comdr. James C. Hibbard. Landings in Nazi-held areas recently have been made from the Iroquois.

BROOKLYN G. I. SHUNS SOUVENIRS

With Eighty-third Infantry in Belgium, Jan. 21 (Delayed) (A. P.).—There are limits to souvenir collecting—and S/Sergt. Adolph Mascari, of Brooklyn, knows them.

Dolph is one of the steadiest souvenir hounds in his infantry regiment. One night he was awakened in his snug foxhole by a thud on its heavily timbered dirt roof, but he was drowsy and only mildly interested and soon was dreaming again of life back on Flatbush avenue.

When he climbed out of the foxhole the next morning he found an unexploded .88 shell embedded in the logs.

"No souvenir for me—that one" said Sergt. Mascari, and moved off to find a new home.

RUSSIANS FLANK BRESLAU IN NEW

SILESIAN DRIVE

FEB 10 1945

Cut Communication Lines Running Between Kuestrin, Frankfurt.

SURROUND ELBING

Soviet Troops Threaten to Open Doors Into German Saxony.

Hevener

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 10 — (AP) The Red army swept to within 29 miles of Berlin's Baltic port of Stettin yesterday in its swift drive to seal off all northeastern Germany, and the enemy announced that a new "gigantic" Soviet southern offensive had deeply outflanked Breslau by rolling 35 miles west of that Silesian capital.

On the Berlin front the Russians were said by the Germans to have crossed the Oder and cut direct north-south communications between Kuestrin, Frankfurt and Fuerstenberg at points within 35 miles of imperilled Berlin. These three fortresses are Berlin's major shields and the Russians were trying to encircle them.

Reach Liegnitz Outskirts

German broadcasts said that several Russian armies had been hurled into the swelling Silesian drive that sent Soviet spearheads to the edge of Liegnitz, big transit center and manufacturing city of 76,000 astride the direct Berlin-Breslau communication lines.

Breslau's garrison on the upper Oder 35 miles east of Liegnitz was threatened with imminent encirclement, only a 32-mile gap still being left open west of the city. The Russians simultaneously were threatening to break open the door into German Saxony in a wide flanking move through Liegnitz, which is 135 miles southeast of Berlin.

In East Prussia the Russians drove new spearheads to the Baltic coast and surrounded the harbor city of Elbing, between Koenigsberg and Danzig territory, thus dimming further the escape possibilities of the remnants of 200,000 to 250,000 Germans originally trapped in a pocket below Koenigsberg.

While the Germans said the heaviest fighting on the Eastern front was in Pomerania and Silesia, they also gave further details of the grueling struggle along the Oder due east of the capital.

The Russians were disclosed to have built a bridgehead on the river's west bank at Lebus, five miles north of Frankfurt, cutting direct lines between that fortress and Kuestrin.

South of Frankfurt other Soviet units which recently crossed the river were said to have cut lines between there and Fuerstenberg. The Russians also were fighting in the outskirts of Frankfurt's eastern suburb of Damm after whittling down the slender Nazi holdings on the east bank.

One German broadcast also told of a new Soviet penetration to the Oder opposite Schwedt, 36 miles northeast of besieged Kuestrin, and said the Russians apparently intended to try to cross the Oder in that area 45 miles northeast of Berlin.

5,000 Nazis Killed

The Soviet supplemental communique said early today that more than 5,000 Germans had been killed during the day in East Prussia and Pomerania and that 2,600 were captured in East Prussia, including a few remnants of the 311th German Marine battalion at Elbing. The 391st German Infantry regiment was routed at Elbing and its commander, Lieut. Colonel Plauen, taken prisoner, it said.

Moscow dispatches said Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army was laying down one of the heaviest artillery barrages of the war on German lines between the Oder and Berlin. The Soviet communique, however, did not mention this sector where the Germans say the Russians have multiple bridgeheads across the river 30 to 43 miles from the capital.

Enemy broadcasts said a terrific battle raged immediately west of Kuestrin, where the Germans were fighting desperately to keep the Russians from encircling that stronghold 16 miles north of Frankfurt. Counterattacks thus far have kept open a corridor to Kuestrin, Berlin said.

Attacking on a 30-mile front in Pomerania, northeast of Berlin, the Russians rolled within ten miles southeast of Stargard, big communications center on the Stettin-Danzig railway and highway, with the capture of Brallentin, 29 miles from Stettin.

The Russians gained up to 11 miles in their swift move to reach Stettin and seal off thousands of German troops in Pomerania in a movement similar to their recent encirclement of 20 to 25 Nazi divisions in East Prussia.

Moscow dispatches said there was a possibility of catching a similar number of divisions in Pomerania, the Polish corridor and Danzig, a 13,500-square-mile territory on the right flank of Zhukov's central salient menacing Berlin.

The Germans said the Russians were only six miles from Stargard—within artillery range—and only 22 miles from Stettin, Pomeranian capital.

Moscow's communique said that Arnswalde, key road junction nine miles southeast of captured Brallentin, had been surrounded. The Russians now are fighting to exterminate its garrison.

At the northeastern end of the Russian front, moving toward the Baltic, Soviet units captured Glambeck in a five mile advance northeast of Reetz, taken Thursday, and at the southwestern end other forces seized Ploenzig in a seven-mile advance northwest of Bernstein.

Reds Seize Doelitz

In an 11-mile advance northwest of Bernstein one Soviet tank column took the junction town of Doelitz, nine miles west of Arnswalde, and 13 miles northwest of Pyritz, where the Germans said the Russians were fighting in the streets.

A Berlin broadcast also announced that the Russians had driven up to the lower Oder river at a new point, opposite Schwedt, west bank town 27 miles southwest of Stettin and 45 miles northeast of Berlin, indicating that the Russians intended to cross the stream in a double flanking movement against the capital and Stettin, site of big ship-building yards.

There were reports that the Soviet Baltic fleet was on the prowl off the German coast, and Berlin announced that the Pomeranian bay above Stettin was being mined, apparently because of the danger of a Russian amphibious operation.

Eight hundred German prisoners were taken in Thursday's operations, for a two-day total of 2,600 in that area.

Moscow did not mention the Silesian sector, but Berlin said that it was "the center of gravity" at present on the Eastern front, and that Marshal Ivan S. Konev was attacking with 'several armies" on a 145-mile front between Glogau, 54 miles northwest of Breslau, and Ratibor, near the Czechoslovakian frontier in the south.

Berlin said that the heaviest fighting was in a triangle between Breslau and Liegnitz, 35 miles to the west, and Glogau, 31 miles north of Liegnitz and 117 miles southeast of Berlin.

Soviet troops were said to have struck nine miles west of Steinau, on the Oder 32 miles northwest of Breslau, and captured Lueben. Ten miles south of Steinau they stormed Parchwitz and rolled on nine miles to the southwest to reach the big industrial city of Liegnitz, 14 miles west of the Oder crossing town of Russian-held Maltsch.

The Breslau garrison's supply and escape corridor now has been narrowed to 32 miles, according to enemy reports which said that the Russians were intent on encircling Breslau during a simultaneous push westward into Saxony.

The Russians had only to close a 32-mile gap between Maltsch, 24 miles northwest of Breslau, and Kurtsch, 12 miles south of the lower Silesian capital, in order to surround the largest German city yet within the grasp of any Allied army in this war.

Breslau, a great communications and industrial prize, has a normal population of 630,000. Most of its civilians were believed to have been evacuated and the Germans have poured in SS troops and thousands of home army recruits in an effort to save it.

In East Prussia the Russians surrounded Elbing, port city of 71,000 on the Friesches Haff, or Baltic lagoon, and also captured Frauenburg on the lagoon 15 miles to the northeast. With these gains Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian Army now had forged a 33-mile block to prevent the escape of Germans trapped south of Koenigsberg.

Four hundred and 75 miles to the south units of another Soviet Army captured 15 more blocks in the western part of Budapest, Hungarian capital, and took more than 900 prisoners.

Ankara Reports Budapest's Fall

The Ankara radio earlier had broadcast a report that the long siege finally had ended. While this dispatch was premature reports from Moscow indicated that less than one German division still was holding out and predicted their annihilation or capture.

Southwest of Budapest Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine Army was fighting its way back toward Szekesfehervar, 32 miles from the torn Hungarian capital, over ground lost to a huge German counterattack in January.

On a 20-mile front they seized a number of localities, including Sopanya, 10 miles south of Szekesfehervar; Enying, 19 miles southwest of Szekesfehervar, and Siofok, on Lake Balaton 25 miles southwest of Szekesfehervar. All these places previously had been captured by the Russians in December.

Oder Fortifications In Area Shelled

FEB 10 1945

London, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Russians have smashed to within 25 miles Stettin, the port for Berlin, and have exploded a fresh offensive northwest of Breslau, threatening the encirclement of that huge Silesian industrial center, it was reported today.

Marshal Gregory Zhukov unlimbered one of the war's heaviest artillery barrages at fortifications along the Oder, temporarily blocking the direct way to Berlin.

One of the first towns to fall in the new offensive of Marshal Ivan Konev from his Maltsch bridgehead over the Oder was Parchwitz, 30 miles west-northwest of Breslau, the Berlin radio said. The German communiqué said the 1st Ukrainian Army thrusts had carried "almost to the east fringe" of Liegnitz, a rail center of 76,000, a little more than 8 miles southeast of Parchwitz.

Near Nazi Escape Gap

The Russian armies were within 40 miles of closing the escape gap from Breslau, a city of 615,000. The town of Kurtsch, 12 miles south of Breslau, was captured yesterday.

While Moscow had not officially confirmed the launching of the new drive, Moscow dispatches said Konev in heavy fighting was "hitting at Liegnitz, guarding the approaches to Saxony."

Rapid gains toward Stettin were reported in Moscow dispatches since the Soviet commnuiqué announced the capture of Reetz and 100 other towns, the closest 38 miles from the Baltic port.

An Associated Press dispatch placed the distance of the new thrusts at 25 miles from Stettin. A Reuters dispatch said 19.

Zhukov Ahead In Duel

On the Berlin front, Zhukov was outgunning the Germans in the grim duel across the middle Oder, but the Germans declared they had narrowed down or eliminated some of the seven bridgeheads they previously reported thrust across the river.

Moscow still had not officially announced creation of any of these bridgeheads, and correspondents in the Soviet capital said it was unlikely any Soviet announcements would be made until the Russians were sure they had won the battle along this vital zone.

Colonel Ernst von Hammer, military correspondent of the German DNB news agency, reported tonight that "the Red Army has begun its decisive attack on Berlin through Frankfurt-on-Oder," according to Reuter.

Northwest of Kuestrin, where the Germans have reported a bridgehead within 30 miles of Berlin, Moscow correspondents said a particularly heavy curtain of artillery fire was being laid down around Wriezen, a German headquarters 23 miles northeast of Berlin, from Zaekerick and Zellin on the east bank.

Encirclement Declared Broken

Soviet infantrymen with tank support were battling hard to cut between Kuestrin and the Oder just to the west, but the Germans declared an encirclement of the fortress had been broken.

The push toward Stettin threatened to carve a 13,500-square-mile area of Pomerania, the Polish Corridor and Danzig into a huge pocket in which 20 or 30 German divisions might be trapped.

The closest officially announced approach to Stettin, a city of 270,000, was at Sammenthino, 18 miles southeast of Pyritz. Pyritz is 22 miles from Stettin.

Closest To Baltic At Reetz

The deepest drive toward the Baltic was at Reetz, northeast of Sammenthin and 18 miles east of Stargard, one of the chief points guarding the approaches of Stettin.

The Russians were within 13 miles of the Stettin-Stargard-Danzig railway and in this sector were fewer than 60 miles from the Baltic.

The German radio said the fighting in Silesia in the "Breslau-Glogau-Liegnitz triangle has risen to the pitch of a truly gigantic battle."

Aims To Cut Railroad

"The main Soviet drive is directed toward the south, with the

aim of cutting the highway and railway line from Liegnitz to Upper Silesia and turning the powerful German bolt line outside Breslau," it said.

The menace to the network of German industries in Saxony and the Sudetenland grew with Konev's steady advance toward the factory town of Strehlen, 21 miles south of Breslau, and Neisse, another manufacturing and railway center 44 miles south-southeast of Breslau.

19 Miles From Neisse

The Russians were officially reported on an arc from 5 to 7 miles north and east of Strehlen and 19 miles from Neisse, in the Grottkau area.

But fresh reports said vanguards were 8 to 11 miles beyond these last-announced positions and were only about 20 miles from the Sudetenland border.

To the southeast, strong armored columns were steadily driving the Germans out of the last bit of southwestern Poland and were reported within 15 miles of Cieszyn (Teschen), gateway to Jablunka Pass.

Potential Anchor

Capture of Stettin, a big shipbuilding center with a prewar population of 270,000, would give the Russians a powerful northern anchor for their Oder river positions stretching southward to Fuerstenberg, where the Oder bends eastward, south of Frankfurt.

As the tempo of the propaganda and military battle increased, one thing emerged as certain—that Zhukov was meeting with bitter resistance in expanding the base of his Oder River salient for a final, all-out assault on the German capital.

Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore, reporting from Moscow, said "it should be emphasized that German resistance is in no way collapsing and that it is extremely fierce up and down the Oder."

"Resistance Not Collapsing"

Gilmore's dispatch said "it should be emphasized that "German resistance is in no way collapsing and that it is extremely fierce up and down the Oder."

German resistance was particularly bitter at Elbing, Poznan and Schneidemuehl, as well as Budapest, he said.

"Koenigsberg Siege Broken"

A morning war summary broadcast from Berlin said Nazi troops had broken the siege of Koenigsburg, capital of East Prussia, in bitter battles that reopened the coastal road. Moscow last night announced the capture of the German stronghold of Kreuzberg, 13 miles south of Koenigsberg, which has been encircled by the Russians for many days.

Berlin also said Nazi troops trapped in Budapest had yesterday "succeeded in advancing their positions."

[The Ankara radio said today that Russian troops had completely cleared the Germans from Budapest.]

HIMMLER READIES HOME FRONT FOR LAST-DITCH STAND

LONDON, Feb. 9—(AP) Heinrich Himmler and his Gestapo held down the lid today on German Reich heaving under increasing invasion blows from east and west.

Reports from continental sources, including Berlin itself, gave a picture of Nazi frantics batting chaos in anticipation of a last-ditch fight within the imperilled capital and beyond, that in the innermost reaches of the country.

Asks Schneidemuehl to Hold

Himmler, emerging as the Nazis' "man of steel," called upon the besieged garrison of Schneidemuehl to hold that strongpoint "for me." This message, broadcast by the German DNB agency, made no mention of Fuehrer Hitler, but another DNB dispatch said that on Himmler's recommendation Hitler had decorated two elite guardsmen for heroism in fighting the Russians.

The fate of Germans who fail to stand fast was illustrated in the announced execution of another mayor, a man named Schroeter, of the little town of Koenigsberg, between Stettin and Berlin. The German radio announced he had been "hanged for leaving his town without receiving evacuation orders."

This was the third such execution announced by Berlin within a fortnight.

The Moscow radio said another execution occurred in Darmstadt, in southwestern Germany, when "Volkssturm battalions ordered to the Eastern front mutinied."

"The mutiny was suppressed and a ringleader shot," it said.

Inside Berlin the Nazis feverishly pressed defense preparations under Himmler's direction.

The German Transocean agency said barricades and firing points were rising everywhere and that tanks rumbled through the streets. Swedish correspondents said the Germans were fearful of parachute attacks, and that the eastern suburbs had been evacuated.

The Moscow radio said Himmler had replaced many high Berlin officials with trusted lieutenants of his own.

A rumor circulating in Copenhagen said German generals had refused to defend Berlin in accordance with orders already issued, the Swedish newspaper Aftontidningen said.

The Paris radio said foreign slave workers who had escaped prowled the capital, attacking Germans from bomb-ruined buildings.

The German radio itself reminded its listeners that "the Russians once temporarily occupied our capital in the time of Frederick the Great."

Transport Services Cease

The Moscow radio quoted Japanese dispatches as saying Berlin bus and subway services had ceased and that food supplies were so scanty further refugees had been forbidden to enter the city.

The Luxembourg radio said all government ministers had left the city but that Nazi party and army headquarters remained.

From Turkey came reports that, even while preparing for an all-out defense of Berlin, Himmler was organizing a German "Maquis" which he would command personally in a last stand in southern Germany and Austria.

The Turkish reports placed the probable final resistance centers in the Black forest, Thuringia, northern Bavaria and the Tyrol and the forested areas of Austria. The German underground organization was said already to total 120,000 men, with a total strength of 700,000 expected.

The Germans' own radio propaganda agencies were operating haphazardly, with long silences between transmissions.

A Danish patriot escaping to Sweden said on the basis of his three weeks underground in Germany he believed the Reich's railways had coal supplies sufficient for only two or three more weeks. He said refugee trains were so packed passengers could not move and at one station he saw 10 children who had frozen to death in the intense cold.

Another Mayor Is Hanged In Germany

London, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Germans announced today the execution of another mayor for fleeing his city before the advancing Red Army.

Mayor Schroeter of Koenigsberg, a small Pomeranian town on the east side of the Oder between Berlin and Stettin, was "hanged for leaving his town without receiving evacuation orders," the Berlin radio said.

The first announcement did not locate Koenigsberg and left the impression that the capital of East Prussia was meant. Later Berlin broadcasts identified the town.

Schroeter was sentenced in court at Schwedt, 30 miles south of Stettin.

Third Such Death

This was the third in a series of Eastern front civilian executions announced by the Germans. Previously the deputy mayor of Breslau was executed and the police president and other officials of Bydgoszcz (Bromberg), the fallen fortress in Poznan province, were executed "for cowardice."

The Paris radio said some foreign slave workers had risen against the Germans even as Heinrich Himmler organized German guerrillas for last-ditch resistance against the Allied invaders.

Withdrawal Forbidden

German authorities were reported to have prohibited further withdrawal of foreign workers from threatened areas in the east on the ground that those already evacuated had created unrest in the rear areas.

Many civilian captives who escaped during the massive daylight bombardment of Berlin by the United States 8th Air Force last Saturday sought shelter in the ruins and "at night they come out of hiding and attack the capital's inhabitants," the Paris station said.

A French Telegraph Agency dispatch from Ankara was quoted as saying that Gestapo Chief Himmler "is putting the finishing touches to an organization of German Maquis which he will command himself."

Mountains And Forests

The broadcast said "the men will be specially trained for fighting in the forests and mountains of Germany" with resistance centers in the Black Forest, Thuringia, northern Bavaria, the mountainous parts of Tyrol and the forest areas of Austria.

The units "now comprise 120,000 men trained in sabotage and harassing tactics, while others still under training will join them soon," said the broadcast, which predicted they would reach a total strength of 700,000.

Refugees Barred, Is Report

The Moscow radio, meanwhile, quoted a Japanese correspondent in Berlin as saying that all subway and bus service in the city had halted and that food supplies were running so low that refugees had been barred from entering.

Stockholm dispatches said Berlin correspondents of Swedish newspapers reported the Germans had built four zones of defense fortifications east of the capital and were taking special precautions against an airborne assault on the city.

Nazis Demand Germans Give Up All Grains

Drastic Decree Attempts To Meet Developing Food Crisis.

LONDON, Feb. 9—(AP)—The Nazi government commandeered all German grain stocks for bread today as the food crisis increased within the Reich and Heinrich Himmler was reported to have taken over the death-stand defense of Berlin.

A drastic decree broadcast by the German ministry of agriculture ordered peasants to surrender immediately all wheat, barley and rye for bread production, even if their livestock should starve as a result.

Grave Situation

"A grave food and transportation situation has forced the minister of fod and agriculture to issue this decree," said the special announcement on the German radio.

The bin-scraping measure apparently was forced by loss of vast eastern agricultural territories and by demands for feeding hundreds who have streamed into the interior to escape the Russian armies.

The grain decree followed several recent ration reductions. It forbade feeding grain to livestock "except under special permission to be granted in the rarest cases," and ordered "drastic reduction" in the number of hogs.

Himmler Commands

The report that Gestapo Chief Himmler had taken command in Berlin came from the Moscow radio as the Germans acknowledged that the Russians were pouring across the middle Oder and fighting in the "forefield" of the capital's defenses.

A German broadcast, however, indicated Himmler had taken charge of an army group on the eastern front. Reporting the fall of Torun (Thorn) in West Poland, a propaganda ministry official said "this heroic Torun garrison was in a region which was under the command of Himmler personally."

Apparently the army group Himmler was reported commanding was one which was split by Marshal Rokossovsky's breakthrough across East Prussia to the Baltic in the area of Elbing.

Swept By Panic

Moscow also said that "Berlin is swept by a new wave of panic," and said that special Elite guard detachments had been formed to shoot soldiers who tried to surrender.

The Germans broadcast also that preliminaries for an all-out Allied offensive in the west already were "violently shaking" the defenses of that front.

German Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, in his weekly article in the magazine Das Reich, wrote that "the German people are undergoing such superhuman suffering" bacause "there is no other way out."

Goebbels, in a gloomy review of the military situation, admitted that territories which had been lost "played a most important part in our war calculations, industrially as well as for food supplies."

Berlin Reporter Sees Big Events Impending

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—A Berlin dispatch to the Swiss newspaper Neue Zuericher Zeitung tonight suggested that important developments were impending in the Nazi capital.

The wireless dispatch, intercepted by London monitors, described chaotic conditions in Berlin and then said "nothing seems to be certain. Maybe the big change, which will overthrow everything and create completely new conditions, will happen tomorrow."

NAZIS EXPLAIN REASON FOR MURDERING TROOPS

LONDON, Feb. 9 — (AP) A German propaganda broadcast in English to Allied troops who are pressing forward along the Western front, declared tonight that brutal acts like those which schocked the world at the outset of the Ardennes breakthrough were justified by the German urge of self-preservation.

"If you have a numerically superior opponent fighting a smaller one" said a German broadcaster who calls himself Hans of Arnhem, "and the smaller one knows that his very existence is at stake, he will — to make up for his inferiority — have to resort to means that appear hard and brutal.

"That is a right which his urge for self-preservation accords him."

The broadcast obviously was calculated to remind Allied troops of the cold-blooded murder of more than 100 U. S. prisoners in a Belgian field last December.

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Jet Planes Hit Yank Bombers

FEB 10 1945

19 Big Ships, Three Fighters Downed by Speedy Nazi Craft.

OIL TARGETS BOMBED

Enemy Jets Fly 600 Miles Per Hour, Five Shot Down by Mustangs.

NIGHT

LONDON, Feb. 9—(AP) A mighty force of 1,300 American heavy bombers—guarded by almost 900 fighters—faced the greatest challenge of German jet planes today and escaped with a loss of 19 bombers and three fighters.

The Germans, using new tactics to forestall the American aerial blows, sent up jet-propelled Messerschmitt 262s which flashed in and out of the bomber formations, literally flying rings around the heavy craft.

No Attackers Downed

Baffled gunners aboard the Flying Fortresses and Liberators failed to shoot down any of these attackers, flying at a speed of ten miles a minute, but escorting Mustang pilots knocked down five of the jets.

Eighteen ordinary-type Messerschmitt and Focke Wulf fighters also were blasted from the sky and 41 German planes were destroyed on the ground.

Despite the resistance of the German Luftwaffe, the American armada drove through to a successful completion of its objective, plunging 4,000 tons of explosives on the synthetic oil refinery at Lutzkendorf, factories at Weimar and railway yards at Magdeburg.

The attack by the British-based U. S. Heavyweights was complemented by heavy bombers of the U. S. 15th air force which surged up from Italy and hit oil plants 22 miles west of Vienna.

These daylight raids were preceded by an assault just before dawn by 1,000 RAF heavies which hammered an oil plant at Politz just ahead of the Russians near the Baltic and also a refinery and rail center in the Ruhr.

The U. S. Eighth air force, in announcing the result of the clash with the enemy's jet-propelled fighters, made no comment upon the effectiveness of the German tactics and did not say how many jets participated.

Planes Fired at Will

Some American fliers said, however, that the jets cut in and out of the bombers formations, firing at will from first one flank and hide in clouds after a 15-minute attack by the jets had left the bombthen another. One witness told of a Fortress crippled and forced to er's gunners dizzy.

Bomber crews said the jet planes attacked singly or in pairs, with ME-109s hovering in the distance to guard against American fighter interference.

A spokesman at U. S. Air headquarters said this was the first time the jet planes had probed through the American defenses and attacked the bombers, which usually plod along in formation at about 150 miles an hour.

The bombers' principal target was Lutzkendorf, where a 174-acre synthetic oil plant was bombed visually in clear weather. It was the tenth time American heavies from Britain had raided the plant, which was put out of production for two long periods in 1944 but has been patched up since last November.

Clouds obscured the railway yards at Magdeburg and the bombs were aimed by instrument. Weimar's small-arms plant and truck factory were bombed visually.

American heavy bombers from the U. S. 15th Air Force based in Italy also attacked the Reich during the day, hitting the petroleum plant of Moosbierbaum 22 miles northwest of Vienna.

An Air Force spokesman in Britain said later that "we believe that at the present time all crude oil refineries in Germany are out of production."

He said the Lutzkendorf plant was one of four synthetic factories that were Hitler's sole remaining sources of motor fuel.

1,300 Planes Hit Oil Targets

FEB 10 1945

London, Feb. 9 (AP)—Approximately 1,300 American heavy bombers, escorted by more than 850 fighters, attacked German oil supplies and railways today, adding their weight to what may be a record 24-hour assault.

The main force attacked the synthetic oil plant at Lutzkendorf, a few miles northeast of Leipzig. Other Flying Fortresses and Liberators hit armament and motor transport factories at Weimar, in central Germany, switching yards at Magdeburg and several other undisclosed communications targets.

Jets Attack Bombers

Jet-propelled fighters, flying in pairs and with regular Nazi fighters as escort, made their first concentrated attack on an American bomber formation boring into the Reich.

The jets, traveling from 400 to 600 miles an hour, challenged a Fortress formation over Weimar, where a big motor works was blasted. The jet planes broke through the American fighter screen briefly and charged to within 50 yards before firing.

United States 15th Air Force Liberators and Fortresses from Italy bombed oil targets at Moosbierbaum, 22 miles west of Vienna, through an overcast.

About 1,000 British bombers last night blasted a synthetic oil refinery at Politz 10 miles north of Stettin in an area lying ahead of Soviet troops. British Mosquitos struck sharply at Berlin.

Large Fires Seen

The RAF struck the Politz oil works in two attacks, spaced two hours apart. The refinery is one of the two largest in Germany and specialized in aviation fuel. It virtually was put out of action January 13, the RAF reported, but had been partly rebuilt by impressed labor working around the clock.

Returning crewmen said the bombings were highly concentrated and many large fires and explosions were observed.

British and American tactical air forces based on the continent used improved flying weather to hammer Nazi troops from one end of the front to the other. The United States 9th Air Force's fighters and fighter-bombers flew more than 1,500 sorties while the British topped 1,000 sorties for the first time in daylight.

U.S. Flyers Taken With Russians

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP).—The German radio said tonight that eight American airmen who participated in the attack on Berlin last Saturday had parachuted behind Russian lines and then been captured along with Soviet soldiers on the Oder River front.

Rhine and the Oder rivers by the Anglo-American and Russian offensives. Roughly one-fifth of the so-called German Reich will have been occupied when the Russians reach the Oder line on its full length. The enemy already is feeling the loss of highly-productive areas.

Military and economic experts express doubt that Nazi authorities themselves can yet form a clear picture of their losses in men, materials and resources in recent weeks. Polish districts overrun by the Russians produced considerable agricultural surpluses, especially in grain, potatoes and sugar beets.

Large stocks of potatoes have been left behind by the retreating Germans. Sugar factories in Poland and Silesia were at the height of their season and food factories still were engaged in processing last year's harvest. As a result of this loss it, already has been necessary to reduce German food rations.

Adding to the confusion inside the Reich is the problem of transportation. Where previously the country was divided into carefully balanced transport zones for each foodstuff, there now is but little organization.

Big Three Plan For Occupation of Reich

FEB 10 1945

Conference May Be Shaping Up Preparations In Case Of Immediate Collapse—Longer Range Possibility Also Seen.

By John A. Parris, Jr.

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Big Three, realizing the possibility of a sudden collapse of military and civilian resistance in huge areas of Germany under pressure of the joint Allied offensive, are believed whipping plans into shape for occupying the Reich at a moment's notice.

Well-informed quarters here suggested today that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin possibly are preparing two occupation plans, under the first of which specialized forces are being alerted now for emergency duty. The second plan would provide forces for long-term assignment.

There are indications that specialized troops already are being concentrated on the fringes of Germany to take over quickly when all or part of the country collapses. This force includes civil affairs experts and "teams" of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

With Nazi military forces being withdrawn to the south and southeast, British officials said northern Germany might collapse at any time. They based this belief on reports from inside the Reich that many sections of northern Germany already are showing signs of progressive decay.

In any event, the Big Three probably will shape their plans to the extent they will ont be caught napping by any development.

Germany already has been reduced to the heartland between the

SURRENDER TERMS

Ernest G. Fischer

LONDON, Feb. 9—(AP) The Bishop of Birmingham advocated "a new friendliness" toward Germany and abandonment of harsh peace terms today, while the World Trade Union conference received proposals for economic subjugation of the Reich and wholesale transfer of workers and industries elsewhere.

NIGHT

Dr. Ernest William Barnes, 79 year-old church of England scholar who has been bishop of Birmingham since 1924, told the National Peace council that a peace based on maintenance of military force would fail and that he believed hard surrender terms would only hasten a new war.

Cites German Qualities

"The significant people in central Europe when hostilities have ended will still be Germans," the churchman declared. "By reason of their good qualities the Germans became strong; for the same reason they will again become strong, whatever peace terms are enforced."

Two other British churchmen also expressed their views on international affairs today.

The archbishop of Liverpool, Dr. Richard Downey, issued a pastoral letter to his diocese urging elimination of "unintelligent fanatics" and less militarism.

"It is no use preaching peace abroad," he said, "if we are guilty of class hatred and class warfare at home. It is no use constructing elaborate machinery to enforce peace if enmity be in our hearts."

The bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Arthur C. Headlam, reported to his church assembly, said Latvia and Estonia had suffered cruelty and oppression from both Germans and Russians. He called on friends of Russia to "tell that country what a slur they cast on the Allied name by an attempt to destroy these peoples and churches—for that is what is going on."

Hits Churchill's Proposal

The bishop of Birmingham said he found Prime Minister Churchill's proposals for giving Poland a slice of Germany "disquieting."

He also opposed suggestions for making Germany an agricultural country or giving France and Belgium control over the left bank of the Rhine, saying both ideas promised continued use of armed force against Germany, including:

"This promise would lapse within a generation. An American promise would have an even briefer life."

On the other hand, Sir Walter Citrine outlined to the World Trade union conference today a program under which Westphalia, the Ruhr and Rhineland would be placed under international organization similar to the American Tennessee Valley authority and suggested "transfer of large bodies of German workers to accompany transferred heavy industries to countries to which these are assigned."

Citrine, in suggesting the TVA-type organization for German areas, said, "both the Rhine valley and the valley of the Danube, where much the same problems of interstate relationships and conflicting interests exist, would seem to be fitting theaters for development of an international TVA—a Rhine valley authority and a Danube Valley authority."

"We want to see established as speedily as circumstances permit a free trade union movement in Germany," he added. "Just as strongly, we hope to see Germany received back into the fellowship of nations, but both the nation and the workers particularly have a moral liability. Their acceptance of it will be proof that they have learned the lessons of this terrible struggle."

BRITISH BISHOP DENOUNCES HARD

Bishop Assails Proposals For Hard Peace

London, Feb. 9 (AP)—Taking a stand against the imposition of a hard peace on Germany and Japan, the Bishop of Birmingham asserted today that the Germans would become strong again even under a yoke and that harsh terms would only hasten a new war.

The bishop, Dr. Ernest W. Barnes, told a meeting of the National Peace Council that no Christian could approve some of the peace terms which have been "hinted" at, adding that they would "bring undeserved suffering to mil-

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tions of unimportant Germans powerless to influence their country's policy."

Approval "Disquieting"

"Punishment of so-called war criminals is a matter of little importance," he said. "However, this might be useful as an outlet for popular passion and a Christian might allow that in certain cases it was deserved."

Dr. Barnes said Prime Minister Churchill's approval of territorial changes in Europe, including the grant of a slice of Germany to Poland, was "disquieting." The people, he said, "will still be Germans."

He opposed French and Belgian claims for the annexation or control of territory on the left bank of the Rhine and lashed out at the so-called Morgenthau plan for making Germany into an agricultural country. Such policies, he said, implied a promise to send armies to enforce control.

Sees Quick End Of Promise

"This promise would lapse within a generation," Dr. Barnes added. "An American promise would have an even briefer life."

The bishop added that proper control of German industry would be possible if Britain and America agreed to control their own big business.

"Failing such control," he said, "German industry would be linked up by private agreements with great organizations, at present stronger than governments, which put profits before patriotism and are satisfied when trade is increased by war.

"In this country, though unfortunately not in America, it is already fairly generally accepted that there must ultimately be control of monopolies."

World TVA Plan In Germany Proposed

London, Feb. 9 (AP)—Proposing full control of defeated Germany, Sir Walter Citrine suggested to the World Trade Union Conference today the creation inside the Reich of "an international TVA, including a Rhine Valley Authority and Danube Valley Authority."

Sir Walter warned the labor delegates from more than two score countries that there probably would be no armistice and peace would be "applied practically by the actual occupation of Germany."

"Armistice terms will not be a subject of discussion," he added. "We may have no opportunity beforehand to examine any of the measures the Allied Governments and their military advisers will put into operation in the course of occupying Germany."

Service Of German Workers

As general secretary for the British Trades Union Congress, Sir Walter suggested, nevertheless, that final terms should include the service of German workers in rebuilding ruined cities, monetary reparations, abolition of memorials glorifying military leaders, punishment of war criminals, complete re-creation of a free trade-union movement and establishment of a free press.

Sir Walter suggested that breaking up German industry might involve "the wholesale transfer of large bodies of German workers to accompany the transfer of heavy industries to the countries to which they are assigned."

Consistent With Oaks Proposal

"Both the Rhine Valley and the valley of the Danube would seem to be fitting theaters for developments of an international TVA," he added. "Such developments are not inconsistent with the general aims and methods of the plan formulated at Dumbarton Oaks."

Although declaring it extremely unlikely that the United States or Britain would ask for forced German labor, he said Britain "must reserve her claim in this matter."

"None will deny the right of Russia, France, Belgium, Holland and other Allied countries that have known the horrors of German invasion and occupation to such service as German workers can give in rebuilding ruined cities and all the apparatus of civilized life which the German armed forces set themselves deliberately to destroy," he said.

Control Of Economy

Sir Walter argued for complete Allied control over the entire German economy for years, or even generations if necessary, to secure full reparations and the restitution of all stolen property.

He also urged complete re-education of German children and elimination of "war memorials with street names, tablets and statues proclaiming Germany's military victories and glorifying her military leaders."

Text of Citrine Proposals

By Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 9—Following is the text of a nine-point program of how to deal with Germany proposed by Sir Walter Citrine today for the consideration of the world-trade union conference:

(1) That Germany must be completely and beyond all question defeated by the Allied armed forces and that there can be no question of Germany's surrender under such conditions. No pretext must be left for Germany to say that she laid down her arms under terms, such as the German militarists manufactured out of the acceptance of President Wilson's fourteen points after the last war.

It is necessary to destroy, once and for all, the myth of Germany's military invincibility. Future generations of German youth shall not grow up in the midst of war memorials with street names, tablets and statues proclaiming German military victories and glorifying her military leaders. German militarism will get no new lease of life from the outcome of this war.

(2) Germany's blood-guilty war leaders and war criminals must be brought to justice. Not only must they pay the full penalty of their crimes but every German man or woman who has taken an active part in the atrocities of which a record exists must be brought to trial and punishment.

Would Seize Stolen Property

(3) Germany must make restitution of all stolen property of every description whether looted from conquered cities, expropriated during military occupation, exacted from municipalities or communes—or plundered from individual citizens. No German, high or low, shall be left in possession of any ill-gotten gains, so far as these can be traced and recovered.

(4) Germany must make reparation to the extent of all that is humanly possible, in services, goods and money; and this obligation must be met even though it involves the continuance of Allied control over the entire German economy for many years, and perhaps for generations.

(5) Germany must be wholly disarmed by the surrender of all munitions; the dissolution of the German general staff and the disbandment of all her armed forces; the closing down of all German war factories; the dispersal of all war-like stores and raw materials used in war manufacture; the dismantling of all industrial establishments in which war production has been carried on, and the outright prohibition of the production and use of aircraft. These are immediate short-term disarmament measures.

Would Demilitarize Reich

(6) Germany must be demilitarized. What President Roosevelt has called "her war-making powers" must be utterly eliminated. All staff colleges and agencies of military instruction must be closed; the wearing of uniforms, except by the police, prohibited to every kind of association, league, club or organization and by such necessary changes in the political, economic, social and territorial structure of the German Reich as will destroy the foundation of the German military system.

(7) Germany must be democratized by the establishment of such political and economic conditions within which the framework of the institutions of free citizenship can be developed under stringent guarantees, including particularly the re-establishment of a free trade union movement, freedom of political and cultural associations and freedom of the press and of public meetings.

(8) German youth must be re-educated in an atmosphere cleansed of the Prussian militarist tradition with its glorification of war and its contemptuous and hostile attitude toward democratic ideals.

(9) Germany, thus transformed, must be reintegrated ultimately with the European community and with the new world order that the United Nations are resolved to establish in the coming peace settlement.

NAZI PLANES BUILT IN 'MORTUARY'

London, Feb. 9 (A. P.).—A Budapest establishment camouflaged as an undertaking parlor has been found to be the entrance to an underground aircraft factory, the Moscow radio said today.

R. A. F. HELPED POLES

London, Feb. 9 (A. P.).—The Polish Telegraph Agency said today that British planes landed in Poland while it was under German occupation, supplying arms and maintaining regular liaison with the Polish underground. Orders from the Polish Government here dissolving the underground home army permitted the disclosure, the agency said.

British View On Civilian Goods

London, Feb. 9 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, said today that peacetime manufacture would start "very soon" if the speed of the Russian drive was maintained.

This was one of the most optimistic statements yet made by a member of the British Government. Sir Stafford addressed Scottish aircraft workers.

French Ship Is Lost.

Paris, Feb. 9 (A. P.).—The French Navy Ministry announced today the loss of the escort vessel Dent as the result of a collision with a merchant ship while on convoy duty in undisclosed waters. All crew members were saved.

Belgian Cabinet Talks Gaining

Brussels, Feb. 9 (A. P.).—Catholics were understood today to have consented to sit in the same cabinet with communists, thus removing one of the most difficult problems facing Achille Van Acker, the Socialist, who probably will be Belgium's next Premier.

RAF PLANES POUND VERONA RAILYARDS

ROME, Feb. 9—(AP) Railyards at Verona, the crossroads of all-important lines supplying German armies in northern Italy, smoldered today after a massive overnight attack by RAF heavy bombers.

Swarms of American medium bombers and fighter-bombers had spent yesterday blasting new gaps in the battered communications which the Nazis must keep open for supplies or for eventual escapes from Italy.

The Americans were credited with cutting tracks at 55 places and destroying or damaging 34 locomotives, 100 rail cars and 107 other vehicles.

Verona, site of the RAF's follow-up assault, is at the intersection of the Brenner pass route northward through the Alps to Germany and the main east-west line across northern Italy from Milan to Austria and Yugoslavia.

Rising temperatures brought a foretaste of spring to the muddy battlefront. The only important actions were reported from the western coastal sector and from the nearby Serchio river valley.

American Fifth army patrols advanced 300 yards along the coast against relatively light opposition, but in the Serchio valley there was sharp fighting when the Germans attacked in company strength against newly-won Allied positions near the village of Burca, north of Gallicano.

A Fifth army patrol ambushed 30 Germans northwest of Castelnuovo, between the Serchio river and the west coast, and killed or wounded half the enemy party at a cost of four casualties.

Nazi Counterblow Struck In Italy

Rome, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Germans have launched a counterattack in company strength against positions newly regained by the 5th Army in the Serchio Valley north of Gallicano, Allied headquarters announced today.

It began a few hundred yards north of the village of Burca, and the official report said fighting still was in progress.

Clashes were reported in other 5th Army sectors, but on the whole there was no large-scale action on the front.

Patrols Clash In West

On the west coast, Allied patrols drove forward to positions as much as 300 yards ahead of the lines.

Northwest of Castelnuovo a 5th Army patrol ambushed 30 Germans and killed or wounded half of them at a cost of four casualties. Several patrol clashes occurred in the 8th Army sector.

German working parties strengthening defenses on the west bank of the Senio River drew Allied artillery fire.

Streams Still Out Of Banks

Fair weather and higher temperatures prevailed over much of the front, but streams still were out of their banks from thaws in the 5th and 8th Army sectors.

This and German dynamiting of dikes of the Senio River in front of the 8th near the Adriatic, are likely to prove barriers against an immediate Allied offensive or quick pursuit should the Germans choose to withdraw to the Alps.

U.S. FORCES GAIN IN ITALIAN DRIVE

Yank Attack Supported by Tanks, Planes Advances Along Coast.

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS ABOVE PIETRA SANTA, Italy, Feb. 8—(Delayed)—(AP) Negro troops of the U. S. 92nd division, striking by surprise at dawn today in an attack supported by tanks, artillery and planes, made advances of up to a mile in this Ligurian coastal area, former playground of wealthy Fascists.

Later the Germans made heavy counterattacks in the hills surrounding the Serchio river and regained some ground, but the Doughboys held virtually all of their gains in the coastal area.

American tanks, carrying soldiers on their backs, spearheaded the attack and crossed the Fiume-Fafoce canal about three miles south of Massa.

The tank-riding soldiers were led by Capt. Harold E. Johnson of Roxbury, Mass.

A heavy weapons outfit led by Capt. Roy W. Sorrell of Washington, D. C., backed up the infantry with gunners like Pvt. Will E. Stevens of Savannah, Ga., and Pvt. Carey Dilber of Baltimore giving continued support.

Other troops fighting farther inland met stiffer resistance from enemy mortar and machinegun fire, but word came back tonight that units succeeded in taking a strategic height.

BONOMI ASKS 'BIG 3' TO RELAX TERMS.

ROME, Feb. 9—(AP) Premier Ivanoe Bonomi has telegraphed the "Big Three" conference asking that the Allied armistice terms for Italy be relaxed, it was learned authoritatively tonight.

The Premier's appeal was understood to be similar to one made by Foreign Minister Alcide de Gasperi to Harry Hopkins when President Roosevelt's adviser visited Rome recently on his way to the "Big Three" meeting.

De Gasperi asked Hopkins for

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a revision of the financial clauses in the armistice as well as removal of Allied control over Italy where it did not directly concern military problems.

The Italian government has asserted recently that the nation's economy is unable to bear the strain of the financial burden imposed by the armistice and has asked repeatedly for an end to Allied control of administrative affairs.

Gigli Received By Pope Pius

Vatican City, Feb. 9 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII today received Beniamino Gigli, opera star recently exonerated by the Italian Musicians Syndicate of collaboration with the Germans and Fascists.

Revolt In Berlin Near, Swedes Are Told

Stockholm, Feb. 10 (AP)—"It is the evening before the revolution in Berlin," the Free German Press Agency said yesterday in reporting what it claimed was an interview in Malmoe with a refugee from Germany.

The story, printed in the newspaper *Expressen*, said, "There have been no real demonstrations yet, but the situation can change any day, because for the first time Berliners are suffering from hunger, and this has shattered the good humor of even the most reasonable persons."

Women are the most downhearted because of recent developments, the article continued, and predicted that "it will be the women who cause Hitler's downfall. Now and then troops of hungry and shivering women march to the town hall and demand immediate distribution of potatoes, vegetables and coal."

Nazi Reprisals Reported

Stockholm, Feb. 9 (AP)—Nineteen Norwegians were reported executed today on charges of "terrorism" in reprisal for the assassination of Maj. Gen. Carl Martinsen, commander of Quisling SS troops in Norway, who was shot and killed in Oslo yesterday.

First reports said eight were executed after Nazi Puppet Premier Vidkun Quisling refused applications for mercy.

Several hours later the official Quisling telegraph agency reported another eleven were shot after a court-martial convicted them of "assassination attempts and sabotage."

15 MORE HOSTAGES MURDERED IN OSLO

Norwegians Called Members of Patriot Group Sabotaging Foe's Ships, Factories

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STOCKHOLM, Saturday, Feb. 10 (AP)—Fifteen more Norwegians were executed Friday on charges of being members of a patriotic organization committing sabotage against German-operated factories, railways and ships.

This brought to thirty-four the number put to death in the last two days during the Germans' newest wave of terror in Norway, the Telegraph Bureau announced.

The nineteen executions Thursday were reported to be in reprisal for the assassination of Maj. Gen. Carl Martinsen, commander of the Quisling Elite Guard troops in Norway, while driving to his office in Oslo.

The German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau said "the atmosphere in Oslo is indescribable, and it is not too much to say that the people are upset."

Explosions Heard

Stockholm, Feb. 9 (AP)—Heavy explosions from the direction of the Danish capital of Copenhagen were heard for an hour this morning by residents of the Swedish island of Ven, an *Aftonbladet* correspondent said.

Foggy weather prevented observation. The Germans are reported to have moved cruisers and torpedo boats from the Polish port of Gdynia to Copenhagen harbor.

Generals Refuse

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 9 (AP)—Aftontidningen said today a rumor was circulating in Copenhagen, Denmark, that German generals had refused to defend Berlin in accordance with orders already issued.

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Anti-Plastiras Propaganda Active

Athens, Feb. 9 (AP)—A new campaign of propaganda against the British-backed Government of Premier Nicholas Plastiras became evident today as conferences continued seeking settlement of differences between the Government and the EAM.

Secret newspapers, such as the Communist *Rizospastic*, have begun to reappear. Last night the EAM radio was heard again. Leaflets also are employed.

The propaganda campaign complaints include delays in collaboration trials, dismissal of hundreds of civil servants pending investigation of their possible participation in the EAM-ELAS revolt, and the size of the wages paid those civil servants retained.

The moderate newspaper *Eleutheria* today criticized the Government for failing to speed up the trial of persons accused of collaboration with the Germans, such as former Premier Jean Rallis.

The trial of alleged terrorists has been swifter. Two of them were sentenced to death by a military court in Piraeus today.

A communiqué from the peace conference reported only that "during yesterday's discussions several technical questions regarding discrimination of offenses and also details of ELAS disarmament were examined and solved."

AMERICANS MEET GREEKS

Three Discuss Free Exchange of World News in Athens

ATHENS, Feb. 9 (AP)—Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of The New York Herald Tribune; Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the Columbia University School of Journalism, and Ralph McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, met with Greek leaders today for a discussion of free exchange of world news.

With United States Ambassador Lincoln MacVeagh, they called on Foreign Minister John Sofianopoulous, and with Press Under-Secretary George Melas they called on the Premier, Gen. Nicholas Plastiras. The Americans also had an audience with Archbishop Damaskinos, the Regent. Tomorrow the three men will receive Greek newspaper editors.

Students Riot in Cairo

Boy, 14, Is Killed; Uprisings Ascribed to a Political Party

CAIRO, Feb. 9 (AP).—The government announced today that a fourteen-year-old boy had been killed, fifty-four policemen injured and hundreds of persons arrested during student riots this week, accounts of which had been banned by censorship since the demonstrations started Tuesday.

The communique said that agents of an Egyptian political party had incited the rioting, although the students demonstrated ostensibly for food and clothing.

CHINESE FORCES LAUNCH ATTACKS IN 3 PROVINCES

CHUNGKING, Feb. 9—(AP) Successful Chinese counterattacks in three provinces were reported by the High command tonight as preparations for a Chinese-Allied offensive against the Japanese were announced by Maj. Gen. Kung Chi-Kuang.

Chinese forces struck back at the invading Japanese in Hunan, Kiangsi and Kwangtung provinces.

They were reported to have recaptured Chihing, 30 miles east of Japanese-occupied Kukong, which lies on the Canton-Hankow railroad in Kwangtung.

Recapture of Chihing severed a supply line to Japanese forces which threatened the important wolfram mining center of Tayu in Kiangsi province after pushing past Chihing to take a U. S. 14th air force base at Namyung.

Counterattacking Chinese also progressed to the southeastern suburbs of Suichwan, American air base recently captured by Japanese, while fighting continued inside Kanhsien, site of another fallen air base 50 miles to the south.

In southern Hunan province the Chinese retook Ichang, about 100 miles south of Hengyang, and pushed beyond it to establish contact with another Chinese force which dislodged Japanese from strongpoints to the east.

A Japanese drive near Yuyang in northern Hunan province was reported intercepted and part of the Japanese force destroyed.

A prediction that American troops could invade the China coast at will was made by Gen. Kung, Chinese army spokesman, in announcing the plan for a Chinese-Allied offensive.

He said Chinese troops would be ready to collaborate fully with Americans in any landing.

Declaring the Japanese had spread their forces too thin along the coast and the interior as well, he asked: "if the Japanese couldn't defend Luzon, how could they possibly defend China, with its far longer coastline?"

Ridiculing Japanese claims of victory on the Asiatic continent, the general said Chinese still held several parts of the 685-mile-long Canton-Hankow railroad and had taken the initiative in some areas.

An American communique reported destruction of 26 Japanese locomotives, damaging of five others and knocking out of several railroad bridges in sweeping attacks by U. S. 14th air force fighter planes around Changsha.

Chinese Advance In 3 Provinces

Chungking, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced tonight that successful counterattacks in three provinces had severed the Kwangtung-Kiangsi highway east of Kukong, reached the southwest suburbs of the fallen United States air base city of Suichwan in Kiangsi, and retaken a rail town in Hunan.

The Kwangtung attack, launched last Saturday, overran Chihing, severing a supply line to a Japanese drive which had swept on into the United States 14th Air Force base at Namyung.

It had threatened Tayu, a great wolfram mining center, which the Chinese said still was in the defenders' hands.

Still Fighting In Kanhsien

To the north in Kiangsi, the Chinese opened a counterattack last Monday in the direction of Suichwan, while to the south some 50 miles away, the high command said, fighting still raged in Kanhsien, site of another abandoned United States airbase.

The other attack, in southern Hunan, also opened last Saturday, resulted in the recapture of Ichang, west of the Canton-Hankow railway about 100 miles south of Hengyang.

Contact was established the next day, with Chinese dislodging the enemy from strong points about 5 miles to the east, the high command said.

Chinese armies are speeding preparations for a counteroffensive against the Japanese in collaboration with Allied forces, Maj. Gen. Kung Khi-Kuang, Chinese army spokesman, declared today.

Ridiculing the idea that the Japanese are winning on the Asiatic continent, Kuang said:

"The time really has come for Japan to accept unconditional surrender."

Japs Lose 25 Locomotives

He asked how Japan expected to defend her holdings in China with its far longer coastline if they could not defend Luzon, and asserted that Americans could land on the China coast at will.

Fourteenth Air Force fighter planes destroyed 25 locomotives, damaged five others and knocked out a number of railway bridges in sweeping attacks upon Japanese communications north, south and east of Changsha, an American communiqué said today.

Two planes were lost in the forays and two enemy aircraft were downed, the bulletin said.

British 14th Army Fighting At Chauk

Calcutta, Feb. 9 (AP)—British 14th Army troops, advancing approximately 55 miles from their last reported positions near Tilin on the Myittha River, now are operating against light Japanese resistance at Chauk, 110 miles southwest of Mandalay, Allied headquarters announced today.

This advance marked the 14th Army's deepest southward penetration in central Burma and constituted a flanking threat to all Japanese communications southward along the Irrawaddy River.

Troops northwest of Chauk across the river now are engaged in mopping up pockets of enemy resistance, it was announced. Enemy commanders evidently are experiencing the same difficulty the Allies faced in 1942 when they found it impossible to man the entire length of the Irrawaddy.

From Seipyu, across the river from Chauk, dirt roads lead 60 miles southward to Minbu, an important west bank town. Prome, key to the Irrawaddy delta, is 150 airline miles south of Chauk and the same distance north of Rangoon.

Chinese Open New Army Headquarters

Chungking, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Central News Agency said today a Chinese Army headquarters was established at Kunming, with Gen. Ho Yin Chin, China's chief of staff, as commander in chief and Gen. Lung Yum, Governor of Yunnan Province, as vice-commander.

Such a step would be looked upon here as an indication of closer cooperation between Chinese and United States military authorities in South China, in preparation for the coming Chinese offensive.

Kunming, capital of Yunnan, is a major base for United States operations.

AMERICANS FIGHT TRAPPED JAPS IN MANILA STREETS

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Meet Fierce Resistance in Drive to Eliminate Defenders.

PUSH TOWARD DOCKS

Gen. Griswold Charges Enemy Destruction of City Is Wanton.

MANILA, Saturday, Feb. 10—(AP) American infantrymen, driving down mined streets against pillboxes and mortars firing from the upper stories of office buildings, gained 2,000 yards toward Manila's prized dock area yesterday. It was clear the trapped Japanese defenders would contest every yard of ground.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, describing the enemy's resistance there as a "final stand," said today house-to-house fighting was "of the fiercest."

Fires Still Burning

Enemy-set fires still were burning in three sections of Manila. Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold, commander of the 14th corps, told Associated Press Correspondent Fred Hampson that "a lot of this destruction is wanton and of no military purpose."

Griswold said the Americans were virtually powerless to stop the enemy demolition crews who have turned much of Manila's heart into blackened ruins.

The 37th infantry Yanks driving southwestward from their amphibious crossing of the Pasig river were heading into the flame-swept old intramuros district, a virtual death trap for its concentrated populace.

In the intramuros district the enemy made clear with mortars and entrenchments that the American campaign to clean up the southern half of Manila would be long and bitter.

(NBC reporter George Thomas Folster said the Americans were advancing against heavy opposition from enemy troops in reinforced concrete pillboxes and heavy fire from office buildings.

("The Japs have mounted heavy guns on the second floors of the modern buildings," Folster said. "They are firing down on the American troops practically over open sights, and they are shelling the north bank of the Pasig river in an attempt to impede our progress over the river.

Streets Heavily Mined

("Many of the streets have been heavily mined, and the removal of these mines is being made very difficult because the Japs are keeping covering shellfire over the whole sector.

("Most of the enemy's big guns and mortars appear to be still intact, for they are continuing a heavy, arresting fire over much of the city of Manila."

(Folster said there was no indication how long it would take to complete the battle for Manila, "but the enemy defense is so strong and so determined that it is certain to take considerably more time yet to clean out the Japs.")

The intramuros, or old walled city, is between the Malacanan palace, where the Pasig river was crossed, and the south Manila docks. This closely built commercial-residential district containing great numbers of Filipinos and Chinese was set afire by enemy demolition charges on Thursday.

Associated Press Correspondent Fred Hampson, in Manila, said three separate fires continued to redden the capital's skies Friday but they seemed to be diminishing.

Five battalions of the 148th and 129th infantry regiments gained 2,000 yards against the holed up Nipponese since crossing the Pasig Thursday morning.

To the south, two Japanese counterattacks near Tagaytay, where the 11th airborne paratroopers landed to begin their lightning drive into south Manila, were "bloodily repulsed."

In bitter fighting on Bataan, 38th division troops reached the town of Moron in a 10-mile advance from the captured Olongapo naval base on Subic bay.

Sixth division Yanks secured crossings on the upper Pampanga river at Rizal and Bongabon in clearing the enemy from the upper section of the central Luzon plain.

Bombers Hit Formosa

In low-level sweeps over Formosa, fighters and medium bombers destroyed three locomotives, 10 railway cars and many highway vehicles, and sank three small freighters and five barges. Communications lines were torn up.

American warplanes made widespread raids, sweeping the China coast and bombing Formosa again. Many fires and explosions were set off at the Heito airdrome on Formosa.

MacArthur said the Manila action was particularly fierce.

"The 37th and 11th divisions are engaged in house to house and street combat," he reported.

The 11th airborne Yanks were last reported in the vicinity of Nichols airfield, on the south fringe of the Philippine capital. Prime objectives of the 37th division, which crossed the Pasig river in amphibious tanks Thursday, was the south Manila dock area.

Yanks Driving For Manila's Dock Area

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Manila, Feb. 9 (AP) — United States Infantrymen, splashing across the Pasig River in amphibious tanks, drove toward the prized dock section of Manila today in the face of new enemy demolition charges set off in the old Intramuros district, a death trap for its congested Filipino and Chinese residents.

Unseasonal rain dampened many of the scattered fires set wantonly by the desperate and trapped Japanese defenders, but the Intramuros, or walled city, blazed so fiercely for a time that the heat could be felt blocks away.

[Some fires are still burning but the worst of the flames seem to have burned themselves out, George Thomas Folster reported in an NBC broadcast from Manila.

[He said a regiment of doughboys crossed the Pasig today "and there is hope that the property-destroying phase of the battle for Manila may be nearing a close."]

Crossing Near Palace

The 37th Infantry Division, under Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler of Columbus, Ohio, entered southern Manila by crossing the Pasig near the governmental Malacanan Palace and began to root out the Japanese who had destroyed the four bridges.

[The Tokyo radio said today in a broadcast heard by the Blue Network that Malacanan Palace was in flames and Japanese troops in Manila "are holding a line" from the palace to Manila station.

["Japanese forces have moved or destroyed all important military installations," another broadcast said, "and only minimum forces remain to preserve order."]

Toward Harbor Facilities

The Yanks worked south and southwestward through comparatively open spaces around the gas works, with the harbor facilities their prime immediate objective.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today the 37th was "assisting the 11th Airborne Division in clearing south Manila."

Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Swing's 11th Airborne, which swept into the suburbs after a parachute invasion to the southwest, was last reported fighting around Nichols Field, on the southern fringe of Manila. Small-scale but stiff resistance slowed this spearhead. There was no indication whether the enemy pocket at the airdrome had been eliminated or bypassed.

Less Artillery Fire

Japanese artillery fire began to taper off yesterday after two days of continuous shelling of American-held north Manila.

MacArthur announced the destruction of more than 200 Nipponese tanks — more than two thirds of the striking power of the Japanese 2d Armored Division—in operations on the central Luzon plain, where the enemy is slowly being driven into the eastern foothills.

The important highway towns of Munoz, Rizal and Lupao have been captured by Yanks of the 6th Division, under Maj. Gen. Edwin D. Patrick, of Ruidoso, N.M., and the 25th, under Maj. Gen. Charles L. Mullins, of Los Angeles. Lupao's capture virtually completed the campaign to secure the left flank on Luzon.

Enemy losses have been very heavy in both personnel and material in this sector, Gen. MacArthur said. He reported 1,242 troops killed at Munoz alone.

American planes poured another heavy bomb load on Corregidor fortress, at the entrance to Manila Bay, starting large fires in defense positions.

In Bataan, the 11th Corps under Major-Gen. Charles P. Hall was last reported probing southward along the east coast of the peninsula after five days of some of the roughest jungle fighting of the Pacific war. Yank forces have sealed off the base of the peninsula and are moving down for the cleanup.

Bougainville Natives' Faith in U. S. Shaken

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Guam, Marianas Islands, Feb. 9 (A. P.).—Grave-faced over the problem of explaining to his simple native Catholic congregation why the Americans have not yet driven the Japanese from Bougainville island in the Solomons, Bishop Thomas J. Wade said: "I will have to start from the beginning again to re-establish the mission there."

Bishop Wade, vicar delegate for the armed forces of the United States from New Zealand to the Marianas (excluding New Guinea) formerly was bishop of the northern Solomons. He and his secretary, Father Albert Lebel, recalled in an interview how they used to tell Bougainville natives each month "Americans be here on one more moon," but they never came and eventually the missionaries themselves were taken out by rescue craft.

Forecasting the same problem in rebuilding the natives' faith in Americans in other by-passed areas the Bishop recalled how, while hiding from the Japanese, he overheard the natives saying "Bishop he talk true but maybe he no savvy."

These words meant, the Bishop said, that perhaps Japan, after all, had become stronger than the Bishop's native land. This is the attitude returning missionaries must face, he added.

Giving "strictly my own personal opinion," Bishop Wade said he feared that Catholic priests sent from Japan to such missions may have been more Japanese than Catholic. "I think they were not out for the interests of the Catholic church but for other purposes."

W. H. DONALD FREED FROM MANILA CAMP

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 9—(AP) W. H. Donald, famous adviser to China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, has been liberated from a Manila internment camp after a three-year masquerade during which the Japanese vainly sought how they could kill him, it was disclosed here today.

Donald, an Australian, went to China in 1904 as a correspondent for the old New York Herald. Then he became secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, first president of the Chinese Republic, and finally the most trusted foreign confidant and counselor of Chiang.

The Japanese long had dubbed him "the evil spirit of China," from their point of view, and had offered rewards for his capture, dead or alive. Once they almost got him by accident when his plane was attacked over China, but he escaped in clouds.

Finally in 1942 the Japanese caught him in the Philippines as he was en route back to China from a visit to New Zealand, but they did not know they had the man they had sought so long.

Allied censorship, in what seemed a futile effort to save his life, forbade any mention of the fact that he was a prisoner, and his relatives in Sydney kept silent and did not try to communicate with him.

A slip of the tongue by Dr. T. V. Soong, now premier of China, disclosed that Donald was held by the Japanese, and the enemy began a long sifting of its prisoners to identify him. Their failure was said to be due to the fact that he gave his correct age, 69, and the Japanese in Manila thought they were seeking a much younger man.

Another factor may have been that Donald, despite his close and long association with China's rulers, spoke almost no Chinese.

And, as he himself once said in an interview in 1937:

"I expect nothing ever to happen according to logic or to Hoyle. Therefore I am never disappointed."

Japs' Hated Foe Unrecognized

Sidney, Australia, Feb. 9 (AP)—W. H. Donald, Australian-born adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and one of Japan's most implacable enemies, has been freed from a Manila internment camp after three perilous years during which recognition by his captors would have meant instant death.

The Japanese had a high price on Donald's head, and the fact that he had fallen into enemy hands in the Philippines was a closely guarded Allied secret.

Even after Dr. T. V. Soong, now Premier of China, inadvertently disclosed that Donald had been captured en route from New Zealand, the Japanese were unable to locate him.

A Japanese investigator at the Manila internment camp questioned Donald, who had given his correct age of 69, and decided he was too old for the man they were hunting.

33 Years In China

The Australian Government helped Donald by clamping a censorship on all references to him and advised his family in Sydney to keep silent about him.

Donald spent more than 33 years in China as a newspaper correspondent, as secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, first president of the Chiviser.

Before the war, Donald tried to stir Australia to the danger of sending scrap iron to Japan when China was fighting for her existence.

He was known to the Japanese as "the Evil Spirit of China."

CARRIER PLANES POUND IWO JIMA

FEB 10 1945

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Forward Area, Feb. 10—(Saturday)—(AP) Iwo Jima in the Volcano islands was hammered Feb. 8 for the 64th consecutive day as U. S. aircraft made wide-ranging attacks on Japanese-held bases from the Kuriles to Yap, Adm Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Army Liberators of the strategic air force bombed Iwo Jima, troublesome Japanese base on the B-29 road to Tokyo. Three enemy interceptors attacked the U. S. flight, knocking down one of the bombers. A Japanese fighter was shot down.

Eleventh Army Air force Liberators bombed Kataoka on Shimushu in the Kuriles in the far northern Japanese archipelago, and Nimitz said all planes returned safely.

Fourth Marine aircraft smashed a bridge on Yap in the Western Carolines while Marine Hellcats and Corsairs bombed and strafed installatione on Rota in the Marianas.

Films of 'Fighting Lady' Are Destined for Tokyo

By The Associated Press.

ABOARD A UNITED STATES CARRIER at Sea, Feb. 5 (Delayed) — Copies of the motion picture "The Fighting Lady," the story of an American aircraft carrier in action, may be dropped over Tokyo so the Japanese can see the march of United States military strength across the Pacific.

Lieut. Comdr. Dwight Long, photography officer while 75 per cent of the picture was being filmed on this carrier, said the suggestion for dropping copies on Tokyo came from Admiral of the Fleet Chester W. Nimitz after he witnessed the movie.

"When we saw eight Japanese attacking planes falling in flames the admiral commented the Japanese should see the picture some day with bombs and our compliments," Commander Long said.

The action shots were filmed through special Navy gun cameras that operate automatically.

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U-Boats Sank 6 Allied Ships Off Nova Scotia

Nazi Snipers' 22-Day Toll Is Revealed at Halifax; Censorship Ban Lifted

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HALIFAX, Feb. 9 (AP)—Long-range German submarines, sniping at Allied convoys bound into and out of Canadian ports this winter, torpedoed a Canadian minesweeper and five merchantmen within one period of twenty-two days off the Nova Scotia coast, it was disclosed tonight.

The enemy underseas craft apparently were making a desperate attempt to cut the Allied North Atlantic supply line at its western anchor.

The sinkings included the minesweeper Clayoquot, a Canadian merchant ship, and four vessels of other nationalities. A total of thirty-six men, eight Navy men and the rest merchant seamen, lost their lives in the six sinkings.

The loss of the Clayoquot was announced by the Navy Jan. 31 but details did not become available until a censorship ban was lifted tonight.

It apparently was these sinkings which prompted Defense Minister General A. G. L. McNaughton to declare on Jan. 24 that the North Atlantic was "alive with German submarines" and that "we are having ships sunk day by day."

It can now be disclosed that the underseas raiders have been observed for weeks along the North Atlantic seaboard. They were spotted at different points close to the Nova Scotia coast from Cape Breton to Yarmouth. The first ones were were seen weeks before the initial attack.

Kobe Bombed 6th Day Straight, Tokyo Reports

San Francisco, Feb. 9 (AP)—Kobe was bombed today in the sixth consecutive daily B-29 raid on Japan's sixth-largest city, Tokyo radio reported.

A single Superfortress made today's sortie at 2 A.M., and another B-29 reconnoitered the Tokyo-Yokohama area in daylight for more than an hour, the Japanese reported in a broadcast recorded here.

A strong flight of B-29's from the Marianas started the attacks on Kobe Sunday. Since then Tokyo broadcasts have reported one or more Superforts on daily harassing raids between sunset and dawn.

NORWEGIAN DOCTOR SHOT

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—(AP) The Royal Norwegian Information service said today that Dr. Haakon Saethre, internationally-known neurologist, was one of 19 Norwegians executed in Oslo Thursday night within a few hours after Karl Marthinsen, head of the quisling gestapo, was assassinated.

Wainwright, 176 Other Captives Shifted by Foe to Manchukuo

FEB 9 1945

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Japanese shifted 177 American prisoners of war, including Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainright, from a prison camp on Formosa to Manchukuo, the War Department announced today.

Wainwright, who became commander in the Philippines after General Douglas MacArthur left for Australia early in 1942, was taken prisoner by the Japanese after the surrender of Corregidor on May 6, 1942.

The transfer to Manchukuo, which may have been a reflection of Japanese fear of an invasion of Formosa, was completed in November, the War Department has been advised. The prisoners were moved from camps on Formosa to Hoten camp, at Mukden, in Manchukuo. The prisoners moved, the department said, had been at Camps 1, 5 and 6, at Taihoku; Camp 3 at Kauchu, Camp 4 at Kagi and Camp 2 at Heito.

The group included seventeen generals besides General Wainwright, 119 Army colonels, six Navy chaplains and thirty-four enlisted men.

The War Department issued the following list, with next of kin:

LIEUTENANT GENERAL

Jonathan M. Wainwright; Mrs. J. M. Wainwright, Skaneateles, N. Y.

MAJOR GENERALS

William F. Sharp; Mrs. William F. Sharp, Alexandria, Va.

George F. Moore; Lieutenant John Marks Moore, of the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., and Mrs. George F. Moore, of San Francisco.

Albert M. Jones; Mrs. Albert M. Jones, San Francisco.

Edward P. King jr.; Mrs. E. P. King jr., Atlanta.

George M. Parker; Mrs. George M. Parker jr., Portland, Ore.

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Joseph Pete Vachon; Mrs. J. P. Vachon, Seattle.

William E. Brougher; Mrs. William E. Brougher, Decatur, Ga.

Bradford G. Chynoweth; Mrs. Bradford G. Chynoweth, Washington.

James R. N. Weaver; Mrs. Mary Pontius Weaver, Columbus, Ga.

Lewis C. Beebe; Mrs. Lewis C. Beebe, Faribault, Minn.

Clifford Bluemel; Mrs. Clifford Bluemel, Vallejo, Calif.

Clinton A. Pierce; Mrs. Margaret K. Pierce, Sierra Madre, Calif.

Carl Herndon Seals; Mrs. R. L. Gregory, Birmingham, Ala.

Charles C. Drake; Mrs. Maud Gates Drake, Washington.

Arnold J. Funk; Mrs. Arnold J. Funk, Sarasota, Fla.

Luther R. Stevens; Mrs. Frank W. Johnston, Wesson, Miss., and Luther Rae Stevens jr., Seaman 1/c, U. S. Naval Air Training Center, Corpus Christi, Tex.

COLONELS

Theodore T. Teague; Captain Larry O'Conner, Washington.

Floyd Marshall; Mrs. Beth W. Marshall, Miami.

William F. Maher; Mrs. Paul E. Appleton, of 168 West Hudson Avenue, Englewood, N. J.

Lloyd E. Meitenz; Mrs. Lloyd E. Meitenz, Macon, Ga.

Thomas A. Lynch; Mrs. Grace C. Lynch, Chicago.

Newman R. Laughinghouse; Mrs. N. R. Laughinghouse, of Hotel Ludon, 304 East Forty-second Street, New York.

Charles S. Lawrence; Mrs. Charles Lawrence, Ronney, W. Va.

Dennis P. Murphy; Mrs. Dennis Murphy, Menlo Park, Calif.

Arthur W. Penrose; Dr. Thomas W. Penrose, Philadelphia.

John W. Thompson; Mrs. J. W. Thompson, Beloit, Wis.

Richard G. Rogers; Mrs. Richard G. Rogers, Beverly Hills, Alexandria, Va.

Wade Darragh Killen; Mrs. Wade D. Killen, Asheville, N. C.

Joseph P. Kohn; Mrs. Dorothy B. Kohn, Chatham, N J.

Roger Hilsman; Mrs. Roger Hilsman, San Antonio, Tex.

Michael A. Quinn; Mrs. Frances P. Quinn, Kansas City, Mo.

Stuart Wood; Mrs. Stuart Wood, Southern Pines, N. C.

Leslie T. Lathrop; Mrs. Leslie T. Lathrop, San Francisco, and Mrs. Edward J. Mitchell, of 201 West Sixteenth Street, New York.

Dorsey J. Rutherford; Mrs. Cardelia S. Rutherford, Palo Alto, Calif.

James Manees; Mrs. Della M. Manees, Louisville, Ky.

Frank Nelson; Mrs. Drosis S. Nelson, Keokuk, Iowa.

Irvine C. Scudder; Mrs. Irvine C. Scudder, Lexington, Ky.

Charles G. Sage; Mrs. Dorothy H. Sage, Deming, N. M.

Abraham Garfinkel; Isaac Garfinkel, of 107 William Street, New York.

Marshall H. Quesenberry; Mrs. Mary H. Quesenberry, Nogales, Ariz.

Emil C. Rawitser; Harry Rawitser, c/o Mrs. J. D. Manning, Hartford, Conn.

Clyde A. Selleck; Mrs. Clyde A. Selleck, Kansas City, Mo.

James T. Menzie; Charles Menzie, Mumford, N. Y.

Stuart C. MacDonald; Mrs. Stella B. MacDonald, Colorado Springs, Col., and Mrs. Agnes J. MacDonald, of 21 East Tenth Street, New York.

Grattan H. McCafferty; Mrs. Kathryn McCafferty, of 95 Delaneld Avenue, New Brighton, S. I.

Edmund J. Lilly jr.; Mrs. Victoria B. Lilly, Fayetteville, N. C.

Donald B. Hilton; Mrs. Donald B. Hilton, Seattle.

John H. Rodman; Mrs. James S. Rodman, Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. John T. Strom, Coeur d Alene, Idaho.

George Walter Hirsch; Mrs. Edith H. Hirsch, Columbia, S. C., and Mrs. E. R. McLead, Alameda, Calif., and V. A. Hirsch, Medford, Wis.

Albert T. Wilson; Albert T. Wilson jr. and Mrs. Nellie Mae Wilson, West Los Angeles, Calif.

Wallace A. Mead; Mrs. Wallace A. Mead, San Francisco.

Richard C. Mallonee; Mrs. Virginia G. Mallonee, La Jolla, Calif.

Samuel L. Howard; Mrs. S. L. Howard, Washington.

Albert C. Searle; Mrs. Searle, Shreveport, La.

Harry M. Peck; Mrs. Eva M. Peck, Albuquerque, N. M.

Arthur P. Moore; Mrs. A. P. Moore, Newport, R. I.

Archibald M. Mixson; Mrs. Tove A Mixson, Waupaca, Wis.

Virgil N. Cordero; Mrs. V. N. Cordero, St. Joseph, Mo.

Nicoll F. Galbraith; Mrs. Galbraith, Colorado Springs, Col.

Alexander H. Campbell; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Campbell, Dolgeville, N. Y.

Melville S. Creusere; Mrs. Creusere, San Rafael, Calif.

Lee C. Vance; D. R. Vance, Trenton, Mo., and Sara V. Vance, Weskan, Kan.

Kearie L. Berry; Mrs. Alice Berry, Columbus, Ga.

Alfred S. Balsam; Mrs. Alfred S. Balsam, c/o F. H. Jones, Hayward, Calif.

William N. Amis; Mrs. W. M. Amis, Valparaiso, Fla.

Hiram W. Tarkington; W. B. Tarkington, Orangeburg, S. C.

John R. Vance; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Vance, Hagerstown, Md.

Harry A. Skerry; Mrs. Harry A. Skerry, Portland, Ore.

Allen L. Stowell; Mrs. Frances Marleah Stowell, Columbus, Ohio.

Henry H. Stickney; Mrs. Eleanor K. Stickney, Cambridge, Md.

Charles L. Steel; Mrs. Katharine P. Steel, Davidson, N. C.

Adlai C. Young; Mrs. Adlai C. Young, Tucson, Ariz.

Joshua A. Stansell; Mrs. Mary P. Stansell, c/o Public School, Union, S. C.

Edwin E. Aldridge; Mrs. Beatrix P. Aldridge, Eagle Pass, Tex.

Glen R. Townsend; Mrs. G. R. Townend, St. Louis.

Jessie T. Traywick jr.; Mrs. Jessie T. Traywick jr., St. Simons Island, Ga.

William H. Braddock; Mrs. William H. Braddock, Wood, Wis.

Wibb E. Cooper; Mrs. Ruth I. Cooper, Baltimore.

Leonard R. Crews; Mrs. Marjorie Burkhart Crews, San Francisco.

Joe F. Cottrell; Mrs. J. F. Cottrell, Norristown, Pa.

Malcolm V. Fortier; Mrs. M. V. Fortier, Spokane, Wash.

William E. Corkill; Mrs. Helen H. Corkill, Henryetta, Okla.

Donald Curtis; Mrs. Donald Curtis, Coronado, Calif.

Chester H. Elmes; Mrs. Chester H. Elmes, San Francisco.

William A. Enos; Mrs. William A. Enos, San Antonio, Tex.

Albert H. Dumas; Mrs. Hazel T. Dumas, New Orleans.

Louis R. Dougherty; William E. Dougherty, Midland, Tex.

Irvin E. Doane; Mrs. Edna V. Doane, Boston.

Ben-Hur Chastane; Mrs. Ben H. Chastaine, Pittsburgh.

Albert F. Christie; Mrs. Albert Christie, Groton, Mass.

Theodore M. Chase; Mrs. Robert R. Ralston, Washington.

James D. Carter; Mrs. James D. Carter, Kentfield, Calif.

Octave Decarre; Mrs. Octave Decarre, South Portland, Me.

Theodore M. Cornell; Mrs. Pauline H. Cornell, Kansas City, Mo.

Pembroke Augustine Brawner; Mrs. Brawner, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Louis J. Bowler; Mrs. Lillian C. Bowler, Seattle.

John R. Boatwright; Mrs. Nancy L. Boatwright, Bedford, Va.

Roscoe Bonham; Mrs. Bonham, Portland, Ore.

Gilmer M. Bell; Mrs. Bell, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Delvert Ausmus; Mrs. Doris Ausmus, 1634 Nott Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Edward Clay Atkinson; C. O. Miller, Meridian, Miss., and Mrs. Helen Gertrude Blakely Atkinson, Westmont, N. J.

Napoleon Boudreau; Mrs. Myrtle Boudreau, Seattle, and Alfred P. Boudreau, Montreal, Que.

Jacob E. Uhrig; Mrs. U. Smith, Wallace, Idaho, and Mrs. Columbia Julia Uhrig, Los Angeles.

Howard N. Frissell; Harry Frissell, United States Engineers Office, Memphis, Tenn., and Mrs. H. N. Frissell, Alexandria, La.

dria, La.

James O. Gillespie; Mrs. James O. Gillespie, Santa Barbara, Calif., and Duncan Gillespie, Forest River, N. D.

Harrison C. Browne; Mrs. Louise B. McAndrew, Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., and Mrs. H. C. Browne, St. Paul.

John Cook; Mrs. Charlotte Finnerty, Denver, and Mrs. Laura Elce, Los Angeles.

Lawrence S. Churchill; John W. Churchill, Richmond, Va., and Mrs. Lawrence Churchill, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Theodore J. Sledge; Mrs. Helen Anita Sledge, Augusta, Ga.; Miss Geraldine W. Sledge, Monticello, Fla.;

James V. Collier; Mrs. James V. Collier, Santa Barbara, Calif., and W. H. Collier, Napa, Calif.

James W. Callahan jr.; James Callahan 3d, Eugene, Ore., and Mrs. B. W. Willis, Spartanburg, S. C.

Donovan Swanton; the Rev. X. R. Donovan, S. J., 980 Park Avenue, New York; Mrs. Margaret C. Swanton, 71 West Twelfth Street, New York.

Albert R. Ides; Mrs. Albert R. Ides, Lansdowne, Pa.

Edgar H. Qeltner; Mrs. Edgar N. Keltner, Cleburne, Tex.

Edwin H. Johnson; Mrs. Pauline M. Johnson, Gettysburg, Pa.

Alexander S. Quintard; Mrs. Jean Quintard, care General James P. Jervey, Sewannee, Tenn.

Nunez C. Pilet; Mrs. Elizabeth Pilet, Tacoma, Wash.

James C. Hughes; Mrs. Mabel R. Hughes, Long Beach, Calif.

Roy C. Hilton; Mrs. Roy C. Hilton, Laurens, S. C.

Carter R. McLenna; Mrs. Carter R. McLenna, Syracuse, N. Y.

Eugene Mitchell; Mrs. Eugene H. Mitchell, Galveston, Tex.

Everett C. Williams; Mrs. Thomas Kirby, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Roberts J. Hoffman; Mrs. Cathleen Hoffman, 2474 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. H. H. Hoffman, c/o Mrs. F. C. Wilkening, Detroit.

William P. Morse; Mrs. Margaret Morse, Hollywood, Calif.

Ray M. O'Day; Mrs. Juanita L. O'Day, Seattle; Mrs. G. E. Gorto, Paris, Tex.

Arthur Moore; Mrs. Mollie L. Moore, Ringgold, Va.

Stuart A. Hamilton; Mrs. Stuart A. Hamilton, Washington.

Josiah W. Worthington; Mrs. Josiah W. Worthington, Brownsville, Tex.

Edwin O'Connor; Mrs. Nellie F. O'Conner, c/o A. C. High, Lindsay, Okla.

James Gus Monihan; Mrs. J. G. Monihan, San Francisco.

Philip T. Fry; Mrs. Philip T. Fry, Atlanta, Ga.

Valentine P. Foster; Miss Julette A. Foster, 31 Bergen Avenue, Hillsdale, N. J.

Loren A. Weatherby; Mrs. Genevieve Weatherby, Coyce, S. C.

William C. Braley; Mrs. William C. Braley, Lafayette, Calif.

John Paul Horan; Mrs. Carrie Marshall Horan, Houston, Tex.

NAVY CAPTAINS

Kenneth Earle Lowman; Mrs. Kenneth E. Lowman, Coronado, Calif.

Lyle Jay Roberts; Mrs. Marion D. Roberts, Vallejo, Calif.

Kenneth Mortimer Hoeffel; Mrs. Kenneth Hoeffel, care James Kanick, Washington; Mrs. George Bentley, Cambridge, Mass., and Dr. Paul Hoeffel, Evanston, Ill.

George Johnson McMillin; Mrs. George McMillin, Long Beach, Calif.

Robert Gaylord Davis; Mrs. Robert G. Davis, Rockford, Ill.

William H. Wilterdink; Mrs. William H. Wilterdink, San Francisco.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

Private Lucien F. Yankey; Mrs. Annie Roney, Perryville, Ky.

Private First Class Edwin A. Wuerst; Mrs. Alto J. Wuerst, Chicago.

Master Sergeant Mathew S. Whitehurst; Mrs. M. S. Whitehurst, Richmond, Va.

Staff Sergeant George H. Churchyard; Mrs. Lillian Churchyard, Yerington, Nev.

Private First Class Karl Burdette; Mrs. Flora Burdette, Ford City, Pa.

Private Harry R. Browning; Mrs. H. R. Browning, Tupelo, Ark.

Staff Sergeant Frank A. Techek; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Techek, Pueblo, Col.

Staff Sergeant Albert J. Bland; Mrs. Grace Helen Bland, Atlantic City.

Corp. Francis Seidl jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Seidl, 322 East Eighty-eighth Street, New York.

Staff Sgt. N. L. Rushing; H. F. Rushing, Ponca City, Okla.

Corp. Daniel H. Nugent; Daniel G. Nugent, Hawsville, Ky.

Pfc. Murril Nichols; Mrs. Vera Nichols, Traverse City, Mich.

Chief Torpedoman's Mate John Martino; Mrs. Lena Martino, Waterbury, Conn.

Sgt. Dennis J. Lyhene; Mrs. Jemima K. Jupe, Billings, Okla.

Pvt. Richard L. Longmire; Mrs. Audrey Rebecca Relland, Santa Maria, Calif.

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Pfc. Loyd Kelly; Mrs. Ella M. Kelly, Leavenworth, Kan.

Sgt. Frank A. Kazerski; Mrs. Rose Kazerski, Boston.

Pfc. John E. Parsons; Mrs. E. A. Parsons, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Pfc. Harry B. Greenleaf; Henry Greenleaf, Billings, Mont.

Staff Sgt. Robert D. Bittner; Lloyd J. Bittner, Boswell, Pa.

Pfc. Roger H. Harris; Mrs. Mary E. Albright, Fife, Tex.

Sgt. William F. Hundley; Mrs. Elizabeth Hundley, Nafair Navy Yard, S. C.

Field Musician 1/c Dewey C. Danielson; Mrs. Edna C. Ludnum, Bronson, Kan.

Staff Sgt. Aaron J. Johnson; James C. Johnson, Kennard, Neb.

Pfc. James E. Plummer; Mrs. Bessie Plummer, Lawrence, Kan.

Pfc. Comer L. Parks; Mrs. Grace G. Parks, Chautauqua, Kan.

Pvt. Leonard N. Evans; Mrs. H. N. Evans, Coleman, Tex.

Corp. Alfred H. Eckles; Mrs. A. H. Eckles, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Pfc. Jonny M. Foster; S. I. Foster, Wichita, Kan.

Phar. Mate 1/c James E. Irey; Mrs. Little H. Irey, Powhattan, Kan., and Edward Oscar Irey, Warren, Ind.

Tech. Sgt. Gordon B. Gonzalves; George F. Gonzalves, Evanston, Ill., and R. E. Gonzalves, Salt Lake City.

Pfc. Clifford V. Beckwith; Mrs. Minnie G. Beckwith Wilson, Gentry, Ark., and Mrs. Clifford Beckwith, San Jose, Calif.

Pfc. Roy V. Wehrkamp; Mrs. Mazie Wayne, Fargo, N. D.

Sgt. Benjamin R. Gebow; Mrs. Clayton W. Mayers, Cedar Grove, Me.

America Keeps Look Out For Nazi War Criminals

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—(AP) American observers in Spain and Portugal are keeping a sharp lookout these days for fleeing Nazi war criminals, acting Secretary of State Grew disclosed today.

At the same time he called indirectly for definite assurances from neutral countries that they will not harbor Axis ring leaders who escape from Germany.

Britain-Argentina Sign Pact

The subject came up for a thorough airing at Grew's news conference, in connection with reports that Britain and Argentina made a secret agreement last Summer by which the Argentines pledged themselves to shut their doors against Hitler and his ilk.

The agreement was revealed in Buenos Aires after Lord Vansittart had criticized Argentina and other neutrals in a speech in the House of Lords at London three days ago.

The Argentines were reported as saying that this constituted a violation of the agreement; that Britain had promised to refrain from such criticism in return for the assurances. Britain informed the United States of the correspondence. That was the only part Washington had in this particular phase of war criminal precautions.

There is still concern in official quarters here, however, over Argentina's future treatment of German leaders if they should escape there, and Grew was also asked about that. He responded by saying this government has no evidence that Germans are escaping to the Argentine through Spain or Portugal. American representatives in those countries, he added, are on the alert for any indication that prominent Nazis may be trying to get out from under.

Other officials said American representatives in all the countries which have not gone to war with the Axis are no less alerted as the war moves into its closing phase.

U. S. Seeks Promises

If any Axis criminals escape, the greatest hope for recapturing them is placed on the governments of neutral countries and Grew was asked about the attitude of neutrals. This and other Allied governments have been pressing for definite promises not to protect any of the war criminals.

"This government," Grew said, "is not satisfied with the attitude of a number of neutral governments. We would not be satisfied unless we had unequivocal assurances from all neutral governments that they would refuse admittance to their countries to any Nazi war criminals and deport any who might enter their countries illegally."

The reference to Spain dealt only with the possibility of criminals passing through there to Argentina, but Grew was also asked whether he would make a statement of general American attitude toward Spain as a result of the redirection of Britain's Spanish policy. This was disclosed in the fact that Prime Minister Churchill had rejected a bid from Generalissimo Franco for an Anglo-Spanish undertaking against Bolshevism in western Europe.

Grew, however, declined to make any such declaration.

Neutrals' Stand On Asylum Unsatisfactory: Grew

Washington, Feb. 9 (AP) — The United States is "not satisfied with the attitude" of some neutral governments on the question of denying refuge to Axis war criminals.

In a statement which drew unusual force from the fact that the time for the Nazis to flee Germany—if they are ever going to do so—must now be close, Acting Secretary of State Grew declared:

"This Government is not satisfied with the attitude of a number of neutral governments. We would not be satisfied unless we had unequivocal assurances from all neutral governments that they would refuse admittance to their countries to any Axis war criminals and deport any who might enter their countries illegally."

Hull Statement

It was the first official declaration on the subject since last September. At that time Secretary of State Hull said the United States was making a general diplomatic drive to obtain assurances that sanctuary would not be granted by any of the neutrals. He reported that the other governments had reacted in a variety of ways, some definite and some unclear.

Grew's statement today made it certain that this diplomatic campaign, designed to prevent Hitler or any other trapped war criminals from fleeing abroad, is still being pursued by American diplomats.

Questioned On Pact Report

The statement was handed to reporters at Grew's news conference after he was asked whether he was aware of a reported secret agreement between Britain and Argentina mentioned in dispatches from Buenos Aires yesterday.

Those dispatches said that under the reported pact Argentina agreed to take safeguards against Axis leaders hiding out there provided Britain would stop certain criticisms then planned and finally voiced by Lord Vansittart.

U.S. Informed

It was learned here that Britain had informed the United States of this correspondence with Argentina at the time it was exchanged last summer.

Grew was asked what he thought about the present Argentine attitude toward war criminals, and he replied that this Government has no evidence that Germans are escaping to Argentina through Spain or Portugal.

Our representatives in those countries, he said, are on the alert for any indications that prominent Nazis may be trying to flee.

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Super-intelligence Agency Reported in Contemplation

Chicago, Feb. 9 (A. P.).—A copyrighted dispatch to the Chicago Tribune today said President Roosevelt had received a draft of an order together with a proposal to establish a "central intelligence service," charged with co-ordination of post-war intelligence work and superseding existing Federal police agencies.

The paper's Washington bureau, in an article by Walter Trohan, said the "highly confidential and secret" memorandum was given Mr Roosevelt by Brig.-Gen. William J. Donovan, director of the Office of Strategic Services. The office would have no police power.

The Tribune asserted it had "secured exclusively" a copy of the memorandum, and added.

"The Tribune also obtained a copy of an equally secret suggested draft of an order setting up the general intelligence service, which would supersede all existing Federal police and intelligence units, including military intelligence, naval intelligence, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the secret service, the internal revenue agents, and the Federal Communications Commission which monitors all radio airways. The order gives the unit a wholesale grant of power."

Only 15 Copies Made.

Only fifteen copies of the two documents were made, the paper declared, "each plastered with secrecy injunctions." These, according to the story, were sent to officials such as Admiral Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff; Gen. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff; Admiral King, Chief of Naval Operations; Secretary of State Stettinius, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, and Secretary of War Stimson.

The Tribune quoted the Donovan memorandum as saying:

"Once our enemies are defeated the demand will be equally pressing for information that will aid us in solving the problems of peace.

"This will require two things.

"1. That intelligence control be returned to the supervision of the President.

"2. The establishment of a central authority reporting directly to you (the President), with responsibility to frame intelligence objectives and to collect and coordinate the intelligence material required by the executive branch in planning and carrying out the national policy and strategy."

A Permanent Plan.

This would be "a permanent long-range plan," the Tribune quoted the memorandum, "but you may want to consider whether this (or part of it) should be done now, by executive or legislative action.

"The immediate revision and co-ordination of our present intelligence system would effect substantial economies and aid the more efficient and speedy termination of the war.

"Information important to the national defense, being gathered now by certain departments and agencies, is not being used to full advantage in the war. Co-ordination at the strategy level would prevent waste and avoid the present confusion that leads to waste and unnecessary duplication."

The paper said the suggested order draft called for establishing the President a new service, to be headed by a presidential appointee, and to work with an advisory board composed of the Secretaries of War and Navy together with others the President may deem necessary.

The Agency's Functions.

The agency, with an "independent budget," would have seven principal functions, according to the article. These would be: Co-ordination of "all intelligence agencies of the Government," to assure "integration of national intelligence efforts."

Collection of "pertinent information" on foreign nations; evaluation and dissemination of this information; procurement and training of personnel; "subversive operations abroad"; determination of policies "essential to the collection of information"; such other activities as the President may require;

And finally, the agency "shall have no police or law enforcement functions, either at home or abroad."

Under this order, the Tribune said, it would be possible for the director "to determine American foreign policy by weeding out, withhold or coloring information gathered at his direction."

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Feb. 9 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today 2,374 casualties in the European area.

In all of these cases next of kin have previously been notified and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

U-BOAT ACTIVITY SHOWS INCREASE

German Subs Using New Devices; No Figures on Ship Losses Given.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—(AP) German submarine activity increased slightly in January, but losses of Allied merchant shipping did not change substantially, the monthly Anglo-American statement reported tonight.

The statement, issued under the authority of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, said U-boats, by making use of new devices, "penetrated further into focal areas of shipping close to shore," but described counter-measures as "encouraging."

No figures on losses were given.

The December statement on submarine and anti-submarine operations said the Germans had introduced new devices, such as an extensible air intake and exhaust which enabled U-boats to remain submerged for long periods and to range into areas denied to them for the past three years.

It described shipping losses as "very small," and the number of U-boats sunk as "satisfactory."

7 Craft Lost in Pacific Are Identified by Navy

4 Skippers Safe, 1 Wounded; Casualties Not Totaled

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—The Navy today identified seven naval craft, announced Jan. 10 as lost in the Pacific area but not named, as the landing ships L. S. T. 750, 460, 738 and 472; the motor-torpedo boat 323; the submarine chaser 744 and the auxiliary Porcupine.

The skipper of the motor-torpedo boat 323, Lieutenant (j. g.) Herbert Stadler, of 236 Wainwright Street, Newark, N. J., was listed as killed in action. Lieutenant Herbert E. Robinson jr., of Denver, skipper of the L. S. T. 460, was listed as missing in action. Lieutenant John H. Blakely, of Little Rock, Ark., skipper of the L. S. T. 472, was reported wounded in action. Skippers of the four other craft were all reported safe.

No announcement was made of total casualties but the Navy said seven men were killed on the submarine chaser 744, sunk as a result of an air attack off Leyte. It was commanded by Lieutenant (j. g.) Donald S. Stroetzel, of Geneseo, N. Y. Officers of the L. S. T. 738 reported that vessel's entire personnel safe.

The L. S. T. 750 was commanded by Lieutenant Ralph W. Long, of 151-70 Nineteenth Avenue, Whitestone, Queens, N. Y.

Nazi Spy Admits Entering U.S. To Obtain War Information

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—(AP) William Curtis Colepaugh's own statement that he and Erich Gimpel, accused as Nazi spies, came to this country to obtain war information for Germany about shipbuilding, airplanes and rockets, was entered against him in their military trial today.

The mission, Colepaugh was quoted as saying, was to last two years—possibly indicating that the German High command expected the war to run into 1947.

Colepaugh, a native of Niantic, Conn., and Gimpel, a German electrical engineer, are accused of entering the United States by submarine the night of last Nov. 29 to commit espionage and sabotage. Their arrest was announced New Year's day.

FBI Agent Allan H. Belmont read to a seven-man commission trying the men a statement he said Colepaugh made regarding his mission to this country.

"Lt. Hamann and two colonels of SS advised Gimpel and me that our mission was to obtain information from periodicals, newspapers, radio and any and all available sources regarding shipbuilding, airplanes, rockets and in short, any war in-

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rockets and in short, any war information that would be of value to Germany," Colepaugh was quoted as saying. "They wanted us to stress the engineering field."

Colepaugh also was quoted as saying that "the German government and Hitler looked good to me." He said he returned to the United States as a German agent, instead of joining the German army as he hoped to do, because "from what I have seen in Germany, it is necessary that you do what you are told."

Belmont testified he asked Colepaugh whether he thought he did not owe some allegiance to the United States and that Colepaugh replied:

"I do not feel I owe any particular allegiance to the United States."

Belmont said he asked Colepaugh how he would feel fighting American troops, perhaps his friends, had he been taken into the German army. The witness said Colepaugh replied:

"It would have been a little difficult to fight my friends but it would have made no difference to fight the American army."

Gimple, described by Colepaugh as an important individual in security army headquarters at Berlin, told in a statement introduced earlier today of the U-boat trip but he said they left aboard it the names of their contacts here and could not recall them.

Before he left Germany Colepough further was quoted as saying he was told by Lieutenant Hemann that if he were killed his mother would receive 20,000 marks and that if he were wounded he would receive the same compensation as a German soldier.

"The witness said Colepaugh told him he was promised nothing more, nor was he threatened with any penalty if he failed to accomplish his mission," the Army communique said.

Colepaugh related in the statement that before going to Germany he was discharged from the Navy and went to work for the Waltham Watch company, Waltham, Mass., as an engineer, drafstman and designer. He said he then went to work on a farm after being classified 1-A in the draft. He obtained employment in January of 1944 on the Gripsholm and said he decided to leave the ship when it reached Lisbon and "attempt to join the German army."

While in Germany he was questioned by a man named Denker, identified in the Army communique as "apparently a guard." He said Denker asked him questions about the United States "such as the coming election, rationing, and the attitude of the people toward the war."

He said he "was not asked about Naziism, nor did they try to make me a Nazi. I was asked whether I liked Germany, and I was told that I did like Germany."

He said he received spending money but no salary at a school he attended. The school was conducted under rigid rules, particularly with regard to discussion of school activity.

Colepaugh said he was not advised of the penalty for violating the rules, but "it is my opinion from what I have heard in Germany that a violation of this rule would mean death."

Geoffrey B. Knutson, an FBI special agent, identified a radio set and some clothing found in the Beekman place apartment where Colepaugh had lived.

Earl J. Connelley, of Cincinnati, assistant director of the FBI, said Colepaugh was being sought by FBI prior to his apprehension late in December, and that his re-entry through any port in the United States had been blocked. Connelly said the FBI knew that Colepaugh was in Germany and intended to join the German army.

Evidence that Colepaugh and Gimpel distrusted each other before their arrest and that each tried to get custody of the $60,000 given them in Germany mounted on the fourth day of the trial.

In his statement, "Gimpel told how Colepaugh had departed from the Beekman place apartment (where they had lived) with a bag containing the money," and Gimpel said he was "very disappointed in" Colepaugh, the trial communique said.

FBI Agent Connelly testified there was $44,095 in U. S. currency in Gimpel's luggage at his Hotel Pennsylvania room when he was apprehended.

Another agent testified yesterday that Gimpel had in his pockets $10,574 and a packet containing 99 diamonds.

Colepaugh, according to earlier testimony, turned over to the FBI $1900 and apparently had had access to about $3,000.

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Statement From Gimpel

New York, Feb. 9 (AP)—A statement in which Erich Gimpel, German-born electrical engineer, said he was asked to come to the United States "to find out about the political situation" was introduced today in the Governors Island espionage trial.

Gimpel, who with American-born William Curtis Colepaugh is charged with entering the country by submarine to commit espionage and sabotage, was quoted as saying he was reluctant at first to make the trip.

"I said I would not do it, as there was no chance to stay in the United States," were the words attributed to him in a fourteen-page statement which he was said to have made to an FBI agent following his and Colepaugh's arrest in New York last December.

Gimpel's purported statement said the trip was suggested in 1944 by officials of a school in The Hague at which he and Colepaugh were students.

Bill Provides Full Recognition Of Italy

Washington, Feb. 9 (AP)—Representative Marcantonio (A.L., N.Y.) today introduced a bill to give Italy full recognition as an ally of the United States.

The legislation proposed that lend-lease aid be extended to the former Axis partner, whose status is now that of a "cobelligerent" with the United Nations.

In introducing his bill Marcantonio told the House the Allied Commission on Italian Affairs had blocked United States efforts to increase the food supply to that country, asserting: "In Italy children are dying for want of food."

NURSES OFFER OWN PROPOSAL

Draft Would Be Contingent on General Service Act.

Washington, Feb. 9 (A. P.).—The American Nurses Association said today that it would accept a nurse's draft "only as a first step in a selective service act for all women."

The association recommended instead a federally financed recruiting program to be at least comparable in scope to those employed in enlisting Wacs and Waves.

Katharine J. Densford, president of the A. N. A., outlined the association's views to the House Military Committee, which is considering President Roosevelt's request for a nurses' draft law.

The A. N. A. believes, she said in a statement prepared for the committee, "that the problem now presented may be dealt with by some federal agency adequately implemented with funds, personnel and authority, and a federally financed recruitment program promptly instituted."...

"The War Manpower Commission has in the past, together with the Red Cross Nursing Service, provided an effective mechanism for the selection of nurses for the armed forces on a voluntary basis and for the stabilization of civilian nursing services, and we think it can do so in the future if properly strengthened."

Calling for a women's selective service act in the event a nurse's draft course is decided upon, Miss Densford added:

"This should be supplemented by a general service act in order that our drastically reduced civilian nursing service may be augmented by help from other groups of women."

O'MAHONEY SCORE MANPOWER DRAFT

Senator Says Compulsory Program Would Endanger War Production.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 — (AP) Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) argued today that to scrap the voluntary manpower placement system and install a compulsory program would endanger rather than stimulate war production.

"No new system for handling war problems has worked efficiently from the date of its adoption," he said in a statement. "The War Production board and the Office of Price Administration and the War Manpower commission all had to operate for months before they began to run with anything resembling smoothness. It is difficult to imagine that compulsory manpower controls would be any more successful.

Would Cut Production

"I venture to predict that it would be months before it could work smoothly—and every month's delay would mean loss of production and less aid, not more, to the men in the armed forces."

O'Mahoney is a member of the Senate Military Affairs committee which has been studying for a fortnight the bill empowering the government to force men 18 through 45 into war jobs. Closed hearings, begun this week, are expected to continue at least another week. The testimony from high government officials, including Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, ha been favorable. The first non-governmental witness condemned it.

Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the week's last witness, suggested that in lieu of passing work-or-jail legislation, Congress strengthen the hand of the War Manpower commission which at present is attempting to place workers in vital plants by voluntary methods. He said the WMC should be given "legal sanctions," such as statutory authority to establish and enforce employment ceilings.

If Congress enacts a limited National Service bill, Johnston urged that the authority to place workers be vested in a civilian agency, such as the Office of War Mobilization or the WMC.

Johnson said the Chamber of Commerce favors solution of manpower difficulties by voluntary means as long as they will work.

"There are some indications—not conclusive—that the system has broken down," he said. "The Army and Navy say it has. From my personal observation as an employer it has not. But they are in a better position to get the overall view."

Johnson said he did not share the fears of some people that there will be a shortage of war plant workers after V-E day. He predicted that cutbacks will aggregate 30 to 40 per cent, with consequent layoffs.

Hearings will be resumed Tuesday with testimony from officials of three farm organizations.

Manufacturer Opposes Bill

J. G. Luhrsen, executive secretary of the Railway Labor Executives' association, opposed the House-approved legislation today, as Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, did yesterday.

Luhrsen called the bill "slave labor legislation," destructive of morale at the front and at home. He said the men and women in America's factories "are doing a splendid job, not by compulsion but because of the voluntary and enthusiastic cooperative spirit." And he charged "high-up military officers" whom he did not name with "harping upon the consciences of the boys at the front that the American men and women at home must, by force, rather than through their own willingness, perform necessary duties."

Meanwhile "Labor," the weekly publication of the standard railroad brotherhoods, contended that Army and Navy chiefs had "doctored" a report on the manpower situation to show a need for drafting labor.

When first drafted by the staff of the War Manpower commission, the publication declared, the report showed employment in war plants had turned up sharply, that 100,000 more workers were added in December and the first half of January and that on the whole, manpower problems were being solved.

"Labor" said, however, that before the report was made public it was edited to change the emphasis and stress manpower shortages.

Labor-Bill's Foes Increase, Says Chandler

FEB 10 1945

Washington, Feb. 9 (AP)—Senator Chandler (D., Ky.) reported today that opposition to the work-or-jail bill is growing in the Senate Military Committee, which is rounding out its first week of semi-secret hearings on the measure.

Friends of the bill, however, said they are encouraged by the general trend of testimony and the concerted indorsement of the measure by high Government officials.

Sees No Signs Of Stalling

Although no tangible progress has been made in four days, Senator Austin (R., Vt.), an advocate of the legislation, said he saw no signs of stalling within the committee and declared "we're moving as fast as we can."

Nevertheless, Chairman Thomas (D., Utah) expects the hearings to continue at least all next week.

J. G. Luhrsen, executive secretary of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, condemned the bill as "a stepping stone to future slavery."

"Doing A Splendid Job"

He asserted that American workers "have been and still are doing a splendid job, not by compulsion but because of the voluntary and enthusiastic co-operative spirit."

"Labor," he said, "can only be consistent when it fights for the retention of freedom and free labor here at home so that the service men fighting the battle abroad for world freedom may be encouraged to greater assurance that they are not returning to a slave-made nation, but to the same state of freedom as when they left it."

Checking Compliance

Meanwhile, the War Manpower Commission is checking compliance under its program of voluntary hiring controls.

The agency announced today that "employers of all types throughout the country are being checked to determine to what extent they are complying with priority referrals, employment ceilings, manpower utilization and other regulations of WMC."

Disclosure that the survey has been under way since February 1 follows by four days testimony by Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson that WMC's voluntary recruitment program is not providing the manpower needed by critical war plants.

'Doctoring' Of Labor Reports Again Alleged

Washington, Feb. 9 (AP)—The national weekly *Labor*, organ of the standard railroad brotherhoods, today said army and navy chiefs "doctored" a report on the manpower situation to show a need for drafting labor.

Recalling its statement of six months ago that "brass hats" had edited a factual War Production Board report on munitions output to "inject more pessimism" into it, and that two top WPB research men resigned as a result, the newspaper asserted:

"This week *Labor* learned the same kind of 'blue penciling' was administered by army and navy chiefs to a report on the manpower situation by the staff of the Manpower Commission."

Good Increase Claimed

The publication went on to say that when first drafted the report showed that employment in war plants had turned sharply upward, that 100,000 more workers were added in December and the first half of January and, on the whole, manpower problems were being solved.

"However," it added, "under orders issued some time ago by 'As-

sistant President James F. Byrnes, reports on manpower and production must make the rounds of all agencies concerned, including the Army and Navy, and get their 'okay' before it is issued publicly.

"As a result, when the Manpower Commission's report was finally released in the name of Chairman Paul V. McNutt, considerable editing had occurred to 'change the emphasis,' *Labor* was informed.

"For Private Profit"

"The revised draft placed stress instead on 'manpower shortages' and played up the claim that production of critical items, because of such shortages, 'falls far short of meeting immediate demands.'

"As revised, the document more nearly fitted in with the determination of the 'brass hats' to inflame the public and Congress into passing legislation drafting labor for private profit.

"Thus, the shocking situation has been reached that no agency of the Government may tell the truth if that interferes with the plans of the military—in this instance, to put over 'forced labor.'"

14 Educators Back Plan for Post-War Draft

Ask Bill Be Enacted Now; Dispute Colleagues Who Seek to Delay Action

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—Leading educators of the nation exhibited today a sharp cleavage of opinion over peace-time military training.

Fourteen college heads wrote to President Roosevelt that universal service should be adopted now because there will be a tendency to "forget it" once the war is over.

Their views were just the opposite of those of twelve college presidents who sent a letter to the White House recently. This group protested that a nation at war is not at its best judgment; that this highly controversial subject should be put off at least until Germany is defeated.

Mr. Roosevelt has recommended compulsory military training in several messages to Congress. Agreeing with him, the fourteen educators in today's missive said:

"A sound plan for post-war universal training will enable the United States to speak with greater authority at the peace table in favor of an international organization to enforce peace.

"Its adoption now will reassure the other peace-loving nations that the United States proposes to co-operate with them in outlawing war and will not again retreat into isolationism."

They took specific issue with the supporting arguments of the other group, saying that "the judgment of the nation is now more sound on this issue than it will be after peace is declared."

"We know too well," they added, "the reaction which occurs after a conflict is over; the general desire to 'forget it.'"

Signers of the letter made public today are: John G. Bowman, chancellor, the University of Pittsburgh; Edwin S. Burdell, director, Cooper Union; Robert C. Clothier, president, Rutgers University; Karl T. Compton, president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Thomas S. Gates, chairman of the board, University of Pennsylvania; Ernest M. Hopkins, president, Dartmouth College; Robert L. Johnson, president, Temple University; Stanley King, president, Amherst College, William Mather Lewis, president, Lafayette College; Charles Seymour, president, Yale University; Franklin B. Snyder, president, Northwestern University; John J. Tigert, president, University of Florida; Levering Tyson, president, Muhlenberg College; Blake R. Van Leer, president, Georgia School of Technology.

MRS. OSMENA SAFE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Washington, Feb. 9 (A. P.).—Mrs. Sergio Osmena, wife of the President of the Philippines, and three of their children have reached the safety of American lines in their native islands after a thirty-mile hike over mountainous trails.

Their trek was disclosed today by release of a United States Army Signal Corps radiophoto showing the group at an undisclosed—but safe—place in the Philippines. The Commonwealth office here declined to discuss the adventures of the President's wife and children. A spokesman said details were withheld at the request of the War Department.

Mrs. Osmena and ten of the President's eleven children remained in the Philippines when the Japanese captured the islands and presumably hid in the hills until American troops drove down to Manila. The eleventh child is in this country. The whereabouts of the seven others who remained with their mother has not been disclosed.

COMMODORE BURKE WINS NEW HONORS

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Washington, Feb. 9 (A. P.).—The Legion of Merit and the Gold Star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit has been awarded to Commodore Arleigh A. ("31-Knot") Burke in recognition of outstanding services in operations against the Japanese.

The Navy said today that Commodore Burke, a captain at the time of the actions, also holds the Navy Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal.

The Commodore, a former destroyer commanding officer, won his nickname for attacking Japanese shipping in the Solomon Islands at his traditionally favorite speed of thirty - one knots, a tremendous pace for a destroyer.

His citation was for his services as commander of a destroyer squadron during the first anti-shipping sweep northwest of the Bismarck Archipelago and the first bombardment of enemy shore installations at Kavieng, New Ireland, and on the Duke of York Island, between February 17 and 23, 1944.

His citation for the Gold Star was for his services as chief of staff to the commander of a carrier task force, Pacific Fleet, between March 27 and October 30, 1944.

Commodore Burke's birthplace and official residence is Boulder, Col.

Army Expected To Retain Hold On Vital Ports

Foreign-Trade Zone Board Asserts They'll Service Overseas Units After War

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—Port officials believe essential docks and warehouses taken over by the Army will be retained under military control for servicing overseas forces long after the war ends.

Congress was so advised today in the annual report of the Foreign Trade-Zone Board headed by the Secretary of Commerce. The other two members are the Secretaries of War and the Treasury.

The board said port officials seem convinced that if their harbors are to maintain a competitive position after the war, the facilities now being used for military purposes will have to be replaced by new construction.

A foreign-trade zone is a neutral area where goods may be laid down without payment of duties, processed and later shipped out to other parts of the world. There is only one such zone at present, at New York City.

The Foreign Trade-Zone Board also sent to Congress today the annual report of the New York foreign-trade zone for the calendar year 1943.

This report said considerable business was lost because the total amount of warehouse space was reduced by 80 per cent when the zone was moved from the original Staten Island site to its temporary quarters in the Hudson River. However, 1943 operating revenues were $504,710, only 25 per cent less than the $691,000 gross income for the last full year's operation on Staten Island.

The New York report discloses several cases reflecting the shifting trends in world trade resulting from the war. For example, during 1943 more than 5,000,000 pounds of cotton thread, valued at $6,000,000, was shipped from the United Kingdom to the New York zone and redistributed to twenty-six foreign countries, including Latin America, Soviet Russia, and British West Africa.

Another development concerned the purchase by African natives of large quantities of cotton piece goods from Mexican mills. Lack of direct service between Mexican and African ports caused a considerable part of this merchandise to be transshipped at the New York trade-zone.

The board reported that plans for establishing a zone at New Orleans are rapidly taking form, and that San Francisco is ready to establish a zone as soon as war conditions permit.

Harbor officials at Houston, Tex., and San Juan, Puerto Rico, also have applied for permission to establish zones.

Petrillo Loses First Round In Record-Turner Dispute

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Washington, Feb. 9 (AP)—James C. Petrillo's AFL musicians' union today lost the first round in its jurisdictional dispute involving radio network record-turners.

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner recommended in an interim report that the National Broadcasting Company and Blue Network be required to bargain collectively with the National Association of Broadcasting Engineers and Technicians, an independent union.

Refusal To Bargain Condemned

Howard Myers, the trial examiner, held that the two companies by refusing to bargain with NABET as the exclusive representative of their employés had interfered with the workers' lawful self-organizational rights.

The report said the companies' defense "is bottomed on the claim that to do so (bargain with NABET) would result in reprisals from Petrillo's American Federation of Musicians.

It added, however, that the board and the courts on many occasions have "denied the validity of similar urged defenses to charges of unfair labor practices."

Now Up To NLRB

The board itself must pass on Myers's recommendation.

After certifying the independent union as the bargaining agency some time ago, the AFM intervened, contending it had jurisdiction.

Myers said it is the "plain duty of the respondents in this situation to obey the mandate of the Congress, as expressed in the National Labor Relations Act and to bargain with NABET."

He proposed that the companies post notices that they will not interfere with collective bargaining.

M'KELLAR HITS NOMINATION OF WILLIAMS TO REA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—(AP)—Aubrey Williams' nomination to head the Rural Electrification administration came in for another bludgeoning attack today from Senator McKellar (D-Tenn.) who declared Williams turned the NYA into a "Communist organization."

When the Senate dean concluded a table-pounding denunciation of the nomination amid frequent clashes with Senator Ellender (D-La.), Williams received unhearalded support from a farm organization witness who said a good word for the nominee's handling of the National Youth administration.

NYA Program Commended

Walter C. Chapman, Salem, Va., told the Senate Agriculture committee, considering Williams' nomination, that "our NYA program, as I saw it in Virginia, was along the lines of democracy and Americanism."

Chapman added that he was NYA supervisor for 46 Virginia counties and that from his knowledge of Williams the "charges of Communism seem ridiculous."

The witness also said he was a member of the Roanoke County (Va.) Farm bureau and expressed the opinion that the opposition to Williams' nomination by the Parent American Farm Bureau federation was due to President Ed O'Neal's "personal" viewpoint.

With Chapman's testimony, the committee recessed the hearings until next Wednesday when Williams was asked to come back for further questioning.

In pressing the issue of Williams' views on Communism, McKellar read from hearings on a House appropriations sub-committee's investigation of the WPA in 1939. In that year Williams became head of NYA after serving for several years previously as deputy director under Harry Hopkins of WPA.

In gist, these hearings quoted various witnesses as saying Communists were active in the Workers alliance, one time union of the unemployed, and that Williams had addressed the organization and expressed high esteem for its leaders.

Telegram Read

The Senator also put into the record a telegram he said he had received from Dr. Joseph M. Brody, for 30 years pastor of the Sixth Avenue Presbyterian church in Birmingham, Ala. This said Williams was a boyhood member of that church and that the Presbyterian church paid for his college education. It added:

"He denied the divinity of Christ after the church educated him for the ministry. He is utterly unworthy of any place in the government."

Ellender challenged when McKellar declared "NYA was run as a Communist organization."

"You don't mean NYA was Communist?" the Louisianan asked in an incredulous tone.

"I certainly do," snapped back McKellar.

After a hot exchange, in which the two Senators swapped charges of "bias and prejudice," Ellender told McKellar:

"The only trouble is that Williams wanted to continue NYA and you wanted to end it and he beat you two or three times."

ACTION IS DELAYED ON GEORGE BILL

FEB 10 1945

House Committee Adjourns Until Next Week, Stalls Vote on Wallace.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 — (AP) An Anti-Wallace coalition seized control in the House Rules committee today and succeeded in temporarily bottling up legislation in which a cabinet post for the former vice president is bound up.

The resulting turmoil left Democratic leaders weighing extraordinary measures to bring the Senate-passed George bill to the floor without Rules Committee blessing. The committee in effect held up action until next Wednesday by adjourning to that date without decision.

The measure would divorce the multi-billion dollar Reconstruction Finance corporation from the Commerce Secretaryship to which President Roosevelt has appointed Wallace.

Tempers flared during a committee public hearing, Rep. Cox, Georgia Democrat, shouting that

there has been a "horse trade" between the Senate and President, whereby the Senate would not pass on confirmation until RFC is separated from the Commerce department.

Chairman Spence (D-Ky) of the House Banking committee, which unanimously approved the George bill, asked the Rules committeemen: "Are you going to scuttle the orderly procedures of the House," because of the Wallace controversy. He added:

"You can slaughter Wallace if you want to, but that is not the issue here."

With three Democrats—Cox and Reps. Smith, Virginia, and Slaughter, Missouri—propounding questions antagonistic to Wallace's nomination, the lineup in the committee against the former vice president appeared to be 7 to 5 (three Democrats and four Republicans in opposition—five Democrats for).

The Democratic leadership considered bringing the George bill on the House floor, irrespective of the Rules committee stand, by taking advantage of "Wednesday calendar day" next week. This can be done by calling the roll of legislative committees on the floor for direct presentation of bills. The "Wednesday calendar day" has not been used for two years or more.

Senator George (D-Ga), author of the measure divorcing RFC from the Commerce department, has admonished that his bill "goes far enough" in the Wallace controversy.

But Republicans, and some Democrats, are seeking to shelve the bill in the Rules committee or send it to the floor open to amendments which would repeal the President's war power to shift management of government agencies and also take the commerce secretary off the export-import bank.

The anti-Wallace faction assumes the Senate would reject Wallace if forced to vote directly on his confirmation as secretary of a Commerce department embodying powers over the RFC.

Banking Chairman Spence (D-Ky) got a hot response to his request that the rules group allow the George bill clearance for floor consideration under the regular rules of the House.

Cox asked: "Aren't you saying in this (George) bill that Wallace is not big enough for the job?"

Spence shot back: "That's irrelevant and I object."

Rep. Brown (R-Ohio) Rules member, then questioned whether the Banking committee "followed usual procedures" in refusing to hold public hearings before unanimously approving the George bill.

Rules Chairman Sabath (D-Ill) cut in: "The Banking committee is not on trial here," and Spence questioned whether the Rules group "is usurping the powers of the House and arrogating to yourself powers not intended for you."

Standard Must Increase

DES MOINES Feb. 9 (AP)—Beardsley Ruml, nationally known as author of the pay-as-you-go Federal Income Tax Plan, declared today that the American standard of living must be from 40 to 50 per cent higher after the war. He also asserted that the nation must have a postwar annual income of $140,000,000,000 or face mass unemployment. National income in 1940 was $77,809,000,000 and 1941 was $95,618,000,000

13,600 WORKERS IDLE IN BRIGGS PLANTS

DETROIT, Feb. 9 (AP) Some 13,600 workers were idle tonight as the result of strikes in plants of the Briggs Manufacturing Co. and the Square D Co.

The Briggs walkout, involving an estimated 12,500 employes, started Tuesday over a dispute concerning job assignments in the Mack Avenue plant and has spread to four other plants here.

Meanwhile, 1,100 Square D Co. employes, members of the United Electrical Workers (CIO), walked out in what was described as a protest against the method of distribution of a recent War Labor board order granting wage increases to hourly employes and piece workers.

Briggs strikers, member of Local 212, United Automobile Workers (CIO), have voted to return to their jobs Monday on condition that the regional WLB send two representatives to the plant to aid in negotiating the dispute.

Besides the Mack Avenue plant, other Briggs plants affected by the walk out are the Vernor and Outer drive plants and most of the Conner and Milwaukee avenue units.

Briggs manufactures parts of B-29 bombers and B-32 bombers.

$1,013,001,000 Surplus Goods Held by R. F. C.

Amount on Hand Growing Steadily; 70% of Initial Cost Is Realized on Sales

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—Surplus goods costing $1,147,397,000 have piled up for disposal by the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and of that amount, goods costing $134,396,000 have been sold.

That means the amount of idle goods currently on hand for disposal has now passed a billion dollars—$1,013,001,000. The amount on hand is growing steadily.

Goods already sold brought total prices of $94,644,000, about 70 per cent of the original cost.

These figures—as of Jan. 15—were given today in an R. F. C. report on surplus activities.

The bulk of all goods declared surplus to the R. F. C. so far has been airplanes. The agency also has the job of selling capital and producers' goods such as machinery and plants.

The grand total of declared surpluses include airplanes and aircraft equipment (such as engines, gliders and barrage balloons) costing $796,606,931.

Of that amount, equipment costing $23,499,868 has been sold for $10,245,820.

R. F. C. said it has sold 7,178 surplus military airplanes and has 21,374 others to sell.

Most of the planes declared surplus have been trainer planes. Nearly all which have been sold were trainers. The Army has placed in the "surplus" category around 2,000 fighters and light bombers, something under 200 heavy bombers, a few medium bombers and about 3,000 liaison and observation planes.

Most combat planes are expected to be sold eventually for salvage.

Dewey Seen Gunning For 1948 Election

Republican Reaction To First Post-campaign Speech Varies.

By Jack Bell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—(AP)—Capitol Republicans concluded today that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is busting his suspenders to run for President again.

That was the consensus that grew out of Dewey's first post-campaign speech here last night and subsequent hotel room conferences he held with party leaders.

Some of those who talked with the New York governor said they came away with the idea that Dewey is concentrating most of his efforts now on cleaning up the party machinery in New York state in preparation for a race for reelection in 1946. He lost New York in the November presidential contest partly because of defections in the ordinarily strong GOP upstate sector.

Will Be in Pitching

If he wins reelection as governor, most politicians here think Dewey will be in there pitching for the 1948 presidential nomination. He will be backed then by experience gained in the last campaign.

Some of that experience already has cropped out in his dealings with members of Congress.

For instance, he has told Republican senators and House members that he doesn't intend to attempt to dictate the party's policies in Congress. He tried tentatively to offer a generalized program at a conference earlier, but quickly tossed it overboard when he felt the temper of the meeting.

Dewey also has assured legislators that he doesn't plan to make a lot of speeches, but will talk once in a while on major questions. He explained that he feels he has a difficult role to fill as titular head of the party.

If he talked too much, others would think he was trying to hog the stage. If he said nothing at all, his silence would be interpreted as the development of a coolness among party leaders.

Conflicting Reaction

The New York governor's speech here last night produced conflicting reactions among the GOP congressmen and senators, who with their wives, made up the major share of the audience.

As an example, Senator Brewster (R-Me) said he thought he had drawn an excellent GOP document, "putting President Roosevelt on the spot" by his demand for continuous American participation in the political decisions which are reshaping the world to come.

"But two-thirds of his audience there didn't like it," Brewster said. "They wanted to hear the kind of speech Joe Martin made when he took Henry Wallace apart. Dewey's speech wasn't pap to them."

But Senator Austin (R-Vt) thought the Dewey talk was "sound as a nut—good Republican doctrine."

The New York governor had done very well with a difficult assignment, said Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich). He pointed out that Dewey was talking Republican policy matters to congressmen who would resent his telling him how to run their business.

Democrats made out as if they were vastly unimpressed by the whole business. Senator George (D-Ga) thought the speech "sounded like a college declamation." Senator Tydings (D-Md) felt it lacked "oomph."

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G. O. P. DIVIDED ON GOV. DEWEY'S FOREIGN POLICY

His Conclusion That People Support Big Three Plans Causes Doubt.

HE FOUND OBJECTIVES SOUND

FEB 10 1945

However, His Demand That U. S. Take Part in International Decisions Is Approved.

Washington, Feb. 9 (A. P.).—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's declaration of co-operation with the administration's international objectives provoked both praise and dissent among Republican Congressmen today.

In an address last night the 1944 presidential nominee said that President Roosevelt has the support of both parties and the prayers of the American people in his current meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

But he added that "rare" meetings of the Big Three are not enough, and he criticized what he termed "false liberalism" in post-war domestic plans.

In effect, Gov. Dewey told a select crowd of banqueting party members here last night that the quarrel with the administration is one of individualities and methods, not objectives, so far as international relations are concerned.

But on the home front, the 1944 Republican presidential nominee found plenty of grounds for political battling. Specifically he mentioned what he called the administration's tendency to believe "that to cure every ill you pass a law and appropriate a billion dollars."

The New York Governor's demand for immediate American participation in the international decisions which are revamping the map of Europe found almost universal approval among members of Congress.

Other Comments Drew Doubts.

But his further conclusion that the American people are united in the "wholehearted support to decisions to be made" at the Big Three conference by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill of England and Premier Stalin of Russia unearthed some party doubters.

Senator Willis (R.-Ind.), told reporters that he "liked the last half of the speech" (dealing with domestic problems) but was not entirely satisfied with the part dealing with the international questions.

Senator Tobey (R.-N. H.), thought the address, read from prepared manuscript before about 1,200 mildly applauding partisans, was "too highbrow."

"He had a chance to say something the people have wanted to hear from the opposition party, but somehow he didn't," Senator Tobey told a reporter.

But Senator Austin (R.-Vt.), an exponent of all-out international co-operation for peace, glowed with pleasure.

"His speech was sound as a nut and good Republican doctrine," Senator Austin declared.

Hatch Favorably Impressed.

To Senator Hatch (D.-N. M.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who heard it over the radio, Gov. Dewey's demand for immediate American participation in international decisions was encouraging. Senator Hatch and others have plugged for the establishment now of a United Nations council to decide these issues—a point that Gov. Dewey seemed almost to reach, but not quite.

Senator Ball (R.-Minn.), who supported President Roosevelt for a fourth term in preference to Gov. Dewey because of Mr. Roosevelt's views on foreign policy, said:

"I'm glad to hear that he is stressing the early establishment of the organization proposed at Dumbarton Oaks. The sooner it is set up, the better."

Gov. Dewey made that commitment in last night's speech, the first that he has made outside of New York since the close of his unsuccessful campaign for the presidency last November 7.

While the Republican leaders in Washington listened respectfully, the New York Governor said Americans would accept "neither isolationism nor abdication" from world affairs.

He made the point that thus far the Democratic administration had spoken "in pleasant generalities" and had left "our allies to decide the fate of the world."

That cannot go on, Gov. Dewey said as he paused in significant silence.

1945

Asks Realty and Action.

"The time has come for the hard, painstaking labor of translating ideals and generalities into realty and action," he declared. "The (Big Three) conference now in progress is, we hope, a great step to that end.

"From now on, these problems cannot hang in suspense for many months at a time. They cannot be left to rare meetings between the heads of nations."

On the domestic front, he found even more to criticize.

He said that the Democratic administration appeared to have "a cavalier willingness to saddle the people with unlimited debt in the peacetime behind us and in the plans for the peace ahead."

"We have seen a smooth willingness on the part of Government to find pleasant excuses in the name of false liberalism to bring the daily lives of our people under its increasing control," he declared.

He said the returning veterans have a "right to come home without finding the heavy hand of Government telling them where they shall work, at what and for how much."

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (TOP AYE) X X X MOTOR F
PILOTS CREDITED WITH DOWNING JET PLANES WERE CAPT. EDWIN MI
102 NORTH CARSON ST., CARSON CITY, NEV., LT. WILLIAM GYDORN, JR.,
CLEVELAND ROAD, WOOSTER, OHIO, CAPT. DON BOCHKAY, 6406 BAKEMAN AVE.,
NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., LT. JOHN CARTER, SIERRA BLANCA, TEX., AND
LT.STEPHEN ANANIAN, 3615 GREYSTONE AVE., NEW YORK CITY.
ALL WERE FLYING MUSTANGS.

GYDORN DIVED FROM 27,000 FEET ON A JET A MILE BELOW AND KNOCKED OUT ONE OF THE JET'S POWER UNITS WITH A LONG BURST OF GUNFIRE. "I HUNG ONTO HIM FROM THERE ALL THE WAY DOWN UNTIL HE CRASHED TO THE GROUND," GYDORN SAID.

BOCHKAY'S KILL GAVE HIM HIS 14TH AERIAL VICTORY. HE POWERDIVED TOWARD THE JET WHICH WAS ATTACKING A STRAGGLING BOMBER.

A FORTRESS CO-PILOT, CAPT.FRANCIS M.SMITH, 925 SOUTH ELMOLINO ST., PASADENA, CALIF., SAID A "WHOLE GROUP OF ME262S WORKED US OVER."

"THE JETS WOULD COME DIVING OUT OF THE SUN OR CLIMBING UP OUT OF THE CLOUDS TO WITHIN ABOUT 50 FEET OF THE FORT. THERE WOULD BE A QUICK BURST OF FIRE, THEN THEY WOULD FLIP OVER AND GET AWAY FAST."

MQ844PEW

(Q) (140) LONDON-2ND ADD SECOND LEAD AERIAL (A150) XXX OVERCAST-

Insert

FIVE ENEMY JET-PROPELLED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY FIGHTERS IN AN AIR BATTLE FOUR MILES ABOVE WEIMAR.

EB 10 1945

SGT.MICHAEL W.GOFF OF 600 37TH STREET, OAKLAND, CALIF., A GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS BUFFY'S TUFFYS, GAVE THIS DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE:

"THREE JETS CAME IN ON OUR TAIL USING VERY UNUSUAL TACTICS. THEY WERE SO FAST THAT THEY WERE RUNNING CIRCLES AROUND THE TAIL, ATTACKING FROM ONE SIDE AND THEN THE OTHER WHEN THEY GOT WITHIN ABOUT 50 YARDS. THEY CAME IN AT TOP SPEED WITH THEIR JETS GOING FULL BLAST. AFTER ABOUT 15 MINUTES ONE OF OUR ENGINES WAS HIT AND WE HAD TO HEAD FOR HOME AND FINALLY HID IN A CLOUD."

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW SAID THE JET PLANES ATTACKED SINGLY OR IN PAIRS WITH MESSERSCHMITT-109S STANDING OFF IN THE DISTANCE TO KEEP MUSTANGS AND THUNDERBOLTS FROM INTERFERING.

ABOUT 1,000 XXX SECOND PGH AS BEFORE

KK305PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD AERIAL X X PRINCIPAL TARGETS.

WARPLANES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE FLEW MORE THAN 2,000 SORTIES YESTERDAY, INCLUDING A BLOCKBUSTER ATTACK ON THE VERONA RAIL YARDS BY A STRONG FORCE OF RAF LIBERATORS, HALIFAXES AND WELLINGTONS.

THE VERONA YARDS, THROUGH WHICH SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN FUNNELED TO FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING'S ARMIES IN NORTHERN ITALY, STILL SMOULDERED TODAY, A DISPATCH FROM ROME ANNOUNCED.

MORE THAN 500 U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE HEAVY BOMBERS BLASTED COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER TARGETS IN THE VIENNA AREA AND AT GRAS BY DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY WHILE THEIR ESCORTING LIGHTNINGS DESTROYED TWO GERMAN TRAINING PLANES AND DAMAGED SEVERAL TRAINS BY STRAFING.

EB 10 1945

Add London Germ in XXX on the city

ERNST KALTENBRUNNER, ASSISTANT TO HIMMLER AS CHIEF OF GERMANY'S SECRET POLICE, WILL COLLABORATE WITH THE COMMANDER OF THE HOME ARMY IN HEADING THE MOVEMENT, THE BROADCAST SAID. PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS WAS REPORTED ASSIGNED TO COMMAND THE NORTHERN REGION AND MAJ.GEN.KONSTANTIN HIELR, LABOR SERVICE LEADER, THE SOUTHERN.

CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN EVACUATED FROM THE EASTERN PART OF BERLIN AND BARRICADES ARE BEING THROWN UP EVERYWHERE, THESE ADVICES SAID.

THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO SAID ALL GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES HAD LEFT THE CAPITAL, BUT THAT SOME PARTY OFFICES AND THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS WERE STILL THERE.

GESTAPO CHIEFTAIN HEINRICH HIMMLER MONDAY BROADCAST AN APPEAL TO THE TRAPPED SCHNEIDEMUEHL GARRISON IN POMERANIA "TO HOLD OUT FOR ME."

THE BROADCAST MADE NO REFERENCE TO ADOLF HITLER, IN WHOSE NAME SUCH APPEALS USUALLY ARE ISSUED. A LATER BROADCAST, HOWEVER, SAID THE FUEHRER HAD BESTOWED DECORATIONS ON TWO GRENADIER REGIMENTS FOR BRAVERY.

EB 10 1945

JR741AEW

LONDON, FEB. 9-(AP)- MANY FOREIGN WORKERS IN BERLIN WHO ESCAPED DURING LAST WEEK'S MASSIVE DAYLIGHT BOMBING ARE HIDING IN THE BOMB RUINS AND "AT NIGHT THEY COME OUT OF HIDING AND ATTACK THE CAPITAL'S INHABITANTS," PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY.

LONDON, FEB. 9-(AP)-A REPORT THAT HITLER HIMSELF WAS IN BERLIN DURING THE ~~DEVASTATING~~ CAPITAL'S BOMBING BY AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES LAST SATURDAY WAS RELAYED TO LONDON TODAY FROM NEUTRAL SOURCES NEAR THE GERMAN BORDER.

ALTHOUGH THE REPORT COULD NOT BE REGARDED AS AUTHORITATIVE, IT INCLUDED CONSIDERABLE DETAIL. IT WAS SAID HITLER TOOK REFUGE IN AN ALMOST IMPREGNABLE BOMB SHELTER DEEP UNDER THE REICHS CHANCELLORY, WHICH (the army air force announced) WAS HIT SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE RAID.

FEB 10 1945

THE FUEHRER WAS REPORTED TO HAVE LEFT THE SHELTER JUST BEFORE THE ALL-CLEAR SIRENS SOUNDED AND TO HAVE SPED OUT OF BERLIN IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

APR CHESTER'S 1339

30.24--22853

LONDON, FEB. 9-(AP)-SIXTEEN MUSTANG PILOTS FOUND THAT "BIRD NEST ON THE GROUND" TODAY--AN UNDEFENDED GERMAN AIRDROME CRAMMED WITH PLANES--AND AFTER THEY WORKED IT OVER THE PLACE WAS NOTHING MORE THAN A BURNING JUNKYARD.

THE SQUADRON LED BY MAJ.MERLE GILBERTSON, FLORA, N.D., IS CREDITED WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF 38 NAZI PLANES AND FOUR HUGE HANGARS ON A FIELD NORTH OF WEIMAR.

FEB 10 1945

"THE PLANES MUST HAVE BEEN ALL FUELED UP AND READY TO GO WHEN WE HIT THEM," SAID GILBERTSON WHO LED THE SQUADRON WHILE THE REGULAR COMMANDER, MAJ.M.B.NICHOLS, BELLEVUE, WASH., TOOK A REST.

GILBERTSON IS CREDITED WITH THREE PLANES. TWO PILOTS GOT SIX APIECE--CAPT.CHARLES H.COLE, ST.JOSEPH, MO., AND CAPT.LOWELL EINHAUS, AUSTIN, MINN. LT.PHILLIP SCHALLO, 561 ALOHA ST., SEATTLE, WASH., GOT THREE ON THE GROUND AND LT.GLENN R.HALL, 927 IRVING ST., WICHITA, KANS., GOT ONE. BOTH OF THEM SAVED ENOUGH AMMUNITION TO BAG A ME109 APIECE IN THE AIR ON THE WAY HOME.

OTHERS WHO GOT GROUND KILLS--INCLUDING THREE PILOTS FROM OTHER GROUPS--WERE LT.R.D.JONES, 15 SOUTH DRIVE, MIAMI SPRINGS, FLA., AND LT.GARTH REYNOLDS, 1019 SOUTH 25TH AVE., OMAHA, NEB., FOUR EACH; LT. WILLIAM FAY, 162 COLLINS ST., HARTFORD, CONN., LT.FREDERICK LARSON, 180 STELLA ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA., THREE EACH; LT.JOHN STARKE, PATCHOGUE, N.Y., LT.EDWIN PITZ, 28 MAYER AVE., BUFFALO, N.Y., TWO EACH; LT.WILLIAM FOREHAND, LILLY, GA., CAPT.EDWIN C.JENNINGS, 843 BROWNING AVE., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH., AND LT.JOHN DAVENPORT, MONROE, IND., AND COL.EVERETT W.STEWART, 300 ROGERS ST., ABILENE, KANS., ONE EACH.

EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS WERE BUSY KNOCKING ENEMY PLANES FROM THE SKY. LT.WILLIAM WHALEN, 12 COLLEGE ST., HAMILTON, N.Y., SCORED A TRIPLE AND CAPT.GEORGE GLEASON, FOXTON, COLO., AND LT.COL.JOHN BROOKS, GREENVILLE, OHIO, GOT DOUBLES.

OTHERS WERE CLAIMED BY MAJ.HERBERT JORDAN, 1661 LINCOLN BLVD., SANTA MONICA, CALIF., CAPT.NORMAN BENOIT, FURNACE, MASS., CAPT. ROBIN OLDS, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., CAPT.JAMES DUFFY, 221 PARK ST., MONT CLAIR, N.J., LT.EUGENE WENDT, 267 SOUTH SCHOOL ST., MAYVILLE, WISUKPLLT.EDWARD LUDEKE

OTHERS WERE CLAIMED BY MAJ.HERBERT JORDAN, 1661 LINCOLN BLVD., SANTA MONICA, CALIF., CAPT.NORMAN BENOIT, FURNACE, MASS., CAPT. ROBIN OLDS, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., CAPT.JAMES DUFFY, 221 PARK ST., MONT CLAIR, N.J., LT.EUGENE WENDT, 267 SOUTH SCHOOL ST., MAYVILLE, WIS., LT.EDWARD LUDEKE, 676 RUTHERFORD ST., TRENTON, N.J., LT.WILLIAM LYONS, 6735 RIDGE ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND LT.JOHN ROGERS, 2105 ST. JOE BLVD., FORT WAYNE, IND.

MQ131AEW

LONDON, FEB. 9--(AP)--PREMIER PIETER GERBRANDY OF THE NETHERLANDS WHOSE CABINET RESIGNED YESTERDAY HAS BEEN ASKED BY QUEEN WILHELMINA TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT BROADENED TO INCLUDE LEADERS OF THE ANTI-NAZI RESISTANCE MOVEMENT.

FEB 10 1945

GERBRANDY HAS ASKED FOR TIME TO CONSIDER WHETHER HE COULD

UNDERTAKE THE MANDATE. A GOVERNMENT STATEMENT SAID THAT THE RESIGNATION WAS CARRIED OUT TO ENABLE THE QUEEN "TO BRING THE CABINET INTO LINE WITH ALTERED CIRCUMSTANCES" AND ADDED THAT THIS ACTION "DOES NOT IN ANY WAY AFFECT THE ORIGINAL DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO RESIGN ON TOTAL LIBERATION OF THE COUNTRY."

FEB 1945

J. W. ALBARDA, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS, AND DR. J. VAN. DEN TEMPEL, MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS, RESIGNED FOR THE ADDITIONAL REASON THAT THEY DISAGREED WITH THE PROCEDURE FOLLOWED BY GERBRANDY IN FURTHERING THE RESIGNATION OF J. A. W. BURGER, FORMER MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR. DUTCH [redacted] SOURCES INDICATED THAT BURGER HAD BEEN FORCED OUT AFTER MAKING A BROADCAST TO HOLLAND REGARDING TREATMENT OF PERSONS WHO HAD COLLABORATED WITH THE GERMANS.

REW/THO/940A

BROADCASTS

LONDON, FEB. 9--THE ANKARA RADIO SAID TODAY THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD COMPLETELY CLEARED THE GERMANS FROM BUDAPEST.

FEB 10 1945

APL.HERCHERS 01816 CCC 120P

LONDON, FEB. 9-(AP)-THE ARDENNES FOREST REGION OF BELGIUM, WHERE AMERICAN TROOPS BEAT BACK THE GERMAN CHRISTMAS BREAKTHROUGH IN SOME OF THE BLOODIEST FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONT, IS THREATENED BY A CHOLERA EPIDEMIC, SAID A DISPATCH FROM BRUSSELS BROADCAST TONIGHT BY THE FRENCH TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

"THOUSANDS OF MEN AND ANIMALS ARE LYING DEAD AND WITH THE THAW THEY ARE NOW DECAYING AND CONTAMINATING AIR AND WATER," THE DISPATCH QUOTED GEN. LEY, HEAD OF RELIEF WORK IN THE AREA. "SEVEN HUNDRED UNBURIED ANIMAL CARCASSES WERE COUNTED IN THE VILLAGE OF TILLET ALONE."

THERE IS A SHORTAGE OF NURSES AND DOCTORS, IT WAS SAID, AND MOST OF THE POPULATION IS POORLY CLOTHED, FED AND SHELTERED.

HJ1050PEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 10-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS EARLY TODAY QUOTED A CAPTURED GENERAL COLONEL, HANS FEILING, COMMANDER OF THE THIRD MOTORIZED REGIMENT OF THE HERMANN GOERING DIVISION, AS DECLARING THAT "GERMANY IS BEATEN."

THE REGIMENTAL COMMANDER WAS CAPTURED IN EAST PRUSSIA AND WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT TWO-THIRDS OF HIS REGIMENT, 2,500 MEN, WERE KILLED SINCE THE EASTERN OFFENSIVE BEGAN, AND THAT "SIMILAR LOSSES WERE SUFFERED BY OTHER UNITS."

"THE GERMAN ARMY AGAINST WHICH SUCH POWERFUL BLOWS HAVE BEEN STRUCK WILL NOT BE ABLE TO PULL ITSELF TOGETHER," THE COLONEL WAS QUOTED AS SAYING. "WHEN THE RUSSIANS MADE THEIR DEEP BREAK-THROUGH AT VITEBSK IN THE SUMMER OF 1944 THE FRONT IMMEDIATELY ROLLED BECK HUNDREDS OF KILOMETERS. WE WERE UNABLE TO STOP THE RED ARMY AT MINSK OR WILNO.

"THE SAME THING HAS HAPPENED TODAY. GERMANY HAS ENTERED A CUL-DE-SAC FROM WHICH SHE CAN NO LONGER ESCAPE."

FEB 10 1945

HJ1053PEW

GREEK (270)

LONDON, FEB.9-(AP)-BRITISH INTERVENTION PREVENTED A "WHOLESALE MASSACRE" IN ATHENS BY ELAS FORCES, IN THE OPINION OF BRITISH TROOPS THEMSELVES, A BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS DELEGATION WHICH INVESTIGATED CONDITIONS IN GREECE DECLARED LAST NIGHT IN A 5,000-WORD REPORT.

THE REPORT OF THE DELEGATION, HEADED BY SIR WALTER CITRINE, SECRETARY OF THE CONGRESS, ALSO DECLARED THE EAM-ELAS ORGANIZATION WAS COMMUNIST DOMINATED.

BRITISH SOLDIERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN OPERATIONS IN GREECE WERE QUOTED AS SAYING THE ELAS FORCES WERE "THE LOUSIEST, DIRTIEST, SCRUFFIEST LOT OF FIGHTERS OUR MEN EVER CAME ACROSS AND COMPARED WITH WHOM THE GERMANS WERE GENTLEMEN."

DECLARING THE STORIES WERE TOLD "BY ORDINARY BRITISH TOMMIES--NOT OFFICERS OR GENERALS," THE REPORT ADDED THAT "WE WERE INFORMED BY THE REGENT THAT, SO FAR AS THEY COULD ESTIMATE, THE NUMBER OF PERSONS MURDERED WAS AT LEAST 10,000."

IT ALSO QUESTIONED THE AMOUNT OF FIGHTING THE ELAS HAD DONE AGAINST THE GERMANS DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION, ASSERTING THE ORGANIZATION "UNDOUBTEDLY WAS MUCH MORE CONCERNED WITH RETURNING TO ATHENS TO SEIZE POWER THAN WITH FIGHTING GERMANS."

BRITISH SOLDIERS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN RESENTFUL AT WHAT THEY CONSIDERED "THE INADEQUATE AND UNFAIR MANNER" THE GREEK SITUATION WAS PRESENTED TO THE BRITISH PUBLIC. THE REPORT SAID THAT WHEN THE FULL HISTORY OF "THIS STRUGGLE HAS BEEN WRITTEN THE PEOPLE OF OUR COUNTRY WILL BE PROUD OF THE COURAGE, CHEERFULNESS, RESTRAINT AND STEADFAST BEHAVIOR OF OUR FORCES IN GREECE UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE GREATEST DIFFICULTY."

THERE HAS BEEN "ALMOST COMPLETE DISLOCATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL LIFE OF THE COUNTRY." THE REPORT SAID IN DESCRIBING THE CO

30.24 - 22855

ONDITIONS IN GREECE, ADDING "EVERY SECOND MAN SEEMS TO BE SECRETLY OF A POLITICAL PARTY."

THE CIVIL WAR WILL LEAVE BITTERNESS REQUIRING YEARS TO DISSIPATE, THE REPORT ASSERTED, BUT SAID "THERE SEEMED TO BE A UNIVERSAL DESIRE AMONG THE PEOPLE WE MET FOR THE FULLEST POSSIBLE DEMOCRATIC EXPRESSION ..."

JP436AEW

FEB 10 1945

LONDON, FEB. 9-(AP)-BRITISH AIRMEN ARE USING A NEW TYPE OF ANTI-PERSONNEL BOMB WITH CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS IN SUPPORT OF THE CANADIAN DRIVE ON THE NORTHERN FLANK OF THE WESTERN FRONT, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE DEVICE CONSISTS OF A NUMBER OF SMALL FRAGMENTATION BOMBS IN A SINGLE CASING, WHICH ARE SCATTERED IN ALL DIRECTIONS WHEN THE CASING EXPLODES.

THE BOMB WAS SAID TO BE USEFUL IN BREAKING UP TROOP CONCENTRATIONS WHEN DROPPED BY FIGHTERBOMBERS AT LOW ALTITUDE.

N935AEW

LONDON, FEB. 9-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THE GERMANS HAD ORDERED DANISH AUTHORITIES TO MAKE PREPARATIONS TO CARE FOR 10,000 GERMAN WOUNDED, THUS CREATING A SERIOUS SITUATION IN ALREADY CROWDED HOSPITALS IN DENMARK.

THE BROADCAST SAID STREAMS OF WOUNDED FROM THE EASTERN FRONT WERE POURING INTO DENMARK AND THAT THE DANES WERE HARD PUT TO FIND FACILITIES FOR THEM.

N936AEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 10-(AP)-FIVE MINUTES LATE FOR A COMMITTEE MEETING WHICH WAS TO DISCUSS ENLARGEMENT OF THE CHURCH, THE MODERATOR OF A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND SAW THE ROOF BLOWN OFF THE EDIFICE RECENTLY AS HE WAS HURRYING TOWARD IT.

A V-BOMB HAD STRUCK AN ADJOINING BUILDING, KILLING SOME OF THE 14 CHURCH COMMITTEEMEN AND WOUNDING OTHERS. THE MODERATOR ASSISTED IN RESCUE EFFORTS, TURNING THE DAMAGED CHURCH INTO A FIRST AID STATION AND MORTUARY FOR THOSE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

RP1206AEW

BIG THREE

BY JOHN A. PARRIS JR.

LONDON, FEB. 9-(AP)-THE BIG THREE, REALIZING THE POSSIBILITY OF A SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN RESISTANCE IN HUGE AREAS OF GERMANY UNDER PRESSURE OF THE JOINT ALLIED OFFENSIVE, ARE BELIEVED WHIPTING PLANS INTO SHAPE FOR OCCUPYING THE REICH AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS HERE SUGGESTED TODAY THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN POSSIBLY ARE PREPARING TWO OCCUPATION PLANS, UNDER THE FIRST OF WHICH SPECIALIZED FORCES ARE BEING ALERTED NOW FOR EMERGENCY DUTY. THE SECOND PLAN WOULD PROVIDE FORCES FOR LONG-TERM ASSIGNMENT.

THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT SPECIALIZED TROOPS ALREADY ARE BEING CONCENTRATED ON THE FRINGES OF GERMANY TO TAKE OVER QUICKLY WHEN ALL OR PART OF THE COUNTRY COLLAPSES. THIS FORCE INCLUDES CIVIL AFFAIRS EXPERTS AND "TEAMS" OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

WITH NAZI MILITARY FORCES BEING WITHDRAWN TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST, BRITISH OFFICIALS SAID NORTHERN GERMANY MIGHT COLLAPSE AT ANY TIME. THEY BASED THIS BELIEF ON REPORTS FROM INSIDE THE REICH THAT MANY SECTIONS OF NORTHERN GERMANY ALREADY ARE SHOWING SIGNS OF PROGRESSIVE DECAY.

IN ANY EVENT, THE BIG THREE PROBABLY WILL SHAPE THEIR PLANS TO THE EXTENT THEY WILL NOT BE CAUGHT NAPPING BY ANY DEVELOPMENT.

GERMANY ALREADY HAS BEEN REDUCED TO THE HEARTLAND BETWEEN THE RHINE AND THE ODER RIVERS BY THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN OFFENSIVES. ROUGHLY ONE-FIFTH OF THE SO-CALLED GERMAN REICH WILL HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED WHEN THE RUSSIANS REACH THE ODER LINE ON ITS FULL LENGTH. THE ENEMY ALREADY IS FEELING THE LOSS OF HIGHLY-PRODUCTIVE AREAS.

MILITARY AND ECONOMIC EXPERTS EXPRESS DOUBT THAT NAZI AUTHORITIES THEMSELVES CAN YET FORM A CLEAR PICTURE OF THEIR LOSSES IN MEN, MATERIALS AND RESOURCES IN RECENT WEEKS. POLISH DISTRICTS OVERRUN BY THE RUSSIANS PRODUCED CONSIDERABLE AGRICULTURAL SURPLUSES, ESPECIALLY IN GRAIN, POTATOES AND SUGAR BEETS.

LARGE STOCKS OF POTATOES HAVE BEEN LEFT BEHIND BY THE RETREATING GERMANS. SUGAR FACTORIES IN POLAND AND SILESIA WERE AT THE HEIGHT OF THEIR SEASON AND FOOD FACTORIES STILL WERE ENGAGED IN PROCESSING LAST YEAR'S HARVEST. AS A RESULT OF THIS LOSS, IT ALREADY HAS BEEN NECESSARY TO REDUCE GERMAN FOOD RATIONS.

ADDING TO THE CONFUSION INSIDE THE REICH IS THE PROBLEM OF TRANSPORTATION. WHERE PREVIOUSLY THE COUNTRY WAS DIVIDED INTO CAREFULLY BALANCED TRANSPORT ZONES FOR EACH FOODSTUFF, THERE NOW IS BUT LITTLE ORGANIZATION.

FEB 10 1945

BY WILLIAM FRYE

LONDON, FEB. 9-(AP)-THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT CLAIMED TODAY THAT POLAND HAD MADE SPECIFIC AS WELL AS GENERAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CAMPAIGNS OF THE RED ARMY AND THE WESTERN ALLIES AND DEMANDED "JUSTICE AND RESPECT FOR HER RIGHTS."

IN A STATEMENT ISSUED AS A TRIBUTE TO THE RECENTLY DISBANDED HOME ARMY, THE GOVERNMENT URGED THE POLISH NATION "TO KEEP THE STAND IT TOOK IN 1939 WHEN ITS INDEPENDENCE AND RIGHTS WERE THREATENED."

"THE ASHES OF POLISH TOWNS AND VILLAGES AND THE ENDLESS BATTLEFIELDS AND THE NAMELESS GRAVES IN WHICH REST MILLIONS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR THEIR COUNTRY, TESTIFY TO THE FACT THAT NEVER DID THE FAINTEST SHOW OF TREASON NOR THE WAVERING SELFISHNESS OF INTERESTS ARISE AMIDST THE POLISH NATION," THE STATEMENT SAID. "NO POLE EVER DOUBTED THE GREAT PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THE WHOLE CIVILIZED WORLD WAS FIGHTING BARBARISM.

"THANKS TO THESE TERRIBLE HEROIC EFFORTS, THANKS TO THE SACRIFICES BORNE BY THE HOME COUNTRY AND ITS BRAVE AND PROUD CONDUCT THROUGH FIGHT AND MISERY, POLAND PROUDLY FACES THE WORLD TODAY DEMANDING JUSTICE AND RESPECT FOR HER RIGHTS, AND AS MUCH LOYALTY AND HONESTY IN FULFILLMENT OF THE OBLIGATIONS TOWARD HER JUST AS SHE SHOWED AND STILL IS SHOWING WHEN CALLED UPON TO CARRY OUT HER DUTIES TOWARD THE COMMON CAUSE."

IN ADDITION TO THE POLISH AIR, SEA AND LAND FORCES FIGHTING WITH THE WESTERN ALLIES, THE STATEMENT CITED THE HOME ARMY'S GUERRILLA WARFARE BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES AND INTELLIGENCE WORK FOR THE ALLIES INCLUDING THE FIRST INFORMATION ABOUT BUZZ-BOMBS. IT ADDED:

"TWO POLISH DIVISIONS FOUGHT IN THE BATTLES FOR WILNO; THE 27TH DIVISION HELPED EXPEL THE GERMANS FROM VOLHYNIA; THE ATTACK OF THE THIRD AND NINTH DIVISIONS OF THE HOME ARMY ENABLED SOVIET ARMIES TO ACHIEVE A RAPID FORCING OF THE FORTIFIED LINE OF THE RIVER BUG; THE OPERATION OF UNITS OF THE SECOND, 18TH AND 24TH DIVISIONS OF THE HOME ARMY HELPED ESTABLISH A BRIDGEHEAD ON THE WESTERN BANK OF THE VISTULA IN THE REGIONS OF SANDOMIERZ AND RADOM.

"THE CULMINATING POINT IN THE BATTLES OF THE HOME ARMY WAS THE WARSAW RISING WHICH FOR 63 DAYS TIED UP A LARGE PART OF GERMAN FORCES

AND PARALYZED THE COMMUNICATION LINES OF THE GERMAN SECOND ARMY WITH ITS SUPPLY BASES."

THE STATEMENT ASSERTED: "THE WORK AND STRUGGLE OF THE HOME ARMY WAS MADE ALL THE MORE DIFFICULT BY THE FACT THAT AFTER HAVING TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THEIR AID THE ADVANCING SOVIET ARMIES IMMEDIATELY PROCEEDED TNFGPUUOGOLIDX

ADVANTAGE OF THEIR AID THE AR
NCING SOVIET

ADVANTAGE OF THEIR AID THE ADVANCING SOVIET ARMIES IMMEDIATELY PROCEEDED TO DISARM POLISH UNITS, IMPRISON SOLDIERS IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND DEPORT THEM AND SOMETIMES EVEN SHOOT POLISH OFFICERS.

"IN SPITE OF THESE DIFFICULT CONDITIONS IN WHICH THE HOME ARMY WAS FIGHTING IT FULFILLED ITS DUTY HONORABLY AND ACQUITTED ITSELF OF ITS OBLIGATIONS TOWARD THE HOME COUNTRY AND THE ALLIES."

M0941PEW

LONDON, FEB.9-(AP) - ERMAN AUTHORITIES HAVE ISSUED ORDERS

FURTHER
PROHIBITING THE EVACUATION OF FOREIGN WORKERS FROM THREATENED AREAS

IN THE EAST ON THE GROUND THAT THOSE ALREADY EVACUATED HAVE BEEN

CREATING UNREST IN THE AREAS TO WHICH THEY WERE REMOVED, THE PARIS

RADIO DECLARED TODAY.

FEB 10 1945

THE REPORT WAS TAKEN HERE AS AN INDICATION OF THE

GROWING GERMAN FEARS OF AN UPRISING OF FOREIGN SLAVE WORKERS, OF WHICH

IT IS ESTIMATED THERE ARE SEVERAL MILLION IN THE REICH.

THE MOSCOW RADIO, MEANWHILE, QUOTED A JAPANESE CORRESPONDENT

IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL AS SAYING THAT ALL SUBWAY AND BUS SERVICE IN THE

CITY HAD HALTED AND THAT FOOD SUPPLIES WERE RUNNING SO LOW REFUGEES

HAD BEEN BARRED FROM ENTERING.

STOCKHOLM DISPATCHES SAID BERLIN CORRESPONDENTS

OF SWEDISH NEWSPAPERS REPORTED THE GERMANS HAD BUILT FOUR

ZONES OF DEFENSE FORTIFICATIONS EAST OF THE

CAPITAL AND WERE TAKING SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST AN AIRBORNE

ASSAULT ON THE CITY.

HAVE BEEN
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PART OF BERLIN AND BARRICADES ARE BEING THROWN UP EVERYWHERE, THESE

ADVICES SAID.

FEB 10 1945

THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO SAID ALL GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES HAD

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HEADQUARTERS WERE STILL THERE.

GESTAPO CHIEFTAIN HEINRICH HIMMLER TODAY BROADCAST

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POMERANIA "TO HOLD OUT FOR ME."

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NAME SUCH APPEALS ~~ZRZHRZRRGZRX~~ USUALLY ARE ISSUED. A LATER

FEB 10 1945

BROADCAST, HOWEVER, SAID THE FUEHRER HAD BESTOWED DECORATIONS

ON TWO GRENADIER REGIMENTS FOR ~~BREKEKZX~~ BRAVERY.

LONDON, FEB. 9-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT "MANY JAPANESE RESIDENTS HAVE LEFT BERLIN," BUT MME. MICHIKO TANAKA AND OTHER JAPANESE MUSICIANS ARE STAYING BEHIND TO BROADCAST "MORALE BUILDING RADIO PROGRAMS TO NIPPON." SHE WILL SING SEVERAL SELECTIONS ON AN INTERNATIONAL HOOKUP TOMORROW, THE RADIO SAID, TO ENCOURAGE "THE PEOPLE OF HER MOTHERLAND TO STAND RESOLUTE AND CARRY THE WAR TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION."

RP155AEW

PARIS--NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT, SUB FOR ~~25~~ AND ~~26TH~~ GRAFS BEGINNING "LT.GEN. X X X UP THE ADVANCE. (Bealmcor)

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY WAS TIGHTENING THE SIEGE RING AROUND PRUEM.

AS TWO COLUMNS DROVE TO WITHIN THREE-FOURTHS OF A MILE OF IT FROM THE NORTHWEST AGAINST FURIOUS RESISTANCE, OTHER FORCES BROKE ACROSS THE SWIFT PRUEM RIVER AT TWO POINTS FIVE AND FIVE AND A HALF MILES NORTH OF THE CITY.

YET ANOTHER FORCE FOUGHT INTO THE TOWN OF HERMESPAND, TWO MILES NORTHEAST OF PRUEM ON THE RIVER. ONE INFANTRY DIVISION CLEARED OUT 129 PILLBOXES AND ADVANCED TO A POINT SIX MILES SOUTHWEST OF PRUEM.

THREE FOOTHOLDS INSIDE THE REICH FARTHER SOUTH WERE BEING WIDENED DESPITE THE ROUGH TERRAIN AND THE FLOODED BORDER STREAMS WHICH FORCED THE THIRD ARMY TO DROP SOME SUPPLIES FROM THE AIR.

ONE LODGEMENT 16 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PRUEM IN THE DASBURG AREA WAS WIDENED TO A HALF MILE AND DEEPENED TO THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

THE SECOND AT THE JUNCTION OF THE SURE AND OUR RIVERS 23 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PRUEM WAS BROADENED TO A MILE IN DEPTH AND A MILE AND A HALF ACROSS THE SURE AND TO A HALF MILE IN DEPTH AND A MILE AND A HALF IN WIDTH ACROSS THE OUR.

THE THIRD 26 MILES SOUTH OF PRUEM NOW WAS A MILE AND A HALF DEEP AND TWO AND A HALF MILES WIDE.

THE LAST X X X TWENTYSEVENTH GRAF.

MOMENTUM. Add Paris W Front (and) XXX recent weeks

THE BRITISH, CRACKING INTO THE REICHSWALD FROM THE NORTHWEST, OVERRAN GALGENSTEEN AND ADVANCED BEYOND IT. THE CANADIANS AFTER A ROUGH FIGHT IN ZYFFLICH ADVANCED WELL TO THE EAST OF IT IN THE DEEPEST NEW PENETRATION OF GERMANY WITHIN FIVE MILES OF KLEVE.

BRITISH AND CANADIANS OF THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY FOUGHT WITH TANKS, FLAMETHROWERS, BAYONETS AND PLANES AND GAINED MORE THAN TWO MILES TODAY ON A FIVE-MILE FRONT INTO THE EDGE OF THE FORTIFIED REICHWALD WOODED AREA AFTER A FLAMING ALL NIGHT BATTLE. THEY MOVED TO WITHIN EIGHT OR TEN MILES OF THE BEND WHERE THE RHINE TURNS PONDEROUSLY WESTWARD TO THE NORTH SEA. A THOUSAND PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN THE FIRST 24 HOURS OF ATTACK.

KLEVE IS THE NORTHERN TERMINAL OF THE PERMANENT SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES. IT LIES 35 MILES NORTHWEST OF DUISBURG, GATEWAY TO THE INDUSTRIAL RUHR--ALWAYS GERMANY'S MAIN ARSENAL BUT OF INCREASED IMPORTANCE NOW THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE OVERRUN THE INDUSTRIES OF SILESIA AND THE U.S. THIRD ARMY HAS INTERDICTED MUCH OF THE SAARLAND'S PRODUCTION.

IN THE CENTER OF THE WESTERN FRONT, THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY PUSHED THROUGH AN EIGHT-MILE HOLE IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE TO WITHIN A MILE OF THE IMPORTANT ROAD CENTER OF PRUEM. OLZHEIM ON THE PRUEM RIVER, FIVE MILES NORTH OF PRUEM AND EIGHT INSIDE GERMANY, ALSO WAS TAKEN.

THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY MOVED CLOSER TO THE LAST GERMAN-HELD DAMS ON THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE ROER RIVER THROUGH TWO OTHER BREAKTHROUGHS OF THE WEST WALL.

THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY AND ITS FOUR AMERICAN DIVISIONS WERE ~~REPORTED~~ TO HAVE BROKEN THE LAST ORGANIZED RESISTANCE IN LOWER ALSACE ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE BELOW STRASBOURG. SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID 4,083 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN ON FEB. 6, RAISING TO MORE THAN 16,000 THE NUMBER CAGED IN A SIX DAY PERIOD--MOST OF THEM IN LOWER ALSACE.

THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY OFFENSIVE WAS IN GRAND SCALE FORCE AND IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT THE FIRST ARMY, HEAVILY BOLSTERED BY BRITISH TROOPS, HAD BEEN TURNED FROM ITS LEFT FLANK ANCHOR ROLE AND HURLED EASTWARD AGAINST THE REICH.

THE CANADIANS SMASHED ACROSS THE FLAT SODDEN GERMAN FRONTIER ROUGHLY AT THE SAME DISTANCE NORTHWEST OF DUESSELDORF AND THE RUHR AS THE AMERICAN BREAKTHROUGH TOWARD THE RHINE SOUTHWEST OF THE RUHR.

AT LEAST IN ITS FIRST STAGE, THE NEW ONSLAUGHT OF GEN. HENRY CRERAR'S TROOPS WAS FOCUSED ALONG A FIVE-MILE STRETCH OF THE NIJMEGEN-KLEVE ROAD SKIRTING THE NORTHERN EDGE OF THE 45-SQUARE-MILE REICHSWALD (CQ) TO THE NIJMEGEN-VENLO ROAD PAST THE SOUTHWESTERN END OF THE FORTIFIED FOREST.

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KRANENBERG ON THE NIJMEGEN-KLEVE ROAD, A MILE AND A HALF INSIDE GERMANY AND FIVE MILES FROM KLEVE, WAS CAPTURED IN THE DEEPEST REPORTED PENETRATION. THE TOWN IS EIGHT MILES FROM THE RHINE.

ALONG WITH KRANENBERG, CRERAR'S SHOCK TROOPS OVERRAN WYLER, ZYFFLICH, ERLEHOM, BRUK, DENHEUVEL AND GELGENSTEEG--SOME ON THE DUTCH AND SOME ON THE GERMAN SIDE OF THE BORDER.

RESISTANCE WAS SPOTTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CANADIAN ATTACK BUT STIFF AROUND BRUK, ON THE EDGE OF THE REICHSWALD FARTHER SOUTH. ENEMY TROOPS TRAINS MOVING UP TO THE PERILED SECTOR WERE UNDER ATTACK BY ALLIED AIR MEN. THE OFFENSIVE WAS POWERED BY A CREEPING ARTILLERY BARRAGE, GUNS FIRING WHEEL TO WHEEL.

THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY SECTOR HAD BEEN QUIET SINCE OCTOBER AFTER THE ALLIED DEFEAT AT ARNHEM, AND IN THE MONTHS BETWEEN, THE GERMANS HAD DUG INTRICATE MAZES OF TRENCHES AND TANK TRAPS AND LAID EXTENSIVE MINEFIELDS.

CASUALTIES WERE DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS LIGHT. EVERY INDICATION WAS THAT THE GERMANS WERE CAUGHT BY SURPRISE, AT LEAST BY THE FORCE OF THE ONSLAUGHT WHICH WAS PRECEDED BY A 11-HOUR BARRAGE AND BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACKS BY AT LEAST 1,500 PLANES, MANY OF THEM HEAVY BOMBERS.

THE AERIAL SEALING OFF OF THE FRONT MADE IT UNLIKELY THAT THE GERMANS COULD GET REINFORCEMENTS UP QUICKLY TO THE NEW AREA OF PERIL. AT THE POINT OF THE CANADIAN ATTACK, THE ALLIES WERE WITHIN 360 MILES OF THE RUSSIAN ARMIES PRESSING UPON BERLIN FROM THE EAST.

SCATTERED SHOWERS FELL THIS MORNING. BUT THE WEATHER WAS NO WORSE THAN YESTERDAY WHEN THE ATTACK WAS GIVEN AN AIR UMBRELLA WHICH KEPT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE VIRTUALLY GROUNDED. POSITIONS WITHIN 1,000 YARDS OF THE CANADIAN ASSAULT WAVE WERE BLASTED; CHAOS AND RUIN WERE VISITED ON THE WHOLE GERMAN RAIL SYSTEM BACK ACROSS THE RHINE.

AT LEAST 2,000 GERMAN RAILCARS WERE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED--A TERRIFIC TOLL WHEN HEAPED UPON THE WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF RECENT WEEKS OF RAIL CUTTING AND TRAIN BUSTING IN THIS WHOLE NORTHERN FRONT.

THE EFFECT ALREADY WAS SO GREAT THAT GERMAN TROOPS SHIFTING FROM ONE SECTOR OF THE FRONT TO ANOTHER IN THE ENEMY'S JUGGLE TO MEET EACH

NEW THREAT WERE KNOWN TO BE HAVING TO USE TRANSIT FACILITIES DEEP IN GERMANY, TRAVELLING MANY TIMES THE NORMAL DISTANCE.

THE GERMAN FLOW OF SUPPLIES NOW IS VIRTUALLY FROZEN ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT WEST OF THE RHINE AND NORTH OF THE MOSELLE RIVER, ALONG WHICH THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY WAS DRIVING INTO THE REICH. THE FREEZING EXTENDS BACK EVEN WELL EAST OF THE RIVER BARRIER.

LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S TROOPS REACHED THE PRUEM RIVER FOR THE FIRST TIME. THEY CAPTURED 1,021 GERMANS YESTERDAY. THEY RETOOK LUTZKAMPEN, TWO MILES INSIDE GERMANY, FROM WHICH THE ENEMY HAD PUSHED THEM WEDNESDAY.

THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION ADVANCED IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE TO A POINT TWO MILES NORTHWEST OF BOLLENDORF IN THE NEW 24-MILE PENETRATION AREA OF GERMANY EAST OF LUXEMBOURG. FARTHER SOUTH, THE 94TH DIVISION REPULSED A COUNTERATTACK SOUTHEAST OF SINZ, THREE AND A HALF MILES INSIDE THE REICH NEAR THE MOSELLE.

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PATTON WAS HAVING DIFFICULTY IN REINFORCING HIS NEW BRIDGEHEADS AND IN ADVANCING SWIFTLY BECAUSE OF THE RAPID AND FLOODED RIVERS AND THE JAGGED TERRAIN OF THE EIFEL MOUNTAINS IN WHICH HE WAS ATTACKING.

IN NORTHEASTERN ALSACE ABOVE STRASBOURG, THE U.S. 7TH ARMY WAS LASHING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN NEW ATTACKS, BUT THESE WERE ON A LOCAL SCALE.

THE GERMANS WERE EVICTED FROM SOME STRONGPOINTS IN STUBBORNLY DEFENDED OBERHOFFEN, 15 MILES NORTH OF STRASBOURG. HERRLISHEIM AND OFFENDORF, NEAR THE RHINE, WERE FOUND EVACUATED.

FOR CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN A WEEK, EVERY ROAD LEADING TO THE NIJMEGEN SECTOR IN HOLLAND HAD BEEN JAMMED WITH TRUCKS ROLLING UP SUPPLIES AND TROOPS TO THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY. TROOPS WERE BROUGHT FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE FRONT.

THE WHOLE AREA FACING THE CANADIANS WAS SET SEETHING BY THE TREMENDOUS ARTILLERY BARRAGE. THE FOOT TROOPS WENT OVER THE TOP AT 10:30 A.M. THURSDAY. HIGHLANDERS FROM WESTERN CANADA AND FRENCH-SPEAKING CANADIAN FORMATIONS WENT INTO ACTION BEHIND A SKIRL OF BAGPIPES.

JUMPING OFF YESTERDAY MORNING AFTER A HEAVY ARTILLERY AND AIR BARRAGE, ATTACKING BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS GAINED MUCH AS TWO MILES ON A FRONT OF MORE THAN FIVE MILES IN THE FIRST HOUR AND A HALF. BY LAST NIGHT, THEY WERE BATTERING THE OUTER DEFENSES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

THE NEW ASSAULT, COMING AT A TIME WHEN POWERFUL AMERICAN FORCES WERE BATTLING THROUGH THREE NEW BREAKS IN THE ENEMY'S WESTWALL ON THE CENTER OF THE WESTERN FRONT, APPARENTLY SIGNALLED THE START OF AN ALLIED DRIVE INTENDED TO CARRY TO THE RHINE AND BEYOND--AND PERHAPS INTO THE VITAL INDUSTRIAL RUHR.

SHORTLY BEFORE LAST MIDNIGHT THE GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST THAT "WITHIN THE LAST TWO HOURS EISENHOWER HAS EXTENDED HIS PRELIMINARY OFFENSIVE FARTHER TO THE SOUTH" -- TO THE AREA OF TRIER. TRIER LIES INSIDE GERMANY SOME 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF WHERE THE U.S. THIRD ARMY NOW IS ATTACKING IN THE DIEKIRCH AREA ACROSS THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER.

THE U.S. FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES ALREADY WERE KNOWN TO BE ATTACKING ON A 70-MILE FRONT INSIDE GERMANY AND THE BERLIN REPORT, AS WELL AS MANY OTHER SIGNS, INDICATED THE ENTIRE ALLIED LINE MIGHT SPRING INTO ACTION.

THE FIRST ARMY WAS ON THE VERGE OF BREAKING OUT ON THE RHINELAND PLAIN BELOW THE ROER RIVER DAM SYSTEM, STILL HOLDING A FLOOD *THREAT* TO ANY ALLIED FORCES ATTEMPTING TO DRIVE ACROSS THE ROER EAST OF AACHEN.

IN THE SOUTH THE U.S. SEVENTH AND FRENCH FIRST ARMIES WERE VIRTUALLY READY FOR POSSIBLE OPERATIONS BEYOND THE RHINE. ONLY SCATTERED GERMAN POCKETS REMAINED IN THE COLMAR AREA AND THESE APPEARED DOOMED. THEIR LAST RHINE ESCAPE BRIDGE WAS DESTROYED YESTERDAY. NORTH OF STRASBOURG THE GERMANS HAVE EVACUATED THE TOWNS OF HERRLISHEIM AND OFFENDORF.

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IN ITS NEW OFFENSIVE THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY WAS ATTACKING THE NORTHERN END OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE, THERE DIVIDED INTO THREE HEAVILY FORTIFIED BELTS.

THE FIRST OPPOSITION WAS DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS LIGHT, BUT THERE SEEMED NO DOUBT THE ENEMY WOULD ATTEMPT TO STRIKE BACK WITH INCREASING STRENGTH AS THE ALLIES ADVANCED. ALLIED FLIERS SAID THEY SAW GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS MOVING UP YESTERDAY.

AT THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE REICHSWALD FOREST THE CANADIANS AND BRITISH WERE LESS THAN EIGHT MILES FROM KLEVE AND ABOUT AN EQUAL DISTANCE FROM THE POINT WHERE THE RHINE CURVES INTO HOLLAND TO THE NORTHEAST. KLEVE, LOCATED IN THE NORTHEASTERN EDGE OF THE FOREST, LONG HAS BEEN KNOWN AS THE NORTHERN TERMINUS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE, BUT THE GERMANS NOW ARE SAID TO HAVE EXTENDED IT BEYOND.

ONCE THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES AT THIS POINT, ALLIED FORCES COULD SWERVE SOUTHWARD ALONG THE WESTERN BANK OF THE RHINE, EFFECTIVELY OUTFLANKING FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT'S FORCES NOW DRAWN UP ALONG THE ROER RIVER AT THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE FLATLANDS LEADING TO THE RHINE.

THE OFFENSIVE, UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT. GEN. H.D.G. CRERAR, WAS USHERED IN BY A PARALYZING ATTACK WEDNESDAY NIGHT BY A FORCE OF 700 RAF HEAVY BOMBERS ON KLEVE AND GOCH, AT THE LOWER EDGE OF THE REICHSWALD.

ARTILLERY OPENED UP AT 5 A.M. WITH AN EARTH-SHAKING BARRAGE. AT 10:30 A.M. CANADIAN AND BRITISH TROOPS AND TANKS BEGAN STREAMING TOWARD GERMANY FROM POSITIONS SOUTHEAST OF NIJMEGEN, HOLLAND.

GUARDED AND SUPPORTED BY THE ENTIRE SKY ARMADA OF MEDIUMS AND FIGHTERBOMBERS ASSIGNED TO THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE, THE ATTACKING TROOPS QUICKLY CRACKED THROUGH MEDIOCRE ENEMY DEFENSES AND BY NIGHTFALL WERE FIGHTING WITHIN THE DARK AND FORMIDABLE REICHSWALD FOREST, INSIDE WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE STRONG CONCRETE DEFENSES.

THE NORTHERN OFFENSIVE AND THE AMERICAN THRUSTS THROUGH THE WESTWALL SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN IN EFFECT WERE NEUTRALIZING THE ADVANTAGE HELD BY THE GERMANS THROUGH CONTROL OF THE ROER RIVER DAM SYSTEM NORTHEAST OF MONSCHAU -- THE FACTOR WHICH, IT HAS NOW BECOME PLAIN, FORESTALLED ANY ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE ROER WHEN THE U.S. NINTH AND FIRST ARMIES REACHED IT EAST OF AACHEN LAST NOVEMBER.

SET UP AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE DEFENSES GUARDING THE RHINE APPROACHES, THE DAMS IMPOUND SUFFICIENT WATER TO FLOOD THE ROER ALONG ITS ENTIRE LENGTH TO ROERMOND IN A MATTER OF FOUR HOURS. THE GERMANS THUS COULD TURN THE STREAM AT WILL INTO AN IMPASSABLE BARRIER.

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THE U.S. FIRST ARMY ASSAULT NOW THREATENS TO DETOUR AROUND THE ROER RIVER LINE AND THRUST TO THE RHINE SOMEWHERE IN THE VICINITY OF BONN, ALREADY IN SIGHT OF DOUGHBOYS IN HILL POSITIONS NEAR THE CAPTURED WESTWALL BASTION OF SCHMIDT.

THE FALL OF SCHMIDT AND A SIMULTANEOUS FIRST ARMY DRIVE TO A POINT IMMEDIATELY WEST OF GEMUEND TO THE SOUTHEAST FORMED A SEMI-CIRCLE OF STEEL AROUND THE ROER DAMS, ALL NOW RUNNING BRIM FULL.

AT SCHMIDT THE 78TH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS LESS THAN TWO MILES FROM THE SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM, THE LARGEST OF THE SYSTEM AND CAPABLE OF SENDING 170,000,000 TONS OF WATER RUSHING DOWN THE ROER IN AN 18-FOOT TIDE.

A FEW MILES TO THE SOUTH THE NINTH INFANTRY DIVISION ALREADY OCCUPIES THE WEST END OF THE RESERVOIR OF THE URFT DAM, STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT BECAUSE ITS PENT UP WATERS WOULD LIKELY WASH OUT THE LARGER SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM DOWNSTREAM.

THE ALLIES ON SEVERAL OCCASION[illegible] HAVE TRIED TO KNOCK OUT THE

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DAMS FROM THE AIR, BUT THEIR HEAVIEST BOMBS MADE ONLY CRATERS IN THE HEAVY BLANKET OF EARTH THAT PROTECTS THE SCHWAMMENAUEL STRUCTURE AND A HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES GUARDED THE URFT DAM.

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GERMAN

S NO DOUBT HAVE PLACED DEMOLITION CHARGES IN THE DAMS WHICH MAY SEND A FLOOD TIDE CASCADING THROUGH THE ROER VALLEY, THE AMERICANS IN NEWLY-WON POSITIONS ARE NOT OVERLY CONCERNED BECAUSE THEY CAN CHOOSE THEIR DIRECTION OF ATTACK," ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT EDWARD D. BALL WROTE LAST NIGHT.

NEITHER WOULD ANY FLOOD IN THE ROER NOW HAVE ANY PARTICULAR EFFECT ON THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN ITS NEW OFFENSIVE FAR TO THE NORTH, ALTHOUGH THE MAAS, INTO WHICH THE ROER EMPTIES, FLOWS CLOSE TO THE SCENE OF THE CANADIAN OPERATIONS.

JR513AEW

~~THEM SHOT OFF.~~" Add with Canadian 1st Army on W Front [illegible] off."

ANOTHER ARTILLERYMAN SAID HIS GUN WAS DAMAGED TWICE IN THE FIRST BARRAGE BEFORE IT FINALLY WAS DESTROYED.

HIS DIVISION, THE 84TH, WHICH FOUGHT IN RUSSIA AND ALL THROUGH FRANCE, IS BADLY MAULED. ONCE BEFORE IT WAS VIRTUALLY DESTROYED, THAT WAS WHEN IT WAS CAUGHT IN THE FALAISE GAP.

WD613PEW

PARIS, FEB. 9-(AP)-A U.S. ARMY COURT TODAY BEGAN THE TRIAL OF THREE MORE ENLISTED MEN ACCUSED OF DIVERSION OF CIGARETTES AND POST-EXCHANGE RATIONS FROM SUPPLY TRAINS TO THE BLACK MARKET.

THE THREE DEFENDANTS WERE PVT.CECIL C.STOKES, ROUTE 2, LAFOLLETTE, TENN., T/5 GEORGE E.GRAHAM, KOSCIUSKO, MISS., AND T/4 ALBERT C.CHALLONER, JR., 3334 LACLEDE AVE., LOS ANGELES, ALL FROM COMPANY C, 724TH RAILWAY OPERATING BATTALION.

SN402PEW

PARIS, FEB. 9--(AP)--MAJ. GEN. ARTHUR R. WILSON, ~~XXXXX~~ COMMANDER OF AN ADVANCED SECTION OF THE SOUTHERN LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS IN FRANCE, WAS TODAY WAS NAMED KNIGHT OF THE GRAND CROSS OF THE ORDER OF THE CROWN OF ITALY BY CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO. THE HONOR WAS AWARDED WILSON, WHOSE HOME IS IN OROVILLE, CALIF., IN RECOGNITION OF HIS AID TO ITALY WHEN HE HEADED THE AMERICAN ARMY SUPPLY ORGANIZATION IN ITALY.

MC 1110PEW FEB. 9 KENNEDYS 02125 PW

WITH U.S. THIRD ARMY, FEB. 9-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.HORACE L.MCBRIDE OF ELGIN, NEB., COMMANDER OF THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION, RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR TODAY FOR LEADING

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THE ASSAULT, WHICH ESTABLISHED THE ORIGINAL MOSELLE BRIDGEHEADS. MCBRIDE ALREADY HELD THE LEGION OF MERIT AND THE BRONZE STAR. HIS WIFE LIVES AT 1501 44TH ST., N.W., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

SN514PEW

WITH U.S.NINTH ARMY IN EUROPE, FEB.9-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.FRANK A. KEATING, COMMANDER OF THE 9TH ARMY'S CRACK 102ND INFANTRY DIVISION, WAS PROMOTED TO A MAJOR GENERAL TODAY.

KEATING, A NATIVE OF NEW YORK CITY, BEGAN HIS MILITARY CAREER AS A PRIVATE IN THE FIFTH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY IN 1915. HE WAS A FIRST LIEUTENANT IN FRANCE IN THE LAST WAR. HE WILL BE 50 YEARS OLD THIS MONTH.

PS1059PEW

PARIS, FEB. 9-(AP)-GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE WILL PRESIDE OVER ONE OF THE FETES DU TET IN PARIS FEB. 15 MARKING THE ADVENT OF SPRING IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HIS PARTICIPATION WILL BE PART OF THE WIDESPREAD OFFICIAL COGNIZANCE OF THE DATE IN ORDER TO SHOW "THE INTEREST AND ATTACHMENT FRANCE FEELS FOR INDO-CHINA, STILL UNDER JAPANESE OPPRESSION," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

RP156AEW

CAPT.CHARLES BROWN, PLEASANT HILL, ILL., SAID AT TIMES DURING THE FEVERISH DRIVE TO THE RHINE, MEN CARRIED AMMUNITION AND OTHER SUPPLIES ON THEIR BACKS, NOT DEPENDING ON VEHICULAR SUPPLY.

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GERMANS CAPTURED IN SOUTHERN ALSACE SINCE JAN. 28 WAS 13,888, AND THE TALLYING IS

CONTINUING. Add Colmar, France - (Goldberg) XXXX continuing.

THE FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE FLUNG FIGHTERS, MEDIUM AND FIGHTERBOMBERS AT GERMAN RAILWAYS AND YARDS ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE, DESTROYING AT LEAST EIGHT LOCOMOTIVES, 87 FREIGHT CARS, AND 52 MOTOR VEHICLES.

A FLIGHT LED BY LT. MAGNUS JOHNSON, 235 B PARK, EDGEWATER BEACH, NEW YORK CITY, CAUGHT FIVE TRAINS LOADED WITH EQUIPMENT HEADED EAST FROM KARLSRUHE AND KNOCKED OUT THE LOCOMOTIVE AND 13 CARS. TWENTY-TWO MOTOR VEHICLES ALSO WERE DESTROYED.

MQ917PEW

PARIS, FEB. 9-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. ARTHUR R. WILSON, COMMANDER OF AN ADVANCED SECTION OF THE SOUTHERN LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS IN FRANCE, TODAY WAS NAMED KNIGHT OF THE GRAND CROSS OF THE ORDER OF THE CROWN OF ITALY BY CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO. THE HONOR WAS AWARDED WILSON, WHOSE HOME IS IN OROVILLE, CALIF., IN RECOGNITION OF HIS AID TO ITALY WHEN HE HEADED THE AMERICAN ARMY SUPPLY ORGANIZATION IN ITALY.

RP1232AEW

BY A.I. GOLDBERG

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY INLALSACE, FRANCE, FEB. 9-(AP)-TWO SOLDIERS OF THE 42ND (RAINBOW) DIVISION CLAIMED A NEW RECORD TODAY FOR HIDING IN HERRLISHEIM -- 31 DAYS.

THEY WERE PVT. EDWARD LABURDA, 18, OF 2724 CORNELL ST., DEARBORN, MICH., AND PFC STANLEY PEMPEK, 25, OF RFD 2, FAIRPOINT, OHIO.

HERRLISHEIM IS A VILLAGE IN THE RHINE VALLEY NEAR THE HAGUENAU FOREST WHICH HAS CHANGED HANDS SEVERAL TIMES IN FIGHTING.

LABURDA AND PEMPEK WERE RESCUED FOUR DAYS AGO AT THE SAME TIME AS SGT. WARREN MAUE, 26, OF DAYTON, OHIO, AND PFC RICHARD HARTMAN, 25, OF LANCASTER, N.Y. THE LATTER PAIR HAD HIDDEN AND PRACTICALLY STARVED FOR 23 DAYS IN A HAYMOW.

LABURDA AND PEMPEK FARED BETTER SO FAR AS FOOD AND LODGING WERE CONCERNED. THEY HAD A CAN OF BEANS AND A CAN OF BISCUITS AT THE START AND LATER FOUND SUCH DELICACIES AS CANNED CHERRIES, STRAWBERRIES AND BREAD.

THE DAY BEFORE THEY GOT OUT THEY FOUND 50 POUNDS OF BACON AND FOUR LOAVES OF BREAD IN AN EMPTY HOUSE.

BUT THEY DID LIVE A HIDE-AND-SEEK LIFE BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES, GAMBLING WITH BEING CAUGHT OR TURNED IN BY UNFRIENDLY CIVILIANS.

HOUSEHOLDERS WERE LOATHE TO LET THEM ENTER THEIR CELLARS TO HIDE, LABURDA SAID. "THEY MADE US UNDERSTAND IN GERMAN THAT IF WE DIDN'T GET OUT WE WOULD CAUSE THEM TO BE KILLED. THEY TRIED TO PUSH US OUT AND WERE CRYING AND WRINGING THEIR HANDS.

"WE WANTED TO STAY UNTIL DARK, BUT THEY WOULDN'T LET US, SO WE RAN DOWN A STREET IN BROAD DAYLIGHT TO ANOTHER HOUSE. THEY CHASED US OUT.

"THEN WE WENT INTO A LITTLE SHED AND HID UNDER SOME HAY. AN OLD LADY SAW US GO IN AND IN ABOUT FIFTEEN MINUTES CAME BACK WITH A GERMAN SOLDIER. HE DIDN'T FIND US AND AFTER HE LEFT WE RAN OUT AND LOOKED FOR FOOD AND A BETTER PLACE TO SLEEP."

AN AMERICAN ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT UNROOFED A SHED IN WHICH THEY HID AND A SHELL BLEW AWAY PEMPEK'S HAT. THEY FOUND SHELTER IN ANOTHER HOUSE AND WHEN A SHELL DROVE THEM TO THE CELLAR THEY FOUND FIFTEEN QUARTS OF CHERRIES AND PLUMS WHICH THEY TOOK WITH THEM TO A BARN.

ON ANOTHER NIGHT THEY MADE A FORAY, DESPITE THE NEARNESS OF SIX GERMANS IN A HOUSE IN FRONT OF THE BARN, AND FOUND THREE SACKS OF APPLES AND A BAG OF NUTS. THEY WERE UNABLE TO LEAVE THE BARN FOR THE LAST SIX DAYS BECAUSE OF A HEAVY SNOW FALL WHICH WOULD HAVE MADE THEIR TRACKS A GIVEAWAY.

ON FEB. 6 THEY SAW MEN PROWLING THROUGH THE STREET. LABURDA SAID, "I TOLD PEMPEK THEY LOOKED LIKE AMERICANS, BUT COULDN'T BE SURE BECAUSE THE GERMANS SOMETIMES WEAR OUR UNIFORM. THEN I SAW AN OFFICER AND COULD MAKE OUT HIS GOLD BARS. I HOLLERED AND ASKED HIM IF HE WERE AN AMERICAN.

"WHEN HE SAID HE WAS, I RAN OUT TO MEET HIM. I WAS CRYING."

RP1215AEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH U.S. TROOPS IN LUXEMBOURG, FEB. 9-(AP)-CATCHING IN THE SEIGFRIED PILLBOX LEAGUE IS A GRIM GAME WHERE ONE NEVER FUMBLES MORE THAN ONCE, AS PVT. ISA BARNETT CAN TESTIFY.

THE DARK, STOCKY LAD, WHOSE HOME IS AT 3038 NORTH 16TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., STOOD ON TOP OF A BUNKER AND CAUGHT LIVE HAND GRENADES IN A LETHAL DOUBLE PLAY.

BARNETT WAS ON COMBAT PATROL WITH 12 OTHER MEN, ALL NORMALLY HEADQUARTERS PERSONNEL, WHO CROSSED THE OUR RIVER INTO GERMANY, FOUGHT IN AND AROUND A LARGE PILLBOX FOR SIX HOURS, THEN SWAM BACK ACROSS THE RIVER UNDER FIRE. ONE MAN WAS KILLED.

THE CLERKS, COOKS, JEEP DRIVERS AND KITCHEN POLICE, LED BY THE MESS OFFICER, CROSSED BY BOAT JUST AS LIGHT WAS BREAKING AND MADE THEIR WAY INTO GERMANY FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS.

THEY REACHED THE TOP OF A HEAVY, EARTH-COVERED PILLBOX ON WHICH BARNETT CLIMBED TO A POSITION BESIDE THE STOVE PIPE.

"AFTER I WRENCHED THE RAIN CAP FROM THE PIPE," HE SAID, "I PULLED THE PIN FROM A PHOSPHORUS GRENADE AND SHOVED IT PART WAY DOWN THE PIPE IN POSITION SO THE HANDLE COULD SPRING OUT TO FIRE IT.

"THEN I CALLED TO A COUPLE OF OTHER FELLOWS ABOUT 15 FEET AWAY TO LOOSEN THE PINS OF THE GRENADES AND TOSS THEM TO ME.

"ONE OF THEM PULLED THE PIN OF A FRAGMENTATION GRENADE ABOUT HALF WAY OUT, TOSSED IT TO ME, AND I FLIPPED THE PIN THE REST OF THE WAY OUT AND SHOVED IT INTO THE PIPE.

"THEN I TURNED TO CATCH ANOTHER PHOSPHORUS GRENADE WHICH WAS FIXED THE SAME WAY. I PUSHED THIS DOWN THE PIPE ON TOP OF THE OTHER TWO AND GAVE THEM AN EXTRA SHOVE TO SEND THEM DOWN INTO THE STOVE.

"ABOUT FIVE SECONDS LATER THERE WAS A BIG BOOM UNDER FOOT AND THREE GERMANS WERE LITERALLY BLOWN OUT THROUGH THE DOOR AND INTO OUR TOMMYGUN FIRE."

THIS GAVE THE PATROL CONTROL OF HALF OF THE BIG BOX, BUT A STEEL DOOR BARRED THE WAY TO THE REMAINING PART, WHERE THREE TO FIVE GERMANS WERE HOLED UP.

FROM THIS ROOM A BURST OF TOMMYGUN FIRE CAME THROUGH A NARROW PORTAL, AND RETURN TOMMYGUN FIRE BY PVT. HERBERT BURROUGHS, ASTHABULA, OHIO, STOPPED IT TEMPORARILY.

PVT. LEROY ADAMS, POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., CUT DOWN A THREE-INCH SPRUCE TREE TO CLEAR A FIELD OF FIRE AND SENT A COUPLE OF ROUNDS FROM A BAZOOKA INTO THE STEEL SHIELD PORTAL, BUT THAT DIDN'T FORCE THE GERMANS OUT.

FEB 10 1945

B68

WHILE OTHERS WORKED OUTSIDE, PVTS. HASKELL MARSHALL, CANADIAN, TEX., AND KENNETH GILES, 219 EAST 32ND ST., NEW YORK, AND PFC. EARL COSMAN, CHICOPEE, MASS., WITH THE AID OF A GERMAN-SPEAKING COMPANION WHO LATER WAS WOUNDED, TRIED TO TALK THE GERMANS OUT OF THE INNER ROOM.

"SOME OF THEM APPARENTLY WANTED TO SURRENDER," BARNETT SAID, "AND THERE SEEMED TO BE AN ARGUMENT IN WHICH I AM SURE ONE OR TWO VOICES WERE THOSE OF WOMEN.

"SOMEONE EVEN TRIED TO OPEN THE DOOR FROM THE OTHER SIDE AND WE HEARD THE COMMANDER THREATEN TO SHOOT ANYONE WHO TOUCHED THE DOOR. WE ALSO HEARD HIM CLICK THE BOLT ON A PISTOL OR RIFLE TO BACK HIS THREAT. EVIDENTLY HE CONVINCED THEM BECAUSE THEY DIDN'T

COME OUT."
THE TRAPPED GERMANS PHONED BACK FOR HELP, WHICH WASN'T LONG IN COMING.
FROM POSITIONS ALONG A RIDGE, MACHINEGUNS BEGAN RIPPING DOWN ACROSS THE BOX AND RAKING THE RIVER CROSSING, SINKING THE BOAT. THEN CAME HEAVY SHOWERS OF MORTAR FIRE AND INFANTRY BEGAN MOVING IN FROM A TOWN ON TOP OF A BLUFF.
PVT. EUGENE MANN (EDS: ADDRESS UNLISTED) MADE A RUN THROUGH THE FIRE TO THE RIVER, SWAM ACROSS, AND REACHED AN ARTILLERY OBSERVATION POST WHERE CAPT. ROBERT MCDONALD, 93 NORTH FOURTH ST., SPRINGFIELD, ILL., WAS SWEATING IT OUT BECAUSE HE COULDN'T BE SURE WHERE THE AMERICANS WERE AND COULDN'T THROW IN FIRE TO HELP THEM.
"I HAD NEVER SEEN SUCH TERRIFIC AND SUSTAINED FIRE AS THEY WERE PUTTING DOWN ON THOSE BOYS," MCDONALD SAID, "AND I DON'T SEE HOW ANY OF THEM LIVED.
"BUT WITH MANN'S ACCURATE MEMORY AND SKILLFUL DESCRIPTION OF THE GERMAN POSITIONS, WE WERE ABLE TO POUR IT ON. WE KNOCKED OUT ONE MORTAR AND ONE MACHINEGUN AND MANAGED TO KEEP THE INFANTRY FROM SWEEPING DOWN ON THEM."
WITH THE ONLY OFFICER DEAD AND FIVE OTHERS WOUNDED, THE COMBAT PATROL MADE A BREAK AND SWAM BACK ACROSS THE RIVER.

FEB 10 1945

RP1017PEW

U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, FEB. 9-(AP)-BRIG.GEN. G.P.HEILAND, 4334 WINDOM PLACE, NW., WASHINGTON D.C., COMMANDER OF THE 29TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND, HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO MAJOR GENERAL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

N20SPEW

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, FEB. 9-(AP)-THE PRESENCE IN FRANCE OF ANOTHER YOUNG UNITED STATES ARMY DIVISION, THE 63RD "BLOOD AND FIRE" DIVISION, WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.
MAJ.GEN.LOUIS HIBBS, WHO PLAYED BASKETBALL AT WEST POINT, COMMANDS THE OUTFIT HE HAS HEADED SINCE IT WAS ACTIVATED JUNE 15, 1943, AT CAMP BLANDING, FLA., AND HIS FAVORITE "HELLS BELLS! LET'S GET GOING," IS NOW BEING HEARD ON THE SEVENTH ARMY FRONT.
HIS ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER, BRIG.GEN.FREDERICK HARRIS, IS A CHINA VETERAN. THE DIVISION'S ARTILLERY IS COMMANDED BY BRIG. GEN.E.J.MCGAW, A NATIVE OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., AND A WEST POINT CLASSMATE OF HARRIS. MCGAW IS A MEMBER OF BOTH THE N.C.A.A., AND AMERICAN OLYMPIC BOXING COMMITTEES.
COL. EARL E. WHEELER, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., IS THE DIVISION'S CHIEF OF STAFF.
HIBBS CONCEIVED THE DIVISION'S EMBLEN OF A BLOOD-TIPPED GOLD SWORD SURROUNDED BY A SHEET OF FLAME AFTER THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL PLEDGE AT CASBLANCA TO MAKE THE ENEMIES "BLEED AND BURN."
NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW ENGLAND MEN MAKE UP THE BIGGEST PROPORTION OF THE ROLLS. THREE INFANTRY REGIMENTS AND A HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT WENT INTO THE LINE DEC. 22, 1944, AND FOUR ARTILLERY BATTALIONS AND REMAINING UNITS HAVE JUST JOINED THE DIVISION ON THE FRONT.
IT ALSO WAS DISCLOSED THAT MAJ. GEN. ALLISON J.BARNETT, A NATIVE OF KENTUCKY AND FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, NOW IS COMMANDING THE 70TH DIVISION.

SN1117PEW

3o. 24— 22861

ON THE U.S.THIRD ARMY FRONT, FEB. 9-(AP)-LT.COL.A.C.MILLER OF SAN FRANCISCO IS PRETTY CERTAIN THE ENEMY HAS SPOTTED HIS FAVORITE OBSERVATION POST OVERLOOKING THE OUR RIVER AND THE SIEGFRIED LINE.
"THEY HAVE BEEN HEAVING ABOUT 40 ROUNDS OF ARTILLERY AT US EVERY DAY," HE SAID, "AND A FEW DAYS AGO, WHEN I WAS THERE WITH LT. GEORGE WALLACE (NEW YORK CITY) AN 88 SHELL SAILED RIGHT THROUGH OUR LOOKOUT WINDOW.
"WE WERE SITTING AT A TABLE. THE SHELL SMASHED THAT AND WENT ON THROUGH, BLOWING A HOLE ABOUT FOUR FEET WIDE IN THE OPPOSITE WALL, BUT NEITHER OF US WAS EVEN SCRATCHED."

MQ139AEW

PARIS, FEB. 9--(AP)--CAPT. CHESTER D. CHRISTIE OF THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION FLEW INTO COMBAT YESTERDAY AS A WAIST GUNNER ON THE NINTH AIR FORCE MARAUDER VULGAR VULTURE.

THE GROUND OFFICER FROM 2939 KINGSLEY ROAD, SHAKER HEIGHTS, OHIO, VISITED THE AIR FORCE BASE AND WENT ALOFT TO GET AN IDEA OF TACTICAL AIR OPERATIONS. SOME NINTH AIR FORCE OFFICERS HAVE REVERSED THE PROCEDURE, GOING INTO FOX HOLES WITH THE DOUGHBOYS TO SEE HOW THINGS LOOK THERE.

FEB 10 1945

MK/LONGS01228/THD/840A

SUCCEEDED IN TAKING A STRATEGIC HEIGHT. Add with Amn Troops Above Pirelli Santa (Italy) Area Strategic Height
HIS OUTFIT AS WELL AS ONE COMMANDED BY CAPT. CLARENCE H. BROWN, JR., 1122 WEST COLUMBIA AVE., PHILADELPHIA, TANGLED WITH SMALL ARMS FIRE FOR SEVERAL HOURS AND TOOK SOME PRISONERS.

RP949PEW

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, FEB. 9-(AP)-A COUPLE OF WEEKS AGO STARS AND STRIPES, THE ARMY NEWSPAPER, RAN A STORY ABOUT CPL. THOMAS MOORE, MEMBER OF A MORTAR CREW FROM PHILCAMPBELL, ALA., WHO HAS A GRAND TOTAL OF TEN CHILDREN AND DRAWS A $322 MONTHLY PAYCHECK FROM UNCLE SAM.
NOW STARS AND STRIPES HAS UNCOVERED A NEW CHAMPION IN THIS DEPARTMENT. THE PAPER RECEIVED A LETTER FROM CP).RICHARD W.HINSON

OF PHILADELPHIA, MEMBER OF A HEADQUARTERS COMPANY OF AN INFANTRY BATTALION, WHO SAYS HE IS 35 YEARS OLD AND HAS 11 CHILDREN.

"MY PAY CHECK TOTALS $382 A MONTH. WHO CAN TOP ME?" HE WROTE.

IT MIGHT BE MENTIONED THAT A MAJOR WITH NO DEPENDENTS DRAWS $275 MONTHLY, INCLUDING OVERSEAS PAY.

SN1112PEW

WITH LONDON RUSSIAN (350)

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, FEB.9-(AP)-RUSSIAN ARTILLERY ARRAYED ALONG 60 MILES OF THE MIDDLE ODER RIVER TODAY UNLEASHED ONE OF THE WAR'S MOST POWERFUL BARRAGES ON ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS MOVING UP TO THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER IN AN ATTEMPT TO STAVE OFF THE SOVIET DRIVE ON BERLIN.

THE BITTER FIGHTING, AT SOME POINTS AS CLOSE AS 32 MILES TO THE GERMAN CAPITAL, SHOWED NO SIGNS OF SLACKENING AND THE NAZI PLIGHT WAS MADE MORE CRITICAL BY THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY'S RIGHT FLANK DRIVE TO WITHIN 25 MILES OF STETTIN, BALTIC PORT AT THE MOUTH OF THE ODER.

FEB 10 1945

FROM ZAECKERICK, NORTH OF KUESTRIN, TO FUERSTENBERG, SOUTH OF FRANKFURT, THE TEMPO OF THE BATTLE ROSE.

SOME OBSERVERS SAID THE STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF THE ODER MIGHT CONTINUE FOR AT LEAST 10 DAYS BEFORE THE SITUATION BECOMES CLEARLY DEFINED.

WITH THE GERMANS STILL HOLDING BRIDGEHEADS ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RIVER, AND THE RUSSIANS, ACCORDING TO NAZI ANNOUNCEMENTS, WINNING VITAL FOOTHOLDS ON THE WESTERN BANK, THE BATTLE IS A FIERCE TEST OF STAMINA OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

UNTIL THE MIDDLE ODER DEFENSES ARE BREACHED ON A SCALE COMPARABLE TO MARSHAL IVAN KONEV'S BREAKTHROUGH IN UPPER SILESIA, THERE IS LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF MUCH REAL NEWS FROM OFFICIAL RED ARMY CORRESPONDENTS IN THIS CRUCIAL SECTOR. OFFICIAL SOVIET SOURCES ARE USUALLY RETICENT UNTIL A DECISION DEFINITELY HAS BEEN SIGNED.

MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV'S SLASHING ASSAULT TOWARD THE POMERANIAN COAST APPEARED TO HAVE CAUGHT THE GERMANS AGAIN OFF BALANCE.

A 40-MILE WEDGE OF THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY GROUP BORE DOWN ON THE BAY OF POMERANIA. THE STETTIN, STARGARD AND DANZIG COASTAL RAILWAY WAS IN IMMINENT DANGER OF BEING CUT. LATE DISPATCHES SAID RUSSIAN SELF-PROPELLED GUNS WERE LESS THAN 13 MILES FROM THIS ARTERY.

THREEFOLD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES LOOMED AHEAD OF THIS BRILLIANT FLANKING DRIVE--THE SEVERANCE OF EASTERN POMERANIA AND THE POLISH CORRIDOR FROM THE REICH, ISOLATION OF STETTIN AND CLEARANCE OF THE LOWER ODER FOR A NORTHERN ENVELOPING MANEUVER AGAINST BERLIN.

YESTERDAY ZHUKOV BAGGED OVER 1,800 PRISONERS IN HIS SEAWARD DRIVE AND IF HIS MOMENTUM IS SUSTAINED HE MIGHT CUT OFF GERMAN FORCES EQUAL TO THE 20 TO 30 DIVISIONS TRAPPED IN EAST PRUSSIA LAST MONTH.

ELBING AND KOENIGSBERG, LIKE POZNAN, IN ZHUKOV'S REAR, WERE UNDER HEAVY BOMBARDMENT, BUT THE ENEMY WAS CLINGING TENACIOUSLY TO SKILLFULLY DEFENDED FORTIFICATIONS.

FEB 10 1945

MOSCOW, FEB. 9-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN PRESS MAINTAINED EDITORIAL SILENCE TODAY ON THE ROOSEVELT-STALIN-CHURCHILL CONFERENCE, AFTER REPORTING YESTERDAY IT WAS IN SESSION.

N9SAAEW

STOCKHOLM, FEB 9-(AP)-THE SWEDISH NATIONAL BANK [illegible] ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD LOWERED THE DISCOUNT RATE TO 2 1/2 PER CENT FROM 3 PER CENT.

THE DISCOUNT RATE OF A CENTRAL BANK IS ITS OFFICIAL INTEREST RATE ON LOANS.

THE BANK'S DECISION BROUGHT THE COMMENT FROM THE NEWSPAPER, DAGENS NYHETER, THAT THE MEASURE COULD BE INTERPRETED AS A "STRONG INFLATION SIGNAL."

THE DECISION WAS MADE BY A 3-TO-2 VOTE OF THE BANK'S MEMBERSHIP, ALTHOUGH IN THE PAST STEPS OF THIS CHARACTER GENERALLY HAVE RECEIVED UNANIMOUS SUPPORT.

THE DISCOUNT RATE HAD BEEN STABLE AT 3 PER CENT SINCE JUNE, 1941, WHEN IT WAS CUT TO THAT LEVEL FROM 3 1/2 PER CENT.

SW1114AEW

FEB 10 1945

ATHENS, FEB. 9-(AP)-THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE GREEK GOVERNMENT AND ELAS-EAM REPRESENTATIVES WAS RESUMED THIS AFTERNOON AMID INDICATIONS THAT ACCEPTANCE HAD BEEN REACHED IN PRINCIPLE ON DEMILITARIZATION OF THE ELAS ARMED FORCES ALONG THE LINES SET FORTH BY LT. GEN. R.M. SCOBIE AND BRIGADIER HUGH MAINWARING.

THE REMAINING BIG HURDLES CONFRONTING THE CONFERENCE APPEARED TO CONCERN REPRESENTATION OF THE EAM AND COMMUNISTS IN THE GOVERNMENT AND DETAILS OF THE PLEBISCITE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

RP1216AEW

MIGHT LEAD BURMESE

CALCUTTA, FEB 9-(AP)-THE BRITISH 14TH ARMY, IN ITS DEEPEST SOUTHWARD PENETRATION IN CENTRAL BURMA, HAS PATROLS IN OPERATION AGAINST LIGHT JAPANESE OPPOSITION AT CHAUK, 110 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MANDALAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THIS REPRESENTED A 55-MILE ADVANCE FROM PREVIOUSLY-REPORTED POSITIONS AND THREATENED TO OUTFLANK JAPANESE SOUTHWARD COMMUNICATIONS ALONG THE IRRAWADDY RIVER.

RANGOON IS 300 MILES BY AIR SOUTH OF CHAUK, WITH THE IMPORTANT TOWN OF PROME HIDWAY BETWEEN.

FEB 10 1945

NEW DELHI, INDIA., FEB. 9-(AP)-LT. GEN. D.I. SULTAN, COMMANDER OF U.S. TROOPS IN THE INDIA-BURMA THEATER, PREDICTED TODAY THAT "REGULAR TWO-WAY CONVOYS OVER THE LAND ROUTE TO CHINA WILL PROBABLY BE ABLE TO START THIS SUMMER."

"IN A BROADCAST OVER THE U.S. ARMY RADIO, HE SAID THAT HAVING OPENED THE LAND ROUTE "OUR MISSION NOW IS TO KEEP SUPPLIES MOVING OVER IT."

"COMBAT OPERATIONS," SULTAN SAID, "WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE ROUTE IS COMPLETELY SECURE AGAINST ANY THREAT OF INTERCEPTION. THE LEDO ROAD WILL BE CONSTANTLY IMPROVED BY NEW CONSTRUCTION UNTIL IT CAN HANDLE MAXIMUM TRAFFIC."

RP1221AEW

Add Manila-Philippines xxx for the cleanup.

MANILA'S HUNGRY CIVILIANS WERE CHEERED SOMEWHAT BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE WATER SUPPLY IS INTACT. THE JAPANESE SUCCEEDED IN DESTROYING SOME OF THE PUMPING STATIONS, LEAVING FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT USELESS, BUT THE ARMY REPORTED THE WATERSHED AND RESERVOIR AREA UNDAMAGED.

THE JAPANESE HAD PREPARED TO DYNAMITE THE PRINCIPAL DAM, BUT APPARENTLY FLED UPON THE SUDDEN APPEARANCE OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

THE ACUTE FOOD SHORTAGE WAS NOT YET EASED. UNTIL THE DIFFICULT MOPPING UP PROCESS IS COMPLETED THIS WILL REMAIN A SERIOUS PROBLEM. THE CITY WAS CUT FROM OUTSIDE FOOD SUPPLIES EARLY IN DECEMBER WHEN JAPANESE TROOPS BEGAN MOVING TO THE NORTHEAST, TAKING CONSIDERABLE SUPPLIES WITH THEM.

FEB 10 1945

THE MORE THAN 5,000 MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PRISONERS FREED FROM SANTO TOMAS AND BILIBID ARE BEING FED U.S. ARMY RATIONS.

MM:GOGARTH...

TION. Add Manila-Philippines (McDaniel) xx last area

FIRES SET BY ENEMY DEMOLITION SQUADS STILL SMOLDERED THROUGHOUT THE CITY. GAUNT STEEL OR CONCRETE SKELETONS OF BUILDINGS GRIMLY TESTIFIED TO THE ENEMY'S PERSISTENCE IN DESTROYING WHAT HE COULD NOT HOLD.

NEW FIRES FLARED OCCASIONALLY IN THE SOUTHERN SECTION, WHERE JAPANESE TORCH SQUADS STILL WERE AT WORK, BUT IT WAS BELIEVED THE WORST WAS OVER. ENEMY RESISTANCE WEAKENED.

(TOKYO RADIO SAID FRIDAY THAT THE MAIN JAPANESE FORCES HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN, LEAVING BEHIND ONLY ENOUGH TROOPS "TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND ORDER."

FEB 10 1945

(ANOTHER TOKYO BROADCAST QUOTED A JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY CORRESPONDENT ON LUZON AS REPORTING THAT ENTRY OF THE AMERICANS INTO MANILA SIGNALIZED THE "BEGINNING OF OUR (JAPAN'S) CAMPAIGN." THE CORRESPONDENT QUOTED GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, JAPANESE COMMANDER, AS SAYING HE WAS "COMPLETELY SATISFIED WITH CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS" ON LUZON.)

THE 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION, COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.ROBERT S.BEIGHTLER, WAS AIDING THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION IN ROUTING OUT JAPANESE REMNANTS IN THE SOUTHERN SECTION. THE 37TH DOUGHBOYS D COMPLETED THEIR WORK IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY AND CROSSED E PASIG RIVER NEAR MALACANAN PALACE. TO THEIR RIGHT WAS THE TRAMUROS SECTION, FLANKED BY THE LARGEST DOCKS IN MANILA'S SCENIC RBOR. JUST SOUTH OF THE DOCKS STANDS THE MANILA HOTEL, ONE THE MOST WIDELY KNOWN IN THE ORIENT, WHICH IS BELIEVED TO HAVE CAPED DESTRUCTION.

AHEAD OF THE 37TH DOUGHBOYS WERE THE EXCLUSIVE ERMITA AND LATE CLUB AND RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS, INHABITED BEFORE THE WAR BY ERICANS, SPANIARDS AND LEADING FILIPINOS. IN THAT AREA ARE E BAYVIEW AND ADMIRAL HOTELS, THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB AND THE NIVERSITY CLUB APARTMENTS.

THE 11TH PARATROOPERS, COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.JOSEPH M.SWING, WERE DRIVING INTO THIS AREA FROM THE SOUTH, AFTER AN AERIAL HOP FROM THEIR BASE ON THE BATANGAS COAST. THEY WERE LAST REPORTED IN A STIFF FIGHT NEAR NICHOLS FIELD.

A206KX

NICHOLS FIELD, EXCLUSIVELY A MILITARY AIRPORT, WAS USED BEFORE THE WAR AS A BASE FOR AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES AND MEDIUM BOMBERS. IT HAD EXTENSIVE INSTALLATIONS, INCLUDING REPAIR SHOPS, A LARGE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND TWO AIRSTRIPS. ABOUT THREE MILES NORTH OF IT, AND STILL APPARENTLY HELD BY THE JAPANESE, IS THE CIVILIAN NEILSON FIELD.

WHILE THE MOPPING UP CONTINUED IN MANILA, THE SIXTH AND 25TH DIVISIONS OF THE FIRST CORPS OF LT.GEN.WALTER KRUEGER'S SIXTH ARMY SCORED NEW ADVANCES IN THE AREA ABOUT 50 MILES NORTH OF THE CAPITAL. CAPTURE THERE OF MUNOZ, RIZAL AND LUPAO CIRTUALLY SECURED THE EASTERN FLANK OF THE LUZON PLAINS AREA. SHARP FIGHTING HAD BEEN REPORTED FOR SEVERAL DAYS, RESULTING IN "VERY HEAVY" JAPANESE LOSSES IN PERSONNEL, GUNS AND ARMOR, SAID FRIDAY'S COMMUNIQUE.

MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED IN HIS SATURDAY COMMUNIQUE THAT AMERICAN P-T BOATS SWEPT THE LUZON COASTLINES, DESTROYING "MANY" SMALL ENEMY CRAFT.

LIBERATORS DROPPED 56 TONS OF BOMBS ON TROOP CONCENTRATIONS ON NORTHERN CEBU ISLAND IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES, STARTING SEVERAL FIRES. SHIPYARDS AT ZAMBOANGA, ON MINDANAO, WERE RAKED BY RECONNAISSANCE PLANES.

A SMALL FREIGHTER AND A PATROL BOAT WERE SUNK BY LONG-RANGE BOMBERS SWEEPING ACROSS THE CHINA SEA TO THE CHINA COASTLINE. A COASTAL VESSEL WAS FORCED AGROUND THERE BY STRAFING. TWO JAPANESE FLOATPLANES WERE SHOT DOWN OFF FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

BORNEO, RECEIVING INCREASING ATTENTION FROM AMERICAN BOMBERS, WAS GIVEN A 60-TON PASTING CONCENTRATED ON SEPINGAN AND MANGGAR AIRDROMES NEAR BALIKPAPAN AND LUBUAN AIRFIELD AT BRUNEIL. TWO PARKED PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND ANOTHER WAS PROBABLY WIPED OUT. A FOURTH FIGHTER WAS PROBABLY SHOT DOWN AT MIRI.

PM449PPW

BY RICHARD C.BERGHOLZ (250)

MANILA,FEB.8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THREE HUNDRED SURVIVORS OF THE ILL-FATED U.S. CRUISER HOUSTON WERE FORCED BY THE JAANESE TO WORK ON LABOR GANGS IN BURMA, IT WAS REVEALED TODAY BY BRITISH AND DUTCH WAR PRISONERS FREED BY U.S. FORCES.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE HOUSTON'S LOSS IN THE BATTLE OF THE JAVA SEA WAS MADE MARCH 14, 1942.

FINAL STATUS OF THE HOUSTON SURVIVORS WAS NOT DISCLOSED BY THE EMACIATED ALLIED PRISONERS WHO ARE RECOVERING IN A U.S. FIELD HOSPITAL IN MANILA.

THE BRITISH AND DUTCH INTERNEES DID FORCED LABOR IN THE JUNGLES OF THAILAND AND SOME OF THEM SURVIVED THE SINKING OF A JAPANESE PRISON SHIP OFF LUZON.

SPEAKING OF THE FORCED LABOR, ONE PATIENT SAID THE WORST TREATED WERE THE INDIAN JAVANESE PLANTATION WORKERS BROUGHT FROM MALAY.

"THEY DIED BY THE SCORES AND THEIR BODIES WERE LEFT FOR THE VULTURES OR THROWN INTO THE RIVER."

ONE OF THE PATIENTS, PVT.WILLIAM CAMPEN, A DUTCH MACHINE-GUNNER, SAID 15,000 DUTCH WERE SHIPPED TO THAILAND IN NOVEMBER OF 1942 TO BUILD A JAPANESE RAILROAD. THE CRUISER HOUSTON CREWMEN WORKED AT THE RAIL LINK'S "END OF THE LINE" IN BURMA.

"OUR FOOD WAS ENOUGH. ENOUGH RICE, THAT IS," CAMPEN SAID.

THEY WERE TRANSFERRED TO SINGAPORE MAY 24, 1944.

"AT EVERY STOP THE MALAY CHILDREN BEGGED FOR FOOD," SAID JOHN ROBSON, 125 ANTI-TANK REGIMENT, ROYAL ARTILLERY. HE IS FROM EAST BOLDON, BURHAM, ENGLAND.

"THE ONLY WAY PEOPLE IN SINGAPORE COULD GET ENOUGH TO EAT WAS TO WORK FOR THE JAPS."

IN JUNE THE PRISONERS EMBARKED ON THE HUKUKO MARU. THE BRITONS SAID SHE WAS TRULY "A HELL SHIP". IN A THREE MONTHS JOURNEY TO MANILA SICKNESS WAS WIDESPREAD.

WHEN THE SHIP STOPPED AT MANILA FOR REPAIRS, 50 OF THE SERIOUSLY ILL PRISONERS WERE TRANSFERRED TO BILIBID PRISON.

JJW037PDW NM

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

MANILA,FEB 8 (AP)-WEAK AND EMACIATED AFTER MONTHS OF FORCED LABOR IN THE JUNGLES OF THAILAND AND IMPRISONMENT ON A JAPANESE SHIP WHICH WAS SUNK OFF LUZON, SCORES OF BRITISH AND DUTCH WAR PRISONERS WERE RECOVERING TODAY IN AN AMERICAN FIELD HOSPITAL IN MANILA AFTER THEIR LIBERATION BY U.S.FORCES.

"I THINK I AM DREAMING," SAID PVT.LESLIE LEEDHAM, OF WOODHAL CROFT, BRADFORD, STANNINGLEY, YORKSHIRE. "YOU CHAPS BRING AROUND FOOD, CIGARETTES, CANDY AND MAGAZINES UNTIL IT SEEMS I AM IN ANOTHER WORLD. I HAVE NEVER TASTED TOMATO JUICE BEFORE BUT IT IS A FINE DRINK."

LEEDHAM WAS ATTACHED TO THE 122 ARMY FIELD ARGIMENT, ROYAL ARTILLERY. HE SURRENDERED AT SINGAPORE.

SIGNALMAN RALPH LEEGOOD, 35, OF COWPOER ROAD, HANWELL,LONDON, WHO LAY ON AN ADJOINING COT, AND LEEDHAM WERE IN A GROUP OF WAR PRISONERS FORCED TO SPEND NINE MONTHS OF HARD LABOR IN BUILDING A JAPANESE WAR MEMORIAL SHRINE FOR THE CONQUERORS ON BUKIT TIMAH HILL, SINGAPORE.

IN NOVEMBER OF 1942, LEEDHAM AND LEEGOOD, WITH THOUSANDS OF OTHER WHITES WERE TRANSFERRED TO THAILAND TO BUILD A JAPANESE RAILROAD.

"WE SLEPT IN THE OPEN MUCH OF THE TIME," SAID GUNNER RUPERT WILTON, 25, OF SWALLOW STREET, LONGSIGHT,MANCHESTER. "AFTER CLOTHES WERE WORN OUT THE MEN DRESSED IN RAGS OR WENT NAKED."

THE WORKING DAY BEGAN AT 7 A.M., AND SOMETIMES DID NOT END UNTIL 11 P.M. THE SLAVE WORK CAUSED MANY HUNDREDS OF DEATHS AMONG THE PRISONERS, WILTON SAID. CHOLERA AND TROPICAL ULCERS, CAUSED BY A BAMBOO BUG, RIVALLED DYSENTERY AS MAJOR DISEASES.

THE BRITISH PATIENTS SAID THE WORKERS SABOTAGED THE RAILROAD LINE AS BEST THEY COULD, MIXING CEMENT IN WRONG PROPORTIONS,MAKING WALLS WITH THE CORES OF TREES WHICH WOULD ROT EASILY,AND PLANTING COLONIES OF WHITE ANTS IN THE FOUNDATIONS OF WOOD BRIDGES.

DV417PCW

MANILA,FEB 8 (AP)-THE SAN MIGUEL BREWERY IS AMONG THE FEW REMAINING INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS STILL STANDING IN BURNED AND CHARRED MANILA, AND ITS FILIPINO EMPLOYES ARE ANXIOUS TO GET BACK TO WORK.

"WE ARE VERY SICK, AND VERY TIRED, OF MAKING BEER FOR THE JAPANESE," SAID THE VAT MIXER, WHO HAS BEEN WITH THE BREWERY FOR 29 YEARS. "WE WERE VERY HOPEFUL THE AMERICANS WOULD RETURN SO WE COULD MAKE BEER FOR THEM."

ALTHOUGH SNIPER FIRE WHIZZED THROUGH THE BUILDING AREA FROM TIME TO TIME, AMERICAN ENGINEERS AND DEHOLITION SQUADS WERE MAKING ROUTINE INSPECTIONS FOR MINES AND BOOBY TRAPS.

GG1116ACW NM

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, FORWARD AREA, FEB 9-(AP)-ARMY LIBERATORS FROM THE MARIANAS BOMBED THE JAPANESE AIR BASE AT IWO JIMA IN THE VOLCANO ISLANDS, WITHIN 750 MILES OF TOKYO, FOR THE 63RD STRAIGHT DAY WEDNESDAY, ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUN-$ CED IN A COMMUNIQUE TODAY.

THE SAME DAY, OTHER LIBERATORS FLEW 100 MILES FURTHER NORTH AND STARTED THREE LARGE FIRES WITH THEIR BOMBS IN THE TOWN OF OKIMURA ON HAHA JIMA IN THE BONIN ISLANDS.

BOTH ENDS OF THE LONG CHAIN OF CAROLINE ISLANDS WERE HIT BY TORPEDO PLANES OF THE FOURTH MARINE AIRCRAFT WING, YAP ON THE WEST WEDNESDAY AND PONAPE ON THE EAST TUESDAY. HEAVY BOMBERS RAIDED WOLEAI IN THE WESTERN CAROLINES WEDNESDAY.

THE COMMUNIQUE MADE NO MENTION OF ENEMY INTERCEPTION AT ANY OF THE BASES ATTACKED OR OF ANY LOSSES AMONG THE RAIDING GROUPS.

MM1213APW

MEXICO CITY,FEB.9-(AP)-GEN.FULGENCIO BATISTA, FORMER CUBAN PRESIDENT, CALLED ON PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO TODAY.

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY DR.AURELIO FERNANDEZ CONCHESO, FORMER CUBAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, AND DR.FELIX HURTADO, HIS PHYSICIAN.

FEB 10 1945

DV415PCUNM

VANCOUVER,B.C.,FEB.9-(CANADIAN PRESS)- THE CRUISE TENDERED MEMBERS OF THE TARS AND SPARS, UNITED STATES COAST GUARD TOURING SHOW, IN VANCOUVER LAST SUNDAY "WAS IN NO WAY AN OFFICIAL INVITATION OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY," REAR ADMIRAL V.G.BRODEUR, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY ON THE PACIFIC COAST, SAID TODAY.

AN INQUIRY IS BEING HELD IN VANCOUVER INTO REPORTED CHARGES THAT GIRLS OF THE CAST WERE MOLESTED BY SAILORS ABOARD THE NAVAL VESSEL.

REAR ADMIRAL BRODEUR SAID: "VANCOUVER CIVILIANS WHO WERE ENTERTAINING THE CAST SUNDAY ASKED IF THE PARTY MIGHT BE TAKEN FOR AN INSPECTION OF THE HARBOR. THE NAVY GRANTED FACILITIES ON THE CIVILIANS' REQUEST.

GH110PCW NM

UNDATED DONALD (PRECEDE DAY SYDNEY)
BY RAY CRONIN
CHIEF OF THE FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS MANILA BUREAU

THE WORD FROM AUSTRALIA THAT W.H. DONALD WAS RESCUED BY AMERICAN FORCES WHEN THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP WAS LIBERATED IS PROOF THAT HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE CAN KEEP A SECRET WHERE LIFE AND DEATH ARE INVOLVED.

DONALD, AUSTRALIAN-BORN ADVISER TO CHINA'S GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, WAS KNOWN BY HUNDREDS OF THE INTERNEES IN THE SANTO TOMAS CAMP. THEY KNEW THAT THE JAPANESE HAD PUT A HIGH PRICE ON HIS HEAD. YET HIS IDENTITY WAS HELD SUCH A CLOSE SECRET THAT NO WHISPER OF HIS PRESENCE EVER REACHED THE NIPPONESE.

THAT HE IS ALIVE TODAY CAN BE ATTRIBUTED MAINLY TO TWO THINGS- FIRST, THE AMAZING CLOAK OF SECRECY THROWN AROUND HIM BY THOSE WHO KNEW HIM WELL; AND SECOND, THE FACT THAT THE JAPANESE SELDOM CHECKED INTERNEE NAMES, BEING INTERESTED MAINLY IN ROLL CALL TOTAL FIGURES.

DURING MY 21 MONTHS IN THE SANTO TOMAS CAMP, PRIOR TO REPATRIATION, I TALKED WITH DONALD MANY TIMES. HE WAS MOST CONGENIAL, BUT NOT TOO TALKATIVE. HE UNDERSTOOD, HOWEVER, THAT EVERY EFFORT WAS BEING MADE BY THOSE WHO KNEW HIM TO KEEP HIS SECRET AND THEREBY SAVE HIS LIFE FOR THE JAPANESE CERTAINLY WOULD HAVE TORTURED AND THEN KILLED HIM IF THEY HAD KNOWN OF HIS PRESENCE.

PRIOR TO THE START OF THE WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, DONALD LEFT CHUNGKING WITH A CHINESE SECRETARY, FOR AUSTRALIA TO WRITE HIS MEMOIRS--A RECORD THAT WILL COVER THE INSIDE HISTORY OF CHINA FOR 33 YEARS, DATING FROM HIS DAYS AS SECRETARY TO DR.SUN YAT-SEN THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

THE WAR CAUGHT DONALD AND HIS SECRETARY, A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG CHINESE WOMAN, IN MANILA, AND THEY WERE INTERNED. FOR A TIME DONALD REMAINED IN THE BACKGROUND, FEARING THE JAPANESE WOULD RECOGNIZE HIM. HE BUILT A PALM LEAF SHACK IN THE REAR OF THE MAIN SANTO TOMAS BUILDING, IN AN AREA CALLED "SHANTY TOWN," AND DURING THE DAY HE COULD BE FOUND THERE DICTATING IN LOW VOICE TO HIS SECRETARY.

GRADUALLY, AS HE BECAME CONVINCED HIS SECRET WAS WELL KEPT, HE CIRCULATED MORE FREELY AND IN THE EARLY EVENING, PRIOR TO ROLL CALL, COULD BE FOUND SEATED ON THE GRASS IN FRONT OF THE EDUCATION BUILDING LISTENING TO PHONOGRAPH MUSIC.

THE FACT THAT DONALD'S NAME ON THE CAMP ROSTER ESCAPED THE JAPANESE IS NOT SURPRISING. SEVERAL TIMES THE JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE CAME TO ME AS CHIEF CENSOR OF THE CAMP AND ORDERED THAT I FIND A CERTAIN INTERNEE FOR THEM. THE BEST WAY OUT WAS TO MAKE THE MILITARY POLICE SPELL THE NAME. THEY NEVER DID SPELL A NAME CORRECTLY. I KNEW WHO THEY WERE LOOKING FOR BUT WOULD SHOW THEM THE ROSTER AND PROVE THAT THE NAME, AS THEY SPELLED IT, WAS NOT REGISTERED.

DONALD, 69 YEARS OLD, WAS IN GOOD HEALTH WHEN I LEFT THE PHILIPPINES IN THE FALL OF 1943. APPARENTLY HE WAS RECEIVING MONEY FROM CHINESE SOURCES OUTSIDE. THEY, TOO, GUARDED HIS SECRET WELL.

SO FAR AS I KNOW DONALD WAS NEVER QUESTIONED BY THE JAPANESE ALTHOUGH REPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA SAY HE WAS INTERROGATED ONCE AND THAT THE JAPANESE FAILED TO SPOT HIM, BELIEVING THAT QQTHE DONALD THEY WANTED WAS A MUCH YOUNGER MAN.

THE JAPANESE, LISTING DONALD AS "THE EVIL SPIRIT OF CHINA," WANTED HIM BADLY, DEAD OR ALIVE. BUT HIS SECRET WAS WELL GUARDED AND HIS LIFE WAS SPARED.

NN411PCW

A101KX WEST OUT

FEB 10 1945

UNDATED MANILA 120.
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AMERICAN ENTRY INTO MANILA IS THE SIGNAL FOR THE "BEGINNING OF OUR CAMPAIGN" ON LUZON AND GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, THE JAPANESE COMMANDER, IS "COMPLETELY SATISFIED WITH CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS," A JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST SAID TODAY.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY FCC, WAS BASED ON A DOMEI CORRESPONDENT'S REPORT FROM LUZON. THE REPORT QUOTED WHAT IT TERMED RELIABLE SOURCES AS DECLARING THAT YAMASHITA, THE CONQUEROR OF MALAYA AND SINGAPORE, HAD SMILINGLY REMARKED, "NOW THE ENEMY IS IN OUR BOSOM."

THIS MEANT, DOMEI SAID, THAT THE "GENERAL TREND OF DEVELOPMENTS ON THE LUZON FRONT SO FAR HAS BEEN EXACTLY AS HE HAD ENVISAGED AND SUPERBLY PLANNED."

AMERICANS ON LUZON WOULD FACE MOUNTING DIFFICULTIES BECAUSE OF "PRECARIOUSLY EXTENDED SUPPLY LINES," THE ENEMY REPORT CONTINUED.

DV918PCW

A102KX W

A94FX
NIGHT LEAD UNDATED MANILA (180)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
AMERICAN PENETRATION OF MANILA SIGNALIZES THE "BEGINNING OF OUR CAMPAIGN" ON LUZON, GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, THE JAPANESE COMMANDER, PROCLAIMED TODAY WHILE RADIO TOKYO IN AN UNCONFIRMED BROADCAST FIXED AMERICAN MILITARY CASUALTIES ON THE ISLAND AT 11,200 "KILLED OR SERIOUSLY WOUNDED."
GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ESTIMATED THURSDAY THAT AMERICAN KILLED, MISSING OR WOUNDED TOTALED 7,076 AGAINST 48,000 JAPANESE LIQUIDATED.
THE TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST, MONITORED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, CLAIMED THE AMERICAN CASUALTY TOLL HAD BEEN EXACTED FROM "10 OR 11" AMERICAN DIVISIONS.
THE NUMBER OF AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE "ENTIRE PHILIPPINE FRONT," TOKYO RADIO SAID, HAD "REACHED ALMOST THE MAXIMUM THAT THE AMERICANS CAN AFFORD TO CONCENTRATE IN THE PACIFIC."
THE BROADCAST PREDICTED "THE LUZON FRONT WILL TURN INTO A VERUTABLE INFERNO FOR THE AMERICAN TROOPS."
GEN.YAMASHITA EXPRESSED HIMSELF AS "COMPLETELY SATISFIED WITH CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS," A JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST REPORTED.
DOMEI, QUOTING A FIELD DISPATCH, SAID THAT YAMASHITA, THE CONQUEROR OF MALAYA AND SINGAPORE, HAD SMILINGLY REMARKED, "NOW THE ENEMY IS IN OUR BOSOM."
THIS MEANT, DOMEI EXPLAINED, THAT THE "GENERAL TREND OF DEVELOPMENTS ON THE LUZON FRONT SO FAR HAS BEEN EXACTLY AS HE HAD ENVISIONED AND SUPERBLY PLANNED."
PM659PPW

UNDATED JAPANESE PRODUCTION
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT AN ECONOMIC GENERAL STAFF OFFICE, MANNED BY INDUSTRIAL LEADERS WITH "ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY," IS TO BE ESTABLISHED IN A MOVE TO RENOVATE JAPAN'S WARTIME PRODUCTION STRUCTURE.
THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID A RESOLUTION TO VEST INDUSTRIALISTS WITH BROAD POWERS OVER WARTIME PRODUCTION WAS PASSED BY THE JAPANESE DIET LAST MONDAY.
WW628APW NM

A100KX
--WEST OUT--
UNDATED JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE JAPANESE CABINET, WORRIED ABOUT POSSIBLE "CALAMITIES AND ACCIDENTS" AND INCREASING AIR RAIDS, HAS DECIDED TO CREATE AN EMERGENCY HEADQUARTERS TO ASSURE NATIONAL FUNCTIONING OF COMMUNICATIONS.
THE NIPPON-CONTROLLED MANCHURIAN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP BY THE FCC, SAID THE STEP WAS TAKEN BECAUSE OF "THE FACT THAT IT IS POSSIBLE THAT VARIOUS CALAMITIES AND ACCIDENTS MAY HAPPEN WITH THE INCREASED VIOLENCE OF THE WAR AND PARTICULARLY WITH THE INCREASED NUMBER AND GROWTH IN THE SCALE OF AIR RAIDS AGAINST THE HOMELAND."
THE BROADCAST QUOTED A HIGH OFFICIAL OF THE AIR DEFENSE SETUP AS CRITICISING THE "HAPHAZARD" DECENTRALIZATION OF FACTORIES AND THEIR INDIVIDUAL AIR RAID DEFENSE SYSTEMS.
GG/DV915PCW

A117 (210)
UNDATED RUSSIAN CHURCH
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH, IN A STATEMENT BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO LAST (FRI) NIGHT, ACCUSED THE VATICAN OF CONDONING FASCISM BY ATTEMPTING TO EXCUSE GERMANY FOR ITS CRIMES. THE BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
THE STATEMENT WAS ISSUED BY CHURCHMEN GATHERED IN MOSCOW TO ELECT THE NEW PATRIARCH, ALEXEI.
IT DECLARED THAT THE DELEGATES "LIFT THEIR VOICE AGAINST THE EFFORTS OF THOSE, PARTICULARLY THE VATICAN, WHO, ATTEMPTING IN THEIR UTTERANCES TO ABSOLVE HITLER GERMANY FROM RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL THE ABOMINABLE DEEDS SHE HAS COMMITTED AND PLEADING FOR MERCY FOR THE HITLERITES WHO DRENCHED ALL EUROPE IN THE BLOOD OF INNOCENT VICTIMS, ARE THEREBY SEEKING IN OUR ESTIMATION TO ALLOW THE CONTINUED EXISTENCE ON EARTH AFTER THE WAR OF MISANTHROPIC, UNCHRISTIAN FASCIST DOCTRINE AND ITS AGENTS."
THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION, THE STATEMENT SAID, MAY ONLY BLESS EFFORTS "DIRECTED AT PRESENT TOWARD THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SUCH AN ORDER ON EARTH AS WILL DELIVER THE WORLD FOR ALL TIME FROM FASCISM AND FROM MONSTROUS SANGUINARY AGGRESSIONS SUCH AS THAT OF HITLER."
THE STATEMENT ADDED THAT THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH, THEREFORE, WAS CONFERRING ITS BLESSING "BOTH ON THE ARMS WHICH ARE NOW WINNING LIBERTY FROM THE HITLER TYRANNY FRO ALL PEOPLES AND ON THE GREAT LEADERS OF PROGRESSIVE HUMANITY IN THE POST-WAR ORGANIZATION OF THE WORLD WHICH WILL BE THEIRS TO UNDERTAKE."
SN1109PEW

BROADCASTS
NEW YORK, FEB 9--THE ANKARA RADIO, AS HEARD BY NBC, SAID TODAY THE BIG THREE MEETING IS TO CONTINUE ANOTHER WEEK.
G147PEW

UNDATED SAIGON
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE SAIGON RADIO TODAY REPORTED B-29S CAUSED "IMPORTANT MATERIAL DAMAGE" AND CASUALTIES IN SAIGON AND THE CITY OF PNOMPENH TO THE WEST IN THEIR ATTACK ON INDO-CHINA WEDNESDAY. THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID 170 WERE KILLED AND 490 WOUNDED.
JP715APW NM

A99FX
BROADCAST
SAN FRANCISCO,FEB.9--A CRIPPLED AMERICAN INTERNEE AT SANTO TOMAS HAD A FOOLPROOF METHOD OF HOODWINKING JAPANESE GUARDS AND CARRYING ABOUT A VERITABLE TREASURE CACHE THROUGH THREE YEARS OF IMPRISONMENT.
ARTHUR FELDMAN, BLUE NETWORK CORRESPONDENT, TOLD THE STORY TONIGHT:
"YOU SEE, THIS INTERNEE HAD A WOODEN LEG XXX HE TAKES A GREAT DEAL OF PRIDE IN SHOWING IT TO HIS LIBERATORS. BY PRESSING HERE AND THERE SMALL PIECES OF WOOD FALL OUT, REVEALING WHERE HE KEPT HIS MOST PRECIOUS BELONGINGS."
HW712PPW NM

A98FX
BROADCAST
SAN FRANCISCO,FEB.9--MANILA'S CIVILIAN FOOD SHORTAGE IS SO ACUTE THAT PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA PLANS FULL SCALE RELIEF AFTER

30. 24- 22867

MILITARY NEEDS HAVE BEEN MET, ARTHUR FELDMAN, BLUE NETWORK CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED FROM THE PHILIPPINE CAPITAL TODAY.
FELDMAN SAID OSMENA FEELS "THE NEEDS OF THE FILIPINOS IN MANILA ARE MORE ACUTE BY FAR THAN THOSE OF PEOPLE IN ANY OTHER SECTIONS OF THE PHILIPPINES THUS FAR LIBERATED."
FOOD DISTRIBUTION WILL BE ON A "NO QUESTIONS ASKED" BASIS.
HW710PPW

BROADCAST
SAN FRANCISCO,FEB.8--THE YANKS SET MANILA AFIRE--THAT'S THE LATEST GEM DROPPED BY RADIO TOKYO.
IN AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST BEAMED TO THE U.S., THE JAPANESE RADIO SAID THAT AMERICANMFAAFAAFAAF

IN AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST BEAMED TO THE U.S., THE JAPANESE RADIO SAID THAT AMERICAN INCENDIARIES ARE CAUSING NUMEROUS FIRES IN THE PHILIPPINE CAPITAL.
THE REPORT, INTERCEPTED BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO., HERE, ADDED THAT MANILA HAS BEEN RUTHLESSLY BOMBARDED BY U

THE REPORT, INTERCEPTED BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO., HERE, ADDED THAT MANILA HAS BEEN RUTHLESSLY BOMBARDED BY U.S. INVADING FORCES, AND THAT LOOTING AND INCENDIARISM ARE BEING CARRIED OUT BY WHAT THEY CALL "AMERICAN-INSPIRED GANGS."
HW1055PPW NM

A97FX
(150)
SAN FRANCISCO, FEB.9-(AP)-AN NBC BROADCAST FROM MANILA TODAY SAID AMERICAN ARMY NURSES, FLOWN FROM LEYTE, HAVE ARRIVED ON LUZON ISLAND AND WERE ANXIOUS TO RELIEVE THE ARMY NURSE VETERANS OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR WHO ARE IN THE LIBERATED SANTO TOMAS CAMP.
THE BROADCAST IDENTIFIED TWO PROMINENT FIGURES WHO HAD BEEN IMPRISONED AT SANTO TOMAS FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS--A.A. SCHWARTZ, OF PORTLAND, ME., AND A.F.PETERS, A BRITISHER WHO REPRESENTED CANADIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE ISLAND.
SCHWARTZ, IN PRE-WAR DAYS, WAS ONE OF MANILA'S MOST PROMINENT AUTOMOBILE DEALERS. IN THE LATE DAYS OF INTERNMENT, HE SAID, HE WORKED WITH THE CAMP'S FOOD SUPPLY. IN ONE INSTANCE, HE ADDED, THE JAPANESE BROUGHT IN A LARGE AMOUNT OF FRESH BEEF, MADE THE INTERNEES COOK IT AND THEN CARTED IT AWAY, GIVING NONE OF IT TO THE HALF-STARVED PRISONERS.
PETERS TOLD THE NBC HIS WEIGHT WAS DOWN TO 126 POUNDS BUT THAT GOOD AMERICAN CHOW WOULD FIX HIM UP. NORMALLY

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PETERS, STANDING WELL OVER SIX FEET, WEIGHED AROUND 200 POUNDS.
PM708PPW

CASTS

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB.9--THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE BLUE NETWORK THAT HISTORIC MALACANAN PALACE WAS IN FLAMES AND JAPANESE TROOPS IN MANILA "ARE HOLDING A LINE" FROM THE PALACE TO MANILA STATION.

"JAPANESE FORCES HAVE MOVED OR DESTROYED ALL IMPORTANT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS," ANOTHER BROADCAST SAID. "AND ONLY A MINIMUM FOR FORCES REMAIN TO PRESERVE ORDER."

THE BUSINESS SECTION OF THE CITY WAS REPORTED STILL BURNING.

BROADCAST

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THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NORTHERN SECTOR: MONTGOMERY'S NEW OFFENSIVE CLOSED IN ON KLEVE, THREATENED TO OUTFLANK GERMANS ON ROER BY SWEEP DOWN RHINE WEST BANK.
CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS ATTACKED ON 70-MILE FRONT, DRIVING THROUGH THREE NEW BREAKS IN SIEGFRIED LINE.
SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICANS AND FRENCH WIPED OUT COLMAR POCKET; GERMANS ABANDONED HERRLISHEIM AND OFFENDORF.
-DASH-
THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: JUMPED OFF IN NEW OFFENSIVE WHICH DROVE ON KLEVE, NORTHERN TERMINUS OF SIEGFRIED LINE.
U.S. NINTH AND BRITISH SECOND ARMIES: HELD LINE ALONG WEST BANK OF ROER RIVER.
U.S. FIRST, THIRD ARMIES: ATTACKED ON 70-MILE FRONT, DRIVING THROUGH THREE BREAKS IN SIEGFRIED LINE.
U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: FORCED NAZIS FROM HERRLISHEIM, OFFENDORF, NORTH OF STRASBOURG.
FRENCH FIRST ARMY: WIPED OUT COLMAR POCKET.
-DASH-
U.S. DIVISIONS:
NINTH INFANTRY: OCCUPIED WEST END OF URFT DAM RESERVOIR.
78TH INFANTRY: CLEARED LAST RESISTANCE IN SCHMIDT.
80TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED IN SIEGFRIED LINE EAST OF LUXEMBOURG.
94TH INFANTRY: REPULSED COUNTERATTACK INSIDE REICH NEAR THE MOSELLE.
N837AEW

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NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT TODAY (160)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (FRI) NIGHT:
NORTHERN SECTOR: MONTGOMERY'S NEW OFFENSIVE CLOSED IN ON KLEVE, THREATENED TO OUTFLANK GERMANS ON ROER BY SWEEP DOWN RHINE WEST BANK.
CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS ATTACKED ON 70-MILE FRONT, DRIVING THROUGH THREE NEW BREAKS IN SIEGFRIED LINE.
SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICANS AND FRENCH WIPED OUT COLMAR POCKET; GERMANS ABANDONED HERRLISHEIM AND OFFENDORF.
-DASH--
THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: JUMPED OFF IN NEW OFFENSIVE WHICH DROVE WITHIN FOUR MILES OF KLEVE.
U.S. NINTH AND BRITISH SECOND ARMIES: HELD LINE ALONG WEST BANK OF ROER RIVER IN GERMANY.
U.S. FIRST, THIRD ARMIES: ATTACKED ON 70-MILE FRONT, DRIVING THROUGH THREE BREAKS IN SIEGFRIED LINE.
U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: FORCED NAZIS FROM HERRLISHEIM, OFFENDORF, NORTH OF STRASBOURG.
FRENCH FIRST ARMY: WIPED OUT COLMAR POCKET.
-DASH-
U.S. DIVISIONS:

NINTH INFANTRY: OCCUPIED WEST END OF URFT DAM RESERVOIR.
78TH INFANTRY: CLEARED LAST RESISTANCE IN SCHMIDT.
80TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED IN SIEGFRIED LINE EAST OF LUXEMBOURG.
94TH INFANTRY: REPULSED COUNTERATTACK INSIDE REICH NEAR THE MOSELLE
RP945PEW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: CANADIAN FIRST ARMY DRIVES ON KLEVE IN NEW ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN THE NORTH; U. S. FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES BATTER SIEGFRIED DEFENSES ON 70-MILE FRONT; FRENCH AND AMERICANS MOP UP GERMAN POCKETS IN SOUTH.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: RED ARMY DRIVES TOWARD STETTIN, THREATENING TO SHEAR OFF POMERANIA; RAF PLANES BATTERED OIL PLANT NEAR STETTIN; RED BRIDGEHEADS EXPANDED ACROSS ODER, TANKS REPORTED ACROSS THE RIVER.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED U. S. FIFTH ARMY POSITIONS IN COMPANY STRENGTH.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: AMERICANS CROSSED PASIG RIVER IN MANILA TOWARD AIR TROOPS SNAPPING TRAP ON JAPANESE; CORREGIDOR BLASTED FROM THE AI AGAIN. DOUGHBOYS PROBED SOUTHWARD ON EAST COAST OF BATAAN.

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--EASTERN FRONT; 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).

2--WESTERN FRONT; 310 MILES (FROM LINNICH-JUELICH-DUEREN AREA).

3--ITALIAN FRONT; 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

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JP637AEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB.9, 1941--BRITISH WARSHIPS SHELL GENOA. PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL DECLARES BRITAIN DOES NOT NEED AMERICAN TROOPS, BUT ONLY MONEY, SHIPS, PLANES AND MUNITIONS. WENDELL WILLKIE RETURNS TO NEW YORK FROM ENGLAND. GERMAN PLANES RAID REYKJAVIK, ICELAND.

JP638AEW

NIGHT LEAD INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON,FEB.9-(AP)-THERE WERE INDICATIONS TONIGHT THAT BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM J.DONOVAN'S PROPOSAL THAT THE UNITED STATES SET UP A POSTWAR CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM WOULD ENCOUNTER CRITICAL QUESTIONING IN CONGRESS.

DONOVAN, CHIEF OF THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES, MADE THE SUGGESTION IN A MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

SENATOR JOHNSON, (D-COLO), MEMBER OF THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE, SAID THERE WAS NEED FOR STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM OF OBTAINING FOREIGN INFORMATION, BUT ASSERTED THAT HE WOULD OPPOSE ANY POSSIBILITY OF A "DOMESTIC GESTAPO."

DRAFTED IN REPLY TO A NOTE FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, THE DONOVAN MEMORANDUM PROPOSES A NEW AGENCY, ONE OF WHOSE PURPOSES WOULD BE TO COORDINATE EXISTING INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

ANOTHER AIM WOULD BE TO COLLECT, EITHER DIRECTLY OR THROUGH EXISTING GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES, INFORMATION "CONCERNING THE CAPABILITIES, INTENTIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN NATIONS, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE EFFECTS SUCH MATTERS MAY HAVE UPON THE NATIONAL SECURITY, POLICIES AND INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES."

THE ORGANIZATION, DONOVAN MADE A POINT OF NOTING, WOULD HAVE "NO POLICE OR LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNCTIONS, EITHER AT HOME OR ABROAD."

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ONE OF ITS FUNCTIONS, HE SAID, WOULD BE THE "FINAL EVALUATION, SYNTHESIS AND DISSEMINATION WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE INTELLIGENCE REQUIRED TO ENABLE THE GOVERNMENT TO DETERMINE POLICIES WITH RESPECT TO NATIONAL PLANNING AND SECURITY IN PEACE AND WAR, AND THE ADVANCEMENT OF BROAD NATIONAL POLICY."

IN ADDITION, IT WOULD HAVE "SUCH OTHER FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES RELATING TO INTELLIGENCE AS THE PRESIDENT MAY FROM TIME TO TIME DIRECT."

DONOVAN TOLD THE PRESIDENT THAT THE CREATION OF A CENTRAL AUTHORITY, WHICH HE RECOMMENDED BE PLACED WITHIN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, "WOULD NOT CONFLICT WITH OR LIMIT NECESSARY INTELLIGENCE FUNCTIONS WITHIN THE ARMY, NAVY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE OR OTHER AGENCIES."

B29 DAMAGE (200)

WASHINGTON,FEB.9-(AP)-SUPERFORTRESSES ARE NICKING THE JAPANESE IN TENDER SPOTS BUT IT IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY EVIDENT THAT THEY HAVEN'T HURT THE NIPS VERY MUCH.

WAR SECRETARY STIMSON ACKNOWLEDGED AS MUCH WITH THE STATEMENT THAT JAPAN'S PRODUCTION CAPACITY HAS NOT YET BEEN "FUNDAMENTALLY WEAKENED" DESPITE THE SPECTACULAR B-29 RAIDS.

TWO OF THE SUPERFORTS' GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE THEY MADE THEIR DEBUT OVER BANGKOK EIGHT MONTHS AGO HAVE BEEN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GREAT FLOATING DRYDOCK AT SINGAPORE AND THE WRECKING OF THE RAMA VI BRIDGE--A VITALLINK ON JAPAN'S INLAND SUPPLY LINES--AT BANGKOK.

BLOWS HAVE BEEN DEALT TO JAPANESE AIRCRAFT AND STEEL PLANTS AT HOME, BUT THERE IS NO SIGN THAT OVERALL PRODUCTION HAS BEEN SERIOUSLY DISRUPTED. BRIG.GEN.HAYWOOD HANSELL, UNTIL RECENTLY COMMANDER OF THE MARIANAS-BASED B-29 FORMATIONS REPORTED IN DECEMBER THAT THE MATSODOKI AIRCRAFT PLANT AT NAGOYA WAS "OUT OF BUSINESS WITH AT LEAST 40 PER CENT OF ITS BUILDINGS DESTROYED."

WITH LIMITED FORCES AND GREAT DISTANCES TO COVER, THE 20TH AIRFORCE'S SHOTS NECESSARILY HAVE BEEN SCATTERED. TOKYO, THE MOST HEAVILY BOMBED B-29 TARGET, HAS BEEN HIT ONLY SEVEN TIMES BY RAIDERS IN FORCE.

POSSIBLY UPWARDS OF 400 B-29S PARTICIPATED IN THE RAIDS AGAINST THE NIPPONESE CAPITAL. WHILE BOMB TONNAGES OF INDIVIDUAL RAIDS ARE NOT DISCLOSED, THE 400 BOMBERS WOULD NOT CARRY IN EXCESS OF 4,000 TONS AND QUITE LIKELY CONSIDERABLY LESS.

BERLIN, THE MOST HEAVILY BOMBED TARGET IN EUROPE, HAS BEEN HIT 16 TIMES BY AMERICAN AIRCRAFT ALONE AND MANY MORE TIMES BY BRITISH BOMBERS. THE 6,435 BOMBERS DROPPED 15,116 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE NAZI CAPITAL.

THE B-29S FROM INDIA, CHINA AND THE MARIANAS ISLANDS, HAVE RANGED MORE THAN 3,500 MILES FROM THEIR BASES--FAR GREATER THAN THE DISTANCES AMERICAN AIR FORCES IN EUROPE HAVE TO COVER.

THEY HAVE STRUCK 51 TIMES, ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS HITTING MORE THAN ONE ENEMY BASE OR CITY SIMULTANEOUSLY. NEXT TO TOKYO, THE FAVORITE TARGETS HAVE BEEN FORMOSA, OMURA, NAGOYA AND BANGKOK.

LT534AEW

30. 24— 22869

UNDATED JAPANESE ADMIRALS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE DEATH OF REAR ADM. TETSUTARO IMAIZUMI, RETIRED, IDENTIFIED AS A JAPANESE "AUTHORITY" ON SUBMARINES, WAS REPORTED TONIGHT BY THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY.
IMAIZUMI'S DEATH BRINGS TO 88 THE NUMBER OF IMPERIAL FLAG OFFICERS WHOSE DEATHS HAVE BEEN REPORED BY TOKYO SINCE LAST MAY.
THE DOMEI BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID IMAIZUMI WAS A FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE JAPANESE SUBMARINE SCHOOL AND A FORMER COMMANDER OF THE FIRST SUBMARINE FLEET. HE RETIRED IN 1924. HE WAS 69.
HW718PPW NM ASKED

FEB 10 1945

ONDON--FIRST ADD LIVERPOOL FACTORY X X X TODAY.
THE FACTORY, LOCATED AT SPEKE, HAS TURNED OUT A VAST NUMBER OF HALIFAXES. IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE PLANT WILL BE UNDER DUNLOP CONTROL BY THE END OF JULY AND THE COMPANY WILL TAKE OVER A "SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER" OF THE 15,000 WORKERS NOW EMPLOYED THERE.
SIR GEORGE BEHARREL, COMPANY CHAIRMAN, SAID: "WE HOPE TO MAKE A FINE THING OF IT. WE SHALL PRODUCE TIRES AND AUTO UPHOLSTERING AND EXPECT TO PUT A FEW SURPRISES ON THE MARKET TO MEET BANKED-UP DEMAND."
G235PEW

Nazis Wreck Dam, Too Late to Balk U.S. Drive; Canadians at Edge of Cleve. Reach Rhine; Russians Carve Out New Gains in Germany

FEB 11 1945

CANADIANS SEIZE TWO MORE TOWNS IN KLEVE ASSAULT

Vital Enemy Dam Is Taken After Powerful U.S. Artillery Barrage.

BLOWN UP BY NAZIS

British Forces Near Siegfried Line Bastion, Push into Reichswald.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 11—(AP) Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U. S. First army captured the important Schwammenauel dam on the Roer river yesterday following one of the greatest Allied artillery barrages of the war.

Simultaneously, Canadian First army men scored new gains and took two more towns in their Kleve offensive.

Way Open to Rhineland

Seizure of the Schwammenauel dam, which controls the river's flow, was of paramount importance as the British Second army and the American Ninth now stand poised on the western banks of the Roer for the impending onslaught against the Rhineland.

Hodges' men crossed the dam to reach the opposite banks despite the danger of being blown up by demolition charges set by the Nazis. Earlier in the day the enemy exploded the dam, but U. S. engineers reported the wrecked barrier was not booby-trapped as was expected.

It can now be disclosed that American guns poured 2,000,000 pounds of shells into German positions around the Schwammanuel and other dams during the past six days. Supreme headquarters has announced that this shellfire killed some 200 Nazis, broke up enemy counterattacks and prevented reinforcements from being brought up.

The shattered Schwammanuel dam—one of the biggest along the Roer—was a vital German control point of a river which is the chief barrier before the Allied drive to the Rhine.

As a result of certain enemy demoltions along the Schwammanuel and Heimbach dams—unspecified by Allied headquarters as to their extend and apparently unknown by headquarters spokesmen as to their effect—a certain amount of water is pouring down the Roer. The river overflowed its banks in the Dueren area and was 125 feet wide Friday noon. It then began to recede, however, and dropped four inches by late Friday. Latest reports said it was still receding.

Earlier today Nazi units exploded the gates of the Schwammanuel dam, sending a flood rearing north through the valley in hopes of bolstering their western defenses. In so doing, they tossed away a trump with which they had forestalled since November an Allied smash into the Ruhr and Rhineland.

Canadian First army troops made new gains in their Kleve offensive, capturing two more towns—Heinkont, a mile and a half south of Weiler, and Schottheide, a mile and a half deeper into the Reichwald forest. German resistance in this sector was increasing.

Other Canadian units moved onto high ground south and southwest of the Medieval citadel of Kleve, which the enemy has converted into a Siegfried line bastion.

Allies Use Smokescreens

In this offensive, the Allies have resorted to using smokescreens. They threw one 4,000 yards in length across the banks of the Rhine during the first day of the attacks and followed it up with one twice that length the next day.

Late reports tonight said no important counterattacks had been launched against the Canadians. The Germans have employed some self-propelled guns against troops fighting near the edge of Kleve, but so far no Nazi tanks have been thrown in.

It was not quite clear exactly what happened after men of the U. S. First army's 309th infantry regiment of the 78th division stormed the big Roer dam. What is known however, is that the [illegible] crossed the blown crown of the dam, drove on to the other side and gained complete control of the water barrier.

Had the enemy blown the whole Roer system of seven dams at once, an 18-foot tide would have swept down upon the British Second and U. S. Ninth army positions along the river, creating havoc that would have taken considerable time to repair.

A front dispatch said that the enemy stronghold of Juelich was flooded by a three-foot rise, but that the river already was falling upstream at Dueren and should return to normal in several days.

Even the destruction of the dams themselves, once the Schmannenauel reservoir is emptied, would not produce an additional handi-

cap to the Allies, this account said.

Apparently the Germans were convinced the British and American offensive was about to break out, for they reported strong troop concentrations between the dam and the Canadian front, and in the area of the dam itself.

The Canadians of Gen. H. D. G. Crerar were in the forefront of the assault from the west for the moment, and were less than two miles from the center of Kleve, the northern citadel, and at least halfway through the formidable Reich forest to the southwest.

In gains of two miles on the third day of the offensive, the left wing of the Canadian attack reached the Rhine northwest of Kleve, where a crossing would put the Allies out on the north German plain.

Yanks Peril Pruem

Thirty miles south of Schwammenauel dam, Pruem—another key to the intricate defenses of the Rhineland—was ringed on three sides and under fire as the Third army drove across the Pruem river and were within half a mile of the main escape road to Coblenz.

In northern France, the U. S. Seventh army, spurred by an "on to Germany" battle order, was driving the last Germans from bitterly-defended Oberhoffen, 15 miles north of Strasbourg, and launched three other attacks near the Rhine in the same area.

The destruction of the Roer dam system probably was an even greater blow to the Cologne industrial region, since it obtains part of its electric power from there.

Troops of the 78th division reached the dam, 17 miles southeast of Aachen, early today to find demolitions already in progress.

The Germans first blew a small spillway, the control house of the south gate, and the bridge over the central sluices, to hold back the Doughboys. Then they blew the gates, smashing control machinery so that the gates could not be closed.

By this action, the Germans gained a few more days of time but they lost one of the best cards in their defense system.

By threatening to flood the Roer, the Germans had held that river line with a handful of men for months against far superior forces, allowing Field Marshal Karl Von Rundstedt to make his great Ardennes bid for victory.

Field Marshal Montgomery's mud-wading British and Canadians on the northern end of the flaming front seized Nuetterden, two and a half miles west of Kleve, and fought on east into the last earthwork defenses two miles from the center of the city.

Forces on the north fought into the Dutch village of Millingen, on the Rhine six miles northwest of Kleve. Here they were more than a mile beyond the point where the Rhine divides into the Waal and Neder Rhine.

Nazi Defenses Smashed

On the south flank of the front, now more than ten miles wide, an attempt by the Germans to form a line and halt the rolling advance was smashed.

The Germans, despite the help of rainy weather and flooding from the Rhine, still were unable to rally for a stand and were having trouble bringing up reinforcements over communication lines smashed by bombs and rockets.

As the roll of prisoners topped 2,500, the Canadians and British bored deeper into the dense Reichswald in the center of the front in what was described as possibly the most rapid progress anywhere on the battlefield.

They had crossed a diagonal highway leading southwest out of Kleve and occupied heights, which would place them possibly five miles from a second highway and railway network at Goch, eight miles south of Kleve.

A front dispatch said the German Seventh paratroop division had been rushed up from Alsace in an attempt to form a line, but was dispersed by heavy artillery fire along the Maas, on the south flank of the drive. Allied troops fighting on that front for the moment were opposed only by mines and artillery fire.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. Third army crossed the Pruem river at two more points, making a total of four bridgeheads north of Pruem. The Germans threw in tanks in an effort to check the drive on the vital communications center.

One Third army column in a total advance of 2 miles drove across the stream, slashed across two northern roads and reached a point a mile and three-quarters northeast of Pruem.

Other forces crossed two and a half miles northeast of Pruem. Heavy fighting raged at two other bridgeheads little more than five miles north of the city.

A new threat developed to Pruem as 3d Army troops poured through a nine-mile breach in the Westwall and fought to within a mile and three-quarters of the outskirts from the southwest.

The Germans threw in two counter-attacks against American lines drawn up three-quarters of a mile northwest of the city and were driven back with the loss of four of ten attacking tanks. The Americans then edged a quarter of a mile nearer the city.

It was the heaviest use of tanks yet reported in this sector, and a front dispatch said it indicated the Germans were calling on armor which had been refitted after the mauling in the Ardennes.

Farther to the south, the 3d Army was steadily building up bridgehead strength, where four divisions have crossed into Germany from Luxemburg.

In Alsace, now that the battle for the southern half of the province is ended, attention was swinging once more to the north, where the 7th Army was poised ready to renew its drive on Germany.

Canadians But 2 Miles From Kleve; Nazis Open Roer Dam

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Paris, Feb. 10 (AP)—Canadian 1st Army troops plunged within 2 miles of Kleev and almost halfway through the fortified Reischwald today, while to the south Germans dynamited the Schwammenauel Dam, sending flood waters coursing down the Roer River.

German demolitions wrecked the gates of the dam at the Roer's headwaters even as American 1st Army troops reached one side of the big earthen structure, but the retaining wall remained intact.

The flood crest rose to three feet at Dueren on the United States 9th Army line today, then later began receding. But it will be days before the reservoir, impounding 170,000,000 tons of water, drains.

Millingen Entered

Canadian and British troops battled within 2 miles of Kleve after striking through the main concrete belt of the Siegfried Line, and swung their assault arc farther north into the Dutch village of Millingen on the broad lower Rhine just before its splits into its two Dutch mouths.

This push threatened to slice behind the Rhine and the Ruhr.

An advance through and beyond Nuetterden carried closest to Kleve, northern anchor of the original Siegfried Line. A hard thrust southeast through the Reichswald had carried across a diagonal road from Kleve, and won high ground southwest of the bastion town.

New Gains Around Pruem

The Schwammenauel dam is the biggest of a series holding back the Roer River's headwaters. Built of earth around a concrete core, it is 180 feet high and has a drainage area of 258 square miles.

Still farther south United States 3d Army troops fought within three quarters of a mile of the Siegfried prize of Pruem, and made advances of up to a mile today northeast and southwest of the city. The Germans resisted desperately.

Nazis Send More Men

German reinforcements were flung against the Canadian 1st Army's push, which apparently had completely breached the main pillbox line protecting Kleve.

Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's men seized Nuetterden, 2½ miles from Kleve on the main road to Nijmegen, in a 2-mile push beyond Kranenberg. The town of Mehr, also north of the Reichswald, fell, and Crerar's troops fought into Millingen.

16 Towns Captured

At least 16 towns and 2,500 prisoners have been captured in the Canadian drive, which has gained about 7 miles, but forward troops have now run into elements of at least three veteran German divisions.

The Canadians bored through the Reicheswald itself, and some of the heaviest fighting flared on the southern flank in the lower edges of the forest. Allied progress there was slow.

The 1st Battalion, 309th Regiment of the United States 78th Division reached the Schwammenauel Dam after a half mile advance from the north, with artillery and mortar fire the main resistance.

The troops had no way of knowing whether the huge structure had been wired for demolition.

Three Explosions At Dam

Just after midnight there were three explosions—one at the control house on the south side, another at a spillway bridge, and a third not immediately traced—but the big dam remained intact.

Third Army troops made two new crossings of the Pruem River overnight, and in new advances of up to a mile reached points 2 to 2½ miles northeast of Pruem and 1¾ miles away on the southwest.

Late dispatches from the front said no additional progress had been reported by other 3d Army units that already were within three quarters of a mile of Pruem on the northwest and west.

The Germans counterattacked three times in the Pruem area, twice with tanks, but were beaten back.

20 More Pillboxes Taken

Twenty more pillboxes were cleared in the Habscheid area southwest of Pruem, completing penetration of the main Siegfried belt and widening the breach to 9 miles. Bridgeheads over the Our and Sure rivers in the Dasbourg, Wallendorf and Echternach areas were built up against strong Nazi opposition.

The United States 7th Army cleared long-contested Oberhoffen, southeast of Haguenau. The French 1st Army had liquidated the Colmar pocket, taking 15,000 prisoners.

One field dispatch from the Canadian front said the full extent of gains there could not be disclosed for security reasons.

ROER RIVER VALLEY FLOODED BY NAZIS

Wall of Water Rushes Between American, German Lines.

Gallagher

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, Feb. 10—(AP) A roaring flood of swift running water, more than 1,200 feet wide, swept down the Roer river valley between the American and German lines today and climaxed the war's cleverest defensive measure on the part of the Germans.

The wall of water which turned the tiny stream into a torrent came from the Schwammenauel and Urft dams. The Germans opened the outlet tunnels last night as they were driven away from the control machinery. Now the tunnels cannot be closed and will continue to discharge water for several days until the dams are empty.

The tunnels are pouring an estimated 1,000,000 cubic feet of water each hour down the valley.

The story of the dams and the part they played on the Western front is one of the most fascinating of the war and only has been partly told so far.

There are seven dams along the Roer's upper reaches but only two that count—the Urft and Schwammenauel. The Urft is a concrete structure built in 1904 and held back 45,000,000 tons of water. The Schwammenauel, a giant earth structure 800 feet thick with a concrete core, held 110,000,000 tons of water.

A young American lieutenant who swam in the Roer as a boy brought the matter of dams under Allied investigation. He remembered the secrecy in which the Schwammenauel dam was built in 1937 under Hitler. He headed a combat team into Aachen and ransacked a power office, finding considerable data on the dam.

When the Allies reached the Roer the Germans had two choices. They could wait until Allied troops crossed the river and then blow up the dams sending an 18-foot wall of water sweeping down the valley which would engulf 25 German towns. This move would have cut off Allied forces on the east bank for days without supplies while the Germans counterattacked and destroyed them. Or the Germans could manipulate the flood gates causing a long series of small floods which would wash out Allied supply lines on a smaller scale but over a longer period.

MONTGOMERY CONFUSES FOE

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Nazis Caught By Surprise In Drive East From Nijmegen

By NED NORDNESS

With the Canadian Army in Germany, Feb. 10 (AP)—Field Marshal Montgomery's winter assault into Germany east from Nijmegen so surprised and confused the enemy that he had not recovered today after three days of battle in which Canadian and British troops have registered convincing gains.

They are gains that the enemy never expected the Allies to make—never expected because a great portion of the area attacked was under water and could only be crossed by boat and because the center of the 7,000-yard front on D-day was so imbedded in mud that even domestic animals kept close to barns.

And to back Nature's barriers was the great dense Reichswald fir forest from whose dark recesses the enemy thought he could blast flat anything that moved across the barren valley separating the two lines.

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Reckoned Without Montgomery

But the enemy reckoned without the will Montgomery and without the vast amount of resources the Allies could utilize. And so the enemy was surprised and the Allied troops reached the Reichswald within three hours after the offensive was sprung.

Tonight the German high command apparently still is in the dark as to the strength of the offensive or where it is going. This is partly due to the paralyzed communications which a well-timed aerial program knocked out, but mostly responsible was the timing of the attack.

It Fooled Even The Dutch

Even the Dutch thought the initial attack would be sprung against northern Holland. It is impossible to hide preparations from civilians, and they told one another that the battle must go north through the only high ground in Holland by way of Arnhem to Zuider Zee.

The enemy, always keeping an eye peeled for an Allied venture east from Nijmegen, must have known something of our preparations. The Berlin radio did mention it and announced it was to be an attack into the Reichswald, but an indication the Germans were putting out feelers was the fact that troops were not rushed in to strengthen the battle area. They should have been.

The Reichswald area is the turning point of the Siegfried Line, and once the Allies are past those defenses, the entire Ruhr industrial district is in danger of being overrun.

Belated Cognizance By Nazis

The German military command certainly is taking cognizance of the situation now. Any place it can spare troops it is taking them out of that area for this northern sector. Elements of three divisions already have been identified.

And the enemy has put them on two flanks—for he is not certain where the Allies are heading, and he's taking no chances. It is his intention to guard the nearest important approach to the Rhine and to attempt to halt the Allies edging along the east bank of the Maas, where he's working so feverishly to prepare defenses facing British troops on the west.

Knack Of Doing It Too Late

And the enemy undoubtedly is having worries determining whether this attack may swing

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north to trap his troops in Holland. The enemy doesn't want to be trapped—and he doesn't want to leave north Holland. For there are his headquarters for the wide-spread V-1 and V-2 program.

Everything the Germans have done so far in this campaign has been done too late. He hasn't recovered from the surprise of the unorthodox time of attack and so far has shown no initiative in taking steps to halt it.

It may be that this indecision has decided the timing of the end of the battle in the west.

FRATERNIZING BAN WORRIES AMG MEN

Modification Of Order Regarding Germans Advocated

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Aachen, Germany, Feb. 10 (AP)—Should the Allied command's strict order against fraternization with the enemy stand indefinitely, or should it be modified as early as conditions permit?

This question, more than any other, is being debated among Allied Military Government officials on active duty.

In my talks with AMG officers in the Aachen or Eifel occupied areas almost the first question raised usually has been, "Don't you think the nonfraternization order should be modified?"

"Bound To Break Down"

One whole group of junior officers asked me to listen to their arguments on behalf of some modification of the order's sternness. On another occasion a colonel told me:

"The fellows back home who drafted the order don't know the score. It's bound to break down."

There seems to be a definite difference of opinion between commands higher than the army level and AMG men working under the direction of their respective army commanders.

Both agree that when security is involved there can be no doubt that nonfraternization must be rigidly insisted upon. But the argument begins when life in occupied German towns and villages and the countryside becomes more normal again and when Nazi partisans, in the opinion of AMG specialists based on careful checkups, have been weeded out.

High Command's Viewpoint

The viewpoint of the high command, responsible for the nonfraternization order, as it has been given to me, is that all Germans must share responsibility for Hitlerism was overwhelmingly endorsed by the German people, victories were generally acclaimed; there was no public protest against the inhumanity of the Gestapo against the Jews and later against the peoples of occupied countries.

Moreover, the Germans, according to the high command argument, understand only one language, that of force. They must be reminded that wars do not pay. It is idle to try to convince them by kindness—that was tried vainly after World War I. They must be made to feel the penalty for bringing on two wars.

The high command also believes that the Nazis will go underground, in fact, already have gone underground in the occupied sections. Fraternization, it is contended, involves the constant danger that enlisted men and even some officers will fall prey to insidious Nazi propaganda couched in fine-sounding democratic terms.

Everyone recognizes that when the armies are in movement fraternization may be dangerous from the viewpoint of security. If, for example, an American soldier dates an enemy girl repeatedly, then suddenly fails to keep a date, this is pretty good indication that an army unit is on the move. Conceivably such a girl might work her way through the lines and warn her compatriots.

Mustn't Shake German's Hand

But when AMG personnel week after week and month after month must refuse to enter into any sort of human relation with residents of the occupied area, it becomes increasingly difficult to convince the confused and bewildered Germans that the democratic way of life is better than what they have known.

To the average German nothing is more natural than shaking hands, even with an opponent. AMG personnel must decline a German's proffered hand.

Case Of The German Secretary

AMG officials say they find it embarrassing to be compelled to decline an invitation to spend an evening with some city official, who, although thoroughly certified as non-Nazi, nevertheless is a German citizen and hence falls under the nonfraternization rule. Only rigid official contact is permissible with him.

One AMG officer told me that his German secretary had saved American lives by spotting two Gestapo men still lurking in a bunker after four others had surrendered. Evidently these two planned to overpower the Americans while they were searching the other four for arms.

75% Of Nazi 19th Army Liquidated, Says Devers

With the 6th Army Group, Feb. 10 (AP)—The effectiveness of the German 19th Army has been destroyed and approximately 75 per cent of its personnel has been killed or captured, Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers told correspondents today in reviewing the campaign which eliminated the enemy's Colmar pocket.

More than 15,000 of the German 19th are prisoners today and the figure soon may reach 20,000, he stated.

"We fooled the Germans with the strength of our dispositions in Alsace," the 6th Army Group commander explained. He praised the work of French and American officers who conducted the campaign and lauded the co-operation between French and American units of his command.

Eisenhower Finds Out, But Gets It the Hard Way

Lieutenant Withholds Military Secret From Reporters

PARIS, Feb. 10 (AP).—While waiting for his sedan to be pulled out of a mudhole somewhere in Belgium this week, General Dwight D. Eisenhower sloshed his way to a truck convoy.

"What outfit is this?" he asked Second Lieutenant Walter C. Savage, of Los Angeles.

"That's secret information, sir," Savage replied.

The general agreed, and asked, "Do you know who I am?"

The lieutenant allowed he did.

"Won't you tell me?" the general tried again.

Lieutenant Savage hesitated and looked at newsmen near by.

The five-star general and the young lieutenant walked down the road. The general got the information and the lieutenant got a pat on the back, "Stars and Stripes" related today.

Western Front Push Forecast

London, Feb. 10 (AP)—A full-scale offensive along the whole Western front was predicted today by the German and Russian radios.

Sizing up the Canadian 1st Army offensive at the nothern end of the Siegfried Line, the Berlin radio said "it must be assumed this attack is only the beginning."

The Moscow radio, in a broadcast directed to the German people, said that with the Big Three meeting "it is certain the Allies in the west will soon launch a major offensive."

Berlin said General Eisenhower was employing a thick artificial fog in an attempt to cloak huge troop concentrations southeast of Aachen in a sector now quiet.

In the same broadcast, Berlin suggested that the object of the Canadian offensive may be "to induce von Rundstedt to withdraw troops from other sectors."

ELBING CAPTURED BY SOVIET FORCES

New Spearhead Within 52 Miles Of Baltic Sea

London, *Sunday*, Feb. 11 (AP)—Russian troops captured the East Prussian port of Elbing and drove a new Pomeranian spearhead to within 52 miles of the Baltic yesterday, while Berlin announced that other powerful southern formations had broken into the suburbs of Liegnitz, big industrial city and road hub guarding the back door to Breslau, lower Silesian capital.

The battle for Berlin's immediate approaches was cloaked in security silence by Moscow, but German broadcasts indicated that the Red Army had broken the last substantial Nazi resistance east of the Oder River and had crossed the stream in great strength at points 30 to 43 miles from Berlin.

25 Miles In Two Days

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukraine Army in Silesia was reported to have smashed 25 miles west of the Oder River in two days, penetrating to within 92 miles of Dresden, German Saxony stronghold 90 miles below Berlin, but Moscow's communiqué did not mention this sector either.

Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's 2nd White Russian Army toppled Elbing, a city of 71,000 and the site of shipbuilding yards and big engineering works, a day after its encirclement had been announced by the Russians. His troops smashed a fanatically resisting garrison which had been bolstered by German marine units, and captured 4,300 prisoners Thursday and Friday, Moscow said.

Used Two Battleships

"Several thousand" Germans were slain at Elbing, second largest city in East Prussia and a factory center for locomotives, submarines and torpedo boats, the midnight Soviet supplemental communiqué said. Four thousand Germans also were killed during the day in the area south of Koenigsberg, it said.

The Germans had used the guns of their last two sizable ships, the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer and Luetzow, in an effort to hold Elbing, the base for German counterattacks which tried vainly to break the trap sprung on thousands of Nazi troops to the east. The ships stood off the Baltic coast and pumped shells into Russian positions, the enemy said.

Preussich-Eylau Falls

Elbing's fall released thousands of Russians for a probable assault toward Danzig and also furnished more Soviet striking power to be turned against the remnants of perhaps 200,000 men originally estimated trapped south and southwest of Koenigsberg.

In narrowing this pocket to approximately 750 square miles of East Prussia's 14,283, Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's 3d White Russian Army captured Preussich-Eylau, an eight-way road and rail junction 20 miles south of Koenigsberg. These troops also seized 30 near-by localities on a 15-mile front during the day, gaining up to three miles.

One hundred and thirty miles northeast of Berlin, in Pomerania, the right wing of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army overran 40 localities on a 45-mile front, and all but encircled Deutsch-Krone, large German communications center and fortified city 12 miles northwest of encircled Schneidemuehl.

Only a 6-mile gap remained to be closed by the Russians who seized Klausdorf, 3½ miles northeast of Deutsch-Krone, and Stranz, 4 miles southwest of the junction town. Other points 3 miles south and north of Deutsch-Krone had been captured previously.

Through the six-mile gap between Klausdorf and Stranz the German garrison has a single road open to Maerkisch Friedland, 16 miles to the west and 42 miles east of menaced Stargard, outer bastion of Stettin, Baltic port at the mouth of the Oder which is the target of another Soviet drive aimed at sealing off all Pomerania, the Polish corridor and Danzig.

Maerkisch Friedland itself was threatened by Soviet units that seized Hansfelde, eight miles to the northeast; Klein Nakel, 10 miles on the southeast; and Danzig, 11 miles on the southwest.

Twenty-two miles northeast of Deutsch-Krone other Soviet units captured Knacksee and Gross Born, 10 miles south and southwest of the important communications town of Neustettin. At Gross Born the Russians were 52 miles from the Baltic and only eight miles from a secondary Stettin-Danzig railway line.

Rederitz, 13 miles north of Deutsch-Krone, and Hoffstaedt, 10 miles northwest of that threatened bastion, were among the localities taken on this front after the Russians had by-passed surrounded Schneidemuehl.

The German garrison at Schneidemuehl and also at Poznan, western Poland stronghold 50 miles to the southeast, still was holding out, but Berlin reports indicated that Poznan was on the verge of falling. It is the last big Polish city in German hands.

In Silesia the Russians were reported by Berlin to have driven 25 miles west of Steinau, on the Oder 32 miles northwest of Breslau, to reach Kotzenau, 92 miles from Dresden. Seventeen miles to the southeast they broke into the suburbs of Liegnitz, controlling all direct communications between Berlin, Breslau, and Upper Silesia, and also reached a point five miles south of Liegnitz.

Breslau Outflanked

Breslau, Germany's eighth city of 630,000, already was outflanked with the drive to Liegnitz, and Berlin said it was threatened with imminent encirclement since another Soviet force now has gone over to the attack southwest of Breslau, spearing to within nine miles of the provincial capital. Judging from enemy broadcasts the German garrison now has only a 30-mile gap remaining open west of Breslau. The Czechoslovak border had broken into Bielsko, Polish Silesian junction town only 17 miles from the big mining center of Cieszn (Teschen) on the Moravian frontier, and 31 miles from Moravska Ostrava, the Pittsburgh of Czechoslovakia.

In the western part of Budapest the Russians captured several more blocks of buildings and on Friday took 1,300 more prisoners, Moscow said. A total of more than 11,000 prisoners has been taken by the Russians in eleven days, and German strength was reported ebbing fast after a siege that began with street fighting late in December.

A Moscow broadcast last night quoted a report from a Soviet officer who had traveled 300 miles from the Vistula to the Oder river over roads feeding Marshal Zhukov's "Berlin front."

"A great force is moving on the German capital," he said. "I had to pick my way through endless columns of troops and machines heading west. Every tank and gun was marked 'Berlin'".

ELBING IS SEIZED BY RED ARMY IN EAST PRUSSIA

Fall of Baltic Port Opens Way to Danzig, 32 Miles West.

KOENIGSBERG NOOSE TIGHTER

Russians Closing In From All Sides—Big Battles Rage on Oder.

London, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—The Russians captured the Baltic fortress port of Elbing guarding the path to Danzig today, and to the northeast closed on Koenigsberg, capital of East Prussia.

Elbing lies thirty-two miles southeast of Danzig itself and is on the right bank of the Vistula River. Marshal Stalin announced its fall in an order of the day.

For days the encircled city had been pounded by heavy guns of Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's Second White Russian Army. Berlin said Nazi naval units, including the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Admiral Scheer, were firing at the attacking Russians.

Red Army forces were closing from all directions on Koenigsberg, and Germans said American amphibious tanks made up part of the assault forces.

Gen. Ivan S. Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army has captured Preussich-Eylau, twenty-two miles south of Koenigsberg, Moscow announced in a second order of the day. This further tightened the steel box on some twenty German divisions backed toward the sea in western East Prussia.

Simultaneously tremendous battles for position raged up and down the Oder River front as the First White Russian Army of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov maneuvered for a big push on Berlin.

Zhukov Seen Regrouping.

The Germans have reported the Russians across the middle Oder thirty-five miles due east of Berlin and the slashing of north-south communications between Kuestrin, Frankfurt and Fuerstenberg, key cities in the defense forefield of the German capital.

Marshal Zhukov's troops, according to the enemy, were pressed back further to the Oder from their bridgeheads between Fuerstenberg and Kuestrin, but Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore in Moscow declared that Marshal Zhukov was engaged in regrouping and sparring for position and that no signs had developed yet of an all-out drive along the shortest route to Berlin.

There were indications that Russian troops along the Oder might be reinforced soon as the enemy garrisons at Koenigsberg, Elbing, Poznan, Schneidemuehl, Arnswalder and Budapest continued losing strength and falling closer within Red Army rings. Russian accounts said the Germans holding out in a section of Budapest were near extermination or capitulation.

The Germans reported that the Russians had thrown in strong forces on the newly active Breslau-Liegnitz-Glogau front and had rolled thirty-five miles west of Breslau in Silesia. In Pomerania the Russians have pushed to within seven miles of Stargard and twenty-five miles southeast of Stettin, the Baltic port for Berlin.

Enemy accounts described the big new drive by Marshal Ivan C. Konev in Silesia as gigantic and said that it had reached the edge of Liegnitz, transportation and industrial center of 76,000 on the direct Berlin-Breslau communications lines. Liegnitz is 135 miles southeast of Berlin.

Moscow dispatches, although not directly confirming the German reports, said early today that Marshal Konev had stepped up his attacks along the Oder and was threatening to split the Germans defending Silesia and the southeastern roads to Berlin.

Breslau's Nazi garrison appeared in imminent danger of complete encirclement. The Russians simultaneously were threatening to break open the door into German Saxony in their drive on Liegnitz.

The Germans said the Russians were fighting in the outskirts of Damm, eastern suburb of Frankfurt.

Enemy broadcasts said a terrific battle was raging immediately west of Kuestrin, where the Russians mounted a threat to encircle the city.

New Penetration Reported

Another German broadcast reported a new penetration by Marshal Zhukov's forces to the Oder, opposite Schwedt, 36 miles northwest of besieged Kuestrin and 45 miles northeast of Berlin.

Berlin said the heaviest fighting was in Pomerania, where the Nazis, aware that the capture of Stettin would set up a solid Berlin assault arc along the Oder to below Frankfurt, were resisting desperately. The Soviet supplemental communiqué said 5,000 Germans were killed yesterday in the area.

REICH VILLAGES HIT ALONG RHINE

Fortified Towns Ripped Apart by Dive-Bombers and Strafers.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 11—(AP) Allied night raiders aroused western Germany early today, the Nazi radio reported, after a series of day-long attacks by front-line bombers and fighters which flew 1,500 sorties yesterday against Reich villages along the Rhine.

A small force of 150 American heavy bombers and 130 fighters smashed U-boat pens at Ijmuiden, Holland, and exploded a gasoline dump at Duelmen, southwest of Muenster, Germany, yesterday.

Two Fortresses Lost

Two Flying Fortresses were reported lost and 18 continent-based craft were missing, but a dozen fortified German villages were ripped apart by dive-bombers and strafers.

The U. S. Ninth Air force flew almost 900 sorties and the RAF Second Tactical Air force made 600 trips over the front lines, the pilots concentrating on transport feeding into German positions and hitting 420 pieces of rail equipment and 147 vehicles.

Ijmuiden, one of the most active U-boat bases the Nazis have left on the European coast, has been bombed four times in the past week.

The blows at Duelmen and Ijmuiden followed widespread attacks last night by light bombers of the tactical air forces on the continent against highway convoys and rail traffic and a rocket assault on enemy shipping off the Norwegian coast by RAF coastal command Beaufighters.

The British rocket planes hit and set afire a destroyer, an escort vessel and a minesweeper. Two German fighters were shot down. The operation cost nine Beaufighters.

Planes Hit U-Boat Pens, Fuel Depot

London, Feb. 10 (AP)—A large factory near Liverpool which has been turning out Halifax bombers, will be released to the Dunlop Rubber Company in the near future for nonwar manufacturing, it was announced today.

London, Feb. 10 (AP)—United States Flying Fortresses attacked a German motor fuel depot at Duelmen, southwest of Muenster, today and submarine pens at Ijmuiden on the Netherlands coast. Only 150 heavy bombers and approximately 100 fighters participated in both operations.

Ijmuiden, which has been bombed four times in the past week, is one of the most active submarine bases the Nazis have left on the European coast.

Nazi Convoys Bombed

Road and rail convoys in the Netherlands and western Germany were attacked last night by Continent-based Tactical Air Force light bombers.

Sixty-eight Nazi planes including five jet-powered Messerschmitt-262's were destroyed in daylight yesterday and Allied losses were 26 planes.

German jet planes, escorted by regular fighters, challenged 1,300 American heavy bombers and almost 900 escorting Mustangs and Thunderbolts over the key rail targets of Lutzkendorf, Weimar and Magdeburg.

It marked the first time the ten-mile-a-minute jet craft had penetrated the American fighter screen for a direct attack on the bombers.

23 Nazi Planes Bagged

American fighters shot down 23 German planes and ripped apart 41 others on the ground. Four more Nazi planes were shot down by RAF Spitfire pilots on offensive sweeps over the battle lines and a dive-bombing attack on a V-2 oxygen plant in Holland.

Allied losses for the day were nineteen American bombers and five fighters and two British fighters.

PEACE-TERM WORD HELD DUE

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Big 3 May Try To Subvert Goebbels's Assertions

London, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Big Three, in a move to eliminate Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels's dire interpretations of unconditional surrender, may soon lay down the first specific statement of the price the German people must pay for ten years of Nazi militarism.

This possibility was raised in both British and American quarters today with the prediction that a formal outline of surrender provisions would be timed to coincide with a major military setback for the Germans.

Victory Terms Taken Up

Just when this will be remained uncertain, but its importance was reflected in unofficial reports that the Allied leaders turned their attention to victory terms soon after completing military discussions at their Black Sea conference.

The likelihood that these reports were well-founded was strengthened by indications that the meeting somewhere in the Black Sea area, attended by one of the greatest arrays of diplomatic experts since the Versailles peace parley, already has lasted longer than was originally scheduled. There was some speculation that the announcement awaited a new military development.

Two Points Of Difficulty

In London, it is believed that the difficulty of finding a formula to break *Volkssturm* resistance of the Aachen patter has centered on two points:

Russia's reported plan to use forced German labor to rebuild cities ruined by German forces, just as the Germans themselves used slave labor from all over Europe in their years of triumph. Neither Britain nor the United States want such forced labor for their own use.

Whether Germany's industrial machine should be dismantled completely, or allowed to continue under Allied control to supply the immediate needs of Europe, or be shifted to other countries as part payment for war damage.

Last Before Victory

On the mildness or harshness of the Big Three's proposals will depend in a large measure on the ability of Nazi propagandists to convince the Germans that they should fight on in the face of overwhelming reverses.

Informed sources here said meager reports seeping from the Big Three meeting place indicated the conference had progressed harmoniously and one explained the length of the meeting by saying it would be the last before victory over Germany.

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Declaration Of Peace?

London, Feb. 10 (AP)—A means of ending the war through a declaration of peace if the Germans fail to surrender may be under consideration at the Big Three conference, informed quarters suggested today.

Supporting this possibility was Prime Minister Churchill's statement in a recent House of Commons war review that the Allies would fight the German Army until resistance ceases but at some point may declare the war at an end and treat holdout Nazis as guerrillas.

Various roundabout reports have said that the Germans already are storing food and war equipment in the central German hills for a last-ditch guerrilla stand. Such last resistance groups might face death as outlaws within their own country, for guerrillas normally are not accorded military rights.

Germany's own history in this war provides a precedent for such a procedure. After Polish forces had been thoroughly disorganized in Germany's invasion of Poland those fighting behind German lines were branded as guerrillas.

Paris Denies Big 3 Invited De Gaulle

London, Feb. 10 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch said tonight that it had been officially denied in Paris that Gen. Charles de Gaulle had been invited to take part in the Big Three conference now in session in the Black Sea area.

Earlier tonight, after reporting that the French leader had been invited to attend, the Paris radio quoted the French News Agency as saying it was unable to confirm the report.

The original Paris broadcast treated the story as fact. The French news agency referred to it as a "rumor."

[In Washington, the United States State Department said it had no information one way or another as to whether an invitation had been extended to de Gaulle.]

Caps Long Discussion

The broadcast said the invitation came as President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin completed the "purely military" aspects of their discussions and prepared to take up political questions.

The question of whether de Gaulle would be invited to confer with the United Nations leaders has been discussed in the French press for several weeks, virtually all the commentators insisting that his presence at the meeting of the chiefs of the Allied powers was essential if a permanent peace for Europe were to be evolved.

Now "Big Four"

"The greatest news of the day is the invitation extended to France to participate in the conference of the Big Three, which will thus become the conference of the Big Four," the Paris radio report said.

The Paris broadcast as reported by the FFC said that de Gaulle had accepted the invitation to meet with Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin.

It observed that political problems to be discussed at the meeting would "undoubtedly affect the security and very existence of the French nation."

REICH BLIGHT PLAN CHARGED

Nazi Call To Fight Depicts Occupation Effects

London, Feb. 10 (AP)—German propagandists told their people today that if they failed to fight to a finish they could expect armed occupation of the entire country for a dozen years and occupation of strategic areas until the year 2000.

"Germany knows the price of continued warfare," said the political commentator Hans Haertel, in a domestic broadcast, "but it is preferable to be killed in battle than to commit suicide by capitulation."

While the Allies pressed deeper into Germany on east and west, the broadcaster called anew on the Germans to resist.

Renews Call To Resist

"History has no example for our enemies' plans of hatred," he said. "There will be no German industry, no air force, not even civil aviation. No German pilots may be trained. Submarines will disappear. All able-bodied men will be carried off to Russia, France and other countries for forced labor.

"Germany will be occupied for twelve years and strategic points until the year 2000. No German police force will be permitted."

Called Terror Attack

Meanwhile, the DNB agency complained of what it called "the Allied terror attack on Weimar." American heavy bombers raided the town's war plants Friday. DNB said: "The Goethe and Schiller house and the National Theater were completely destroyed and the well-known Herder Church was largely destroyed."

Reports of internal disturbances inside Germany continued to come from a variety of sources. The Moscow radio said in a German-language broadcast that a detachment of sailors had mutinied at Bremen when ordered to leave their ship and fight alongside land forces. This story was unconfirmed, but the German radio did say that naval forces had been fighting beside land troops at Elbing.

Reports Refugees Rioting

The Moscow radio also said rioting had occurred among German refugees in Berlin when the SS Elite guard commandeered a soup kitchen where the refugees had been eating.

The Paris radio said that a Swede returning from Berlin had reported a state of siege was imminent for the German capital and that police and Nazi party leaders were no longer able to maintain order and safeguard food supplies.

The Berlin correspondent for the Stockholm paper *Svenska Dagbladet* wrote that the distance from Berlin to the front was "only a short automobile trip" across a territory lined with barricades and mines among which refugees streamed.

Tells Of Defenses

This correspondent, claiming to be the first writer to have seen the German defenses west of the Oder river, wrote:

"We meet gangs of troops felling timber in the surrounding woods on both sides of the road. We meet columns of heavily loaded war trucks headed east and others, empty, going west. We see masses of barricades everywhere along the road."

The correspondent told of seeing *volkssturm* recruits being trained.

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alongside regular army men near the front. He quoted these men as saying: "Berlin may fall, but we will fight on the other side."

The Moscow radio said that Heinrich Himmler's executions of "cowardly" German municipal officials had led several high Nazi functionaries to flee and that rewards had been offered for their capture.

Famine Threat Seen In German Losses Of Food

London, Feb. 10 (AP)—British economic experts estimated tonight that Germany had lost roughly 16,000,000 tons of food supplies as a result of the Russian advances and said that the food situation within the country might be tragic by autumn.

They agreed, however, that Germany probably would be able to stave off famine until after spring.

These experts said that Germany's food situation deteriorated rapidly during the past six weeks because of disorganized transport and the influx of millions of refugees from areas overrun by the Russian armies.

Lost Eighth Of Meat Supply

Germany has lost an eighth of the regular meat supply, a third of sugar, a fourth of the potatoes, a fifth of the milk and cheese and a tenth of the butter, an official of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare estimated.

Last November the Germans said that their reserve food stocks built up from occupied countries were then seriously depleted and that Germany would have to face this winter with her own resources.

During the past week the Germans announced that the sugar ration which had covered a two-month period now must be extended to last three months. They also said that a ten per cent reduction would be made in other rationed foods.

Declaring that Germany's potato crop gradually has been diminishing since the beginning of the war, a British economic warfare spokesman estimated the 1944-45 crop at approximately 38,000,000 tons.

Large stocks were left behind when Soviet armies rolled into Silesia, East Prussia and Poland. The German potato loss was estimated at approximately 9,500,000 tons.

German bread grain stocks for 1944-45 were estimated at 10,000,000 tons, of which Silesia produced ten per cent, East Prussia six per cent and Poland more than 1,000,000 tons. The Germans stand to lose approximately 700,000 tons when Pomerania is cut off.

Silesia Big Sugar Source

The Reich's sugar production was estimated at only 1,500,000 tons. The Soviet occupation of Silesia has deprived Germany of her biggest source of sugar.

Despite the reduction in Germany's total meat supply, the economic warfare official said there was no particular meat shortage now since the Germans are killing off stock and distributing it locally because they are unable to get grain feed for the animals.

"But the Germans are operating on a hand-to-mouth basis by killing off stock without being able to maintain the source," he said.

CHURCHILL'S REBUKE 'LEAKS'

Gist Of Sharp Reply To Franco Proposal Becomes Known

London, Feb. 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill's knuckle-wrapping rebuke to Generalissimo Francisco Franco's confidential proposal for a western anti-Soviet alliance developed tonight into one of the war's most mysterious "leak" stories.

London papers published last month suggestions that Churchill and Franco had exchanged some sort of letters in November, but the Deputy Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, told Parliament on December 31, "it would be contrary to established usage to make these confidential exchanges public."

"Plain Words To Franco"

A story from Washington on February 8 on the Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin conference quoted unidentified sources on the contents of the letters, and the *Times* of London, reported similarly today under the caption "Plain Words to Franco."

British Foreign Office representatives declared there had been no official announcement of the contents of either Franco's letter to Churchill or the latter's answer. But it was plain that the contents could have been obtained here only through an official leak or through a plant.

Correspondence Confirmed

Foreign Office spokesmen maintained silence except to confirm that there had been correspondence between the two leaders, and to add that they were not contradicting the general substance of news stories published here and in the United States.

They made it clear the correspondence was of a highly confidential nature, whose official publications could be permitted only if both parties gave consent.

Meanwhile British newspapers and agencies declared Churchill had used "cold and biting" phrases in replying to Franco's proposals, which included an offer to act as mediator for a negotiated peace between Germany and Britain.

Perspective And Pleasure

The British Press Association's diplomatic correspondent said neither the British people nor those of Allied nations likely would have the pleasure of reading Churchill's letter.

"There is no doubt, however, that British authorities would be only too pleased to publish the text of the correspondence—if only for the reason that it would place Mr. Churchill's 'few kind words to Spain' speech in its proper perspective," he added.

The Press Association said Franco had admitted Hitler was on the point of defeat and that Europe consequently was threatened with Sovietization, which made it imperative that Spain and Britain get together to "face the menace." Then Franco was alleged to have proposed a western anti-Soviet bloc.

Copies To Stalin, Roosevelt

"I understand," the press association's diplomatic writer said, "that he wound up by emphasizing it was because of his 'Christian principles' that he made these proposals, and that Spain and Britain should proceed to form the main pillars of a new world security organization."

Churchill's reply was said to have turned down Franco's proposals bluntly, and to have shown that Britain regarded the Franco régime coldly.

Churchill left Franco with no doubt that the general would not be a delegate to the peace conference, and that it was very unlikely that Spain under her present régime would be invited to join the United Nations in a world security organization, it was reported.

Franco was understood further to have been informed that copies of both his letter and the reply were being forwarded to Marshal Stalin and President Roosevelt.

War Moves Laid To Argentina

London, Feb. 10 (AP)—A charge that Argentina was preparing to stir up new armed conflict and a renewed demand for punitive measures against Germany were placed before the World Trade Union Conference today.

Vincente Lombardo Toledano, of Mexico City, president of the Latin American Federation of Labor, declared that a "dangerous infection"—Fascist dictatorship—existed in Argentina and that she was using German funds and technicians to arm.

Calls Conflict Aim

"And the only possible reason to arm," he continued, "is to create armed conflict."

J. B. Carey, American CIO representative, said his organization supported plans for complete economic subjugation of Germany, including the proposal of Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the Trade Union Congress, for transfer and internationalization of some of Germany's heavy industry and its employés.

These measures, he asserted, are not beyond realization.

The conference of labor union representatives will resume debate Monday on labor's role in world security.

Speaks For Small Nations

Toledano said he represented the smaller countries, and the burden of maintaining world peace must fall on strong nations "able to wage war."

There is a "tremendous difference," he said, between traditional dictatorships of some Latin American countries, which are based on economics, and the political Nazi-type dictatorship which he said prevailed in Argentina.

With the latter he grouped the governments of Spain and Portugal which, he added, labor unions must help "to liberate, too."

Toledano reviewed a resolution adopted by his federation calling for severe punishment of Nazi war criminals and punishment of the German people to make them understand war is unprofitable. He said this represented the views of 4,000,000 workers in seventeen Latin American countries.

M. A. Gazier, the French delegate, said peace conditions should be discussed with the help of French workers and that France was entitled to equality with other United Nations in this respect.

On Germany

London, Feb. 10 (AP)—Complete economic subjugation of Germany for years to come was indorsed by the CIO today before the World Trade Union Conference.

J. B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, said the organization favors internationalization of a part of the Reich's industrial areas, and believes German labor should be required to rebuild war-wrecked Europe.

He told conference delegates that the CIO supports measures which would completely destroy "every vestige of Nazism and Fascism."

Backs Citrine's Plans

He added that the CIO was in full agreement with the peace proposals enunciated yesterday by Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary for the British Trades Union Congress. Among other proposals, Citrine advocated setting up an international TVA in the Rhine and Danube River valleys.

"We pledge the force and strength of our organization to see that the measures adopted at this conference are obtained," Carey said. "These measures are not beyond realization."

CIO Backs Curbs

London Taxis Emigrate To Track 20 Miles Off

London, Feb. 10 (AP)—London suffered its worst taxi shortage of the war today as racegoers hired some 300 of the vehicles to take them to a steeplechase at the Windsor race course, nearly 20 miles away.

The distance was the limit for London taxis. Previous wartime steeplechase meetings had been held farther from the capital.

Persons remaining in London simply had to take a bus or subway or walk. All except a few of the taxis waited at the track at least five hours, and on the trip back virtually every cab carried four or more persons, at a minimum rate of $4 each.

In some instances passengers paid as much as $50 for a guaranteed round trip.

Nazi PW Killed In Riot In England

London, Feb. 10 (AP)—One German prisoner of war was killed and four wounded Wednesday by guards quieting a disturbance that followed the escape of seven prisoners from a camp in northwestern England, the British War Office announced today.

A court of inquiry is investigating.

It was reported unofficially there had been numerous disturbances at German prisoner-of-war camps recently as word spread of Nazi setbacks on the Russian front.

BBC Reporter Lost In Raid On Berlin

London, Feb. 10 (AP)—Guy Byam, British Broadcasting Company reporter, is missing in action since last Saturday's Flying Fortress attack on Berlin, United States 8th Air Force headquarters announced today.

The plane in which he made the flight was struck by flak over Berlin and two engines were knocked out, and it was last heard from over the North Sea, the announcement said. Byam was a veteran of many combat missions.

UNRRA READY FOR REICH

2,000 Will Go to France Soon to Rush In for Foreigners' Aid

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration said today that 2,000 of its representatives would go to France shortly on stand-by orders for moving into Germany to handle millions of displaced European nationals.

An official explained that, through an agreement between Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Director General Herbert H. Lehman, UNRRA would participate in the occupation under Allied military supervision.

"Our units," he said, "will follow just as soon as the troops take over any area."

Special UNRRA personnel, divided into self-contained teams, will go to France for training. Sixty per cent of the personnel will be from the Continent, with the remaining 40 per cent, about 800, American and British.

"A majority of our workers will be French since 2,500,000 French prisoners of war and forced laborers must be returned to France," the official explained.

He added that each team would have a director, deputy director, medical officer, administrative nurse for organizing nursing welfare, an officers' mess and a supply officer.

14 U.S. Flyers Killed In London Fort Crash

London, Feb. 10 (AP)—Fourteen American airmen were killed recently when two bomb-laden Flying Fortresses collided near London, it was disclosed today.

Four crew members parachuted safely, the United States Strategic Air Force announcement said.

One of the men who escaped, Sergt. Frederick O. Walsh, 21, of Mobile, Ala., was gunner of a bomber which broke in half after the crash.

Sharp Explosion

"We'd just swung in an arc across London when I looked up and saw another bomber slipping wildly down on us," Walsh said. "There was only time to shout a warning into the interphone before the other plane pancaked on us with a grinding roar. There was a sharp explosion and I lost consciousness.

"When I came to I was lying at the base of the top turret. The whole cockpit was ablaze. I could see the skipper and the copilot slumped in their seats, the bodies burned almost black. I thought of getting out, but I discovered my 'chute was gone.

Plane Nearly Blown In Half

"The plane was blown practically in half by the explosion and the wind was whistling through the opening. My 'chute was dangling in space, held only by a part of the harness which caught on a jagged edge of metal a few feet from me.

"Finally I managed to grab it, pull it on and jump. The 'chute opened only a few feet above the rooftops. I landed with a rough jolt."

The names of the victims and other survivors have not been released.

130,554 French Lost In War, Paper Says

Paris, Feb. 10 (AP)—The newspaper *l'Ordre* said today that five years of war had cost France 130,554 military and naval personnel killed, wounded or missing, of whom 103,233 were killed while fighting in the army in France, Africa and Italy. These figures excluded prisoners.

At the time of France's fall the Germans said they had captured more than 1,900,000 French troops, including 29,000 officers.

4 More Sentenced In Paris Loot Trial

Paris, Feb. 10 (AP)—Four more enlisted men were sentenced today to from three to ten years imprisonment by a general court-martial trying members of a railway operating battalion on charges of wrongfully disposing of supplies headed for the front. All four had pleaded guilty.

The men are Pfc. Robert W. Lamm, Milwaukee, Wis.; T/5 Cecil L. Thomas, Norman, Okla.; Private Norton T. McNulty, Gary, Ind., and Private Charles R. Rohr, East St. Louis, Ill. Lamm was sentenced to three years, McNulty to ten, and the other two each to five years.

De Gaulle to Preside at Fete

PARIS, Feb. 10 (AP).—General Charles de Gaulle will preside over one of the Fetes du Tet at Paris Feb. 15, marking the advent of spring in French Indo-China, it was announced today. His participation will be part of the widespread official cognizance of the date in order to show "the interest and attachment France feels for Indo-China, still under Japanese oppression," the announcement said.

GERMAN ATTACKS BLOCKED IN ITALY

FEB 11 1945

Yank Artillery Disperses Thrust In West Sector

Rome, Feb. 10 (AP)—German counterattacks have been repulsed at both the eastern and western ends of the weather-bound Italian front, the Allied command reported today.

United States 5th Army artillery dispersed one counterblow, dealt in battalion strength, on the western sector in the Serchio River valley, 19 miles north of Lucca, where the Americans earlier had scored an advance.

Another attack was stopped farther west, near the coast at Stretoia, 18 miles southeast of the big harbor and naval base of La Spezia.

On the eastern end of the front, enemy raiding parties were beaten off by the British 8th Army north of Faenza and the Germans then laid down heavy shell and mortar fire on Allied positions.

Sink Torpedo Boat

The naval command reported that Wednesday night British light coastal craft sank an enemy torpedo boat off the west coast of Istrian peninsula. A large merchant ship also was torpedoed but made port at Parenzo, where it was attacked by RAF Beaufighters and left sinking.

Off Italy's west coast, American and British light coastal craft blew up and sank two enemy coastal vessels in the area of Genoa and the following night sank a German lighter.

Bad weather curbed Allied air operations yesterday, but United States attack bombers last night hit a pier and a small warship in La Spezia harbor and set fire to a fuel dump.

5th Cracks Nazi Counterblows In Two Areas

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Rome, Feb. 10 (AP) — German counterattacks have been repulsed in the Serchio Valley and Italian west coastal area, where the 5th Army had made limited advances in the last few days, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Nazis were halted at Stretoia, 3 miles southeast of the important town of Masa and about 20 miles southeast of the naval base of La Spezia.

American artillery in the Serchio Valley cracked another counterattack in battalion strength in the vicinity of Lama, 19 miles north of Lucca.

Patrols Meet Resistance

Headquarters said Allied patrols all along the coastal area had encountered increased Nazi opposition.

In the central sector south of Bologna, Allied guns pounded enemy positions, and mortar duels were reported.

Rising temperatures were turning the snow and ice on most of the front into mud and slush.

Yugoslavia Will Admit 3 Allied Correspondents

Authorization Given After 2 Months of Conferences

ROME, Feb. 10 (AP).—Two Canadian war correspondents and one correspondent of the official French press agency have been permitted to go to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from Italy, and other correspondents from this theater are expected to go there soon.

Authorization for the correspondents to go to Belgrade followed more than two months of negotiations between Allied headquarters public relations officers and Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito) headquarters, in the course of which a Yugoslav officer came to Rome at Allied invitation to discuss the matter.

The Yugoslavs have shown marked reluctance towards admission of Allied correspondents since November, when a group was flown to Belgrade and some members of the party later filed from Rome stories which Yugoslav censors had trimmed sharply.

Despite the recent announcement that the Department of State at Washington was vigorously supporting efforts to open other Balkan countries to American and British correspondents, public relations officers here said it still was impossible to send reporters from here to Romania or Bulgaria.

TITO NEWS BAN IS DISCLAIMED

Belgrade Reports Arrival Of Allied War Correspondents

New York, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Yugoslav Telegraph Service said a group of Allied war correspondents arrived in Belgrade today and denied that Marshal Tito's régime desired to "conceal from the world what is happening in our country." It said such a report had been printed in the United States

The Federal Communications Commission reported the Yugoslav wireless dispatch, including a statement of the Yugoslav Minister of Information.

"There are in Yugoslavia numerous members of British and United States military missions who move freely in the country and are able to see all that is happening," the minister declared. "Secondly, there have for some time been in our country a Reuters correspondent, Mr. Harrison, and a Tass correspondent, Mr. Morosov." Tass is the official Russian news agency.

Journalists Now In Yugoslavia

The statement added that "as early as January, 1944, we allowed a considerable number of journalists to visit Yugoslavia, and that recently admittance had been granted to five British, Canadian and French journalists—Lambey, of the London *Times;* Bawden, of the British Ministry of Information; Reyburn, of the Montreal *Standard;* Western, of the Winnipeg *Free Press,* and Lapteff of the APF (French Press Agency)."

It did not name the correspondents who arrived today.

The statement added that "as yet we have received no permit allowing our journalists to visit the United States."

Reported Barred As Group

A Rome dispatch to the Associated Press last Sunday said Allied headquarters for the Mediterranean area had been unable to obtain permission for re-entry of American and British correspondents as a group to the Balkan countries except Greece. It added that Harrison, a former correspondent in Belgrade, had been readmitted to Yugoslavia.

Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, said Monday in Washington that the State Department would support American correspondents' applications for entry into the Balkans. He added that the Soviet Government had held that each application for admission to liberated areas must be examined separately.

ROME, MOSCOW KEEP UP FIGHT

FEB 11 1945

Russian Church Accuses Pope Of Protecting Fascists

Moscow, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Russian Orthodox Church charged today that the Vatican sought to shield Nazi Germany from Allied punishment, making the accusation in a document signed by four patriarchs and representatives of four others.

"In view of the present international situation," said the document, addressed to "the people of the world" and published in all Soviet newspapers, "representatives of the Orthodox Church present at the *Sobor* (church congress) raise their voices against those—the Vatican especially—who try to protect Hitlerite Germany from responsibility for crimes committed by her and ask forgiveness for Fascists who spilled the blood of innocent victims all over Europe."

Must Bless Efforts

It continued that, in the opinion of the signers, those accused of trying to protect Germany wanted to "leave on the earth after the war a Fascist, misanthropical anti-Christian doctrine, together with its supporters."

"The Christian religion must bless the efforts of freedom-loving and peace-loving mankind directed toward organization of such order on earth by which the world will never again experience Fascism and bloody, terrible aggressions like Hitler's," it said.

The church leaders whose signatures appeared on the document were Christopher, patriarch of Alexandria; Alexander, third patriarch of Antiochia; Kallistrat, patriarch of all Georgia, and Alexei, patriarch of Moscow and all the Russians.

Another Of Series

Representatives of the patriarchs of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Serbia and Romania, who were unable to attend the congress, also signed.

This was another of recent attacks on Roman Catholic policy emanating from Moscow, including an article in the army newspaper, *Red Star,* which asserted Pope Pius XII was preparing a peace message contrary to the United Nations' program for postwar reorganization of Europe.

[*Osservatore Romano,* Vatican City newspaper, described the *Red Star* article as "a false and calumnious attack," a dispatch from Rome said Saturday. The newspaper put the *Red Star* article in the same class with a Moscow radio report which said the Vatican exercised notable control over Argentina's economy and collaborated with Nazi agents in the South American country.

RUSSIAN CHURCH HITS AT VATICAN

Says It Would Shield Reich From Responsibility.

Moscow, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—The Russian Orthodox Church today accused the Vatican of trying to help the Nazis and Germany escape punishment after the war. A document signed by four patriarchs and representatives of four others, published by all the Soviet press, declared:

"In view of the present national situation, representatives of the Orthodox Church present at the Sobor (Congress) raise their voices against those—the Vatican especially—who try to protect Hitlerite Germany from responsibility for the crimes committed by her, and ask forgiveness for the Fascists who spilled the blood of innocent victims over all of Europe."

The church document was another illustration of the deep-seated Russian feeling against the Germans. Addressed to "the people of all the world," it appealed for a workable organization to keep the peace after the war and gave its blessing to the Big Three leaders.

Vatican Paper Calls Russ Charges False

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Vatican City, Feb. 10 (AP).—*Osservatore Romano* today described as a "false and calumnious attack" a recent article in the Soviet Army publication *Red Star.* The Vatican newspaper quoted *Red Star* as saying Pope Pius XII was preparing a peace message contrary to the Allied program for postwar reorganization of Europe.

The newspaper also denied an article in the publication *The Protestant,* which as broadcast by the Moscow radio said the Vatican had exercised "notable control on Argentina's enconomy" and collaborated there with Fascist German agents.

"Arbitrary, Calumnious"

These "revelations which pretend to present themselves to world opinion as sensational news are simply to be classed among the frequent arbitrary, false and calumnious attacks to which, unfortunately, a certain propaganda has been abandoning itself for some time," *Osservatore* said.

"There is no element, however slender or imperceivable, or foundation . . . or any fact or attitude which might give pretext to any inference of the kind" in either article, the newspaper declared.

After "the numerous proofs offered by the Holy See of repeated and untiring effort and incessant charity to lessen the horrors of war," it might have been hoped that "at least some methods of explicit religious hatred would be abandoned.

"On the contrary, the abused technique of inventing with fantastic arguments, of vilifying and wounding, is always alive. Surely not on this basis will it be possible to construct an efficient, lasting order when there are those who stubbornly sacrifice truth to sectarian passions."

Predicts Danish Liberation

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (AP).—The authoritative Soviet writer I. Yermashev said today, "Denmark soon will be freed" and "the liberation of Norway soon will commence." Writing in "Red Fleet," organ of the Soviet Navy, he said the Germans must be shorn of their hold on the coast of the Baltic, the outlet of which he declared rightly belonged to the Russian people.

FEMALE SNIPER IN SCHOOL

MOSCOW, Feb. 10—(AP) The Soviet Union's most famous girl sniper, Ludmila Pavlichenko, now is a coed at Kiev State University and is preparing to become a history teacher next year.

BARRICADES RISING ON ROAD TO BERLIN

Stockholm, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—"Masses of barricades" are everywhere along the refugee-clogged highway eastward from Berlin to the Oder River front, now just a short motor trip away, Svenska Dagbladet's Berlin correspondent said today.

"We meet gangs of troops felling timber in the surrounding woods on both sides of the highway," wrote the correspondent, who said he was taken on a conducted tour of defenses against the Russians. "We meet columns of heavily loaded war trucks headed east and others, empty, coming west."

In the forest to the right of the highway the correspondent saw a great motor park which was part of "a huge front depot established in this war zone between Berlin and the Oder." At one point there was "big military practice" in progress, with men in Nazi party uniforms and wearing Volkssturm arm bands "maneuvering side by side with Wehrmacht soldiers," he wrote.

TERROR IN NORWAY

Stockholm, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—A new, widespread wave of arrests

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of Norwegians, particularly in Telemark Province west of Oslo, in a German-Quisling terror campaign was reported today by the Swedish-Norwegian press service.

About 180 persons were arrested in Telemark by the Gestapo, it said, and arrests also extended to the Swedish border districts. Thirty-four Norwegians have been executed since the ambush slaying Thursday of Major-Gen. Carl Marthinsen, commander of the Quisling police troops in Norway, and there is no indication that reprisals have yet been stopped, the press service added.

Greek Parley In Final Stage

Athens, Feb. 10 (AP)—The final stage of the Greek peace conference has been reached and a joint agreement between the Government and EAM-ELAS Left Wing forces now is being drafted at an isolated villa 20 miles south of here.

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Chinese Try To Regain Lost U.S. Plane Base

Chungking, Feb. 10 (AP)—Counterattacking Chinese trying to recapture a lost air base at Suichwan have killed at least 200 Japanese in severe fighting, the Chinese high command said tonight.

The high command admitted formally that a second base at Kanhsien, 50 miles south of Suichman, was lost Tuesday, but said subsequent Japanese attacks northeast of the city were repelled.

Another 300 Japanese were killed in fighting east of the Canton-Hankow railroad town of Chenhsein, north of Canton, the Chinese said.

British Campaign In Burma Pressed

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, Feb. 10 (AP)—The British campaign along Burma's west coast has taken a big jump with the capture of the town of Ramree, on the island of the same name, where the Japanese have been resisting bitterly, a communiqué announced today.

To the northwest on the mainland, a squeeze upon bold-out Japanese forces was tightened. West African troops pressing the Japanese south were but 7 miles from British forces holding a road block at Kangaw.

The Japanese have been hammering at both sides of this road block in an attempt to withdraw sizable forces of men and material.

Another squeeze was developing deep inland north of Mandalay.

Allied troops were forcing a crossing of the Shweli River near Myitson, 40 miles northeast of the British bridgehead on the Irrawaddy River's east bank at Thabeikkyin, 65 miles north of Mandalay.

They threatened to strike at the rear of the Japanese, who have been fighting to keep the British from expanding the bridgehead.

The Shweli is the last barrier to the British 36th Division's advance into southern Burma, and once loose they could slash across enemy lines of retreat and supply and take Mandalay from behind.

The communique announced that another bridgehead, about twenty miles to the south, was enlarged in spite of heavy counterattacks with the capture of the village of Kule and high ground northeast of it. Allied planes hammered the Japanese there and at the Shweli crossings.

A front dispatch said the air bombardment on the Shweli front was the heaviest ever laid down in that sector.

Japanese communications in Burma and Thailand were under aerial attack.

Indian Troops Take Town of Ramree

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—The Fifteenth Indian Corps has captured the town of Ramree on Ramree Island off the west coast of Burma, Southeast Asia Command Headquarters announced today.

The town is on the southeast side of the island, invaded by British troops January 21.

MINE FIELDS SLOW AMERICAN DRIVE TO CLEAR MANILA

Three Yank Divisions Fight Bloody Battles in Streets, Buildings.

CROSS PASIG RIVER

Trapped Enemy Forces Fortify Houses in Effort to Hold U.S. Troops.

MANILA, Sunday, Feb. 11.—(AP) Three Yank divisions fought bloody street and building battles in south Manila today with Japanese manning everything, even stonewalls of a church yard, and forcing the Doughboys to pick their way over mine fields outrivalling those laid by the Germans in North Africa.

The First Cavalry division, which entered Manila a week ago yesterday and rescued the Santo Tomas internees, skirted the city's eastern edge and crossed the bridgeless Pasig river in native boats to join the 37th infantry and 11th airborne divisions in the fierce engagement.

Blast Jap Strongholds

Yesterday the motorized First cavalrymen had to throw the full weight of point blank artillery fire, heavy mortars and flame-throwers to break through one enemy strongpoint which held them up for several hours.

The Japanese had drilled holes through stone walls two feet thick around a church yard. Through each aperture, they sprayed 20 mm. rapid fire cannon shells at Yanks moving across open mine fields. One American officer said these mine fields were more densely planted than German mine fields he had observed in North Africa and Italy.

Starting from the new Manila district, just north of Santo Tomas, the First cavalry sped east, turned south and crossed the bridgeless Pasig near San Pedro Makati. There they are a little over two miles from Pasay at which point the 11th airborne division, coming up from the south, is at grips with enemy forces at Nichols airfield.

The First cavalry's crossing was well east of the Malacanan Palace area where the 37th division crossed the Pasig and now is in a bloody, slow fight with Japanese forces using houses as pillboxes and buildings as strongpoints to hold off the Yanks from getting to the prized dock area.

(Arthur Feldman, Blue network war correspondent, said the Japanese are using large land mines. A high ranking officer who took part in the African campaign said these mines eclipsed anything the Germans used.)

End Not in Sight

Front line reports said the end of the fight within Manila still was not in sight.

Japanese demolition groups which laid waste to a square mile area of the business district before cleared ont of north Manila, are battling for every street on the south side.

"Houses and public buildings have been converted by the enemy into pillboxes and fortified strongpoints with artillery emplacements," headquarters said.

The First cavalry's wide encircling movement was made late Friday evening while the 37th bridgehead was under Japanese gunfire. The cavalry advanced units got across the Pasig, whose four big bridges were destroyed by the Japanese, in native boats.

Yesterday morning a light pontoon bridge the Yanks had put across the river collapsed under a heavy load. The bridge had been completed with little enemy interference.

The cavalrymen are moving both south and west from their crossing point against increasing Nipponese fire. The maneuver is designed to close a gap on Japanese contesting the 37th within an angle formed by the Pasig on the north and Manila bay on the west.

The First Cavalry's wide swing extended American control of the metropolitan areas north of the Pasig to points four miles east of the waterfront.

But the Japanese are holding on grimly in sectors south of the river.

The Japanese still have artillery emplaced in the area to aid them in their last stand.

Headquarters said in today's communique that the 37th "is systematically sweeping the city south of Pasig river in the Pandacan and Ermita districts."

The First Cavalry division, the first unit to enter Manila a week ago yesterday, now has joined the 37th in the fight south of the Pasig.

Cross Pasig River

Headquarters disclosed the First Cavalry struck east through New Manila and then south, crossing the Pasig river near San Pedro Makate "to operate in conjunction with the 37th division."

New Manila is a mile north of liberated Santo Tomas internment camp.

In the Manila bay sector, where Tokyo radio has reported the American Navy is preparing an entry, bombers blasted the island fortress of Corregidor and Mariveles on the south tip of Bataan peninsula with 101 tons of explosives.

Despite the bitter slow fight within Manila, where large sectors of non-military structures have been blasted and fired by the enemy, today's communique said the situation is improving.

"The spirit and morale of the civilian population remain at the highest," headquarters said.

"There is ample food and relief agencies are active and efficient. Order is maintained."

The movement of the First Cavalry at Manila tends to curl an arm around the embattled southern sector. In addition to moving close to San Pedro Makati, its patrols were reported operating through the Marikina valley to the east of the city.

A continuing tough fight in the suburban area on the southern edge of Manila was indicated by the communique reporting the 11th airborne division "is clearing Nichols Field." Those Yanks reached Nichols field, at the edge of Pasay, a week ago today.

Northeast of Manila across the central Luzon plain, elements of the 6th Division in Nueva Ecija province are driving along a road leading to the east coast of Luzon Island. The communiqué reported the 6th's entry into Laur, 22 miles from the east coast. Laur is a short distance southeast of Bongabong, whose capture was reported yesterday.

Well to the north of the 6th, the 32d Division was reported steadily advancing along the Villa Verde trail which leads from San Nicolas at the extreme east end of Pangasinan province into the Cagayan Valley.

In addition to the aerial blast at Mariveles on Bataan, attack planes bombed and strafed the south end of the peninsula and sank a small freighter.

Medium bombers and fighters sank another small freighter off Bicol peninsula.

Mined Streets, Mortars Slow Manila Drive

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Manila, Feb. 10 (AP)—Mined streets and Japanese mortars firing from the upper floors of office buildings slowed American infantrymen today in their stubbornly resisted drive through the heart of Manila toward dock areas south of the Pasig River.

It was clear the desperate and trapped Japanese would fight long and bitterly in defense of the flame-blackened Intramuros district, through which the Yanks must pass to reach the dock area from their amphibious crossing of the Pasig River.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur in his communiqué today described the fighting as "of the fiercest" and said the enemy was set for a "final stand."

2,000-Yard Gain

While the 11th Airborne Division pressed the southern side of a three-way trap, five battalions of the 148th and 129th Infantry Regiments of the 37th Division gained 2,000 yards from the Pasig as they headed into the strongly defended Intramuros (walled city), a highly congested commercial and residential area.

Reinforced concrete pillboxes and mines were hazards aground; from the second floors of office buildings the Japanese poured down deadly mortar and machine-gun fire.

Shelling Entire Area

[NBC Radio Reporter George Thomas Folster said the Japanese were shelling the entire area, even the north bank of the Pasig, with a "heavy, arresting fire."

[Folster described the enemy defense in the Intramuros section as "so strong and so determined that it is certain to take considerably more time yet to clean out the Japs" from Manila.]

Fires still burned in three sections of Manila yesterday, but seemed to be diminishing.

Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold, 14th Corps commander, told Associated Press Correspondent Fred Hampson that the Japanese have wantonly devastated a considerable part of the heart of Manila with demolition charges.

"A lot of this destruction is wanton and of no military purpose," he said. "It's ridiculous to assume they had stores in all those burned buildings. We are doing all we can to stop it, but we are up against a needle-in-a-haystack job."

The Japanese tried to land a bargeload of reinforcement troops along the Tondo waterfront just north of the Pasig River mouth, but these were wiped out.

Caring for a large number of hungry civilians and liberated internees is not easing the Army's task of clearing Manila. Transportation facilities are still insufficient to handle the large movement of people. The food situation for civilians is acute.

On Bataan, the 38th Division of the 8th Army reached the town of Moron in a 10-mile drive down the west coast. The Yanks on Bataan have seen some of the toughest fighting of the entire Luzon campaign.

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Counterattack Repulsed

South of Manila, the Japanese counterattacked twice near Tagaytay against elements of the 11th Airborne Division but were "bloodily repulsed," MacArthur reported.

North of Manila, the 6th Division secured crossings on the upper Pampanga River at Rival and at Bongabong, the farthest eastern penetration of the central Luzon plain. From Bongabong a good mountain road leads to the west coast of Luzon at Baler Bay.

American bombers, striking widespread targets, heavily pounded Formosa communications and shipping. Borneo was hit with 60 tons of bombs. Liberators dropped 56 tons of bombs on troop concentrations on Cebu Island in the central Philippines.

Message Inspires Forces: MacArthur

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Feb. 9 [AP—Delayed]—Gen. Douglas MacArthur said today the House of Representatives' message of felicitations on the reconquest of the Philippines "will serve as an unfailing inspiration" for American forces on the road to Tokyo.

Speaker Sam Rayburn had sent a message to MacArthur saying that the House was "grateful for bringing freedom to the Philippine Islands and further glory to the American Army." MacArthur answered today:

"On behalf of all ranks of this command, I express respectful thanks and appreciation for the magnificent tribute expressed through you by the House of Representatives.

"Such a message from this great body, representative of the spirit and conscience of the citizenry of the United States, will serve as an unfailing inspiration to our completion of the task which lies ahead of us, the complete defeat of Japan."

SISTERS MEET IN LUZON

Freed Prisoner Greets Army Nurse at Camp in Manila

SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP, in Manila, Feb. 9 (AP) (Delayed)—Eva Grace Davis was standing in the chow line today when the public address system

called her to report to the main office.

Even before she got there she saw several truckloads of Army nurses arriving in camp. "I knew immediately it meant my sister had returned," she said.

Second Lieut. Dorothy Davis had alreayd found her father, Alfred Davis, and was jubilant. "I can't believe it's true," she repeated.

Mr. Davis, his wife and two daughters were interned when Manila fell. In September, 1943, Mrs. Davis, who now lives at Adelphi College, Garden City, L. I., New York, and Dorothy were repatriated, while Mr. Davis and the other daughter remained.

"From a letter I had an idea that Dorothy was an Army nurse," said Eva Grace, "but I had only a faint hope she would be out here so soon."

Health Outlook Is Called Good for Luzon Internees

Army Surgeon Says Diet Will Cure Beri-Beri

MANILA, Feb. 10 (AP).—Brigadier General Guy Denit, theater surgeon of the Southwest Pacific area, said here today that the health outlook for more than 3,700 liberated civilian internees is fine and that plans were rapidly taking form to handle the sick and wounded.

The general said that beri-beri, the curse of the Santo Tomas camp during more than three years of imprisonment, "can be cured with proper diet of essential foods. Eggs, orange juice and vegetables will build these people back to normal in a short time, and the ill effects of the disease will completely vanish."

Army Nurses Arrive, Internees Jubilant

Santo Tomas Internment Camp, Manila, P.I., Feb. 9 [*Delayed—AP*]. "It's almost as good as seeing the first American tank," said a jubilant internee today as she watched the first United States Army nurses unload at Santo Tomas.

One hundred tanned, uniformed nurses who were flown in from the States and rear areas of the Southwest Pacific quickly unpacked and went to work relieveing internee nurses, including 65 army nurses captured at Corregidor, who had been working in the camp hospitals.

Lieut. Col. Hola G. Forrest, of Lake Wilson, Minn., who is Southwest Pacific area director of army nurses, headed the first contingent with her assistant, Major Helen Bray, of Washington, D.C.

Bataan Nurse Rejoins Americans

With the 38th Division on Bataan, P.I., Feb. 8 [*AP—Delayed*]. The first American nurse to be rescued from Bataan rejoined American troops yesterday after nearly three years of alternating freedom and abuse at Japanese hands.

She is Lieut. Margaret Utinski, formerly of San Antonio, Texas, and a resident of Manila for many years preceding the war. She was flown out of Luzon Island soon after she rejoined the Yanks.

She said that she posed as a Lithuanian in a successful attempt to deceive the Japanese but, nevertheless, was repeatedly beaten by the Nipponese.

Lieutenant Utinski said she was first imprisoned after the fall of Bataan. Later, she went into the hills where she aided guerrillas and helped to smuggle war prisoners through to the coast and freedom.

B-29's And Earthquake Batter Tokyo Together

Raid By Superfortresses Believed Heaviest Of War; Temblor Lasts Three Hours

Twenty-first Bomber Command Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 10 (AP)—American Superfortresses and an earthquake hit Tokyo today—the big B-29 bombers in probably their largest raid on the heart of Japan.

The number of planes participating was not disclosed here or in Washington, where the raid was first announced by the 20th Air Force Command.

But the force was large and probably larger than any ever sent previously over Honshu, main island of Japan. It was the fifty-second B-29 mission against the enemy's home islands.

90 Planes, Japs Say

A Japanese communiqué said 90 Superfortresses raided the Tokyo-Yokohama area. Tokyo radio said the raid started at 2.30 P.M. and continued for an hour.

The Japanese capital apparently remained jittery throughout Saturday night. A second alert was sounded at 9.19 P.M. and was caused, a broadcast said, when a single plane of a B-29 formation penetrated the area.

The earthquake, also reported by Tokyo radio, started at 1.50 P.M. and shook Japan from Hokkaido, northernmost of the main islands, south through Honshu, on which Tokyo is situated.

[Seismographs in the United States recorded the quake. As recorded at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., it lasted for nearly three hours.]

'Rare Good Weather'

The Tokyo broadcasts admitted "some damage to ground installations was sustained" in the bombing attack. Earthquake damage was not mentioned.

Pilots of the returning B-29's sent word ahead by radio that they had found "rare good weather" over Tokyo and had observed "excellent results" from the bombing.

It was noted at headquarters here that returning flyers do not make a practice of reporting results while still in flight. The bombardiers apparently have been able to observe "devastating hits" with certainty, an unofficial spokesman said.

Fighter Opposition Light

The targets were described only as industrial objectives in the Tokyo area. At least seven elements of the B-29 force radioed that Japanese fighter opposition was light.

Domei news agency broadcast from Tokyo that the objectives "seemed to be aircraft factories."

The Superfortresses were described as appearing in five formations, centering their attacks on the "northern part of the Kanto district," which embraces both Tokyo and Yokohama.

Tokyo Hit Again By B-29's

Twenty-first Bomber Command Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 10 (AP)—A powerful force of B-29 Superfortresses—probably the largest ever to hit Japan—bombed Tokyo today in "rare good weather."

Pilots radioed that they had enjoyed "excellent results."

Tokyo broadcasts said "approximately 90" Superfortresses striking in five waves in the early afternoon (Japanese time) caused "some damage to ground installations."

Raid Lasts An Hour

Japanese announcers said the giant bombers began the attack at 2.30 P.M. (1.30 A.M. Eastern war time) and continued dropping bombs and incendiaries on the area for an hour.

A Domei broadcast said three Japanese areas were hit and "the enemy's objectives today seemed to be aircraft factories."

The main force flew in against a westerly headwind, bombed the Ota sector, northeast of Tokyo, for about a half hour and then sped away with the benefit of a tail-wind toward the Marianas, it said.

Other Areas Mentioned

Two Superforts penetrated the sector of Hamamatsu, on the coast 135 miles southwest of Tokyo, and a few others dropped explosives and incendiaries at Tate-Yama, 125 miles northwest of the capital, the enemy reported.

Saying that results scored by Japanese air interception units "are still in the process of being checked," Domei declared that "damage caused in Ota was minor, while Tate-Yama and Hamamatsu sustained negligible damage."

The raid, the 52d Superfort attack on Japan, was first announced by the 20th Air Force in Washington. This was the fifth mass B-29 strike at the enemy's home islands in February.

Early Reporting Unusual

Both "good weather" and the report of results from returning planes while still in flight are "very unusual," unofficial headquarters spokesmen said.

Results of such strikes usually are not reported until photographs have been examined after the Superforts have returned to their Marianas bases. Hence the bombardiers are believed to have been "certain of devastating hits" today.

The force making this strike was at least as large as any formation of B-29's ever sent over Honshu, main island of Japan, and probably was larger.

Opposition Believed Light

The precise target was described as an industrial objective in the Tokyo area of Honshu.

Fighter opposition was evidently confused, since at least seven elements of the Superfortress force radioed their home bases, indicating that fighter opposition was light.

Past B-29 strikes were credited here with keeping at home many Japanese fighters which otherwise might have struck our forces in the Philippines.

Japs Report 'Quake On Honshu Island

San Francisco, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Japanese news agency reported an earthquake today on the main Japanese island of Honshu, which includes Tokyo.

The dispatch did not disclose the intensity of the shock, but said that it had extended from Hokkaido, northernmost of the home islands, down through Honshu, with its epicenter in Aomori perfecture, at the northern end of Honshu.

The broadcast said the city of Hachinohe, on eastern Honshu, felt the weights of the quake. Time of the shock was 1.50 P.M. (12.50 A.M., E.W.T.). No other details were given.

Three Recordings In U.S.

The Weston College (Weston, Mass.) seismograph recorded a "severe" earthquake at 1.10.58 A.M. (E.W.T.) which the Rev. Daniel J. Linehan, S.J., seismologist, said probably occurred in the central part of Honshu.

Less than a minute later the first of two tremors were registered on the Fordham University seismograph. The Rev. Joseph J. Lynch, university seismologist, placed the tremors in northern Japan.

As recorded at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., the quake reached its maximum intensity at 1.40 A.M. (E.W.T.) and ended at 4.20 A.M.

3 Jap Planes Meet Iwo Jima's 64th Raid

Fleet Headquarters, Forward Area, Feb. 10 (AP)—Oft-stricken Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands, mustered three airborne fighters to meet an army Liberator attack on February 8 (East longitude date) and one of the Liberators was lost, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced in a communiqué today.

One of the Japanese fighters also was destroyed. It was the sixty-fourth straight day of aerial bombardment of the Japanese base on the B-29's road to Tokyo.

AAF Liberators the same day struck Kataoka, on Shimushu in the Kuriles, without loss. Marine Corsairs pounded ground targets on Babelthuap in the Palaus, Yap in the western Carolines, and bombed and strafed Rota in the Marianas.

U.S. Fleet Pilots Score 20 to 1 In Air Combat

Shot Down 2,472 Japanese Land-Based Planes From June 11 to Oct. 30; Lost 123

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Forward Area, Feb. 10 (AP).—A total of 2,472 Japanese planes were destroyed in aerial combat in United States Pacific Fleet carrier operations from June 11 to Oct. 30 as against 123 American planes lost—a ratio of twenty to one. Vice Admiral George D. Murray, commander of Pacific Fleet air forces, announced this today in a press release.

The operations included the first and second battles of the Philippines Sea, air attacks on the Bonin and Volcano Islands, the invasion of Palau and the invasion of Leyte in the Philippines.

In all of these operations American carrier planes were in action against Japanese land-based aircraft.

Admiral Murray attributed the tremendous American superiority to the Navy's excellent pilot training and the sturdiness and the design of American planes.

The figures cover only aerial combat—pilot versus pilot—and not Japanese planes brought down by anti-aircraft fire.

American losses included some aircraft able to return to the vicinity of American bases or even able to return to carriers, but so badly shot up that they had to be junked.

The enemy total included only planes seen crashed or abandoned by the pilot and crew. A "substantial number" of pilots were rescued from the American planes lost, Admiral Murray said.

Despite the great extent of the Navy's pilot training program, "there has been no deterioration of the quality," Admiral Murray said, "and our young men gaining their naval aviators' wings today take their place among the best in the world."

ARGENTINE CROPS DROP

Wheat, Linseed, Barley and Rye Far Below Expectations

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Pampas of Argentina, withered by one of the worst droughts in recent times, yielded disappointing crops of wheat, linseed, barley and rye during the 1944-45 season.

Ministry of Agriculture figures showed a total linseed crop of only 767,500 tons, the lowest since 1918 and not sufficient for domestic requirements. Once a prime export product sold chiefly to the United States, linseed now is being used in Argentina as a substitute fuel oil.

Wheat production dropped 2,550,700 tons from previous estimates to 4,249,300 tons; barley dropped 144,300 tons to a total of 574,300 tons, and more than half the rye fields were destroyed, leaving a crop of only 259,400 tons when 557,200 tons had been anticipated.

Puerto Rico Strike Sweeps Sugar Industry

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Feb. 10 (AP). A strike of members of the General Workers Federation spread through Puerto Rico's sugar industry today.

Federation members in one third of the mills and some fields owned by the Sugar Producers Association struck this morning, following walkouts Thursday at Humacao and Yabucoa in mills owned by Antonio A. Roig, association president.

Local unions decided to strike after negotiations between the General Workers Confederation (CGT) and the association became deadlocked. In a collective bargaining election January 31, 80 per cent of workers favored the CGT.

Workers are demanding higher wages, but producers declared they were unable to give a penny m[illegible]

P. J. Philip Heads Press Group

OTTAWA, Feb. 10 (AP).—P. J. Philip, correspondent in Canada of "The New York Times," was elected president of the Parliamentary Press Gallery today, the first time the representative of a newspaper published outside Canada has been elected to that office.

Ex-Marine Joins Canadian Army

London, Ont., Feb. 10 (A. P.).—Honorably discharged from the United States Marine Corps because of wounds received at Guadalcanal, R. C. Chapin, 23 years old, of Pontiac, Mich., has enlisted in the Canadian Army.

"I want to see more action in this war," he said, "and Canada is supplying me with that opportunity."

Norse Take North Cape

New York, Feb. 10 (AP)—Norwegian troops in a northward advance of approximately 60 miles have occupied North Cape, continental Europe's northernmost point, a Norwegian telegraph agency dispatch from Kirkenes said today.

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Big 3 To Meet Another Week, Report

New York, Feb. 10—The Ankara radio, as heard by NBC, said today the meeting of the Big Three will last at least another week, and possibly longer, in expectation of an early defeat of Germany.

It said reports reaching Ankara were to the effect that the three foreign secretaries would stay on for further discussions if the Big Three parted earlier.

Japs Worried About Russ

San Francisco, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Tokyo newspaper Yomiuri Hochi Shimbun today reflected some concern over the possibility Russia might enter the war against Japan as a result of the present conference between Premier Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

An editorial broadcast by the Tokyo radio warned the people of Japan that "we must be fully prepared to cope with any situation that may arise."

JAPS SAY U.S. SHIPS CONCENTRATE OFF CAVIT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tokyo radio said today American warships and "other vessels" were concentrated off Cavite province preparing to penetrate Manila Bay and join the attack on Japanese troops trapped in the southern part of Manila by Yank doughboys.

The broadcast, heard by the FCC, quoted a Domei news agency dispatch which reported "daily naval and air bombardments of Corregidor" by the Americans to "facilitate the penetration of Manila bay."

There was no American confirmation of a ship concentration off Cavite nor of naval bombardment of Corregidor, which has been the frequent target of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's heavy bombers.

Tokyo Cabinet Also Shaken Up

San Francisco, Feb. 10 (AP)—Japanese Premier Kuniaki Koiso shook up his Cabinet today apparently to quiet rising criticism of the nation's war-production and labor-mobilization programs.

Radio Tokyo broadcasts, recorded by the FCC, told of the Cabinet reshuffle affecting two posts closely linked with the Munitions Ministry in frantic efforts to mobilize manpower for war production.

Hisataka Hirose, Welfare Minister, was replaced by Katsuroky Aikawa, the vice minister.

Harushige Ninomiya, Education Minister, gave way to Count Hideo Kodama, State Minister without portfolio.

Takeo Tanaka, Chief Cabinet Secretary, was replaced by Hirose. The latter automatically became a member of the House of Peers.

CANADA SIGNS AIR PACT

Freedoms Agreement' Proposed at Chicago Is Accepted

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The air freedoms agreement proposed at the International Civil Aviation meeting in Chicago was signed on behalf of Canada today by Canadian Ambassador L. B. Pearson.

The two freedoms involved are the right of transit and the right of non-traffic stops. Canada has not yet signed the pact allowing other nations to pick up and discharge passengers and freight on her territory.

Other countries which have accepted the two freedoms are the Netherlands, Norway and the United States.

Koiso Retains Post In Cabinet Reshuffle

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San Francisco, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet has been reshuffled in response to continuing criticism, the Domei News Agency reported today, but Premier General Kuniaki Koiso remains at its head.

The dispatch was beamed to occupied Asia and recorded here.

A change in the Cabinet comes on the heels of months-long criticism of Japan's war effort which has increased with each of the continuing Japanese reverses. Koiso has met each protest by partially yielding to his critics while still maintaining the dominant role.

Materials' Flow Slowed

Announcement of the partial Cabinet reshuffle coincided with Tokyo admissions that the United States conquest of the Philippines is interfering with the flow of vital raw materials from the Dutch Indies and other southern areas.

A Tokyo domestic broadcast said interruption of southern supply lines makes it "important that the wealth and materials in China be more and more utilized."

Koiso's Government issued a decree accelerating the mobilization of students into the armed services.

Two Are Dropped

Two men were dropped in the cabinet shift—Education Minister [illegible] and Chief Cabinet Secretary Takeo Tanaka. Hisatada Hirose, Welfare Minister, was made chief cabinet secretary and state minister without portfolio.

Vice Minister Hatsuroku Aikawa succeeded Hirose as Welfare Minister. Count Hideo Kodama, recently made Acting Minister of Education, was elevated to minister.

PRESIDENT'S EYE ON PATTERSON IN BERLIN POST

Army and Navy Journal Says Roosevelt Has Picked Stimson Aid.

AS U. S. MISSION MEMBER

2000 UNRRA Representatives Reported Ready to Shift Over Into Germany.

Washington, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—The Army and Navy Journal said today that President Roosevelt has chosen Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, to be the American member of the Allied mission in post-war Germany. The President made this decision before he left for the Big Three meeting, the unofficial service publication said.

The Journal said that so far as immediate occupation is concerned, the three Powers are agreed that it should be done under the military. The next phase would cover the transition from military to civil government, and the third phase would be "the control of Germany under the Allied mission which will have its headquarters at Berlin," the Journal added:

"In preparation for this phase, the President concerned himself before his departure with the question of the high representative of the United States on this mission. His choice fell on Under-Secretary of War Patterson, who had no desire for the job, which will carry the rank of four-star general, but who as a good soldier was willing to accept it. It is understood that Secretary Stimson was concerned at the prospect of losing his able assistant and protested, but whether the protest will be regarded is yet to be revealed. . . .

Might Break Deadlock.

"Since probably Great Britain would not accept a Russian as chairman of the mission, and Moscow would not accept a Briton, if Mr. Patterson should go to Berlin it would be as the occupant of this post.

"New Dealers would like his successor to be a man of their viewpoint because of the opportunities for Government control of public factories in times of peace, and for the establishment therein of standards of wages and hours. Just who they have in mind is not known. High in the favor of the President is Assistant Secretary of War McCloy, and he might give the vacancy to him, and when Secretary Stimson retires, he would be a likely choice to succeed him."

Be No Question Over His Leadership.

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Washington, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—The Army and Navy Journal said today that reports are current that Gen. Douglas MacArthur "might be sidetracked from the command of the armies that will invade Japan."

In an editorial, the unofficial service publication said that "in view of the superb leadership he has furnished, the significant results obtained by purely American forces, and the low number of casualties his men have sustained, it would seem that there would be no question about his continued leadership of the military operations to be conducted in the homeland of that Far Eastern enemy." Then the editorial added:

"However, reports are current that the plans for the invasion which have been approved contemplate his retention for the clean-up job in the Philippines, and the assignment of another officer as the commander of the invading expedition.

"Exactly what the President's final decision on this question will be is not known, but as he fully understands the greatness of Gen. MacArthur's accomplishments . . . it is to be expected that he will confide to him the hard task ahead."

Lend Lease Aid Offered to Reds To Fight Japan

Russia Expected to Agree Soon to Secure U.S. Arms After European War Ends

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP).—A pending lend lease agreement with Russia contains a provision permitting continued shipment of arms to that nation after the European war ends, if Russia intends entering the war against Japan.

Russian signature on the agreement is expected soon.

The clause is similar to those in all lend-lease agreements defining the direct power of the President to continue or terminate shipments whenever he sees fit. But in this case it is being interpreted by officials as having special significance because of the Russo-Japanese situation.

President Roosevelt went to the big three meeting expecting to have some final word from Marshal Stalin as to his plans for fighting Japan. American officials have predicted privately all along that Stalin will enter the war in Asia. The Japanese seem to be of the same view.

A Tokyo newspaper, in an editorial broadcast by the Tokyo radio and heard by the Federal Communications Commission, warned the enemy people that "we must be fully prepared to cope with any situation that may arise."

The problem with respect to lend-lease has been to arrange for a transition period at the end of the European war which would serve the interests of the United States regardless of which course Russia takes. The agreement which is to be signed, probably toward the end of the month, by the United States, Britain, Russia and Canada, covers several points in this respect.

It provides for lend-lease shipment of munitions and essential war materials to continue at full scale through the end of the European war. It provides also for the shipment of a substantial quantity of materials and equipment which will be useful in the war but predominantly useful afterward. The Russians will get these [illegible] lease credit and [illegible] have to pay for the [illegible]

Under [illegible] powers reserved [illegible] the lend-lease m[illegible]ents can be continued [illegible] end of the European [illegible] officials said that the only excuse for such a continuation obviously would be the Russian intention to fight Japan. On the other hand, if the Russians do not plan to go into that war then lend-lease munitions can be discontinued by Presidential decree as soon as the last shot is fired in Europe.

The Russian lend-lease program, which may run around $3,500,000,000 for the twelve months ending June 30, reflects both Russia's immediate military requirements and her long-range post-war reconstruction needs. While the negotiations were in progress the Russians turned in a partial list of their requirements for the immediate post-war years and said that the things they listed, together with those they would report later, probably would amount to around $6,000,000,000.

A Big 3 Solution Of Polish Row Hoped For

FEB 11 1945

Washington, Feb. 10 (AP)—American officials are urgently hoping that the Big Three will produce a formula for settling the Polish dispute.

The problem represents probably the most severe test of Allied cooperation. It can hardly be solved without some concessions by Russia, without commitments as to Poland's future by the United States and without considerable pressure by the British on some elements of the London-Polish Government.

President Roosevelt is understood to have gone to the Black Sea conference ready to make more far-reaching agreements than Washington would have considered possible a few weeks ago in an effort to satisfy the Russians as well as conciliatory Polish groups on future

Army Journal Hears MacArthur Won't Get Jap Invasion Command

Paper Says There Should

security questions.

Appeal Disclosed

The complexity of the task facing the Big Three probably has been heightened by the disclosure that the Polish Government in London made an appeal to the President and to Prime Minister Churchill last Sunday to take up with Stalin the handling of officers and men of the underground units by the Russians.

The problem illustrates the complexity of the whole Polish political situation. American diplomats say the Russians are afraid of the pro-exiled Government attitude of the underground army because throughout the war they have maintained loyalty to their Government. The Army is regarded here as heatedly pro-Polish and not pro-Soviet as are members of the Polish administration at Warsaw.

Charge Cited

The charge of the London Government specifically is that in battles around Krakow and some other points, the Rusians accepted the co-operation of the Polish home army, as it was formerly called, but when the battle was won they disarmed the Polish units and arrested the officers as potential troublemakers in liberated Poland.

Two days ago London reported that the exiled Government there ordered dissolution of the home army. Polish sources here said this was done to end the oath of loyalty of these units to the London Government and allow them to look after themselves.

Implication Seen

To some diplomats this carries the interesting implication that the London Government is being forced to admit the practical weakness of its position despite the fact that it is recognized by the United States and Britain as the official Polish Government.

Actually all sides seem agreed that the strongest figure in London and the one on whom most hopes for a peaceful settlement have been based is former Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the Peasant party. He is not a Communist but evidently he has persuaded Stalin that his is pro rather than anti-Russian.

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Blame for Blaze's Flight Taken By Army Air Transport Service

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Army's Air Transport Command took the blame officially today for giving Colonel Elliott Roosevelt's dog a plane priority higher than a Senator gets, on which the dog flew across the country while three service men on emergency leave with lower priorities were "bumped" off the flight.

The A. T. C. acknowledged in a report to a Senate Military Affairs subcommittee investigation that the dog Blaze's A priority ride was a "serious mistake." "It cannot be justified," Major General Harold L. George, A. T. C. chief, concluded in the 900-word report.

Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, recalled that a hitch-hiking legislator gets a C rating and is likely to be "bumped" off by war freight.

General George said Colonel Ray W. Ireland, assistant chief of staff for priorities and traffic at A. T. C. headquarters here, who was formerly traffic manager for United Air Lines, issued the widely discussed A priority for the journey from Washington to Hollywood of the 110-pound bull mastiff, which Colonel Roosevelt, son of the President, had brought over with another dog from England earlier in a B-17 bomber.

Colonel Roosevelt's sister, Mrs John Boettiger, had telephoned from the White House, asking that Blaze be flown to Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt in Hollywood, General George said, adding, however, that "no mention of priority was made in the conversation."

Senator Burnet R. Maybank, Democrat of South Carolina, a member of the subcommittee, said he got the impression from talking to General George that the high priority was issued "just as a sort of a favor."

The general's report corroborated the story of three service men who said they were "bumped" off an Army transport at Memphis Jan. 11 while Blaze stayed on. But the general added that the service men would have had to be unloaded anyway, as they were traveling on C priorities and there was a backlog of B-priority freight at Memphis which had to go west.

"The dog did unquestionably displace an equivalent weight of B priority freight," he said.

The committee found, members said, that the crated weight of Blaze and the other dog totaled 285 pounds. The second dog did not figure in the transcontinental flight.

Colonel Roosevelt's promotion to brigadier general is awaiting Senate confirmation along with those of seventy-seven other colonels, all held up from a list of other promotions because of the Roosevelt dog episode.

Senators' Report

The complete text of the Senate subcommittee's report:

"At the request of the subcommittee appointed by the chairman to inquire into the incident of transporting Colonel Elliott Roosevelt's dog on military aircraft, Major General H. L. George submitted the following statement, delay having been occasioned in its release due to the need for securing information overseas:

"'On or about Nov. 13, 1944, Colonel Elliott Roosevelt departed from a European airfield in a B-17 bomber, under his command, for the United States by way of Iceland. He arrived at Presque Isle Army Airfield, Presque Isle, Me., on Nov. 14, 1944, at approximately 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

"'Colonel Roosevelt made the flight under orders from the 8th Air Force and pursuant to War Department authority. In addition to Colonel Roosevelt, the personnel on the bomber included four officers and five enlisted men. Other than personal baggage, no cargo was carried. The dog Blaze, weighing between 110 to 115 pounds, and a female pup weighing twenty pounds were transported in this bomber.

"'On arrival at the Presque Isle Army Airfield, both dogs were declared by Colonel Roosevelt upon United States Customs Form No. 6063, which is the baggage declaration and entry form.

"'As the bomber was proceeding directly to New York and would arrive there in the late evening of Nov. 14, it was suggested, due to the absence of any facilities for the dogs on arrival in New York, that they be kept at Presque Isle until they could be conveniently transported to Washington. The dogs were taken to the search and rescue kennels at the air base, where, after tests and inspection, a health certificate was issued by the station veterinarian and given to the customs officials.

Dogs Flown to New York

"'On Nov. 23, 1944, a B-25 type airplane, on an operational flight and carrying military personnel, was scheduled to be flown from Presque Isle Airfield to LaGuardia Field, New York, with an intermediate stop at Grenier Field, Manchester, N. H. Both dogs were placed on the airplane, which arrived at LaGuardia Field at about 4:30 in the afternoon of Nov. 23, 1944.

"'Later that afternoon a Marine Corps pilot en route to Washington, with a stop at Newark, N. J., informed operations at LaGuardia that he had room for any service men waiting for a ride to Washington. The marine pilot was informed that there were two service men who were waiting for transportation to Washington and was asked if he had adequate room to also take along the two dogs. He stated that he had plenty of room and would be glad to take the dogs along. He was informed that the dogs belonged to Colonel Elliott Roosevelt and were to be delivered to the White House, which sent a station wagon to the airport and picked up the dogs.

"'It should be pointed out that there is no provision in Army Air Force regulations or those of the 8th Air Force which prohibit the carrying of pets in an operational type aircraft, such as the B-17 bomber which transported these dogs from Europe to the United States.

"'On Jan. 5, 1945, Colonel Ray W. Ireland, assistant chief of staff for priorities and traffic, headquarters Air Transport Command, received a telephone request from Mrs. John Boettiger at the White House that Colonel Roosevelt's dog Blaze be transported from Washington to Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt in Hollywood, Calif. No mention of priority was made in the conversation. Colonel Ireland, however, established an A priority for the dog, and on Jan. 9, 1945, the dog was shipped on a military cargo aircraft which left Washington about noon.

Men Displaced by Freight

"'The flight on which the dog was carried was a scheduled cargo flight and terminated at Dayton, Ohio. The flight west from Dayton, to which the dog was transferred, originated at Newark, N. J., and carried, in addition to cargo, three passengers—two Navy enlisted men and one Army technical sergeant, all of whom were on emergency leaves, traveling on C priorities. At Memphis approximately 3,700 pounds of cargo and the three passengers were offloaded to take on B-priority cargo. A back-log of B-priority freight existed at Memphis and this would have displaced the three passengers even if the dog had not been on board, but the dog did unquestionably displace an equivalent amount in weight of B-priority freight. The Dayton flight terminated at Dallas, Tex., where the dog was transferred to another routine scheduled military cargo flight, which proceeded to Mines Field, Los Angeles, and from there the dog was delivered to Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt.

"'The fundamental basis for the establishment of any priority, whether for passengers or cargo, is that the mission of the passenger or the need for the cargo is of such urgency that transportation by air is necessary and also necessary to the prosecution of the war. Therefore, establishing an A priority for the dog was unauthorized under regulations relating to air priorities. A serious mistake was made and it cannot be justified.'

"In answer to a question from Senator Stewart regarding references in the press to three Army Air Forces officers at Patterson Field (Dayton) bound for Pyote, Tex., on D priorities, who stated that they might have been carried on the flight out of Dayton except for the Roosevelt dog, General George said: 'Investigation discloses that the officers concerned would not have traveled even if the dog had not been carried, as there were both C and D priority passengers ahead of them.'"

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25,000 American Soldiers Are Prisoners Of The Army

By Jame

Washington, Feb. 10 (AP)—About 25,000 American soldiers are in United States Army custody around the world as prisoners for offenses ranging down from murder, rape and desertion.

Their offenses—by army standards—would be felonies under civilian law. In addition, there are probably 20,000 soldiers held as prisoners for minor offenses.

Of those held for major offenses more than 1,800 are in federal penitentiaries, more than 8,500 in disciplinary barracks which are really army penitentiaries, more than 7,700 are in rehabilitation centers and 4,700 are prisoners overseas.

AWOL, Desertion Most Common

The statistics are from Col. Marion Ruston, head of the Army's correction division in an address before the Army and Navy Club.

Absence without leave and desertion are the most frequent offenses and the line between them sometimes is thin.

Courts martial have to decide when a man ducked only to see his family or to have a good time and when he really intended to desert.

Special Centers Set Up

Special centers have been established on the East and West coast to deal with the problem of men who have jumped ship on their first or subsequent scheduled trips abroad.

Colonel Ruston indicated desertion may be a real problem when Germany quits. More than 3,000 American soldiers have been reported absent without leave in France.

There seems to be no simple formula or penalty that can be used in judging different categories of cases, such as absence without leave or refusal to obey an order.

Sentences Vary

In France, American soldiers who stole gasoline needed at the front have received prison sentences. But Private Henry Weber, for refusing to drill at Camp Roberts, California, was sentenced to death. This was later changed to life imprisonment.

The Army has put a lot of effort into its rehabilitation centers. If their superiors think a man can be "salvaged," even though he is under strong sentence, he may be sent to a rehabilitation center.

He is given severe tasks to do. If after going through the grind he convinces his superiors that he is worthy of another chance, he is sent back to duty.

Four Soldiers Leave Europe, 'Discharge Selves' Here

New York, Feb. 10 (AP)—Four soldiers, who the Army said made their way back from Europe on fraudulent orders and then "discharged themselves" from the Army, were being held today at Fort Jay, Governors Island, on charges of being A.W.O.L.

Two of the men were picked up by military police in Richmond, Va. They were identified by the Army as Privates Carl H. Taylor, of Ashland, Ohio, and Bernard Wilson Tennis, of Hampton, Va.

The other two soldiers were Privates Francis Albert Walker, of Elmira, N.Y., and Ralph Henshaw Keller, of Chestertown, Md. Keller gave himself up to the FBI and miliatry police picked up Walker in Buffalo, N.Y., the Army said.

The Army quoted Keller as saying the four men returned to the United States aboard a troopship having issued themselves fake orders. They talked their way into the Pentagon Building in Washington, the Army said, and obtained blank discharge forms which they used "to separate themselves from the Army."

All four will be returned overseas to their units for trial by court-martial or other disposition, the Army said.

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NEW PLANE DE-ICER

Washington, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—A new de-icing system utilizing waste engine heat, has reduced one of flying's greatest hazards, the formation of ice on aircraft.

Developed in the laboratories of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the system is being used in some new designs of Army combat and transport planes. The Navy plans to build the equipment into its new transports.

Hot air used in the system is provided by engine exhaust gases. In one large plane, hot air is transmitted to the wings, tail surfaces and other components.

The windshields, also a part of the system of ice prevention, are built of double-pane construction. Hot air is circulated between the inner and outer panes.

Electrical energy is employed in one of the methods of propeller de-icing by specially constructed rubber heating pads cemented to the blades.

Bonins, Volcano Isles' Climate Semi-Tropical

By Warren H. Bennett

New York, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Volcanos and Bonins, which lie in the same latitude as Florida, have a semi-tropical climate with an average annual temperature of 72 degrees and a yearly rainfall of 62 inches. January and February are the coolest months; May the wettest.

The land is fertile and abounds with giant ferns, palms and mulberry trees. Sugar cane, pineapples and bananas were grown before the war.

The Volcano Islands, called Kazan Retto by the Japanese, are slightly more than 1,300 miles north and east of the Philippines.

Bonins 100 Miles Long

The Bonins, also known as the Ogasawara Gunto, extend about 100 miles in a north and south line above the Volcano group.

[In Japanese the terms, retto means chain or group; gunto, archipelago; jima and shima, island; and iwo, rock.]

The Volcano group is composed of three islands, of which Iwo is the middle and largest. Iwo Jima, also known as Sulphur Island, is of volcanic origin like all the rest of the Bonins and Valcano group.

A Baby South America

About 5 miles long, Iwo resembles a baby South America with a big bulge like Brazil in the north and a tapering point to the south.

It is barren and rocky, rimmed partially by cliffs and has an extinct volcano crater about 500 feet high at the southern tip. What port the island has is small, and probably artificial for the coastline is fringed by reefs and there is a strong surf offshore.

The Japanese have established three airfields there at Moto, Minami and Suribachi.

Kita Iwo Jima (San Alessandro) and Minami Iwo (San Augustino) are the other two islands in the Volcano group. Both are small, without harbor facilities of any kind, and valueless except as bases for anti-aircraft guns.

Before the war, Kita Iwo and Minami Iwo had a combined population of about 200, but it is reasonable to suppose the Japanese have [illegible]soned them heavily as outp[illegible]

The Bonin chain is composed of the Bailey or Coffin group, the Beechey group, and a number of individual islands, totaling 27 in all.

Volcanic-Born Islands

Volcanic activity abounds in this area and sometimes subterranean disturbances push up islands in the sea and then drop them beneath the surface again almost overnight..

Total land area of the Bonins is only about 40 square miles, most of it on Chichi Jima or Peel Island, the largest in the Beechey group. Chichi boasts the harbor of Omura (Port Lloyd), capital of the Bonins.

Its clear deep harbor is formed by an extinct volcano crater and is surrounded by heavily forested hills ranging up to 800 feet high.

Airbase At Susaki

Chichi is twelve and a half miles in circumference and the Japanese have an airbase at Susaki across the harbor from Omura.

Haha Jima in the Bailey or Coffin group is about 35 miles to the south of Chichi and probably the next most important in the Bonins. Okimura, actually a small cove, is Haha's only possible port.

The island is about a mile and a half long and, like all the Bonins, is steep and precipitous with one peak rising to 1,470 feet.

FILIPINOS WANT MURPHY

Justice, Declining to Return in Civil Post, Wishes to Aid Isles

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Justice Frank Murphy has been urged to return to the Philippines as Governor General, a post he left in 1936. The urging is being done, it was learned today, by Philippine President Sergio Osmena, Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo and Mrs. Manuel Quezon, widow of President Osmena's predecessor.

Justice Murphy said he would not step down from the Supreme Court bench, but he indicated a desire to do something for the Philippines, perhaps this summer when the court takes a four-months recess.

He declined to say whether there is substance to a report that he will leave soon for the islands, commenting that the report "didn't come from the White House."

Giant Aircraft Carrier To Be Launched Shortly

Washington, Feb. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Bradford W. Ripley 2d, of Dayton, Ohio, will sponsor the aircraft carrier Midway, to be launched at Newport News, Va., about March 15, the Navy anonunced today.

Mrs. Ripley is the widow of Lieut. Bradford W. Ripley 2d, and a daughter of former Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio.

The Midway, third naval vessel so named, is the first of the Navy's new giant 45,000-ton carriers, largest flattops ever built. Named in commemoration of the battle of Midway, the Midway is a sister ship of the Coral Sea, to be launched about April 1 at the New York Navy Yard. The third ship of the class is under construction but has not been named.

U. S. MANILA PAPER OUT

OWI Staff Begins Publication in Press Owned by Guerrillas

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Office of War Information announced today publication of a two-page, 10-by-14-inch newspaper in Manila six days after American troops entered the city.

Frederick P. Marquardt, chief of the OWI's Southwest Pacific psychological warfare branch, said in a cable the paper was printed on a small press owned by Philippine guerrillas.

The printers worked while a large fire raged within a block of their building, Mr. Marquardt said. One near-by fire stopped operations for an hour while the printers rushed home to evacuate their families.

Edward Paxton, OWI news man, aided Mr. Marquardt in editing the first editioin of the paper, entitled The Manila Free Philippines.

Ramps Were for Use Against the U. S.

Minneapolis, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—Huge launching ramps which the Americans captured at Cherbourg, France, were intended as platforms for rockets aimed at the United States, Joseph D. Keenan, vice-chairman of the War Production Board, declared here today. Mr. Keenan, who came here for a conference with industrial and labor leaders, disclosed this in a talk to war plant workers.

Telling of the huge concrete installations, he said Gen. Dwight Eisenhower had told him inquiry had shown they were built to assemble, store and fire huge rockets at this country.

Marine Air Unit In South China Sea

Washington, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—The first Marine Corps air unit of the war to be assigned to carrier duty participated in the huge task force strike in the South China Sea last month, the Navy reports.

Flying fast, heavily gunned Corsair fighters, the leathernecks joined Navy Hellcats and Avengers working over airfields and shipping from Camranh Bay to Saigon.

Prior to the attack on the Asiatic mainland, the Marines had flown five other missions, three strikes at Formosa and two over

COLEPAUGH TELLS OF LIFE

Previously Denied Acquittal In Spy Trial

New York, Feb. 1 0(AP)—American-born William Curtis Colepaugh failed today to win a plea for a directed verdict of acquittal on the charge he was a German spy, then told a military commission meeting behind closed doors the story of his life.

The 26-year-old Colepaugh, on trial with German-born Erich Gimpel before a seven-man commission empowered to impose the death penalty upon conviction, talked for three hours. He said his apparance on the stand was voluntary.

Colepaugh's story was that of a military and naval-minded youth who failed to get into the United States Naval Academy, was discharged from the United States Navy, and went to Germany to join the Army.

Recessed Until Monday

What he did after that was untold when the court took a recess until 9 A.M. Monday. There is in evidence against him a statement the FBI said they took from him in which he admitted coming to this country with Gimpel aboard a submarine to get information on ships, airplanes and rockets, for transmission by radio to the German Reich.

The prosecution rested its case at the outset of the fifth day's session. Then Colepaugh's counsel moved to acquit him of the most serious charge of the three against the prisoners. Losing that motion, Colepaugh took the stand.

Colepaugh told of his trip as a member of the crew of the exchange liner Gripsholm a year ago and of his arrival at Lisbon where he told the German consul he wanted to go to Germany to join the German Army. He obtained permission.

"Didn't Enter My Mind"

"How about fighting Americans as a member of the German Army?"

He answered: "It didn't enter my mind."

Q.—Where did you think you would be assigned?

A.—I knew from the papers that the German Army was fighting Americans in Italy, but also that there were Germans fighting the Russians.

"Lurking Denied"

Army-assigned defense counsel said that Colepaugh, accused with Gimpel of slipping behind our defense lines by landing off the Maine coast from a submarine the night of November 29, was not "found lurking" in this country—the language of the Eighty-second Article of War, under which they are being tried.

Colepaugh's counsel said the word "lurking" implied hiding and an attempt to conceal identity, whereas Colepaugh voluntarily made his presence known through a former schoolmate, Edmund F. Mulcahy, a Jamaica (N.Y.) shoe clerk. Mulcahy, it was contended, introduced Colepaugh to two persons under his correct name.

U.S. Rests Case In Spy Trial

New York, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Government rested its case today against two accused Nazi agents and the defense lost a motion for dismissal of a charge that one of them, William C. Colepaugh, had been "found lurking" behind United States defense lines in wartime.

Counsel assighed by the Army for the Connecticut-born Colepaugh argued that the prosecution had not introduced any proof that he sought to conceal his identity after coming to this country with Erich Gimpel, his German-born co-defendant, by submarine late last October.

The specific motion was that Colepaugh be found innocent of violating the 82d Article of War under which he was accused of having been found lurking, under an assumed name, behind the lines of defense of the United States in time of war.

Cite Classmate's Testimony

Colepaugh made his presence known, his counsel argued, to Edmund Mulcahy, a Jamaica (N.Y.) shoe clerk and former classmate, who introduced him to two other persons as "William Colepaugh." Mulcahy has testified for the Government at the trial, which is being held before a military board on Governors Island.

The death penalty would be mandatory if Colepaugh were convicted of violating the 82d Article of War.

Other Cases Cited

Contending that Colepaugh previously had assumed the name "Caldwell," the prosecution argued, the Army's communiqué said, that "the real test was whether the mission had been accomplished" and that "it was not within the privileges of one so accused to voluntarily terminate his status as a spy at such a time as apprehension appeared imminent."

Both sides cited as precedents the execution of Major Andre, British spy in the American Revolution, and Russian spies who were executed after surrendering to the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese war.

Motions Denied

The seven-member trial board denied the dismissal motion without clearing the courtroom and also denied, for the second time, a defense motion that the men be tried separately on grounds that Colepaugh's statements would be prejudicial to Gimpel.

Court recessed after defense counsel, stating that Colepaugh would take the stand, asked time to study yesterday's record.

Senate Is Seen Ready to Vote R.E.C. to Wallace

George Says House Delay on His Bill May Lead to All-Out Confirmation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP).—Reaction against House efforts to amend or delay legislation severing government lending agencies from the Department of Commerce threatened today to alter Senate sentiment on the Henry A. Wallace Cabinet appointment.

Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, said he is beginning to believe that if House opponents either bottle up his bill or load it with veto-inspiring amendments the Senate might vote to confirm the Wallace appointment with all the powers Jesse Jones wielded.

"It would be extremely short-sighted if those who don't want Wallace should make it impossible for the House to pass the bill or should bring out a measure that the President would not sign," Senator George said.

The Senate has agreed to wait until March 1 before voting on Mr. Wallace's nomination as Secretary of Commerce, with the understanding of both sides that the Senate-approved bill by Senator George, which strips the Reconstruction Finance Corporation lending power from the post, would become law before that time. That was the compromise Mr. Wallace's friends put over in an effort to get him confirmed.

Thus far opponents of the former Vice President have succeeded in keeping the measure from the House floor. But there were indications the Democratic leadership hoped to scrape up another vote in the House Rules Committee to break a tie by next Wednesday, when the matter will come up again.

They may get this support by a further compromise which would open the way to a House vote on an amendment that would keep Mr. Wallace, as Secretary of Commerce, off the directing board of the Export-Import Bank.

Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, an advocate of confirmation of the nomination, said he thought Wallace supporters would make no great fuss over such an amendment.

War Prisoners' Care An Issue

Washington, Feb. 10 (AP) — Two Florida Congressmen took issue today with War Secretary Stimson over the question of reported pampering of war prisoners.

Representatives Peterson (D., Fla.) and Sikes (D., Fla.) asserted they could not agree with a statement by Stimson that prisoners are not being accorded special treatment.

The two declared that in Florida, at least, German captives are reported getting food which takes far more ration points than a similar

number of civilians are allowed.

Nazi Propaganda, Too

In addition, Sikes contended, "Nazi propaganda is flourishing in the prison camps and nothing is done to curb it."

Peterson said he had written Stimson demanding an explanation and also is pushing for a Congressional investigation.

Sikes said he is taking the matter up direct with Army officials, urging "an end to pampering and a program of re-education of prisoners in Americanism instead of Nazism."

Yanks Are "Propagandized"

"Americans in German prisoner-of-war camps are systematically propagandized," Sikes told the House yesterday. "Yet our Army seems frightened at the very idea of doing anything to dampen the fanatical Nazism of German prisoners in our care, despite the fact that there is not a word in the Geneva Convention which forbids propagandizing prisoners."

Stimson had contended in his statement that the Army was merely observing strictly the tenets of the Geneva Convention regarding handling of prisoners.

Commenting on this, Sikes added:

"Actually, our Government has leaned over backward in interpreting the regulations of the Convention in the light most favorable to the prisoners, despite the fact that no other nation gives a hang for the Geneva Convention."

Cites "Growing Resentment"

"As an indication of this, it is well known that Americans in German prisoners of war camps would barely subsist if it were not for Red Cross food packages which our country sends to them regularly.

"There is a growing resentment in the minds of our people . . . and it doesn't stop at the good food and camp comforts provided for the Germans. They are concerned by what they consider soft treatment, lax administration, and lack of effort to curb the Nazism which flourishes in prisoners of war camps."

not a wartime, proposal."

In an article contributed to *The Ave Maria*, a Catholic home weekly published at the university, he set forth his views on pending legislation for compulsory peacetime military training.

"It cannot be classified under the head of what we have come to call 'emergency legislation,'" he wrote.

"It has no connection with the Selective Service Act, nor has it any bearing on the policing of defeated Axis countries after the war.

Called Reversal Of Policy

"Basically, it proposes a complete and permanent reversal of the traditional American military policy and principle. Compulsory military training would bring about a fundamental change in the lives of millions of young Americans for generations to come."

"No sensible person can deny that henceforth we must be a military nation," Father O'Donnell said. "We will maintain a larger Army and Navy than ever before. We must not become a militaristic nation, which is a vastly different thing. That is, we do not want to adopt the European system, which would weaken our schools and undermine our family life."

For Voluntary Enlistment

He suggested the encouragement of voluntary enlistments, a more intensive use of universities, colleges and high schools as a training ground for the Army and Navy, and a revival of the National Guard "strengthened and adapted to the mechanism of modern warfare so that it will literally be a guard of the nation."

In concluding his article Father O'Donnell wrote:

"Let all Americans reflect on the implications involved before permitting Congress to rush through legislation that means such a radical departure from our traditional way of life.

"We may need some form of military training in the postwar world, but we do not need compulsory military training now."

TRAINING ACT IS OPPOSED

Compulsion Assailed By Head Of Notre Dame

South Bend., Ind., Feb. 10 (AP)—The Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell, president of the University of Notre Dame, today termed compulsory military training a "peacetime, and

GREEN ASSAILS RUSSIAN PLAN

AFL Head Scores Proposal For German "Slave" Labor

Miami, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—A Soviet proposal that German labor be forced to rebuild damaged cities in war-torn Europe was assailed today by President William Green of the AFL as being "economically unsound and indefensible."

Green declared the Russian plan, voiced in London at the World Trades Union Congress, which the AFL refused to attend, would make slave labor of Germans, and was "indefensible from a social point of view and contrary to the principles which the United Nations are seeking to establish when the war ends."

Demands "Free" Labor

"Hitler and those responsible for the war must be punished, but the people throughout the world, including labor everywhere, must be made free and must be guaranteed the right to enjoy the blessings and benefits of freedom, liberty and democracy," said the AFL president.

Green wondered "what attitude the representatives of the CIO who are attending the London conference will assume toward the proposal."

He attacked the CIO for attempting, he said, to split the world labor movement "as they divided labor in the United States."

[J. B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, attending the World Trades Union conference in London, announced today his organization favors internationalization of a part of the Reich's industrial areas and believes German labor should be required to rebuild war-wrecked Europe.]

"Reasons Proven Sound"

Green said the AFL's refusal to take part in the conference had been vindicated by developments already apparent. The congress opened last Tuesday. He asserted:

"All the reasons which the AFL originally assigned when it declined to respond to the invitation extended to participate . . . have been proven to be sound and unassailable.

"We are more firmly convinced than ever that we are serving the interests of labor best by refusing to participate in the so-called World Trades Union conference."

The CIO group, headed by President R. J. Thomas, of the United Auto Workers, and President Sidney Hillman, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is demanding a role in international labor movements.

The AFL now is the only American organization in the International Federation of Trades Union.

What CIO Is Seeking

The CIO wants either to gain entry for itself and the Soviet groups (which the AFL maintains are not "free" trade unions) into the IFTU, or form a new world group.

"Evidently differences which have already arisen between the bona fide representatives of the British Trades Union Congress and the Soviet workers and their allies are creating division within the ranks of those in attendance at the conference," said Green.

Jap-American Ouster Urged By Oregonians

FEB 11 1945

Gresham, Ore., Feb. 10 (AP)—One thousand residents of this farming region demanded last night that persons of Japanese ancestry be deported.

The resolution was adopted at a massmeeting called by the Oregon Property Owners' Protective Association after speakers told the throng that Japanese moving to the United States, or born here, are characteristically of dual citizenship to the sixth generation.

Favor Deportation

The resolution asked the Oregon Legislature to memoralize Congress for legislation to deport all persons holding citizenship both in the United States and a foreign country. It also urged deportation of "not wholly loyal" aliens.

Also adopted was a resolution calling for enforcement of the Oregon alien land law. Walter M. Pierce, former Oregon Governor and Congressman, charged it is being violated by alien Japanese who register land in their children's names.

Legion Commander Present

A Hood River delegation included J. B. Edington, commander of the American Legion post that raised a nation-wide issue by erasing names of Japanese-American service men from the county honor roll.

G. R. Frey, member of the Hood River group, said it plans to investigate transfer of titles, organize a program including prohibition against sale of land to Japanese and form a corporation to appraise and purchase all land now held by Japanese.

WILLIAMS FOES PLAN REA BOARD

Washington, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.), bitter opponent of Aubrey Williams's nomination as rural electrification administrator, said today it might be wise to put REA under an administrative board.

"I would be inclined to support such legislation, if it were brought to the floor," Senator McKellar told reporters. "From the testimony I have heard it has not been handled any too well under a single administrator."

The possibility of such a move appeared to be an ace in the hole for Mr. Williams's opponents within the Senate Agriculture Committee which is considering his nomination.

As the committee now stands, administration checks indicate a probable 11—9 division in favor of Mr. Williams's confirmation with Senators Aiken and Wheeler counted for him. A move to shelve the nomination and report the bill might, however, draw the support of Mr. Aiken and Mr. Wheeler.

MEAT MAY 'DISAPPEAR' IN SUMMER

Present Output Lagging, Bulk Of Supply Diverted To War Stocks

FEB 11 1945

Beer Cut Seen

Washington, Feb. 10 (AP)—Brewers will be allotted twelve per cent less malt for beer between March 1 and August 31 than they got a year ago, the War Food Administration announced today. The reduction probably will result in less beer, officials said.

The reduction is being made, the WFA said, to make more malted grain available for the production of industrial alcohol for war uses.

Washington, Feb. 10 (AP)—Meats will virtually disappear from civilian markets by midsummer, Government food officials predicted today. The forecast accompanied new steps to divert the larger portion of current production into war stocks.

Civilian supplies could be expected, however, to reappear when fall marketings of live stock begin their normal increase, it was said.

Three Factors Involved

Three factors are involved: Unexpectedly smaller total meat production; the sharp drop in livestock marketing which normally occurs in spring and summer, and the combination of those factors, which may leave the Government unable to satisfy its wants beforehand and get out of the market ahead of the low supply season.

The war stocks are those the Government buys for the armed forces, for lend-lease, and for civilian consumption in United States territories outside the continental limits of the country.

With live-stock marketing falling below previous expectations, the Agriculture Department cut its forecast of total production this year from 22,750,000,000 pounds to 22,000,000,000. Last year 24,700,000,000 pounds were produced.

Ten-Year Low Mark Seen

It is possible per-capita civilian consumption this year may fall to the lowest level since 1935, when meat supplies dropped after emergency slaughter of drought-stricken cattle on Western plains in 1934 and a reduction of hog numbers by means of the Government's pig-killing program designed to improve farm prices.

Per-capita consumption in 1935 averaged about 116 pounds. Last year it was 147 pounds.

Food officials said this year's average may be between 120 and 132 pounds, depending on length of the war in Europe, foreign-relief requirements and live-stock production trends.

There is little doubt civilian meat supplies will be reduced sharply from the present rather tight condition. Live-stock marketing and slaughter are smallest in spring and summer.

U.S. Trying To Stock Up

The Government is trying to stock up now, reduce its buying later, and permit the bulk of the slim summer slaughter to go to civilians. Whether it will be able to do this is somewhat doubtful.

At present, marketing and slaughter—particularly of hogs—are not sufficient to fill allocations the War Food Administration has made for civilians and for war agencies. In so far as production fails to meet allocations, civilian supplies suffer.

Woolen, Rayon Priority-Item List Rushed

Washington, Feb. 10 (AP)—Having specified a wide range of inexpensive essential cotton garments for increased production, the Government hurried work today on priority lists of woolen and rayon clothing items.

Announcement of these lists in about ten days by the War Production Board will complete the foundation for a program designed to increase the supply of low and medium priced wearing apparel.

Price Roll-Back Slated

As joint sponsor of the program, the Office of Price Administration expects to roll back retail prices of such garments by about six or seven per cent.

WPB last night took the first step to boost output by singling out 41 cotton garments for which manufacturers will receive priority assistance in obtaining fabric. To these items most of the civilian cotton cloth supply will be diverted.

The order is effective March 1. WPB predicted that finished garments will begin to reach the retail market "by early summer."

More Fabric Types

The new regulation sets aside for use in civilian garments 28 types of cotton fabrics, instead of 17 as previously. Among those added are gabardine, twills and interlining flannels.

Proportions of fabrics to be earmarked for inexpensive garments have been increased from a range of 20 to 50 per cent to a range of 50 to 90 per cent.

In the 90 per cent category are some print clothes, carded broadcloth and poplin, dotted swisses and carded chambray of specific constructions.

Further Restrictions

The order also further restricts the use of particular fabrics for many less-essential items, with the intention of channeling additional material to needed garments.

Among the items for which manufacturers will be able to obtain

priority aid are:

Women's and girls' dresses, blouses and nightgowns; men's shirts, shorts and handkerchiefs; creepers and rompers; children's pajamas; infants' and children's nightgowns; infants' kimonos, gertrudes and dresses; toddlers' dresses and slips and children's dresses; girls' slips and panties.

Overalls and coveralls; boys' wash suits, shirts, shorts and short [illegible]ong pants; children's sun suits [illegible]adies' handkerchiefs.

13,600 ARE IDLE IN DETROIT PLANTS

Detroit, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—Representatives of the Senate War Investigating Committee charged with determining whether Detroit area factories are using their man power to the fullest extent arrived in Detroit today to find approximately 13,600 workers idle because of strikes.

The workers are employees of the Briggs Manufacturing Company's five plants here and of the Square D Company's Rivard avenue plant. They are respectively members of the C. I. O.'s Automobile Workers and Electrical Workers unions. At the Briggs Mack avenue plant 5,800 workers struck last Tuesday in a dispute over wage rates of fifteen workers in the burr department. Ignoring a regional War Labor Board directive to return to work immediately, the strikers voted to go back on Monday but stipulated the WLB should then have two representatives in the plant to hear grievances. The WLB has made no direct reply to this proposal.

Management said an additional 6,700 workers had to be sent home because the strike in the Mack avenue plant had halted the flow of parts. The affected departments have been producing parts for B-29 bombers, tanks and other war equipment. Nearly 20,000 Briggs workers in other plants not affected by the parts shortage remained at work today, the company said.

A strike of 1,100 workers at the Square D plant began yesterday. It involves differences over the method of distributing a War Labor Board wage increase directive.

OBJECTORS DECRY WEBER SENTENCE

FEB 11 1945

Lapine, Ore., Feb. 10 (A. P.).—Fifty inmates of the conscientious objectors' camp here revealed today that they have asked President Roosevelt to halt the "cruel and unjust" sentence given Private Henry Weber for refusing to drill.

The men released copies of a letter to the President. Originally opposing the death sentence ordered for Weber at Camp Roberts, Cal., it was amended to term the substituted life penalty too severe.

The letter said several men in conscientious objectors' camps refused to bear arms after induction, as did Weber, but that this "does not mean that they could not be conscientious." It expressed belief his position is "the result of confusion on the meaning of the ambiguous clause on conscientious objection."

Camp officials admitted knowledge of the letter. Copies went to the War Department, Senate Investigation Committee and the press.

MAJOR BONG, TOP ACE, WEDS

Marries Teacher; Church Is Packed; Arnold Represented

FEB 11 1945

Superior, Wis., Feb. 10 (AP)—Major Richard Ira Bong, the nation's ace of aces, and his schoolteacher sweetheart, Marjorie Ann Vattendahl, were married tonight in Concordia Lutheran Church in the biggest wedding this northern Wisconsin city has ever seen.

A full hour before they were to repeat their vows, the church was packed.

The first eight rows of pews were reserved for friends of the pair, and shortly before the couple knelt before the Rev. Paul A. Boe, room was made for nine air force officers representing Gen. H. H. Arnold, who was prevented by illness from attending the wedding.

Arnold's Deputies

They were Cols. James Sheridan, J. Philip Newberry and Gerald Johnston; Lieut. Cols. Bailey A. Wright, Don Eddy, Frank Dixon, Millard Frohock and A. L. Revert, and Major Minar Shaw.

Miss Vattendahl wa sattended by Miss Geraldine Bong, sister of the major, maid of honor; another sister, Miss Nelda Bong, bridesmaid, and Miss Beverlee Abrrett, of Superior, a sorority sister.

Capt. Walter M. Markey, of City Island, N.Y., was Major Bong's best man, and other attendants were Sergt. Lowell S. Wattendahl, brother of the bride, and Sergt. Edward Edgette, of Lake Nebagamon, Wis., an old friend.

'Military Secret'

For the ceremony, held against a background of shimmering candles and a gladioli-banked altar, the bride followed the traditional custom of something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue.

New was her wedding gown, old was a battenberg lace handkerchief given by Mrs. Glenn Bryce, grandmother of the bridegroom, borrowed was a sorority pin, and blue was a blue satin garter given by her sorority sisters.

After the single-ring ceremony, Major and Mrs. Bong appeared on a radio program and later attended a reception before leaving on a trip.

The marriage culminates a romance of 15 months that started when Major Bong, holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor and numerous other medals for shooting down 40 Japanese planes, met Miss Vattendahl at a church party. Bong was home on a leave after shooting down 21 planes.

30. 24 — 22881

LONDON--INSERT IN NIGHT LEAD GERMAN AFTER [illegible]NTH GRAPH XXX FOOD SUPPLIES. (Wheeler)

PARIS BROADCASTS ALSO QUOTED SWEDISH REPORTS THAT SEVERAL BERLIN SUBURBS HAD BEEN EVACUATED AND DECLARED WAR ZONES. THE GESTAPO HAS BEEN PLACED IN CHARGE OF THESE SECTIONS, IT ADDED, AND GIVEN THE RESPONSIBILITY OF DEFENDING THEM AGAINST BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ENEMIES.

FEB 11 1945

THE BERLIN XXX 10TH GRAPH.

[illegible]NDON, FRANCO, TO CLARIFY, FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER FIRST H X X X "LEAK STORIES.

LONDON PAPERS PUBLISHED LAST MONTH SUGGESTIONS THAT CHURCHILL [illegible]ND FRANCO HAD EXCHANGED SOME SORT OF LETTERS IN NOVEMBER, BUT DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE TOLD PARLIAMENT ON DEC.31, "IT WOULD BE CONTRARY TO ESTABLISHED USAGE TO MAKE THESE CONFIDENTIAL EXCHANGES PUBLIC."

A STORY FROM WASHINGTON ON FEB.8 ON THE CHURCHILL-ROOSEVELT-STALIN CONFERENCE QUOTED UNIDENTIFIED SOURCES ON THE CONTENTS OF THE LETTERS, AND THE TIMES OF LONDON REPORTED SIMILARLY TODAY UNDER THE CAPTION "PLAIN WORDS TO FRANCO."

BRITISH FOREIGN X X X SECOND GRAPH.

PS541PEW

~~HAD CROSSED THE STREAM IN GREAT STRENGTH.~~ All Ldn Russian (Jasischke) x A Berlin."

NEITHER THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE NOR NEWS BROADCASTS MENTIONED ANY FIGHTING ON THE ODER'S EAST BANK, ALTHOUGH THE NAZI COMMUNIQUE DECLARED SOVIET BRIDGEHEADS ON THE WEST BANK BETWEEN KUESTRIN AND FUERSTENBERG HAD BEEN NARROWED.

A FRONTLINE REPORTER WITH MARSHAL GREGORY K. ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY WAS PERMITTED TO STATE: "OUR TANKS HAVE MOVED FORWARD TO CROSSINGS OVER THE ODER, TO THE PLACE WHERE A SHORT AND STRAIGHT ROAD LEADS TO BERLIN."

A BRITISH CORRESPONDENT IN MOSCOW WAS PERMITTED TO TELEPHONE TO LONDON THAT "THE FIRST ROUND OF THE BATTLE OF BERLIN HAS OPENED X X X MOSCOW EXPECTS BIG NEWS."

THESE RELAXATIONS OF CENSORSHIP WERE CONSIDERED HINTS THAT MARSHAL STALIN MIGHT SOON ANNOUNCE THE BEGINNING OF THE FINAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST HITLER'S CAPITAL.

OTHER DISPATCHES FROM MOSCOW SAID ZHUKOV WAS REGROUPING HIS BRIDGEHEAD FORCES AND MANEUVERING FOR POSITIONS FROM WHICH TO LAUNCH HIS BIG PUSH ON BERLIN.

A158

THE GERMANS REPORTED THE RUSSIANS HAD GAINED GROUND IN THE BRESLAU-LIEGNITZ-GLOGAU BATTLE AREA IN SILESIA, BUT SAID THE RED ARMY'S EFFORTS TO ENLARGE ITS BRIEG BRIDGEHEAD HAD BEEN FRUSTRATED.

IN SOUTHERN POMERANIA, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED, RUSSIAN PRESSURE CONTINUED NEAR ARNSWALDE AND DEUTSCH-KRONE, "WHEREAS IN OTHER FRONT SECTORS, OUR DEFENSIVE SUCCESSES BROUGHT ABOUT A SLACKENING OF ENEMY ATTACKS."

THE COMMUNIQUE FROM BERLIN ASSERTED THAT THE SURROUNDED GARRISON IN THE POMERANIAN CITY OF SCHNEIDEMUEHL WAS "FULFILLING THE TASKS

ASSIGNED TO THEM IN SEVERE FIGHTING AND WITH EXEMPLARY COURAGE," WHILE THE BESIEGED BUDAPEST GARRISON CONTINUED ITS "HEROIC FIGHT IN THE CASTLE AND IN THE CITADEL."

THESE GARRISONS WERE NOT THE ONLY GERMANS LEFT FAR BEHIND THE FIGHTING LINE ON THE EASTERN FRONT, A MOSCOW DISPATCH SAID.

THE RED ARMY NEWSPAPER, RED STAR, WAS QUOTED AS REPORTING LARGE GROUPS OF VOLKSSTURM (HOME GUARD) AND REGULAR GERMAN ARMY UNITS REMAINED TO BE ROUNDED UP BEHIND THE FRONT. THESE ENEMY GROUPS WERE DESCRIBED AS IN TERRIBLE CONDITION FROM COLD AND HUNGER. A RUSSIAN SERGEANT CAPTURED A WHOLE COMPANY OF VOLKSSTURMERS SINGLEHANDED, IT SAID, AND GERMAN OFFICERS HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED IN CIVILIAN DISGUISES OR WANDERING LOST IN RUSSIAN TERRITORY. BERLIN ANNOUNCED THAT MARSHAL IVAN S. KONEV'S NEW OFFENSIVE IN SILESIA, LAUNCHED FRIDAY "WITH SEVERAL ARMIES" FROM THE STEINAU BRIDGEHEAD 32 MILES NORTHWEST OF BRESLAU, HAD MOVED 25 MILES WESTWARD IN TWO DAYS AND SOUTHWARD 23 MILES.

THIS OFFENSIVE, WHICH MOSCOW HAS NOT YET ANNOUNCED, WAS PICTURED BY BERLIN AS HAVING THE DUAL PURPOSE OF TAKING BRESLAU FROM THE REAR AND STRIKING TOWARD DRESDEN, 95 MILES SOUTH OF BERLIN.

LIEGNITZ, 35 MILES WESTF-NORTHWEST OF BRESLAU, HAS BEEN BY-PASSED B Y KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINE ARMY, THE GERMAN ACCOUNTS SAID, -,$ '9;835 043''743 ,92 8' 738.

BY KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINE ARMY, THE GERMAN ACCOUNTS SAID, AND SOVIET PRESSURE NOW IS BEING BROUGHT AGAINST RAIL LINES LEADING FROM THAT CITY TO UPPER (SOUTHERN) SILESIA.

FEB 12 1945

W201PEW

LONDON, FEB.10-(AP)-VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO OF MEXICO CITY, PRESIDENT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, TOLD THE WORLD TRADE UNION CONFERENCE TODAY THAT ARGENTINA WAS ARMING "AND THE ONLY POSSIBLE REASON IS TO CREATE AN ARMED CONFLICT."

HE DESCRIBED THE GOVERNMENTS OF SPAIN, PORTUGAL AND ARGENTINA AS TOTALITARIAN AND CHARGED THAT GERMAN MONEY AND TECHNICIANS WERE BEING USED IN ARGENTINA, WHERE, HE ADDED, "A FASCIST DICTATORSHIP IS A DANGEROUS INFECTION" FOR THE REST OF THE WORLD.

TOLEDANO, REPRESENTING 17 LATIN-AMERICAN NATIONS AT THE CONFERENCE, DECLARED THAT THE ARGENTINE REGIME WAS UNLIKE THE TRADITIONAL DICTATORSHIPS OF SOME SMALLER LATIN-AMERICAN NATIONS, AND THAT IT WAS MORE LIKE THE GERMAN TYPE OF AUTHORITARIANISM.

HE RECALLED THAT THE LATIN-AMERICAN FEDERATION ADOPTED A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR SEVERE PUNISHMENT OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS, BOTH CIVILIAN AND MILITARY, AND THAT THE FEDERATION HAD ASKED FOR PUNISHMENT OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE SO THAT THEY MIGHT UNDERSTAND WAR WAS NOT A PROFITABLE UNDERTAKING.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, "TOO, SHOULD BE LIBERATED," HE ASSERTED.

DESCRIBING HIS OWN NATION AS A SMALL ONE, TOLEDANO CALLED UPON THE STRONGER COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD TO SECURE THE PEACE.

"THE ONLY WAY TO COMBAT FASCISM EFFECTIVELY IS TO MAKE DEMOCRACY ALIVE," HE SAID.

FA1QBJAEW

FEB 12 1945

LONDON,FEB.10-(AP)-DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED ON THE DOWNTOWN BERLIN OFFICES OF ADOLF HITLER AND HERMANN GOERING AND MANY OTHER GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS DURING LAST SATURDAY'S RECORD 1,000-PLANE RAID ON THE REICH CAPITAL.

THIS WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY BY THE U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE ON THE BASIS OF RECONNAISANCE PHOTOGRAPHS WHICH DISCLOSED SEVERE DAMAGE HAD BEEN CAUSED TO THE ANHALTER RAILWAY STATION, THE MAIN POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE, THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND PRUSSIA HOUSE.

"PHOTOGRAPHS CONFIRMING AN EARLIER INTERPRETATION BASED ON PICTURES TAKEN DURING THE ATTACK SHOW AN AREA OF DESTRUCTION A MILE AND A HALF SQUARE IN THE VERY HEART OF BERLIN," A COMMUNIQUE FROM U.S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE SAID.

(THE FREE GERMAN PRESS SERVICE CLAIMS GOERING HAS EVACUATED THE FAMOUS KARINHALL OUTSIDE BERLIN AND TAKEN HIS EXPENSIVE FURNIS

(THE FREE GERMAN PRESS SERVICE CLAIMS GOERING HAS EVACUATED THE FAMOUS KARINHALL OUTSIDE BERLIN AND TAKEN HIS EXPENSIVE FURNISHINGS AWAY IN A LONG COLUMN OF LAUNDRY TRUCKS, A DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM SAID TODAY.)

TARGETS LISTED BY THE COMMUNIQUE AS DAMAGED INCLUDED: THE REICH CHANCELLERY (HITLER'S OFFICE,) THE HAUS DEN FLIEGER (GOERING'S OFFICE,) THE TEMPELHOF MARSHALING YARDS, THE SCHLIESCHER RAILROAD STATION, THE AIR MINISTRY, GAS WORKS, GESTAPO HEADQUARTERS, THE TREASURY BUILDING, THE STATE RAILWAY DIRECTORATE, THE TOWN HALL, THE SECRET ARCHIVES OFFICE AND PLANTS WHERE TURBINES AND TORPEDO COMPONENTS ARE MANUFACTURED.

OTHER PICTURES OF THE BERLIN RAID REVEALED EXTREMELY SEVERE DAMAGE THROUGH AN AREA STRETCHING ACROSS THE SOUTHERN HALF OF MITTE TO THE BANK OF THE TELBOW CANAL IN THE KREUZBERG DISTRICT. IN THE AREA SURROUNDING THIS DISTRICT THERE WAS MODERATE TO SEVERE DAMAGE.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING YESTERDAY'S BOMBING IN CENTRAL GERMANY BY EIGHTH AIR FORCE FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS SHOW DAMAGE TO A SYNTHETIC OIL PLANT AT LUTZKENDORF AND THE ARMAMENT PLANT AT WEIMAR.

FEB 12 1945

LONDON, SUNDAY, FEB. 11-(AP)-AN UNDERGROUND RADIO STATION HEARD IN LONDON AND DESCRIBING ITSELF AS THE VOICE OF "THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF BERLIN," LAST NIGHT CALLED ON BERLINERS TO REVOLT AGAINST HITLER "IN THE FEW PRECIOUS HOURS LEFT TO US."

"CITIZENS AND MEN OF THE VOLKSSTURM OF BERLIN, HESITATE NO LONGER," THE BROADCAST SAID. "PREVENT THE MINING OF YOUR HOMES AND FACTORIES BY DYNAMITING SQUADS. A NATIONAL RISING IN ARMS IS THE IMPERATIVE TASK OF THE HOUR...."

SIMULTANEOUSLY THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED THAT SS GENERAL SEPP DIETRICH, LAST HEARD OF AS COMMANDING AN ARMY IN VON RUNDSTEDT'S DECEMBER OFFENSIVE IN BELGIUM, HAD BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDER OF FORTIFIED BERLIN.

"FIFTEEN SS DIVISIONS NOW ARE GARRISONED IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL AND FRESH FORMATIONS ARE ARRIVING DAILY," THE RADIO SAID.

THE SAME SOURCE SAID THAT "AT A RECENT MEETING IN HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS THE NAZIS DECIDED BERLIN WOULD BE DEFENDED THOUGH THIS MEANT ITS TOTAL DESTRUCTION."

FD111PEW

LONDON, FEB. 10 - (AP) - THE SPANISH EMBASSY STAFF IN BERLIN X HAS ARRIVED AT THE SWISSXRXX FRONTIER TOWN OF CONSTANCE AFTER A FOUR DAY TRIP AND WILL CONTINUE TO SPAIN IMMEDIATELY, THE DAILY EXPRESS REPORTED TODAY IN A SWISS DISPATCH.

-RPS APL 00610 150A

LONDON, FEB. 10 - (AP) - HITLER HAS BEEN FORCED TO POSTPONE DECORATION OF THE LAST-DITCH GERMAN GARRISON IN BUDAPEST.

FEB 12 1945

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT A CONTAINER WITH HUNDREDS OF IRON CROSSES DROPPED FROM A GERMAN PLANE FELL INSIDE RUSSIAN LINES IN THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL.

-RPS APL JONES 00545 2A

DUBLIN, FEB. 10-(AP)-THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL REGISTRATION OFFICE HAS DENIED WILLYS OVERLAND MOTORS, INC., OF TOLEDO, O., THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE NAME JEEP, RULING THAT THE WORD HAS NOW "FALLEN INTO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN."

FA907AEW

A U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, FEB. 10-(AP)-COL. SAMUEL GREASON, ARRIVING TO VISIT HIS SON WHILE A 1,000-BOMBER ATTACK ON BERLIN WAS IN PROGRESS, WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TO LEARN THAT LT. CRAIG P.GREASON'S PLANE HAD FAILED TO RETURN.

THE NEXT DAY THE FATHER WAS AMONG THE FIRST TO LEARN THAT HIS SON WAS SAFE IN A CRASH LANDING ON THE CONTINENT.

THE COLONEL WAS IN THE CONTROL TOWER AS THE RETURNING PLANES WERE CHECKED OFF ONE BY ONE. ALL OF THE 457TH GROUP'S FLYING FORTRESSES RETURNED EXCEPT HIS SON'S. THE FATHER WAS IN CHAPEL THE NEXT MORNING WHEN HE WAS NOTIFIED THE MISSING PLANE WAS SAFE ON THE CONTINENT.

THE ENTIRE CREW WAS BROUGHT BACK BY TRANSPORT PLANE SEVERAL HOURS LATER, AND THE FATHER HEARD FROM HIS SON HOW THE PLANE HAD BEEN RIDDLED BY FLAK BEFORE IT REACHED THE TARGET, HOW IT GOT ITS BOMBS AWAY AND THEN MANAGED TO REACH FRIENDLY TERRITORY WITH ONE ENGINE SHOT OUT AND TWO OTHERS DAMAGED.

THE COLONEL, A FORMER DISTRICT COURT JUDGE OF NASSAU COUNTY, N.Y., IS FROM (61 WHITEHALL BOULEVARD) GARDEN CITY LONG ISLAND, N.Y. HE NOW IS ON GEN.EISENHOWER'S STAFF.

RW636PEW

30. 2f — 22883

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT NED NORDNESS DESCRIBED THE OFFENSIVE AS "AN AVALANCHE OF ALLIED POWER," AND ADDED "IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE HOW THE GERMANS CAN STOP IT." Add Paris W Front (Lowe) xx security reasons."

THE CANADIAN AND BRITISH TROOPS GAINED ALMOST FIVE MILES AND BROADENED THEIR FRONT TO NEARLY 10 MILES YESTERDAY ON THE SECOND DAY OF THEIR NEW OFFENSIVE. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS CAPTURED MOUNTED TO 14.

GEN. H.D.G. CRERAR'S TROOPS PUSHED EASTWARD, 27 MILES FROM WESEL AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE RUHR VALLEY, THE U.S. FIRST ARMY 85 MILES TO THE SOUTH OUTFLANKED THE GIANT SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM, PART OF THE ROER RIVER SYSTEM.

STRIKING BEHIND ONE OF THE HEAVIEST BARRAGES EVER LAID DOWN BY HIS ARTILLERY UNITS, LT. GEN. COURTNEY HODGES' TROOPS CAPTURED HASENFELD, LESS THAN A MILE EAST OF THE DAM.

FARTHER SOUTH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY FOUGHT WITHIN THREE-FOURTHS OF A MILE OF THE GERMAN-FORTIFIED COMMUNICATION CENTER OF PRUEM. OTHER THIRD ARMY FORCES LESS THAN SIX MILES TO THE NORTH THREATENED TO OUTFLANK PRUEM BY FORCING TWO CROSSINGS OF THE PRUEM RIVER. OTHER UNITS FOUGHT INTO HERMESPAND, TWO MILES NORTHEAST OF PRUEM ON THE RIVER.

CRERAR'S FORCES WERE WELL INTO THE REICHSWALD, A FOREST SHIELDING KLEVE, NORTHERN ANCHOR OF THE PERMANENT DEFENSES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE. INSIDE THE FOREST THE GERMANS WERE PUTTING UP THERE STIFFEST RESISTANCE. THE CANADIANS AND BRITISH POSSIBLY WERE THROUGH THE FIRST OF THREE SIEGFRIED DEFENSE BELTS, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID.

CRERAR'S ADVANCE WAS MADE THROUGH WHAT HARDENED ALLIED TROOPS DESCRIBED AS A "VALLEY OF DEATH" CREATED BY THEIR OWN ARTILLERY AND AERIAL ASSAULT THAT PRECEDED THE OPENING OF THE OFFENSIVE THURSDAY. HOUSES, VEHICLES AND TREES STILL BURNED YESTERDAY, MAKING THE SCENE ONE OF APPALLING MISERY AND DEVASTATION, FRONT DISPATCHES REPORTED.

A15

TOWNS TAKEN YESTERDAY INCLUDED FRASSELT, FOUR MILES EAST OF KLEVE AND EIGHT MILES NORTHWEST OF GOCH, ANOTHER MAIN ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER. THE RAILWAY TOWN OF KRANENBURG, A MILE NORTH OF FRASSELT, ALSO FELL.

THE COLMAR POCKET IN SOUTHERN ALSACE WAS LIQUIDATED, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, WITH ORGANIZED ENEMY RESISTANCE BROKEN COMPLETELY BY THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY. THE ONLY GERMANS LEFT IN STRENGTH IN ALSACE WERE NORTH OF THE MODER RIVER NORTH OF STRASBOURG, WHERE THEY WERE RESISTING U.S. SEVENTH ARMY ATTEMPTS TO KNOCK THEM OUT OF OBERHOFFEN.

JR337AEW

FEB 12 1945

Add Paris W Front (Kennedy) xxx on Germany

LT. GEN. JACOB L.DEVERS, COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, IN AN ORDER TO HIS TROOPS DECLARED THAT THE WORD ONCE MORE WAS "ON TO GERMANY."

THE 36TH TEXAS DIVISION WITHDREW FROM THE ATTACK AT DRUSENHEIM, WHERE THE MODER RIVER DROPS INTO THE RHINE VALLEY, LATE SATURDAY AFTER THE GERMANS MOUNTED STRONG COUNTERATTACKS SUPPORTED BY TANKS. ENEMY RESISTANCE AT OBERHOFFEN FOUR MILES TO THE WEST, HOWEVER, WAS REDUCED.

PS956PEW

FEB 12 1945

Add Aachen Anti-Fraternization (Lochner) xx for arms

"ALTHOUGH I KNOW THAT THIS WOMAN RENDERED US REAL SERVICE, I MAY NOT GIVE HER A STICK OF CANDY FROM MY RATIONS, ALTHOUGH I DON'T EAT SWEETS," SAID HER BOSS.

FEB 12 1945

A156

LESS THAN 10 PER CENT OF THE AMG OFFICERS TO WHOM I TALKED FELT THAT ALL GERMANS ARE ALIKE AND MUST BE BARKED AT. THE REST DIFFERENTIATE.

MOST SAID THEY HAD FOUND REAL DEVOTION TO THE WORK IN HAND ON THE PART OF THEIR GERMAN WORKERS. THEY FEEL IT EMBARRASSING TO BE COMPELLED TO REMAIN ALOOF FROM ALL THOSE HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS THAT MAKE FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN BOSS AND WORKER. MOST OF THESE MEN ARE MARRIED AND HAVE YOUNG CHILDREN AT HOME. IT HURST THEM NOT TO BE ABLE TO SMILE AT, MUCH LESS OFFER A PIECE OF CHOCOLATE TO, SOME GERMAN CHILD WHO TRUSTINGLY PROFFERS A HAND.

GERMAN AUTHORITIES WORKING UNDER THE AMG AFTER HAVING BEEN FOUND RELIABLE AND DEPENDABLE ARE TRYING TO EXPLAIN THE NECESSITY OF THE NON-FRATERNIZATION TO THE INHABITANTS BY POINTING OUT THAT UNREGENERATE NAZIS MAY TRY TO INGRATIATE THEMSELVES WITH AMG ONLY TO SABOTAGE IT.

THAT GOES VERY WELL AT FIRST, BUT AFTER MONTHS, WHEN PRESUMABLY A GIVEN AREA HAS BEEN PURGED OF NAZIS, THESE GERMANS FIND IT INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT TO PREACH DEMOCRACY TO THEIR CONFUSED FELLOW CITIZENS.

W151PEW

Add With the U.S. 9th Army in Germany - Dams - Emmanuel Bergeron report

THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY MADE A DRIVE FOR THE DAMS IN LATE OCTOBER AND EARLY NOVEMBER AND TWO OF ITS DIVISIONS WERE DRIVEN BACK AT SCHMIDT.

THE AIR FORCES TOLD THE ARMY THAT EVEN THE BIGGEST BOMBS WOULD ONLY STIR THE EARTH ON THE SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM BUT THE ARMY INSISTED THAT THE AIR FORCES TRY. IN ITS NOVEMBER OFFENSIVE THE U.S.NINTH ARMY REACHED THE ROER AND WAITED THE RESULTS OF THE AIR EFFORT.

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A104

THE RAF MADE FIVE TRYS WITH 4,000-POUND BOMBS TO DESTROY THE SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM AND THE U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE MADE ONE. THESE ATTACKS FAILED AS THE AIRMEN HAD PREDICTED.

MEANWHILE, FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT, USING THE DAMS AND A HANDFUL OF MEN TO HOLD THE FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES IDLE, GATHERED HIS FORCES FOR THE ARDENNES THRUST AND STRUCK AT THE AMERICANS IN DECEMBER.

WHEN VON RUNDSTEDT WAS BEATEN BACK THE FIRST ARVY AGAIN ATTACKED TOWARD THE DAMS AND IN THE PAST FEW DAYS REACHED BOTH OF THEM. BUT BOTH HAD SECRET CONCRETE OUTLETS UNDERGROUND LEADING ON THE EAST SIDE INTO THE ROER VALLEY BELOW. DRIVEN FROM THE WEST BANK AND IN DAMGER OF LOSING THE DAMS ENTIRELY THE GERMANS DAMAGED THESE TUNNEL CONTROLS IRREPAIRABLY AND UNLEASHED THE WATER INTO THE VALLEY. THIS FLOODED SOME GERMAN TOWNS AND PUT UP A WATER BARRIER WHICH AT LEAST TEMPORARILY IS AS FORMIDABLE AS THE RHINE.

PS1035PEW

PARIS, FEB. 10-(AP)- FRANCE'S WILLINGNESS TO RE-ESTABLISH

FEB 12 1945

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ITALY DEPENDS UPON A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT OF THE "TUNISIAN QUESTION," A QUAI D'ORSAY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

A ROME RADIO DECLARATION THAT ITALY WOULD ADOPT FRENCH TERMS FOR A RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS BROUGHT FORTH A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT HERE THAT "THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS NOT TAKEN THE

INITIATIVE REGARDING ~~HIM~~ THIS MATTER.

IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT THE FRENCH WANT FROM THE ITALIANS A WRITTEN AGREEMENT ~~HERE~~ STATING THAT THE CONVENTION OF 1896 GUARANTEEING ITALIANS SPECIAL PRIVILEGED STATUS IN TUNISIA HAS BEEN TERMINATED.

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UNDER THIS CONVENTION, FOR EXAMPLE, ITALIANS BORN IN TUNISIA --- WHERE NOW THEY NUMBER AROUND 100,000 --- RETAINED THEIR ITALIAN ~~HEREDITARY~~ NATIONALITY. THE FRENCH CONSIDER THIS TREATY WAS RENDERED NULL AND VOID BY THE ITALIAN DECLARATION OF WAR ON FRANCE IN 1940.

ITALIAN OFFICIALS HAVE STATED ORALLY THAT THE CONVENTION CAN BE REGARDED AS TERMINATED, "BUT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WANTS THAT ~~ENTERED~~ IN WRITING," A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID.

WOLLSEIFEN, GERMANY, FEB. 9--(DELAYED)--(AP)--PAPERS FOUND IN THE WALLETS OF CAPTURED GERMAN SOLDIERS ILLUSTRATE THE EXTREME CARE ENEMY TROOPS MUST USE TO CONSERVE TOOLS.
NECESSITATED BY THE DEARTH OF TOOLS IN THE REICH.

A YOUNG LIEUTENANT HAD HIS COMPANY COMMANDER CERTIFY THAT A HAMMER BELONGING TO HIS OUTFIT WAS LOST BECAUSE OF ENEMY ACTION

30. 2x— 22885

AND NOT BY CARLESSNESS.

A SERGEANT CARRIED A CERTIFICATE WHICH STATED THAT A SPADE ~~WHICH~~ FASTENED TO HIS TRUCK HAD BEEN KNOCKED OFF BY A SHELL. THE SERGEANT'S SUPERIOR OFFICER TESTIFIED THAT THE SPADE WAS PROPERLY FASTENED, BUT THAT A STRAY ~~ENEMY~~ SHOT HAD KNOCKED IT OFF.

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APE THROUGH THIRD 2100 hr/345.

PRECEDE LONDON DE GAULLE

PARIS, SUNDAY, FEB.11-(AP)-GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE LEFT PARIS LAST NIGHT ON A TRIP WHICH WAS DESCRIBED AS WHOLLY UNRELATED TO THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE AND, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST RELIABLE INFORMATION, THE FRENCH LEADER DID NOT EXPECT TO BE INVITED TO THE BLACK SEA AREA.

NONETHELESS, IT CONTINUED TO BE WIDELY REPORTED THROUGHOUT THE CITY THAT DE GAULLE HAD LEFT FOR THE BIG THREE MEETING. THIS WAS REPORTED BOTH BY THE PARIS RADIO AND OTHER SOURCES, BUT THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

WELL-INFORMED QUARTERSNIN PAJIS EXPECTED THAT

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WELL-INFORED QUARTERS IN

WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS IN PARIS EXPECTED THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WOULD VISIT FRANCE TO SEE DE GAULLE AFTER CONCLUSION OF HIS MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND MARSHAL STALIN.

PS958PEW

PARIS, FEB.10-(AP)-U.S.AMBASSADOR JEFFERSON CAFFERY ASSURED THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE TONIGHT IN A RADIO ADDRESS OF AMERICA'S INTENTION TO HELP RECONSTRUCT THEIR COUNTRY AND SAID THE WORST OF THEIR SUFFERINGS ARE OVER.

PS1247AEW

BY A. I. GOLDBERG

WITH THE RAINBOW DIVISION IN FRANCE, FEB. 10-(AP)-THERE IS NEW BLOOD TODAY ON THE PROUD INSIGNIA OF THE RAINBOW DIVISION--THE U. S. 42ND DIVISION WHOSE HEROIC ACHIEVEMENTS SPARK THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

IN THE SHORT TIME IT HAS BEEN IN THIS WAR THE 42ND HAS BUMPED UP AGAINST SOME OF THE FINEST TROOPS THE ENEMY HAS, AND IT HAS ACQUITTED ITSELF IN THE TRADITION OF THE BLOODY BATTLES OF THE MARNE, THE MEUSE, THE ARGONNE, AND ST. MIHIEL.

THE DIVISION WENT INTO THE LINE ON CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE RHINE VALLEY FROM STRASBOURG NORTH PAST THE HAGUENAU WOODS.

IN THE GAMBSHEIM POCKET THE GERMANS THREW IN SUCH CRACK OUTFITS AS THE 25TH PANZIER GRENADIERS, NOW REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN RUSHED EASTWARD IN AN ATTEMPT TO STEM THE SOVIET ADVANCE, AND THE 21ST PANZERS, A TOP ARMORED OUTFIT.

THE DIVISION, WHICH LOST MORE THAN 15,000 MEN TO OTHER DIVISIONS BEFORE IT LEFT THE UNITED STATES, REACHED FRANCE WITH REPLACEMENTS THAT INCLUDED ANTI-AIRCRAFT MEN. MILITARY POLICE "AND

EVEN SAILORS WHO WERE STILL WEARING SAILOR CAPS AND WHITE PANTS WHEN ASSIGNED TO US," ONE OFFICER SAID.

SEVERAL HUNDRED OF ITS OFFICERS, TRAINED WITH THE DIVISION AFTER IT WAS ACTIVATED AT CAMP GRUBER, ~~MO.~~ OKLA. JULY 14, 1943, WERE ALSO DRAINED OUT TO OTHERS BEFORE IT LEFT THE UNITED STATES.

THE ROLE THE 42ND DIVISION PLAYED IN THE BITTER STAND AT HATTEN WILL BE UNFOLDED WHEN THE FULL STORY OF THAT ACTION CAN BE TOLD. THE GERMANS WERE HELD AT HATTEN WHILE THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY PREPARED TO SHIFT BACK TO THE MODER RIVER LINE.

THE GERMANS LEARNED QUICKLY THAT THE RAINBOW'S MEN WERE IN THE LINE. THEY ANNOUNCED IT ON THEIR RADIO EARLY IN JANUARY.

IT WAS LEARNED LATER THAT THE GERMANS FOLLOWED DISPOSITIONS OF EVERY RAINBOW UNIT AND EACH IN TURN FELT THE HEAVY IMPACT OF THE GERMAN FORCES.

ONE NIGHT THE GERMANS HIT A COMPANY OF RAINBOW MEN AS IT MOVED INTO THE LINE AND WHILE IT WAS STILL IN ITS TRUCKS. THE DOUGHBOYS PILED OUT AND ATTACKED NAZI TANKS WITH RIFLES WHILE THE EMPTIED TRUCKS ROARED BACK TO PICK UP MORE AMMUNITION.

THE GAMBSHEIM POCKET--WHERE THE GERMANS EFFECTED A BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RHINE, THEN BUILT IT UP STEADILY AND STEALTHILY WITH ARMORED UNITS -- HAD BEEN DISCOUNTED GENERALLY BEFORE THE FIRST OF THE YEAR AS A THREAT TO THE SEVENTH'S FLANK.

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B28

EVENTS AFTER CHRISTMAS WHICH FORCED A WITHDRAWAL DOWN THE WISSEMBOURG GAP FROM THE LAUTER RIVER LAID OPEN HOW WELL THE GERMANS HAD SPREAD OUT THEIR STRENGTH AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE TROOPS THEY HAD PLACED IN THE POCKET.

THE RAINBOW TOOK THE NAZI BLOWS AND HELD. THE LINE WAS SHORTENED LATER TO THE MODER AND STRATEGIC SUPERIORITY WAS AGAIN ACHIEVED, BUT THERE HAD BEEN NO MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH ON THE FLANK OR FROM ABOVE.

THE RAINBOW HAS FOUGHT IN THE GREATEST SNOW AND THE COLDEST WEATHER IN ALSACE IN A HALF CENTURY. IT HAS FOUGHT THROUGH THAWING MARSHES, SWOLLEN RIVERS AND CANALS AND FLOODED FOXHOLES. IT HAS SUFFERED LOSSES AS EVERY DIVISION MUST WHEN FACED WITH THAT KIND OF A TASK.

FW&MK550AEW

BRUSSELS, FEB. 10-(AP)-THE BELGIAN CABINET SITUATION WAS STILL UP IN THE AIR AT 8 P.M., TONIGHT, BUT ACHILLE VANACKER ANNOUNCED HE HAD VIRTUALLY COMPLETED FORMATION OF HIS GOVERNMENT REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE CATHOLIC PARTY PARTICIPATES OR NOT.

THE CATHOLICS, UNDECIDED ABOUT SITTING IN WITH COMMUNISTS, NOW HAVE EXPRESSED A WILLINGNESS TOWARD CONSENTING TO JOIN THE CABINET, VANACKER SAID.

"IF THE ANSWER OF THE CATHOLICS IS YES," HE SAID. "THE CABINET WILL BE CONSTITUTED TOMORROW. IF THEIR ANSWER IS NO, IT IS LIKELY THAT MY CABINET WILL BE COMPOSED TONIGHT."

RW638PEW

CANADIANS
BY NED NORDNESS

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, FEB. 10-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S MUD-WADING TROOPS HAVE CUT THROUGH THE FIRST SIEGFRIED LINE OF DEFENSE AND ARE PRESSING TONIGHT ON THE SECOND LINE WEST OF KLEVE.

THE FORMIDABLE ARTILLERY OF THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS HAS DISRUPTED AND PARALYZED GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS SO THAT THEIR ENTIRE FORWARD POSITION APPEARS TO BE CONFUSED.

FOR THAT REASON, THE FULL EXTENT OF THE ADVANCE OF GEN.H.D.G. CRERAR'S SOLDIERS CANNOT BE DISCLOSED.

ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK, THE ENEMY TRIED TO FORM A LINE WHICH WAS BROKEN BY ARTILLERY FIRE. THE GERMANS HAD BROUGHT UP THEIR SEVENTH PARATROOP DIVISION FROM ALSACE, BUT IT WAS DISPERSED BY ARTILLERY FIRE.

WITHOUT EVER COMING TO GRIPS WITH THESE TOUGH SOLDIERS, THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS WERE ADVANCING WITH THE ONLY OPPOSITION ARISING FROM MINE FIELDS AND ARTILLERY FIRE.

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THE ENTIRE OPERATION IS GOING WELL. THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY HAS BROKEN ALMOST ALL THE WAY THROUGH THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE REICHS-WALD.

THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE IN THIS DENSE FIR FOREST HAS BEEN TORN WIDE OPEN. AN ENEMY POCKET HAS BEEN CRUSHED AGAINST THE RIVER MAAS SOUTH OF NIJMEGEN AND OBLITERATED.

CAPTURE OF TWO MORE TOWNS, SCHOTTHEIDE, THREE MILES WEST OF KLEVE, AND HEIKANT, THREE MILES FARTHER WEST, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

In the REICHSWALD THE ENEMY DEPENDED UPON THE NATURAL PROTECTION OF HEAVY FOREST TO AID HIM, WHILE IN THE OPEN ON BOTH SIDES HE HAD ESTABLISHED CONCRETE EMPLACEMENTS. ALL FELL BEFORE ALLIED GUNS.

AMONG THE CONCRETE DEFENSES ARE INNOCENT-LOOKING COTTAGES FROM WHICH THE GERMANS SLAUGHTERED A GOOD MANY ALLIED TROOPS BEFORE THE TOMMIES AND CANUCKS LEARNED THAT THE "COTTAGES" HAD FORTRESS-LIKE CONCRETE WALLS.

IN ONE SUCH "COTTAGE, THE GERMANS HELD OUT EASILY AGAINST RIFLE AND MACHINEGUN FIRE SO THE ALLIES USED MORTARS. THE MORTAR SHELLS FAILED EVEN TO SHAKE THE DIRT OFF THE WALLS.

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A34

THEN ARTILLERY HAD ITS TURN, BUT THE SHELLS DID LITTLE MORE DAMAGE THAN TENNIS BALLS. FINALLY A BARRAGE OF ARMOR-PIERCING ARTILLERY SHELLS, MORTARS AND TANK FIRE FORCED 14 GERMAN SOLDIERS AND ONE OFFICER TO COME OUT AND SURRENDER.

DESPITE THE RATHER THINLY-HELD ENEMY DEFENSES, MUD HAS BEEN ONE OF THE GREAT HANDICAPS TO THE ADVANCE.

"THIS OFFENSIVE SHOULD GO DOWN IN HISTORY AS A VICTORY FOR THE ENGINEERS AND SUPPLY MEN," A DIVISIONAL COMMANDER SAID. "NEITHER MUD NOR FLOOD HAS STOPPED US BECAUSE THOSE LADS ARE WORKING DAY AND NIGHT TO KEEP US MOVING. AND WE ARE MOVING."

RW620PEW

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FEB. 10-(AP)-THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION--HEROES OF THE DEFENSE OF BASTOGNE IN THE ARDENNES BREAKTHROUGH--IS NOW A PART OF THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE DIVISION TAKES ITS PLACE IN AN ARMY WHOSE LOGAN ONCE MORE IS "ON TO GERMANY" AND WHICH IS OPENING UP ON THAT ROUTE WITH ATTACKS

NORTH OF STRASBOURG.

THE 36TH INFANTRY DIVISION OF THE SEVENTH LAUNCHED THREE ATTACKS NEAR THE RHINE SOUTHEAST OF HAGUENAU.

THE GERMANS WERE BEHIND MINEFIELDS AND STRONGLY-MANNED PILLBOXES AND WERE RESISTING STRONGLY AT DRUSENHEIM, 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF STRASBOURG. DRUSENHEIM IS A NATURAL STUMBLING BLOCK TO AN ADVANCE ALONG THE RHINE VALLEY.

A PINCERS MOVEMENT CAPTURED THE RAIL STATION AT OBERHOFFEN, A FEW MILES TO THE WEST, WHERE THE GERMANS HAVE HELD OUT STUBBORNLY EVER SINCE SEVENTH ARMY COUNTERBLOWS SHOVED THEM BACK ACROSS THE MODER RIVER.

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KA503PEW

NANCY, FRANCE, FEB. 10-(AP)-AMERICAN AND FRENCH AUTHORITIES CLOSED ONE CAFE AND CRACKED DOWN ON OTHERS TODAY AFTER SIX SOLDIERS HAD DIED FROM POISON LIQUOR, THREE WERE BLINDED AND ADDITIONAL MEN BECAME SERIOUSLY ILL.

LOUIS PETITOT, FRENCH POLICE COMMISSIONER FOR THE NANCY REGION, SAID BARS HAD BEEN SELLING FOR 60 CENTS A DRINK MADE OF WOOD ALCOHOL AND FLAVORING POWDER. SOLDIERS WERE ORDERED TO LIMIT PURCHASES IN BARS TO BEER AND WINE UNTIL ALL THE POISONOUS STOCK HAS BEEN FOUND.

ROME, FEB. 10-(AP)-FOUR THOUSAND CHEERING ROMAN WOMEN, WAVING FLAGS AND PLACARDS IN A PACKED BIG HALL IN THE HEART OF ROME, HEARD SPEECHES TODAY BY MRS. RITA TOGLIATTI, WIFE OF VICE-PREMIER PALMIRO TOGLIATI, AND OTHER NEW LEFTIST WOMEN IN THE FIRST ALL-FEMININE RALLY SINCE WOMEN WERE GRANTED THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

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"IF WOMEN WERE ALREADY IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION, THINGS WOULD BE GOING BETTER THAN THEY ARE NOW," MRS. TOGLIATTI DECLARED.

SOME OF THE PLACARDS CARRIED BY THE WOMEN SAID: "WE WILL VOTE TO PREVENT OUR DEAR ONES FROM BEING DRAGGED INTO UNJUST WARS IN THE FUTURE."

30.24 — 22887

AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN THE MOSCOW NEWS BY THE SAME WRITER SAID GERMAN ECONOMIC POWER WAS THE ROOT OF NAZI AGGRE

All Moscow Scandinavian xx x Russian people.

MKTNNNIKMMVVVVVVVVMVVMMOV

SAME WRITER SAID GERMAN ECONOMIC POWER WAS THE ROOT OF NAZI AGGRESSION AND MUST BE DESTROYED. HE ADDED THAT EVEN NOW "THE GERMANS ARE SETTING UP SECRET NESTS IN PORTUGAL, SPAIN, ARGENTINA, SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND, AND LARGE SUMS OF MONEY LIKEWISE ARE BEING SHIPPED INTO THESE COUNTRIES."

THIS ARTICLE CALLED FOR RIGID ECONOMIC DISARMAMENT OF THE REICH, "DEPRIVING GERMAN WAR INCENDIARIES OF THEIR MEANS OF PRODUCTION." YERMASHEV ATTACKED FOREIGNERS WHO FAVORED LIGHTER TERMS, ATTRIBUTING SUCH A STAND TO THE WISH TO SAVE GERMAN MARKETS AND "SAVE THE ROOTS OF FASCISM."

"THE FOUNDATIONS OF GERMAN AGGRESSION CONSIST OF ECONOMIC POWER," HE WROTE. "THE MEDIUM THAT FED THE FIFTH COLUMN WAS THE ECONOMIC PENETRATION OF GERMAN CAPITAL INTO NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES AND DISTANT CONTINENTS. IN POLAND IN 1939 THE GERMANS HELD 46 PER CENT OF THE CAPITAL INVESTED IN POLISH HEAVY INDUSTRY. HOW COULD POLAND DEFEND HERSELF AGAINST A STRONG AND FEROCIOUS ENEMY IF LONG BEFORE THE WAR THE ENEMY HAD HIS HANDS ON HER NERVE CENTERS AND THE HEART OF HER DEFENSE. THE SAME APPLIED TO ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY, AND EVEN ITALY. X X X

"AFTER THIS WAR THE GERMANS MUST TREMBLE AT THE THOUGHT OF THE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON THEM FOR THEIR MONSTROUS CRIMES. GERMANY MUST BE DISARMED THOROUGHLY AND COMPLETELY. THAT WILL KILL FASCISM."

IN RED FLEET HE WROTE:

"THE GERMAN INVADERS HAVE NO RIGHT ON THE BALTIC SEA. THE GERMANS ON THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN SHORES OF THE BALTIC HAVE ONLY A SHORT HISTORY. POMERANIA, MECKLENBURG AND HOLSTEIN ENTERED THE PRUSSIAN KINGDOM AND THE GERMAN EMPIRE ONLY IN MODERN TIMES. HISTORY SHOWS THE BALTIC WAS SETTLED BY SLAVS AND THE OUTLET TO THE BALTIC BELONGED TO THE RUSSIANS SINCE ANCIENT TIMES.

"THE KNOT ON THE BALTIC WILL

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E UNTIED BY SOVIET ARMS. THE LIBERATION OF THE ENSLAVED BALTIC PEOPLES HAS BEGUN. THE LIBERATION OF NORWAY SOON WILL COMMENCE. ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA HAVE BEEN LIBERATED AND HAVE TIED THEIR FATE WITH THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE. THE LAND BELONGING TO THE POLISH PEOPLE--LAD BY THE SEA--IS BEING RETURNED TO P

THE LAND BELONGING TO THE POLISH PEOPLE--LAND BY THE SEA--IS BEING RETURNED TO POLAND. DENMARK SOON WILL BE FREED. SECURE FOUNDATIONS OF PERMANENT PEACE ARE BEING ESTABLISHED ON THE BALTIC IN THE INTERESTS OF ALL EUROPEAN PEOPLES."

WD453PEW

Mid Stockholm German xx he wrote

SOME DISTANCE AHEAD, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID, HIS CONDUCTED TOUR MET A COLUMN OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR, BUT THEY WERE "OLD PRISONERS," WHO MOVED "APATHETICALLY, BARELY RAISING THEIR EYES."

"SOME SMILE AND SHOUT A REMARK WHICH WE CANNOT UNDERSTAND," THE WRITER SAID.

"ONE AND ANOTHER OF THEM SEND US LOOKS THAT ARE ANYTHING BUT FRIENDLY. A LITTLE LATER WE SEE NEW RUSSIAN PRISONERS WHO HAVE NOT YET HAD THEIR MARKINGS IDENTIFYING THEM AS SOVIET UNION TROOPS REMOVED."

THE DISPATCH SAID THE PARTY SPENT THE NIGHT AT A SMALL TOWN NOT FAR FROM THE ODER. THE ROAR OF GUNS COULD BE HEARD CONTINUOUSLY, BUT THE TOWN HAS NOT YET BEEN EVACUATED, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID.

"REFUGEE STRAGGLERS FROM THE EAST PASS THROUGH THE TOWN IN FAMILY GROUPS," HE SAID. "NONE SEEMS TO COMPLAIN. THEY DO NOT SIGH OR CRY, BUT DECLARE THEY WILL COME BACK."

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W939AEW

Ada Moscow Church xxx South American country

("THESE 'REVELATIONS' WHICH PRETEND TO PRESENT THEMSELVES TO WORLD OPINION AS SENSATIONAL NEWS," OSSERVATORE ROMANO SAID, "ARE SIMPLY TO BE CLASSED AMONG THE FREQUENT, ARBITRARY AND CALUMNIOUS ATTACKS TO WHICH, UNFORTUNATELY, A CERTAIN PROPAGANDA HAS BEEN ABANDONING ITSELF FOR SOME TIME. X X X

("AFTER NUMEROUS PROOFS OFFERED BY THE HOLY SEE OF REPEATED AND UNTIRING EFFORT AND INCESSANT CHARITY TO LESSEN THE HORRORS OF WAR, IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN HOPED THAT AT LEAST SOME METHOD OF EXPLICIT RELIGIOUS HATRED WOULD BE ABANDONED. ON THE CONTRARY, THE ABUSED TECHNIQUE OF VILIFYING AND WOUNDING IS ALWAYS ALIVE. SURELY NOT ON THIS BASIS WILL IT BE POSSIBLE TO CONSTRUCT AN EFFICIENT AND LASTING ORDER WHEN THERE ARE THOSE WHO STUBBORNLY SACRIFICE TRUTH TO SECTARIAN PASSIONS.")

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE VATICAN WAS MADE IN MOSCOW FRIDAY NIGHT BY BORIS STEIN, PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AT MOSCOW UNIVERSITY, WHO TOLD AN AUDIENCE OF STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND WORKERS THAT IT HAD CONSTANTLY CARRIED OUT "ANTI-SOVIET" CAMPAIGNS.

STEIN DECLARED THE POPE APPROVED THE NAZI ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA AND HAD OPPOSED ANGLO-FRENCH-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

FEB 12 1945

WITH LONDON RUSSIAN (120)
BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FEB.10-(AP)-THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY, SYSTEMATICALLY BROADENING THE BASE OF THE WEDGE AIMED AT BERLIN, TODAY PUSHED WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF STARGARD AND 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF STETTIN, BALTIC PORT FOR THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

SOVIET DISPATCHES WERE SILENT ON GERMAN REPORTS OF EXPANDING RUSSIAN BRIDGEHEADS ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE ODER IN THE FRANKFURT AND KUESTRIN SECTORS AND ON THE NAZI REPORT THAT MARSHAL IVAN C. KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINE ARMY WAS DRIVING ALONG THE SOUTHEAST APPROACHES TO BERLIN FROM NEW, LARGE BRIDGEHEADS.

THESE DEVELOPMENTS APPEARED POSSIBLE, HOWEVER, AND IT WAS WELL KNOWN THAT MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV PLANS TO STRIKE BOLDLY FOR BERLIN WHEN HE BELIEVES HIS FIRST RUSSIAN ARMY WEDGE IS SUFFICIENTLY WIDE FOR OPERATIONS ON A MAJOR SCALE.

JP628AEW

MOSCOW, FEB. 10--(AP)--THE MOSCOW NEWS [illegible] TODAY THAT SOVIET TRACTOR PRODUCTION IN 1944 WAS 250 PER CENT GREATER THAN 1943 AND STRESSED THE FACT THAT THE STALINGRAD PLANT WHICH WAS CONVERTED TO TANK PRODUCTION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR AGAIN IS MAKING MACHINES FOR AGRICULTURE SINCE ITS RESTORATION, THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PUBLICATION SAID.

FEB 12 1945

DELUCE
PW/01500/TH0645P

ATHENS, FEB. 10-(AP)-WILBUR FORREST, ASSISTANT EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, AND RALPH MCGILL, EDITOR OF THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, MEETING WITH EDITORS OF GREEK NEWSPAPERS HERE TODAY, WERE TOLD THAT GREEK JOURNALISTS ARE IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT THAT A MORE SYSTEMATIC EXCHANGE OF NEWS IS VITAL TO THE FUTURE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

THE DECLARATION ON BEHALF OF THE GREEKS WAS MADE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE EDITORS' UNION OF ATHENS, M.ZARAFIS, WHO SAID THE DISSEMINATION OF NEWS BETWEEN NATIONS "SHOULD BE FOUNDED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF EXCHANGING EXACT INFORMATIION."

HE SAID THAT GREEKS DURING THE RECENT CIVIL STRIFE "EXPERIENCED A BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT IN THE FACT THERE HAD BEEN CORRESPONDENTS IN ATHENS WHO SENT TO THEIR PAPERS OR AGENCIES ONE-SIDED OR INEXACT INFORMATION ABOUT THE GREEK SITUATION AND CREATED IN THEIR COUNTRIES A

FALSE IMPRESSION ABOUT IT."
HE SUGGESTED THAT A POST WAR WORLD FEDERATION OF JOURNALISTS BE CONVENED ON THE MODEL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, WITH A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENTS IN EACH CAPITAL ORGANIZED IN A WORLD-WIDE GROUP TO INSURE A FREE EXCHANGE OF NEWS.
DEAN CARL ACKERMAN OF THE COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, THIRD MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS WHICH IS TOURING EUROPE IN THE INTEREST OF FREE EXCHANGE OF NEWS, WAS UNABLE TO ATTEND THE MEETING BECAUSE OF INFLUENZA.
G/PS934PEW

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 10 (AP)- A WAVE OF PROTEST AGAINST SWEDISH FIRING AT ALLIED BOMBERS HEADING FOR GERMANY HIT STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPERS TODAY WITH ONE PAPER CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT TO "DISENGAGE ITSELF FROM THE SPELL OF SWEDEN'S CHAMELEON-LIKE" NEUTRALITY.

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COMMENTING AT THE SAME TIME ON REPRISAL EXECUTIONS IN NORWAY BY THE QUISLING REGIME, THE NEWSPAPER EXPRESSEN SAID EDITORIALLY: "SWEDEN CONTINUES TO GUARD ITS NEUTRALITY. WHILE FIRING SQUADS SOUND IN NORWAY SWEDISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES RATTLE AWAY AT ANGLO-SAXON BOMBERS WHICH HASTEN NORWAY'S LIBERATION. WE WE SHOOT, AND SUCCEED IN TAKING THE LIVES OF YOUNG MEN, MEN WHO FIGHT NOT ONLY FOR THEIR OWN LAND AND NORWAY, BUT FOR US ALSO."

CONCERNING THE FIRING ON ALLIED PLANES, ONE GOTHENBURG

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NEWSPAPER SAID IT HAD RECEIVED NUMEROUS PHONE CALLS AND WRITTEN COMPLAINTS FROM ITS SUBSCRIBERS. ONE LETTER SAID:

"WHY ARE WE FIRING AGAINST ALLIED PLANES WHEN THEY PASS SWEDEN? BETTER TO SAVE OUR AMMUNITION WHICH WE PERHAPS CAN USE TO BETTER PURPOSE LATER."

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ANOTHER LETTER SAID: "WE DIDN'T SHOOT DOWN GERMAN PLANES WHEN THEY CROSSED IN 1940 AND 1941."

ON THURSDAY ONE ALLIED BOMBER WHICH WAS STRUCK BY SWEDISH FLAK FELL ON THE WEST COAST WITH A LOSS OF SEVEN MEN.

BURMA (640)
BY JOHN GROVER
CALCUTTA, FEB. 10-(AP)-THE MARS TASK FORCE, WHICH INHERITED THE MANTLE OF MERRILL'S MARAUDERS WITH GHOST MARCHES THROUGH BURMA'S MOUNTAINOUS JUNGLES, HAS HIT THE JAPANESE AGAIN AFTER THE MOST STRENUOUS TREK IN THE HISTORY OF THE WAR IN BURMA.
IN A LIGHTNING PINCER ATTACK, THE MARSMEN STORMED AND CAPTURED TWO VILLAGES JUST WEST OF THE BURMA ROAD ABOUT 30 MILES SOUTH OF THE LEDO ROAD AND 75 MILES NORTH OF THE ENEMY BASE AT LASHIO.
THERE WAS ONLY ABOUT A MILE BETWEEN THEM AND THE CHINESE FIGHTING DOWN FROM THE SOUTH, AND JAPANESE FORCES WERE CAUGHT BETWEEN THEM IN THE VILLAGE OF HAN SAK.
OFFICIAL REPORTS DISCLOSE THAT THE MARSMEN ARE MADE UP OF THE 475TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, PARTS OF WHICH SAW ACTION IN THE SIEGE OF MYITKYINA, AND THE 124TH CAVALRY, FIGHTING NOW AS DISMOUNTED INFANTRY.
THE 475TH INCLUDES MANY ORIGINAL MERRILL MARAUDERS. THE 124TH HAS 25 PERCENT OF THE ORIGINAL TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS AND REPLACEMENTS FROM ALMOST EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.
THE SAGA OF THE 475TH BEGAN JAN. 2 WHEN IT WAS RELIEVED BY CHINESE TROOPS AFTER THE FIGHTING AT TONKWA.
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THE TROOPS PUSHED OUT THROUGH THE JUNGLES FROM MONGWI, ABOUT 45 MILES AWAY, LEAVING 190 JAPANESE DEAD AS AGAINST 13 AMERICANS KILLED.
THEY RECEIVED FOOD SUPPLIES DROPPED FROM THE AIR ON JAN. 3, AND THAT WAS THE LAST UNTIL THEY REACHED MONGWI, TWO DAYS LATER, AFTER BATTLING SHEER MOUNTAINS OVER 4,000 FEET HIGH.
RAINS MADE THE DESCENT TO MONGWI HAZARDOUS. SIXTEEN MULES SLID OFF THE TRAILS INTO THE GORGES EN ROUTE, BUT 12 WERE LABORIOUSLY

HOISTED BACK.
THE 124TH MARCHED OUT OF BHAMO SEVERAL DAYS LATER AND THEN CUT SHARPLY SOUTHEAST ACROSS THE SHWELI RIVER, FOLLOWING MOUNTAIN TRAILS SO TORTUOUS THAT ON ONE STRETCH THE COLUMN CROSSED THE SAME CREEK 62 TIMES.
COL. WILLIAM F.OSBORNE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., VETERAN OF BATAAN AND NORTH BURMA, WAS NAMED COMMANDER OF THE 124TH AT MONGWI, WHERE FINAL PLANS WERE LAID FOR THE BURMA ROAD ASSAULT. COL.ERNEST F. EASTERBROOK (EDS: HOME TOWN UNLISTED) WAS COMMANDER OF THE 475TH.
ADVANCE UNITS MOVED OUT JAN. 13 ON THE FINAL PHASE OF THE APPROACH TO THE BURMA ROAD.
THE MARSMEN ACCOMPLISHED THE SEEMINGLY IMPOSSIBLE, MAKING A 22-HOUR FORCED MARCH AT ONE POINT FOLLOWING PHOSOPHORESCENT CLOTH MARKERS AND LINKING HANDS ALONG TREACHEROUS BOGS, CREEKS AND PRECIPICES.
THE OUTFIT TRAVELED 16 MILES OF THE MOST RUGGED TERRAIN IN 35 HOURS WITH ONLY A TWO-HOUR REST, AND REACHED POSITIONS JAN. 17.

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B31
STAFF SGT.ERNIE REID, AN EX-MARAUDER, AND STAFF SGT.CHESTER WILSON, LEAD SCOUTS, SCORED FIRST BLOOD WHEN THEY RAN INTO THE JAPANESE IN NAWHKAM. WILSON KILLED THE FIRST JAPANESE AND REID THE SECOND.
IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THE GHOST MARCHERS HAD ENCOUNTERED THE ENEMY IN THE TWO-WEEKS MARCH.
THE BATTLE FOR THE BURMA ROAD POSITIONS GOT UNDER WAY JAN. 19. THE MARSMEN WENT INTO BATTLE WITHOUT EATING, BECAUSE THE TERRAIN PREVENTED FOOD BEING DROPPED BY PLANE.

BETWEEN THEN AND FEB. 7, THE TIRED, UNSHAVEN MARSMEN, SHORT OF WATER, FOUGHT THE JAPANESE TO A STANDSTILL, MAINTAINED POSITIONS ON THE BURMA ROAD, AND KILLED LARGE NUMBERS OF THE ENEMY WHO HAD BEEN RETREATING SOUTHWARD.

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PFC ERNEST BARKELEY, DIXONVILLE, PA., WHO WAS WITH THE MARAUDERS LAST YEAR, SAID THIS ACTION WAS "BY FAR THE WORST OF THEM ALL."

LT.COL.GEORGE T.LAUGHLIN, AKRON, OHIO, SAID THE FIGHTING, THOUGH BRIEF, WAS FAR MORE SAVAGE THAN AT MYITKYINA.

DURING THE BITTER THREE-WEEK BATTLE MORE THAN 600 JAPANESE WERE KILLED AND A HANDFUL OF PRISONERS WERE TAKEN. THE ENEMY WITHDRAWAL TO LASHIO WAS SERIOUSLY IMPEDED.
"THE MARS TASK FORCE HAS COVERED THE MOST HAZARDOUS TERRAIN IN BURMA EVER TRAVERSED BY AN AMERICAN UNIT," SAID BRIG.GEN.JOHN P. WILLEY, COMMANDING THE TASK FORCE.
"IT WAS A MAGNIFICENT JOB OF MARCHING OVER RUGGED MOUNTAINS, FOLLOWED BY AN EQUALLY MAGNIFICENT JOB OF FIGHTING. THE MORALE IS UNBELIEVABLY HIGH. THEY DID AND ARE DOING A GRAND JOB, AND I FEEL VERY PROUD TO COMMAND A UNIT OF THIS CALIBER."
PRESENT DISPOSITIONS OF THE MARS FORCE ARE UNDISCLOSED, BUT THE ROAD BLOCKS STILL ARE MAINTAINED AND THE JUNGLE GHOSTS STILL ARE GIVING THE JAPANESE HELL EVERY FOOT OF THE RETREAT PAST THEIR POSITIONS.
WD618PEW

Add Santo Tomas- Beri-beri (Schelter) xx completely vanish."

ALTHOUGH PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE TO TRANSPORT A MAJORITY OF THE LIBERATED AMERICANS, BRITONS AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS NATIONALS TO REAR AREAS BY PLANE, GEN.DENIC SAID IN MANY CASES HIGH ALTITUDES WOULD BE DANGEROUS. HE WAS CHECKING TO DETERMINE HOW MANY COULD BE FLOWN OUT WITH NO ILL EFFECTS.

THE GENERAL SAID "MY FEAR IS THAT PROLONGED FLYING MIGHT BRING ABOUT PARALYSIS OF THE HEART IN BERI-BERI CASES AND I HAVE ORDERED MY DOCTORS TO SCHEDULE THOSE PEOPLE FOR OCEAN TRANSPORT. THE ARMY HAS THE SHIPPING. IT IS BEING MADE READY NOW, TOGETHER WITH HOSPITAL FACILITIES. THERE ARE AMPLE CLOTHES TO ACCOMMODATE A MAJORITY OF THE INTERNEES. AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THESE PEOPLE WILL BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES."

GENERAL DENIC POINTED OUT THAT THE SANTO TOMAS WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE SYSTEM MIGHT BE DISRUPTED DURING THE FIGHTING NOW RAGING IN MANILA AND THAT THE ARMY HAD CONSIDERED EVER POSSIBLE EVENTUALITY AND WAS PREPARED TO MEET ANY SITUATION.

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GG-FJ217PCW

Add Manila Philippines (McDaniel) xx Bicol peninsula

OFF THE EXTREME NORTH TIP OF LUZON, PATROL PLANES WRECKED A SMALL FREIGHTER IN THE BABUYAN ISLANDS AND SHOT DOWN AN ENEMY PLANE. THIS IS ONE OF THE RARE INSTANCES SINCE THE INVASION OF LUZON THERE HAS BEEN ANY MENTION OF JAPANESE PLANES ALOFT.

DESPITE BAD WEATHER, PHILIPPINES-BASED AIR PATROLS MAINTAINED THEIR "MILK RUN" TO FORMOSA, HITTING TAINAN AIR BASE.

JAVA, WHICH HAS BEGUN TO REAPPEAR FREQUENTLY IN THE COMMUNIQUE, WAS VISITED BY LIBERATORS WHICH BOMBED TWO LARGE POWER STATIONS SUPPLYING SOERABAJA AND CAUSED "EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO PLANES AND INSTALLATIONS."

BY JAMES HUTCHESON (320)
WITH THE ELEVENTH CORPS ON BATAAN,P.I.,FEB 8 (DELAYED)-(AP)-HEAVY GROUND FIGHTING, PUNCTUATED BY THE EXPLOSION OF AMERICAN FIRE BOMBS AND ARTILLERY SHELLS, CONTINUED THROUGHOUT THE EIGHTH DAY TODAY IN NORTHERN BATAAN'S ZIGZAG PASS WITH THE 38TH DIVISION AGAIN MEASURING ITS ADVANCES IN YARDS.

THE JAPANESE ARE TAKING MAXIMUM ADVANTAGE OF THE RUGGED JUNGLE COVERED TERRAIN. THE AMERICANS MADE SOME PROGRESS TODAY IN CLEANING OUT TRENCHES, CAVES, AND PILLBOXES, WHICH HONEYCOMBED THE HILLS FLANKING THE MAIN HIGHWAY ACROSS BATAAN PENINSULA, BUT ALONG THE TWISTING ROAD ITSELF EVEN OUR TANKS HAVE FOUND THE GOING ROUGH.

THE FIELD OF FIRE FOR U.S.GUNS IS LIMITED ALONG STRETCHES TO A MATTER OF YARDS BY BENDS IN THE ROAD. BEHIND EACH BEND ENEMY GUNS ARE WELL DUG IN AND CONCEALED AND THE JAPANESE READY TO LEAP OUT OF THE UNDERBRUSH WITH GRENADES.

DIVISION OFFICERS ESTIMATED THAT 20,000 ROUNDS OF ARTILLERY AMMUNITION WERE POURED INTO THIS FRONT LINE SECTOR IN A WEEK.

AFTER AN AMERICAN BOMBARDMENT AGAINST HILL POSITIONS, DOUGHBOYS RUSHED UP THE SLOPE ONLY TO MEET A MURDEROUS FIRE FROM ENEMY MACHINE GUNS CONCEALED ON THE NEXT SLOPE.

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL CORPS HAVE BEEN HIGH. ONE BATTALION LOST SEVERAL SUCCESSIVE SURGEONS. ONE COMPANY LOST ALL ITS MEDICAL PERSONNEL. CORP.HARRY M.URIAN, (809 ELMWOOD AVE.) SHARON HILL, PA., A LITTER BEARER, SAID A MORTAR SHELL LANDED SQUARELY ON ONE MEDICAL AID STATION, WOUNDING EIGHT MEN AND DESTROYING QUANTITIES OF VITAL BLOOD PLASMA.

SGT.JACK TUGGLE, (345 FRANKLIN ROAD) ATLANTA, GA., TOLD HOW JAPANESE IN A PILLBOX AND INTERCONNECTING TRENCH HAD BEEN STUBBORNLY RESISTING EFFORTS TO DISLODGE THEM. TUGGLE SAID TWO AMERICANS PICKED UP A MACHINE GUN, RALLIED THEIR COMPANY, AND MARCHED FORWARD WITH WEAPONS SPITTING. STAFF SGT.ELDON HARROLL (226 PARK AVE) NEW ALBANY, IND., SNATCHED UP ONE FALLEN MAN'S GUN TO CONTINUE FIRING INTO THE ENEMY.

WHEN THE POSITION WAS CLEANED OUT IT CONTAINED 36 DEAD JAPANESE.

CAPT.WILLIAM P.TODD, LAURENS, S.C., WAS HAILED AS ANOTHER HERO.

GG803ACW NM

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BY FRED HAMPSON (330)
WITH THE 14TH CORPS,LUZON,FEB.10-(AP)-AS MAJ.GEN.OSCAR W.GRISWOLD SLOWLY BUT SURELY TIGHTENS HIS 14TH CORPS' VISE-LIKE GRIP ON THE JAPANESE, AMBULANCES ARE CLANGING OUT OF MANILA'S SEETHING CENTER WITH DISMAL REGULARITY.

IT IS A BLOODY FIGHT.

IN MANILA THE METROPOLITAN SECTION, SOUTH OF THE PASIG RIVER, IS THE VORTEX OF VIOLENT BLOCK BY BLOCK WARFARE.

AND ALL IN AND AROUND THIS BATTLE OF THE BUILDINGS, FIRES ARE BEING SET OFF BY JAPANESE DEMOLITIONISTS WHO ARE ADDING NEW DESTRUCTION TO THE ALREADY DEEPLY SCARRED CITY.

THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION IS STILL REDUCING THE JAPANESE DEFENSES AROUND NICHOLS AIRFIELD AT THE SOUTHERN EXTREMITY OF MANILA. THE DIVISION HAS BEEN IN COMBAT FOR FOUR DAYS WITH THE JAPANESE WHO ARE IN STRONGLY DEFENDED POSITIONS AROUND THE NORTH SIDE OF THE FIELD.

THE 11TH AIRBORNE IS NOW MOVING ITS ARTILLERY ON THIS NIPPONESE LINE FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE GUNS AND MORTARS CONTINUE TO FIRE STEADILY.

THE BRIGHTEST DEVELOPMENT LAST NIGHT WAS THE CROSSING OF THE PASIG RIVER BY FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION UNITS WHICH ARE NOW ATTACKING FROM THE EAST. THE CAVALRY GOT ACROSS EASILY NEAR THE PHILIPPINE RACING CLUB, SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS SOUTHEAST OF WHERE THE 37TH DIVISION IS FIGHTING BITTERLY IN THE PACO AND ERMITA DISTRICTS.

THE CAVALRY THREW A BRIDGE OVER THE PASIG AND MOVED ACROSS IN GOOD

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FORCE TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO FLANK THE DOWNTOWN JAPANESE FROM THAT SIDE AND ALSO, IF POSSIBLE, TO GET IN THE REAR OF THE NIPPONESE WHO ARE HOLDING UP THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION AT NICHOLS FIELD.

TWO REGIMENTS OF THE 37TH DIVISION WENT THROUGH A STIFF DAY OF BATTLE, FEBRUARY 9, AND FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUED TODAY.

ONE ASSAULT BOAT CROSSING THE PASIG RIVER WITH REINFORCEMENTS NEAR THE PRESIDENT'S PALACE BEACHHEAD TOOK A DIRECT 90 MM. MORTAR HIT AND WAS BLOWN TO BITS.

ELEMENTS OF THE 37TH IN THE BONONDO BETWEEN JONES AND SANTA CRUZ BRIDGES WERE HIT BY JAPANESE ARTILLERY FIRE. ANOTHER REGIMENT WAS UNDER HEAVY MORTAR FIRE AND TOOK SOME CASUALTIES. IN THIS AREA, SIX JAPANESE TRIED A BANZAI CHARGE ON A COMPANY COMMAND POST AND WERE WIPED OUT.

THREE MORE JAPANESE WERE KILLED LAST NIGHT TRYING TO DYNAMITE A MUNICIPAL WATER FILTER SYSTEM.

GREAT SECTIONS OF MINED AREAS IN NEW MANILA AND ROSARIO DISTRICTS MADE THE CAVALRY ADVANCE VERY DIFFICULT.

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HW716PPW

A 37TH DIVISION COMMAND POST,MANILA,P.I.,FEB.9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPANESE ARTILLERY SEVERELY DAMAGED MANILA'S FAMOUS MALACANAN PALACE SHORTLY AFTER 37TH DIVISION TROOPS CROSSED THE PASIG RIVER DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF IT.

LT.RUSSELL SIMMONS OF AKRON,OHIO, WAS IN THE PALACE AWAITING HIS TURN TO CROSS THE PASIG ON FEB. 7 WHEN THE NIPPONESE OPENED UP WITH "SOMETHING A DAMNED SIGHT BIGGER THAN 75S OR MORTARS," HE SAID.

THE DOME AND ALMOST ALL THE WALLS WERE POCKED AND THE STATELY BUILDING WAS BADLY DEFACED, PARTICULARLY AROUND THE WESTERN END.

SIMMONS ESTIMATED IT "WAS ABOUT ONE-FOURTH WRECKED."

ONE FRAGMENT OF A SHELL PICKED UP WAS THOUGHT TO BE FROM THE PROJECTILE OF A NAVY RIFLE, CAUSING CONJECTURES THAT THE JAPANESE WERE FIRING FROM THE NAVAL BASE AT CAVITE.

HW1105PPW NM

BY FRED HAMPSON
ABOARD A U.S.ARTILLERY OBSERVATION PLANE OVER MANILA,FEB.9 (DELAYED)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE CHOSE TO FIGHT IN THIS CITY, PEARL OF THE ORIENT, AND DOWN BELOW US MANILA IS PAYING THE PRICE.

ABOUT HALF THE CITY'S BUSINESS DISTRICT IS GONE ALREADY. BY TONIGHT MORE OF IT MAY BE GONE, FOR ANOTHER LARGE FIRE IS GROWING LARGER.

HERE AND THERE THE LUCK OF WAR HAS SPARED SOME SECTIONS. THE ANCIENT WALLED CITY HAS NOT BEEN EXTENSIVELY HURT AS YET. NEITHER HAVE THE BLOCKS OF STATELY WHITE GOVERNMENTAL BUILDINGS NOR THE MAGNIFICENT HOTELS JUST OFF THE SHORE OF MANILA BAY. BUT THE FIRES SLOWLY CRAWL TOWARD THEM.

SOME OF THE HEART OF THE CITY MAY BE SPARED.

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OUR TROOPS CONTROL THAT PART OF METROPOLITAN MANILA NORTH OF THE PASIG RIVER, A BROAD BLUE RIBBON ROOTED IN THE BAY AND CUTTING THE CITY IN TWO. BUT MUCH OF WHAT THE YANK TROOPS WANT WAS LOST BEFORE THEY WON IT.

THE ESCOLTA'S CHARMING SHOPS, BIG DEPARTMENT STORES AND PICTURESQUE INNS STILL STAND BUT THEY ARE NO LONGER WHITE AND THEY DO NOT GLEAM IN THE TROPICAL SUN. THEY HAVE NO ROOFS. THEIR WINDOWS ARE BLACKENED, OPEN WOUNDS AND THEIR WALLS FENCE IN ONLY WRECKAGE. I CAN SEE THAT FROM THIS PLANE.

THE NICOLOSA DISTRICT NEAR THE WATERFRONT IS FLATTENED. THERE AREN'T EVEN ANY BLACK WALLS STANDING. FARTHER UP THE RIVER THE BINONDO AREA IS A BLACKENED GASH OF ROOFLESS WALLS AND RUBBLE.

THE HEAVY PILLARED ENTRANCES TO FINANCIAL HOUSES FARTHER EAST

STAND BUT THEY TOO ARE BLACKENED.
SOUTH OF THE PASIG RIVER, ON THE WATERFRONT, PIER SEVEN, FAMOUS ORIENTAL TERMINUS FOR OCEAN TRAVELERS, IS A BLACK STRIP OF WRECKAGE.
THE STUBBIER SISTER PIERS ARE WRECKED.
THE TOWERED CUSTOMS BUILDING STANDS BUT THE ROOF IS COLLAPSED, THE WINDOWS GLASSLESS, THE FOUR WALLS A SHELL.
OVER TO THE EAST, FIRE RAGES IN THE NIGHT LIFE AREA AND THE NATIVE PACO DISTRICT. THERE MUST BE A NUMBER OF CONGESTED BLOCKS BURNING FIERCELY AND,WITH EACH LITTLE ADVANCE, THE FLAMES SET OFF JAPANESE AMMUNITION AND OIL DUMPS. THE FIRES FLARE, FATTEN AND SPREAD.
THE CITY HALL, LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, BAYVIEW HOTEL AND ARMY AND NAVY CLUB STILL STAND. THEY TOO ARE SURROUNDED BY WIDE LAWNS AND HAVE A CHANCE TO SURVIVE UNLESS THE JAPANESE DELIBERATELY PUT THE TORCH TO THEM.
DV5PCWNM

BY ELMONT WAITE
U.S. PACIFIC FLEETHEADQUARTERS,FORWARD AREA,FEB.11-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-STRAFING A JAPANESE DESTROYER AND DESTROYING FOUR BOMBERS AND THREE FIGHTERS AGROUND, ARMY LIGHTNINGS SWEPT IWO JIMA IN THE VOLCANO ISLANDS YESTERDAY, AFTER ARMY LIBERATORS ROCKED THE ENEMY OUTPOST WITH OVER 60 TONS OF BOMBS THE DAY BEFORE, ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TODAY.
ROCKET-FIRING NAVY VENTURAS SMASHED RADIO AND LIGHTHOUSE INSTALLATIONS ON KOKUTAN ZAKI IN THE KURILES FEB. 8. THE STRIKE WAS ON THE NORTHERN TIP OF SHUMUSHU.
ADMIRAL NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THE LOSS OF ONE FIGHTER IN YESTERDAY'S STRAFING ATTACK ON IWO JIMA.
THE BLOWS WERE THE 65TH AND 66TH CONSECUTIVE RAIDS ON IWO JIMA, 750 MILES FROM TOKYO AND ON THE B-29S FLIGHT LINE TO THE JAPANESE MAINLAND.
FOURTH MARINE AIRCRAFT DAMAGED A WAREHOUSE AND BUILDINGS ON BABELTHUAP IN THE PALAUS ON FEB. 9.
HARBOR INSTALLATIONS AT BY-PASSED YAP IN THE WESTERN CAROLINES WERE SET AFIRE BY MARINE PLANES.
VENTURAS BOMBED THE AIRSTRIP ON PULUWAT IN THE WESTERN CAROLINES ON FEB. 10.
HW652PPW NM

~~WORKERS FAVORED THE CGT.~~ Add San Juan, P.R. - Sugar Strike xxx Penny more.
~~WORKERS ARE DEMANDING HITHER WAGES, BUT PRODUCERS DECLARED THEY WERE UNABLE TO GIVE A PENNY MORE.~~ THE CGT SYNDICATE STATED OFFICIALLY THAT IT CONSIDERED CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS ENDED, WHILE THE PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION DOES NOT CONSIDER THEM CLOSED.
FEDERAL LABOR CONCILIATOR CHARLES C.GOLDSMITH RECOMMENDED THAT THE PRODUCERS ACCEPT UNION WAGE DEMANDS. SOME SOURCES SAID THERE COULD BE NO RAISES UNTIL THE WORKERS AND PRODUCERS JOINED TO GET A HIGHER SUBSIDY FROM THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.
MJ324PEW

MEXICO CITY, FEB.10-(AP)-GEN.FULGENCIO BATISTA, ON A STATE VISIT HERE, RECEIVED CALLS OF COURTESY TODAY FROM UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR GEORGE S.MESSERSMITH, AMBASSADOR MATEO MARQUES CASTRO OF URUGUAY, AMBASSADOR PEDRO CASTELBLANCO OF CHILE, RUBEN ROMERO, FORMER MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO CUBA AND THE SPANISH LEADER,

GEN.JOSE MIAJA.

HIS LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT TODAY WAS WITH SPANISH REPUBLICANS HEADED BY INDALECIO PRIETO, AND THE SOCIALIST LEADER.

AM406PCWNM

FEB 12 1945

HALIFAX, FEB 10-(AP)-GERMAN SUBMARINES HAVE PROWLED THE NORTH ATLANTIC THIS WINTER IN CONSTANT THREAT TO ALLIED CONVOYS USING CANADIAN PORTS AND IN ONE 22-DAY PERIOD SANK A CANADIAN WARSHIP AND FIVE MERCHANTMEN, LIFTING OF CENSORSHIP DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT.
A SEVENTH VESSEL, A CANADIAN FREIGHTER ENROUTE FROM NEW YORK TO A CANADIAN PORT, WAS TORPEDOED AT ANOTHER TIME.
THE LONG-RANGE SUBMARINES CAUSED TENSION AMONG NAVY MEN BY MYSTERIOUS OPERATIONS ALONG THE NORTH ATLANTIC SEABOARD FOR MANY WEEKS BEFORE THEY ACTUALLY STRUCK. THERE WAS SOME BELIEF THEY MIGHT BE PICKING TARGETS FOR V-WEAPON ATTACKS. THEY WERE SPOTTED AT MANY POINTS CLOSE TO THE NOVA SCOTIA COAST FROM CAPE BRETON TO YARMOUTH.
THE INITIAL ATTACK WAS AGAINST THE CANADIAN FREIGHTER ENROUTE FROM NEW YORK. IT WENT DOWN WITH A LOSS OF AT LEAST 37 LIVES. THREE WEEKS LATER, JUST BEFORE CHRISTMAS, THE MINESWEEPER CLAYOQUOT WHICH HAD SEEN FOUR YEARS OF CONVOY DUTY, WAS SUNK 12 MILES OFF THE NOVA SCOTIA COAST WITH A LOSS OF EIGHT OF HER CREW OF 81.
IN THREE-WEEKS THE RAIDERS ALSO SANK A CANADIAN MERCHANT SHIP AND FOUR OTHER SHIPS WITH A TOTAL LOSS OF 36 MEN.
WHETHER THE SUBMARINE PACK HAS BEEN RUN DOWN WAS NOT DISCLOSED, BUT CENSORSHIP REVEALED THAT VAST PRECAUTIONS WERE TAKEN AGAINST THEM. SCORES OF DEPTH CHARGES WERE DROPPED OVER WIDE AREAS AND THE R.C.A.F. PATROLLED IN CONSTANT VIGIL.
IT WAS SUSPECTED THAT PRIMARY TARGETS OF THE U-BOATS WERE THE SPEEDY, CLOSELY GUARDED TROOP TRANSPORTS.
DN526AEW

How Undated Jap Cabinet xxx House of Peers

WITH THE WAR GOING AGAINST JAPAN, ESPECIALLY IN THE PHILIPPINES, THERE HAVE BEEN RUMBLINGS AGAINST PREMIER KOISO.
CRITICISMS IN CONNECTION WITH WAR PRODUCTION WERE UNDERSCORED DURING THE RECENT SESSION OF THE IMPERIAL DIET WHEN THE POWERFUL IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION DEMANDED THAT KOISO CALL A SPECIAL SESSION ON THE SUBJECT.

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WHEN HIROSE TOOK OFFICE AS WELFARE MINISTER HE SAID HIS PRIME PROBLEM WAS THE "MOBILIZATION OF LABOR SERVICES XXX TO BREAK THROUGH THE TIGHT SITUATION OF THE WAR IN WHICH WE STAND" AND THE "SUCCESSFUL ATTAINMENT OF INCREASED PRODUCTION."
THE CRITICISMS INDICATE HIROSE FAILED IN MOBILIZING WORKERS FOR WAR PRODUCTION. YET THE JAPANESE AGENCY DOMEI, SPEAKING OF HIS NEW

POST AS CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY, SAID HE THUS BECOMES THE "CHIEF AIDE-DE-CAMP OF THE ALL-OUT WAR." IT ADDED "HE IS A MAN WELL VERSED IN STATE AFFAIRS AND ALSO WELL INFORMED ON POLITICAL CONDITIONS. XXX THE AXIS OF THE KOISO CABINET HAS BEEN DEFINITELY STRENGTHENED."

DOMEI SAID THE SHAKEUP REPRESENTED AN EFFORT BY THE KOISO GOVERNMENT "TO WORK TOWARD THE STRENGTHENING OF THE CABINET AND TO LAUNCH AT ONCE ON THE EXECUTION OF WARTIME MEASURES."

IN A DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON FRIDAY, JAMES D.WHITE, FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN THE ORIENT, SAID "THE JAPANESE ARE SO STUNNED AT THE FALL OF MANILA THAT THEY SEEM LIVING IN A STATE OF SUSPENDED POLITICAL ANIMATION. WHEN THEY COME OUT OF IT ANYTHING CAN HAPPEN." WHITE SAID JAPANESE EXPERTS IN WASHINGTON, AGREEING THAT NO NIPPON CABINET, ORDINARILY, COULD SURVIVE THE MANILA SETBACK, FELT THE PEOPLE WOULD DITCH THE KOISO GOVERNMENT WHEN THEY COME OUT OF THEIR CURRENT DAZE.

FEB 12 1945

DV420PCWNM

BROADCAST (300)

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB.10--JAPANESE TREATMENT OF INTERNEES IN THE SANTO TOMAS CAMP IN MANILA WOULD HAVE RESULTED IN MASS BURIALS HAD LIBERATION BEEN DELAYED 60 DAYS PAST THE FEB.3 ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS, EARL CARROLL, INTERNEE LEADER, SAID TODAY IN A RADIO (MBS) INTERVIEW.

"THE JAPANESE FLATLY REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE THE GENEVA CONVENTION REGARDING THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS," CARROLL, MANILA INSURANCE MAN AND FIRST CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNMENT PRISON CAMP COMMITTEE, TOLD HIS INTERVIEWER, ROYAL ARCH GUNNISON, MBS WAR CORRESPONDENT.

CONDITIONS IN THE CAMP GREW STEADILY WORSE AFTER FEB.4, 1944, AND RATIONS WERE CUT TO THE EXTENT THAT NO PRISONER RECEIVED MORE THAN ONE-FIFTH OR ONE-SIXTH OF THE AMOUNT OF FOOD REQUIRED TO KEEP AN AVERAGE PERSON IN HEALTH.

THE INTERNEES WERE FORBIDDEN TO MENTION JAPANESE DISREGARD OF GENEVA CONVENTION RULES, EITHER IN CORRESPONDENCE OR CONVERSATION, CARROLL ADDED.

BERI BERI AFFLICTED THE PRISONERS. THEIR LEGS BEGAN TO SWELL AND "IT WAS ONLY BY A MIRACLE THAT MANY OF THEM WERE ABLE TO CONTINUE WALKING AT ALL," THE CAMP LEADER SAID.

"SIXTY MORE DAYS OF SUCH TREATMENT AND WE WOULD HAVE HAD MASS BURIALS IN THE CAMP."

CARROLL CONDUCTED MOST OF THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE JAPANESE COMMANDANT AND THE PRISONERS.

"FIRST WORD OF THE LONG HOPED FOR RESCUE CAME TO ME ON JAN.7 WHEN I WAS CALLED BEFORE THE JAP COLONEL AND TOLD THAT THE AMERICANS MIGHT BE IN MANILA ANY DAY," HE SAID.

"THE JAPANESE APPEARED NERVOUS AND EAGER TO QUIT THE CAMP."

WHEN CHEERING INSIDE THE CAMP ANNOUNCED THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST AMERICAN TANK AT THE GATE. CARROLL SAID HE WAS CALLED BEFORE THE

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JAPANESE COLONEL TO BE INFORMED THAT THE AMERICANS WERE OUTSIDE. A HALF-HOUR LATER THE FIRST TANKS BROKE IN AND THE FIRST QUESTION THE LIBERATORS ASKED WAS, "ARE THERE ANY JAPS HERE."

CARROLL TOLD THE TROOPS THERE WERE ABOUT 75 JAPANESE INSIDE A BARRICADE ON THE UPPER FLOOR OF A THREE-STORY BUILDING.

THE JAPANESE HELD AS HOSTAGES A NUMBER OF OLD MEN AND CHILDREN, BUT WHEN THEIR PLIGHT BECAME OBVIOUSLY HOPELESS THE ENEMY TROOPS ASKED FOR AND RECEIVED SAFE CONDUCT FROM THE CAMP.

CARROLL, WHO IS WELL KNOWN ALONG AMERICA'S PACIFIC COAST, FORMERLY WAS AN INSURANCE COMPANY EXECUTIVE IN HONOLULU.

PM453PPW

FEB 12 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB.10-(AP)-ARRIVAL OF RED CROSS SUPPLIES HAS EASED CONDITIONS IN THE SHANGHAI PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, LT. COL.JAMES PATRICK DEVEREUX, HERO OF THE MARINE DEFENSE OF WAKE ISLAND, SAID IN A LETTER RECEIVED HERE.

THE LETTER WAS TO HIS 11-YEAR-OLD SON, PAT, AND IMPLIED A CONSIDERABLE RELAXATION OF JAPANESE RULES GOVERNING CENSORSHIP AS WELL AS RECEIPT OF MAIL AND RED CROSS SUPPLIES.

IN THE LETTER, FIRST RECEIVED FROM DEVEREUX IN 10 MONTHS, THE LEADER OF THE 400 MARINES WHO STOOD OFF A JAPANESE FORCE TEN TIMES THEIR NUMBER BEFORE CAPITULATING DEC.31, 1941, TOLD HIS SON:

"DON'T BE TOO BOASTFUL OF THE MARINES. THEY DO ENOUGH THEMSELVES.

"WE ARE DOING QUITE WELL," THE 41-YEAR-OLD COLONEL WROTE TO THE BOY, "HAVING RECENTLY RECEIVED RED CROSS SUPPLIES CONSISTING OF CLOTHES, MEDICINES AND SUFFICIENT FOOD BOXES FOR SIX PER PRISONER.

"GRANNY SPOKE OF HER 73D BIRTHDAY. WE SHOULD BE TOGETHER FOR HER 75TH. DELIGHTED TO HEAR YOU ARE GETTING ALONG WELL IN YOUR SCHOOL; KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK. X X X DON'T BE TOO BOASTFUL OF THE MARINES. THEY DO ENOUGH THEMSELVES. TRY BEING A BIT MODEST AND DON'T GET INTO TOO MANY FIGHTS. GLAD YOU ARE RIDING. X X X HOPE YOU LEARN THE CAVALRY SCHOOL OF RIDING. X X X

"I AM NOW NO LONGER IN CHARGE OF THE GARDEN, THOUGH WHILE I HAD IT I LEARNED A GREAT DEAL. AMONG OTHER THINGS, I NOW SUPERVISE THE RAISING OF PIGS. WE HAVE 18 LITTLE ONES, BORN LAST MONTH. X X X SO FAR WE HAVE BUTCHERED ABOUT SIX HOGS AND SHOULD HAVE MORE IN THE FALL. THE EXPERIENCE WILL BE OF VALUE WHEN WE HAVE A FARM.

"YOU MIGHT TELL EVERYONE THAT MY HEALTH IS GOOD. DID HAVE A SPELL OF PNEUMONIA, BUT THANKS TO DR.KAHN'S EXCELLENT CARE AND THE NEW SULFANILIMIDE DRUGS I CAME OUT OF IT OK. FIRST REAL ILLNESS I'VE HAD SINCE I WAS YOUR AGE. DO HOPE I'LL BE HOME FOR YOUR NEXT BIRTHDAY; IF NOT, YOU KNOW THAT I'LL BE THINKING OF YOU. X X X"

YOUNG PAT, WHOSE MOTHER DIED SOME TIME AGO, IS LIVING HERE WITH HIS GRANDPARENTS, COL. AND MRS.JOHN P.WELCH. COLONEL WELCH RETURNED SEVERAL MONTHS AGO FROM THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER WHERE HE SERVED UNDER GENERAL JOSEPH STILWELL.

PM904PPW NM

FIRST LEAD UNDATED B-29S (120)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 12 1945

NINETY SUPERFORTRESSES RAIDED THE TOKYO-YOKOHAMA AREA OF JAPAN IN DAYLIGHT TODAY, A JAPANESE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED.

A BROADCAST VERSION OF THE COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, ADMITTED "SOME DAMAGE TO GROUND INSTALLATIONS WAS SUSTAINED."

AN EARLIER DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH SAID FIVE FORMATIONS OF

MARIANAS-BASED B-29S WERE OVER THE AREA FOR AN HOUR. BOTH THE COMMUNIQUE AND THE DOMEI REPORT SAID THE ATTACK WAS MADE ON "THE NORTHERN PART OF THE KANTO DISTRICT" WHICH EMBRACES TOKYO AND YOKOHAMA, BUT DID NOT SPECIFY PRECISE TARGETS.

THE RAID, CONFIRMED BY THE U.S. 20TH AIR FORCE, WAS THE 52ND SUPERFORT RAID ON JAPAN.

(EDITORS: THE ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED INTO WASHINGTON B29 ANNOUNCEMENT).

(NO PICKUP).

FEB 12 1945

JP336APW NM

UNDATED SHAW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GEORGE BARNARD SHAW WAS QUOTED BY THE BRITISH RADIO YESTERDAY (SAT) AS SAYING THAT HE BELIEVED IN TWO-THIRDS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S DEFINITION OF DEMOCRACY, BUT NOT IN GOVERNMENT "BY" THE PEOPLE.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE OWI, QUOTED FROM AN ARTICLE BY SHAW IN THE BRITISH MAGAZINE "TIME AND TIDE," IN WHICH THE 89-YEAR-OLD PLAYWRIGHT WROTE:

"BY DEMOCRACY, I MEAN A SOCIAL ORDER AIMING AT THE GREATEST AVAILABLE WELFARE FOR THE WHOLE POPULATION, AND NOT FOR A CLASS. I MOST EMPHATICALLY DO NOT MEAN GOVERNMENT BY AN ASSEMBLY.

"I BELIEVE IN GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE, BUT I DO NOT BELIEVE IN LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDITION OF GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE.

"DIVISION OF LABOR IS THE LAW OF NATURA--ALIAS PROVIDENCE--IN THIS MATTER. THE BELIEF THAT THE HUMAN RACE IS DIVIDED INTO MEN AND SUPERMEN IS NOT ANTI-DEMOCRATIC. THE FACT STARES US IN THE FACE ALL THROUGH HISTORY, PAST AND PRESENT.

"IT MUST NOT BE FORGOTTEN THAT THE HUMAN RACE DOES NOT CONSIST OF DEMOCRATS AND ANTI-DEMOCRATS. BOTH OF THESE ARE IN FAVOR OF GOVERNMENT AS SUCH AND DIFFER ONLY AS TO ITS FORM. BUT THE AVERAGE CITIZEN HAS THE MOST INTENSE OBJECTION TO BEING GOVERNED AT ALL AND RALLIES ALWAYS TO THE CRY OF 'LIBERTY,' WHICH IS THE NEGATION OF GOVERNMENT. THEY HAVE NEVER BEEN TAUGHT CIVILIZATION, WHICH SHOULD BE THEIR FIRST INTELLIGENT LESSON AT SCHOOL."

PS/GH901PEW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE (120)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: CANADIANS RIPPED THROUGH MAIN SIEGFRIED BELT, ASSAULTED SECONDARY DEFENSES NEAR STRATEGIC KLEVE; GERMANS OPENED SPILLWAY OF SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM AS U.S.FIRST ARMY DROVE TO WEST SIDE OF STRUCTURE; THIRD ARMY NEARED PRUEM.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: SOVIET FORCES SPEARED TO WITHIN 25 MILES OF STETTIN; GERMANS REPORTED OFFENSIVE IN SILESIA 35 MILES WEST OF BRESLAU, MENACING SAXONY; ELBING ON BALTIC REPORTED SURROUNDED; ON MIDDLE ODER, COMMUNICATIONS LINKING KUESTRIN, FRANKFURT AND FUERSTENBERG WERE CUT.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: NAZI COUNTERATTACKS REPULSED IN SERCHIO VALLEY AND THE WEST COAST AREA.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: DOUGHBOYS MET STRONG RESISTANCE IN DRIVE THROUGH HEART OF MANILA TOWARD DOCK AREAS SOUTH OF PASIG RIVER; PARACHUTE TROOPS FROM THE SOUTH PRESSED TRAPPED ENEMY; ON BATAAN, EIGHTH ARMY REACHED MORON IN TEN-MILE DRIVE DOWN WEST COAST.

JP817AEW

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT (200)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 12 1945

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (SAT) NIGHT:

NORTHERN SECTOR--CANADIANS TWO MILES FROM KLEVE.

CENTRAL SECTOR--GERMANS DYNAMITE GATES OF BIGGEST ROER RIVER DAM AS IT REACHED BY AMERICANS; OTHER AMERICANS RING PRUEM, SIEGFRIED LINE BASTION, ON THREE SIDES.

SOUTHERN SECTOR--AREA SOUTH OF STRASBOURG FREE OF ORGANIZED ENEMY RESISTANCE.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES OF THE WEST:

FEB 12 1945

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY--STOR SECONDARY DEFENSES AND PIECE WITHIN TWO MILES OF NORTHERN BASTION OF NAZI WEST WALL, KLEVE.

BRITISH SECOND AND U.S.NINTH ARMY--NO CHANGE REPORTED.

U.S.FIRST ARMY--REACH SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM WHICH DYNAMITED BY GERMANS.

U.S.THIRD ARMY--RING PRUEM ON THREE SIDES.

U.S.SEVENTH ARMY--DRIVE ON OBERHOFFEN, 15 MILES NORTH OF STRASBOURG AGAINST BITTER RESISTANCE AND ATTACK IN THREE OTHER POINTS NEAR THE RHINE.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY--HAS BROKEN ORGANIZED RESISTANCE SOUTH OF STRASBOURG WITH WIPING OUT OF COLMAR POCKET.

--DASH--

U.S.DIVISIONS:

78TH INFANTRY--REACHED SCHWAMMANAUEL DAM IN ROER RIVER.

101ST AIRBORNE--JOINED U.S.SEVENTH ARMY.

36TH INFANTRY--LAUNCHED THREE ATTACKS SOUTH OF HAGUENAU NEAR THE RHINE.

RW848PEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
2--WESTERN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM LINNICH-JUELICH-DUEREN AREA).
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).
DN534AEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
FEB 12 1945
FEB.10, 1941--GREAT BRITAIN SEVERS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROMANIA.
MARSHAL PETAIN NAMES ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN HIS SUCCESSOR AS CHIEF OF STATE IN THE EVENT OF DEATH OR DISABILITY.
DN535AEW

WASHINGTON,FEB.10-(AP)-THE ALLIES ARE KEEPING DOWN LOSSES OF MERCHANT SHIPPING DESPITE INTENSIFIED OPERATIONS BY GERMAN SUBMARINES EQUIPPED WITH NEW DEVICES THAT BROADEN THEIR RANGE.
FIGURES WERE WITHHELD, BUT THE MONTHLY ANGLO-AMERICAN STATEMENT SAYS LOSSES IN JANUARY DID NOT CHANGE SUBSTANTIALLY AND THAT COUNTER MEASURES ARE "ENCOURAGING."
THE STATEMENT ADDS THAT U-BOATS ARE USING AN EXTENSIBLE INTAKE AND EXHAUST THAT ENABLES THEM TO STAY UNDER WATER FOR LONG PERIODS AND TO ENTER AREAS DENIED TO THEM FOR THREE YEARS.
A "SATISFACTORY" NUMBER OF U-BOATS ARE BEING SUNK, THE STATEMENT SAYS.
AB557AEW
FEB 12 1945

A114KX (NEWSPAPERMEN)
(WEST OUT) (240)
SAN FRANCISCO,FEB.10-(AP)-SUPPORTERS OF THE CHIANG KAI-SHEK GOVERNMENT OF CHINA TODAY BELITTLED A DEMAND BY TEN WESTERN HEMISPHERE CHINESE NEWSPAPERS THAT THE GENERALISSIMO END THE ONE-PARTY "DICTATORSHIP" OF CHINA AND ESTABLISH A COALITION GOVERNMENT.
THE CABLED MESSAGE TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK WAS MADE PUBLIC LAST NIGHT IN NEW YORK BY EUGENE MOY, PRESIDENT OF THE CHINA DAILY NEWS.
P.Y.WONG, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE KUOMINTANG (THE PARTY BEHIND CHIANG) IN THE UNITED STATES, SAID:
"IT IS VERY UNFORTUNATE AT THIS TIME WHEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA ARE FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE THAT THIS ACT OF DISUNITY SHOULD BE CREATED BY PEOPLE WHO DON'T KNOW THE CONDITIONS IN CHINA TODAY."
ANOTHER SPOKESMAN FOR THE CHUNGKING REGIME, ASKING THAT HIS NAME NOT BE USED, SAID A LEADER OF THE SO-CALLED CONSTITUTION PARTY, LI DAI-MING OF HONOLULU, IS TOURING AMERICA NOW AND THE "MANIFESTO" DEMAND MAY HAVE RESULTED FROM HIS CONFERENCE.
OF THE PAPERS SIGNING THE MANIFESTO, DIRECTED TO THE CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT, THE COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER AND OTHER PARTIES AND GROUPS, TWO ARE IN THIS COUNTRY--ONE HERE AND ONE IN NEW YORK. TWO ARE IN CANADA, AT TORONTO AND VANCOUVER, ONE IN HAVANA, AND ONE EACH IN MEXICO CITY, PANAMA, LIMA, AND HONOLULU.
THE MANIFESTO CHARGED "POLITICAL CHAOS" IN CHINA WAS AFFECTING THE WAR EFFORT, AS WERE BLACK MARKET ACTIVITIES AND CORRUPT OFFICIALS. IT DEMANDED REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON FREE SPEECH AND PRESS, AND FORMATION OF A CONSTITUTION BY A PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY.
PA/DV1012PCWNM

AIRPLANE FIREPOWER
(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, FEB. 11)
(ADVANCE) DAYTON, O., FEB. 10-(AP)-DEVELOPMENT OF NEW AIDS TO AMERICAN GUNNERY SIGHTS IS MAKING AERIAL FIREPOWER ACCURACY EASIER TO ACHIEVE, MAJ.GEN.K.B.WOLFE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERING AND PROCUREMENT AT AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND, AT WRIGHT FIELD NEAR

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HERE, REPORTED TODAY.
"LONG BEFORE PEARL HARBOR, OUR SPECIALISTS WERE AT WORK ON IMPROVEMENTS TO GUNNERY SIGHTING DEVICES. THE RESULT IS THAT OUR AIRCRAFT GUNS ARE BEING SIGHTED WITH THE BEST APPARATUS IN THE WORLD," GENERAL WOLFE ASSERTED.
ONE OF THE NEWEST SIGHTING DEVICES DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY FOR HAND-HELD GUNS IS PROVING A BOON TO WAIST GUNNERS ON BOMBERS AND IS IN PRODUCTION ON A LARGE SCALE, GEN.WOLFE SAID.
SIGHTS ADAPTED FOR FIGHTERS AND TURRET INSTALLATIONS, THE ORIGIN OF WHICH IS BRITISH, IS IN PRODUCTION FOR BOTH THE AAF AND THE U.S. NAVY.
ALTHOUGH DETAILS WERE NOT DISCLOSED, GENERAL WOLFE DECLARED: "I CAN SAY THESE NEW TYPES OF DEVICES WILL TAKE PRACTICALLY ALL CHANCE FOR HUMAN ERROR OUT OF AIMING AIRCRAFT GUNS. THE GUNNER MERELY LINES UP THE TARGET IN HIS SIGHTS AND TRIPS THE FIRING MECHANISM."
IN ADDITION TO VELOCITY, FACTORS ENTERING INTO DEVELOPMENT OF NEAR-PERFECT SIGHT INCLUDE WEATHER, HEIGHT OF PLANE, WIND FORCE AGAINST PLANE, DIRECTION OF ROTATION OF PROPELLERS AND BARREL EXPANSION.
V WEATHER AND PL
(MORE)
WEATHER AND PLANE ALTITUDE W[illegible]KED TOGETHER IN PROVIDING FOR DENSITY WHICH, IN TURN, CON[illegible]D THE VELOCITY SPEED. WIND FORCE AND SPEED OF PLANE WERE V[illegible] FACTORS AS WERE THE PROPELLER ROTATION.
TECHNICIANS EXPLAINED THE RE[illegible]N FOR THE LATTER IS THAT A BULLET FIRED FROM A MACHINE GUN DOES N[illegible] HAVE ITS DIRECTION STABILIZED WITHIN THE FIRST 86 TO 100 FEET AFTER IT CLEARS THE BARREL. PROPELLER ROTATIONTENDS TO "THROW" THE MISSILE OFF ITS TRUE PATH AND MUST BE FIGURED INTO THE ALLOWANCE AS IN THE CASE OF OTHER FACTORS.
EVEN WITH ALL ALLOWANCES PROVIDED FOR IN THE FINAL AIMING FORMULA, THE SIGHT WOULD BE WORTHLESS IF THE GUNNER FIRED A STEADY BURST FROM HIS GUN. THIS IS BECAUSE THE BARREL, ENLARGED FROM THE HEAT OF PROTRACTED FIRING, WOULD CEASE TO EJECT THE PROJECTILE ON A COURSE ESTABLISHED AS TRUE BY THE PRECISION INSTRUMENTS INVOLVED IN THE SIGHTING APPARATUS.
IN THE PRESENT SERIES OF SIGHTS, NO. 1 EDITION PROVED A FAILURE. NO. 2 BECAME THE "GRAND DADDY" OF SUBSEQUENT NUMBERS IN THE SERIES. FROM IT SPRUNG NO. 3 FOR UPPER TURRETS AND NO. 4 FOR LOWER TURRETS.
DEVELOPED BY A PRIVATE COMPANY THE SIGHTS WERE TESTED EXTENSIVELY AT SELFRIDGE FIELD, MICH. THEY WERE APPROVED BY THE ARMY AIR FORCES BOARD AND AERIAL GUNNERS IN THE AAF HAD A SIGHT WHICH HAS BEEN HIGHLY INSTRUMENTAL IN THE TREMENDOUS AIR VICTORIES RECORDED AGAINST FIGHTER PLAN
TVSHOO
[illegible]BKUMMVNXVOMOCWMNUINONNATT
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BOARD AND AERIAL GUNNERS IN THE AAF HAD A SIGHT WHICH HAS BEEN HIGHLY INSTRUMENTAL IN THE TREMENDOUS AIR VICTORIES RECORDED AGAINST FIGHTER PLANES.
MU405PEWNM

Allies Battling in Kleve Streets, Third Army Smashes into Pruem; Russian Forces Capture Liegnitz

FEB 13 1945

CANADIANS DRIVE 10 MILES THROUGH NAZI WESTWALL

Germans Reported Rushing Reinforcements to Meet Assault.

NAZIS FLOOD ROER

Seventh Army Beats Off Enemy Attacks Near Strasbourg.

FEB 13 1945

PARIS, Feb. 11—(AP) The Canadian First army drove the Germans today from the western section of Kleve and into the southern half of that fortress on the Reich's ramparts in the fourth day of an offensive that has bored 10 miles through the Siegfried Line.

Street fighting raged in a second pillar of the enemy's defenses 115 miles south, where two U. S. Third army divisions were storming the Eifel mountain stronghold of Pruem and threatening to cut it off from its road link to the Rhine.

Nazis Rush Up Troops

The Luxembourg radio said that once more German troops were rushing westward to meet an expected all-out Allied smash, altering the current of reinforcements which for days has been rushing eastward to meet the Russians.

This flow of reinforcements was reflected on the Canadian front, where front dispatches said tough German parachute troops hustled up from Alsace were stiffening the sagging lines. The count of prisoners in this battle rose to 3,500.

The Third army's invasion of the Reich southwest of Pruem was gathering momentum as the borderline Sure river was bridged by pontoons at one point, and men and supplies poured across. Ten crossings now were welded into three bridgeheads on a 25-mile front.

For the moment, the British Second and U. S. First and Ninth armies, massed between Pruem and Kleve, were idle. The flooded Roer river along their front had risen to seven feet above normal north of Aachen and was two miles wide at one place, but reports to Supreme headquarters said the river was believed to have reached its peak.

The flood—loosed when the Germans blew the flood gates of the giant Schwammenauel dam southeast of Aachen—had risen no higher upstream at Dueren and the water in the five-mile long reservoir had dropped 20 feet in 24 hours.

A front dispatch said U. S. First army troops still were fighting atop the big earthen dam. Contrary to reports that it had been captured, they hold one end of the dam and control the other by artillery fire.

In northern Alsace, the U. S. Seventh army beat off a counter-attack in which the Germans struck with tanks northeast of Strasbourg, but the Americans were forced to make a retirement from Drusenheim.

In southern Alsace, where the Germans were driven back into the Reich, a strong enemy patrol tried to return Saturday night across the Rhine northeast of Colmar but was dispersed by artillery fire.

German Towns Ripped

A dispatch from the Kleve battlefront declared that Field Marshal Montgomery's massed artillery was ripping German towns apart on a scale that dwarfed even the fighting in Normandy.

German broadcasts, admitting Canadian gains, insisted the drive was but the prelude to Gen. Eisenhower's all-out offensive from the west.

The Germans apparently counted on the flood to hold their north flank along the Rhine, while they concentrated on a rock-like defense of Kleve, with its valuable network of roads and railways.

But they counted without the ingenuity of amphibious tank-riding Canadians, who brought the assault lines to within a mile and a half north of Kleve with the capture of Donsbruggen. The flood forced dominion troops to evacuate nearby Rindern, captured early in the day.

At the same time, the enemy was being hurled back house-to-house in Kleve in bloody combat at close quarters, losing his grip on the western section and falling back well into the southwest portion.

With the citadel outflanked by forces slashing eastward both north and south of the city, it was difficult to see how Kleve could hold out much longer.

Another fierce battle flared two miles south of Kleve, where the Canadians cut communications between the city and a second road and railway center at Goch, seven miles south.

Battle in Reichswald

The slashing advance of Field Marshal Montgomery's forces thus sheared through the northeast corner of the Reichswald, neutralizing that bunker-studded fir forest as a part of Kleve's defenses.

The front now was an arching one of about 17 miles, stretching from the Rhine on the north to the Maas on the south.

Field Marshal Karl Von Rundstedt had at last managed to form a defense line on the south flank and a bitter struggle spread through the streets of Gennep, nine miles southwest of Kleve.

The Dutch road junction on the banks of the Maas appeared likely to become another death pocket like one on the river farther north, where an attempted enemy stand was obliterated yesterday.

Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's Canadian First army troops also seized the village of Zelderheide, three miles east of Gennep and six miles west of Goch.

On the north flank, a gain of a mile and a half swept up the villages of Millingen and Keeken, on the Rhine bank five miles northwest of Kleve.

A crossing of the Rhine out to the north German plain here would by-pass the troublesome Neder Rhine, which branches off north from the Waal Rhine a mile and a half northwest of Millingen.

The Germans had not yet chosen to make a stand on this sector, and advancing Allied troops were out of contact with the enemy.

Montgomery, Deep in Mud, Says Drive Is Going Well

By The Associated Press.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF CLEVE, Germany, Feb. 11—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery told correspondents at the front today he was "very pleased" with the progress of the four-day-old Allied offensive into Germany from the Nijmegen salient.

"The battle is going very well," the field marshal said, "but of course all this mud doesn't help, does it?"

Marshal Montgomery was standing ankle deep in the black, oozy mud that spread like a gigantic hog wallow as far as the eye could see.

All around him, as he paused in a shell-splintered crossroads hamlet, massed gun batteries were thundering a crescendo and British and Canadian troops were swarming over the waterlogged countryside.

The field marshal, who drove to the front in his familiar low-slung, green open touring car, appeared in top fettle. After his chat with correspondents he gave only one order. It was: "Get those convoys moving."

Canadians Win Upper Hand in Battle in Cleve

Driving Foe Out in Bitter Clash; Fight in Second Belt of Siegfried Line

WITH CANADIAN 1ST ARMY, Germany, Feb. 11 (AP).—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces, smashing at the Germans in the fiercest battles of his winter offensive, fought at close quarters with the enemy tonight in Cleve and were slowly driving him out.

On the north along the flooded Rhine plain they were fighting in the second belt of the Siegfried defenses. On the south they were battling in Gennep, on the Maas (Meuse), nine miles southwest of Cleve.

The whole front is aflame as British and Canadian troops under General H. D. G. Crerar press forward through flood waters and mud.

Resistance in Cleve is stiff. Enemy paratroopers, driven from one house only after a bitter struggle, take up positions in the next. These veteran German troops are also in action at Gennep and in the edge of the Reichswald between Gennep and Cleve.

In the Reichswald itself, where the main Siegfried defenses were breached two days ago, the Allies have cut the highway between these two towns.

British troops smashed south from the Reichswald and attacked Hekkens, which is squarely in the middle of the first Siegfried belt. Snipers picked off the attackers as they emerged from the forest.

The Germans mortared and machined-gunned the advancing lines from zigzag trenches, pillboxes and reinforced buildings. British casualties were fairly heavy tonight.

The push on Gennep resulted in the Germans blowing the Niers River bridge at the approaches of this Dutch frontier town, and tonight British artillery opened up on enemy defenses from across the Maas.

GERMANS FLOOD ROER RIVER AREA

FEB 13 1945

By ROBERT EUNSON

WITH THE U. S. NINTH ARMY, Feb. 11—(AP) The Roer River ran as much as seven feet above normal level today and was two miles wide at one point as a result of the Germans' opening of the control valves at the Schwammenauel Dam.

The five-mile long reservoir behind the dam went down 20 feet in 24 hours. The waters flowed north along the U. S. Ninth Army front at from five to seven miles an hour.

A flight in an artillery observation plane showed miles of inundated fields, forests and battered German houses along the whole northern sector of the western front.

North of Aachen near Brachalen, the river has broken over the banks and fills a two-mile wide cut where a railroad embankment helps hold back the water.

The water here apparently is causing the Germans more trouble than the Americans, although the whole area, from the outskirts of Brachalen to the river's bank 150 yards away looked like a lake.

Cruising at 1,000 feet along the river's western bank, we passed over fields pockmarked by shells.

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blown German pillboxes and scarred by old enemy communications trenches between Subterranean forts.

Along both banks the waters seem to be seeping back gradually into the silty black soil. Hence the river banks between the German troops and the Ninth Army are temporarily an impassible barrier.

Dueren and Juelich sectors east of Aachen reveal little more than the usual junk piles of red brick that once were buildings, and shingled roofs broken in by artillery fire.

The river just south of Juelich now is 1,100 feet wide. The water level at Dueren is reported up only three feet so far.

ALLIED ARTILLERY LEVELS NAZI TOWNS

By ROGER D. GREENE

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF KLEVE, Feb. 11—(AP) Field Marshal Montgomery's massed guns are systematically ripping German towns and villages to tatters on a scale unrivaled in more than five years of war in Europe.

Sloshing along roads axle deep in mud, I traveled by jeep today through the outer defenses of the Siegfried Line to a high forest ridge overlooking Kleve—home of Henry VIII's ugly-duckling wife, Anne of Cleves.

For mile after mile I saw a panorama of destruction that exceeded even the hard-hit villages of Normandy.

"If this is Germany they can have it after we take it," said gunner Bill Milner of Sackville, New Brunswick, as we stood in the debris-choked village of Nuetterden, just outside Kleve.

Milner, who landed in France on D-day, said he never saw such havoc inflicted by artillery in all the long Normandy campaign as has been wrought on German frontier towns in the last four days.

Every house, shop and building in Wyler, Kranenburg and Butterden along the route to Kleve bore gaping holes.

Slate tile roofs which had not been actually blown off by the massed artillery barrage that was the prelude to this offensive showed skeleton ribs to the sky. Window shutters and doors had been torn from their hinges.

At Nuefterden, a British colonel showed me through a big green camouflaged bunker, part of the Siegfried Line, buried under sodded earth. It had a roof of concrete nine feet thick.

"This could have made trouble for us if the Boche had tried to defend it," the colonel said, "but he didn't."

For 15 miles before reaching the front we dodged in and out of endless columns of tanks, trucks and troop carriers moving forward.

North of the main Nijmegen-Kleve road, a series of smokepots lifted a white billowing screen for many miles along the Rhine to hide Allied movements from enemy gunners a few thousand yards away.

North of the road, daredevil Canadian troops in armored amphibious carriers called Buffalos went from island to island rising above the flood waters, storming and capturing enemy strongpoints imperiling the line of advance.

On land British troops in deep mud and picking their way through dense minefields under the eerie glow of artificial moonlight fought their way through the first belt of the Siegfried Line in less than five hours.

Battery Fires 600,000th Shell

WITH THE UNITED STATES 3D ARMY, Feb. 11 (AP).—What happens to some of that war-bond money: One battalion of artillery attached to an infantry division fired its 600,000th round of ammunition yesterday. Those shells, used by twelve light artillery pieces, cost $2,500,000.

RED SPEARHEADS TIGHTEN CORDON AROUND BRESLAU

Strike Within 84 Miles of Dresden, Capital of Saxony.

CUT BERLIN RAILWAY

Soviet Forces Reach Edge of Super-highway Supplying Silesia.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 12 — (AP) The Red army in a 37-mile smash across southern Germany has almost encircled Breslau, has captured the big industrial center of Liegnitz, 35 miles west of that Silesian capital, and driven to within 84 miles of Dresden, Saxony capital, Moscow announced last night.

Expanding their break-through in four days to a 99-mile front, the Russians cut a 37-mile section of the Berlin-Breslau trunk railway and reached the edge of the four-lane Berlin-Breslau superhighway over which German reinforcements have been flowing into Silesia in an effort to prevent a Soviet push into Saxony which would outflank Berlin.

Liegnitz Taken by Reds

Berlin acknowledged the fall of Liegnitz and said Soviet tank spearheads had reached—and were trying to cross—the Bobej river on a 22-mile front between Bunzlau, 65 miles west of imperilled Breslau, and Sprottau, 100 miles southeast of Berlin.

Bunzlau is only 28 miles from the Saxony frontier, 74 miles east of Dresden and 90 miles northeast of Prague, Czechoslovakian capital.

Moscow said the Russian units nearest to Dresden were at Gremsdorf, 11 miles northeast of Bunzlau, and at Primkenau, 11 miles southeast of Sprottau. Both these captured towns are approximately 8 miles east of the Bober River, but Berlin said the battle already had begun in the thick forests along its east bank.

In capturing Kostenblut, 18 miles southwest of Breslau, the Russians reached the edge of the Berlin-Breslau superhighway, and they also were close to it at many points between there and the Bober River.

Bypass Tank Division

Berlin said that the Russians were moving so swiftly that they already had bypassed one whole German tank division, leaving following units to deal with it. "The battle of Breslau has reached a decisive phase," this broadcast said.

Enemy broadcasts said that Russian forces holding bridgeheads across the Oder 30 to 43 miles from Berlin were not ready to make their final lunge toward the Reich capital. The Soviet command intends first of all to force forward its Silesian and Pomeranian flanks," Berlin said.

Count Communities Taken

The Silesian drive which was threatening to break into Saxony and was folding the German southern flank back against the mountainous Sudeten frontier of Czechoslovakia was announced by Premier Stalin in an order of the day after a month-old offensive which has surged nearly 300 miles west of the Vistula River in Poland.

On the basis of Moscow announcements, the Russians in that time have captured more than 18,500 Polish cities and villages, 500 in Czechoslovakia, and 8,747 in Germany. In the first twelve days of the drive Moscow said the Germans had lost 295,000 men killed and 86,330 captured.

Pomeranian Junction Falls

In a second order of the day Stalin announced the capture of Deutsch-Krone, twelve-way junction city in Pomerania 135 miles northeast of Berlin. Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army also toppled Maerkisch-Friedland, another stronghold 15 miles west of Deutsch-Krone and 43 miles east of threatened Stargard, outer bastion of Stettin at the mouth of the Oder River.

The order disclosed that troops of the 1st Polish Army under Lieut. Gen. Stanislaus Poplawski, which participated in the capture of Warsaw January 17, now were in action alongside Russian forces in Pomerania.

Five important German strongholds besides Liegnitz fell in the swift onrush of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukraine Army, which coiled around Breslau on the west and southwest after crossing the Oder River—northwest of that city of 630,000—the largest German city yet within the grasp of any Allied army.

15-Mile Gap Remains

Only a 15-mile escape gap for the Axis garrison in Breslau was left as Konev's mobile units slashed its last direct communications with Berlin and Dresden. Two secondary railways running south of the city were the only supply routes left to the garrison and these were under Soviet artillery fire.

Among the strongholds swept up in the big drive, first announced by Berlin three days ago, were:

Steinau, 32 miles northwest of Breslau.

Lueben, 10 miles west of Steinau.

Neumarkt, 16 miles west of Breslau.

Liegnitz, a thirteen-way road and rail junction controlling Berlin's communications with upper Silesia. It is a big mining and manufacturing center of 76,000.

Haynau, 10 miles northwest of Liegnitz.

Kanth, only 10 miles southwest of Breslau.

Soviet forces which previously had smashed across the Oder River southwest of Breslau hold positions at Kurtsch, 12 miles south of Breslau, and the German Garrison's only escape route or supply corridor is between Kurtsch and Kanth.

At Haynau the Russians were within 2 miles of the Berlin-Breslau *autobahn*, or superhighway, and Berlin reports indicated that this great military trafficway already had been cut in the smash to Bunzlau on the Bober River 15 miles west of Haynau.

At Kanth, on Breslau's immediate southwestern approaches, other Soviet units were also only 2 miles from the superhighway. The road already had been cut at several places in its course southwest of Breslau to Russian-held Beuthen, on the Polish Silesian frontier.

The size of the swelling Soviet offensive, apparently aimed at outflanking Berlin on the south and cutting between the Reich capital and Czechoslovakia, could be gauged by Stalin's commendation of 55 generals, including 23 commanders of infantry formations and 15 artillery leaders who distinguished themselves in the breakthrough.

Concentrated Armies

One Berlin commentator said the Russians had "suprisingly concentrated a sizable part of their assault armies" in the Steinau area northwest of Breslau for the powerful blow.

With his offensive a month old Konev has driven 280 miles from the Vistula river since Jan. 12 and penetrated 80 miles inside Silesia.

Among the 500 towns and villages captured during the day were Friedemost, three miles southeast of Glogau, Oder river stronghold 54 miles northwest of Breslau; Quaritz, nine miles southwest of Glogau; and Primkenau, 11 miles southeast of the Bober river crossing town of Sprottau.

Fierce fighting raged in the Primkenauer and Bunzlauer forests east of the Bober river, said a Berlin commentator who added: "The task facing our divisions is becoming harder every hour."

Officially, the Russians were placed by Moscow within eight miles of the Bober at Primkenau and within nine miles at captured Gremsdorf, 12 miles south of Primkenau.

South of Katowice in Polish Silesia the Russians drove to within 25 miles of Moravska Ostrava, the Pittsburgh of Czechoslovakia, with the capture of Pczczyna and nearby localities, and to within 17 miles of Cieszyn (Teschen), rich mining district, with the seizure of Czechowice, six miles south of Pczczyna and five miles north of the rail city of Bielsko.

Gain in East Prussia

In East Prussia, Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian army in hard fighting captured eight more localities west of Preussicheylau, stronghold taken Saturday.

The communique said that in the fighting in that area, 20 miles south of encircled Koenigsberg, huge military stores were captured. These included 4,200 trucks, 1,000 new gun barrels still in their packings, 400 gun carriages, 5,000 barrels for heavy machineguns, 400 tank motors, 500 motorcycles, 50 armored troop carriers and 211 tractors.

The booty also included 200 wagon loads of tank and truck spare parts, 1,000,000 mines, 1,000,000 shells and 980 wagon loads of other supplies.

In capturing the East Prussian port of Elbing on Saturday the Russians said their troops killed 5,000 Germans, captured 2,700, and seized 33 tanks, 35 armored troop carriers, 200 guns, 790 trucks, 40 locomotives, 1,141 railway wagons, two ships, 27 stores of ammunition, equipment and food.

The Germans claimed their troops had recaptured Frauenburg, on the Baltic lagoon coast 17 miles northeast of Elbing. Moscow had reported the capture of Frauenburg on Friday as part of the encirclement operations against the remnants of 20 German divisions caught in the pocket below Koenigsberg.

Thirty localities were taken in the German drive toward the Baltic through Pomerania and the Germans acknowledged that Russian troops had broken into the defenses of encircled Schneidemuehl, 12 miles southeast of captured Deutsch-Krone. Schneidemuehl and Poznan, western Polish stronghold 50 miles to the south, were by-passed two weeks ago by Marshal Zhukov's troops.

GERMANS ARE TOLD TO SABOTAGE RAILS

LONDON, Feb. 11—(AP) An appeal to German railway workers to go on strike and sabotage the Nazi transportation system to help shorten the war was broadcast by the BBC tonight under sponsorship of Allied Supreme headquarters.

Reminding enemy workers of increasing Allied air attacks on German rail targets, the broadcast, on the BBC German language service, declared the railroads were being used to prolong a "lost war" at the cost of "nothing but harm to you, to your families and to your country."

"Inevitably," the appeal said, "you have suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded. By withholding your assistance you will shorten the agony of war for your homeland and aid materially in bringing back peace, order and justice to Germany."

"German railway workers, play your part in saving your homeland by withholding assistance to the criminal war prolongers. You can do so by:

"One: Interfering with the conveyance of supplies and reinforcements to the front. Two: By interfering with the transportation of food and stores, supplies and equipment away from the threatened territories and deeper into the Reich. Three: By interfering with the transportation of evacuees forced to leave their homes against their will."

U. S. PLANES POUND NAZI SUPPLY LINES

Liberators Hammer Motor Fuel Storage Dump At Duelmen.

LONDON, Feb. 11—(AP) A force of 125 U. S. Eighth air force liberators bombed a German motor fuel storage dump at Duelmen southwest of Muenster today, and some 250 Mustang fighters strafed and bombed transportation lines over a wide area of western Ger

many.

One fighter plane was lost in these operations.

Nazi Capital Blasted

The British Air ministry announced today that since the American 1,000-bomber raid on Berlin Feb. 2 more than 60 Mosquito bombers have made a series of attacks on the Nazi capital, bringing the total weight of explosives dropped on Berlin and its suburbs by the R.A.F. since the beginning of the war to 46,661 (American) tons.

The Liberators, using "electronic eye" aiming due to a solid undercast, poured nearly 500 tons of bombs on the Duelmen depot, a supply faucet for Nazi armor on the Nijmegen battlefront. Duelmen was hit by 150 Flying Fortresses Saturday.

Swooping low over northwest Germany, the Mustangs left a trail of burning wreckage and destroyed or damaged 80 locomotives, 180 railcars, 35 oil cars, 26 barges, 18 trucks, five armored vehicles, and two oil tanks. They bombed and shot up six small factories, 16 railway stations, switchhouses, and other rail installations.

Shoot Up Trains

The attacks were focused in the Duemmer lake area northeast of Osnabrueck, the Muenster area, and along a line from Paderborn to Kassel. Pilots reported many of the trains shot up were loaded with supplies for the Western front, and were stalled in sidings along main lines. The ground-hugging fighters met severe anti-aircraft fire, especially over the trains, most of which had flak-gun cars.

The continent-based U. S. Ninth air force reported more than 400 sorties today, ranging from north of the Ruhr south to Bonn, Coblenz and Frankfurt, their sweeps hit 12 railyards, scored three direct hits on the big highway bridge over the Rhine near Bonn, and damaged 206 railcars, 13 locomotives, 39 fortified buildings and other targets.

In two days, Allied planes from continental fields have shot up nearly 900 pieces of German rolling stock.

Last night, strong groups of R.A.F. Mosquitos bombed Hannover's railways.

357th Mustang Group Record

A UNITED STATES EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION, in England, Feb. 11 (AP)—The "hottest" fighter unit now knocking down German planes is the 357th Mustang Group, which completed a year's combat against the Luftwaffe today with a score of 587½ enemy aircraft destroyed, all but fifty of them in combat.

The leading score still is held by the Fifty-sixth Thunderbolt Group, which has destroyed nearly 850 German planes, but its record covers a two-year period.

2,214 BRITONS KILLED BY V-BOMBS LAST MONTH

LONDON, Feb. 11—(AP) German V-bombs during January killed an average of nearly 19 persons a day in England. They caused casualties totaling 2,214 nearly double the December figure, the British air ministry announced today.

Of the total 585 persons were killed or missing and believed killed and 1,629 were injured. During the month 94 children under 16 were killed and 228 were injured.

Yank Paper, By Mixup, Has Two 'GI Joe' Men-Of-Year

FEB 12 1945

London, Feb. 11 (AP)—*Stars and Stripes* here finds itself with two men-of-the-year as a result of a mixup in identifying photographs.

The army newspaper published the picture of an anonymous soldier on January 1, and explained that "GI Joe" was its nomination for the man-of-the-year—as a tribute to American soldiers everywhere.

Later, in response to queries, *Stars and Stripes* identified the soldier as Sergt. Hobert Drew, of Bloomingdale, N.J.

Then the error was discovered. The picture really was that of Sergt. John H. Parks, of Mill Creek, Indiana.

How Error Was Made

The managing editor, Sergt. Peter Lisagor, of Chicago, said today the error arose from *Stars and Stripes'* original intention of keeping "GI Joe" anonymous.

"We searched thousands of pictures for one which would typify the real man-of-the-year, GI Joe," Lisagor said. "It was the face we were looking for, and it was Parks.' His picture expressed all the miserable conditions and yet the tenacious hope of the doughboy.

"The actual photograph showed our Joe in a tank helmet. We felt the face was the thing, but that tanker helmet would suggest the armored forces only—so the art department retouched to make the anonymous man-of-the-year an infantryman.

"After the GI Joe picture was published we got dozens of letters asking his identity. An assistant picture editor made a mistake in pulling the caption.

"Naturally, we were extremely distressed to learn of the error. But at the same time, I think it points up the fact that GI Joe really is an anonymous person. In that picture was mirrored the guts and misery of thousands of other frontline soldiers whose names it would be as impossible to chronicle as it would be to pay adequate tribute to their bravery.

"After we discovered the error we followed up and learned that the real Hobert Drew was as deserving as any GI we could have chosen. He is now in a United Kingdom base hospital recovering from the third time of being wounded in combat. We are trying now to get pictures and his own story.

Mrs. William Drew, of Bloomingdale, N.J., said today there was no doubt in her mind that her son, 24-year-old Sergeant Drew, a tank driver, was the original man-of-the-year. Mrs. Drew said she had seen the *Stars and Stripes* photograph in a local newspaper, and "I ought to know my own son."

Dutch Refugee Children Reach Coventry, England

Coventry, England, Feb. 11 (AP)—The first contingent of refugee children from Holland arrived here today waving flags and cheering as their train rolled into the station.

The youngsters, ranging in age from 8 to 15, were selected on the basis of their need for rest and relaxation and their physical capacity for making the trip. The young refugees will be billeted at a hotel until they learn enough about the English to get along in private homes, where they will remain for the duration.

The British expect to care for 20,000 Dutch children by the time all of Holland is liberated.

Dutch Children Reach England

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP).—Two ships brought 500 undernourished children from liberated provinces of Holland today. They will stay three months in English rest camps. Other groups are to be brought to England later.

BENES TO GO HOME SOON

Plans to Set Up Provisional Capital in Slovakia

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia and his Cabinet are expected to leave London by plane within a fortnight to establish a provisional capital in their homeland, probably at Kosice in eastern Slovakia.

Mr. Benes will probably go to Moscow first to complete negotiations regarding the composition of the new Czechoslovak Government, which, for the first time, will contain Communist members. After the Cabinet has left, about forty-Czechoslovak Government employes are expected to start for their homeland. Arrangements also are being made to repatriate all Czechoslovak citizens now in Britain.

U.S. Troops Said to Want Russians in Berlin First

C. I. O.'s Thomas Says They Fear Soft Peace Terms

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP).—R. J. Thomas, vice-president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said today that American soldiers in France had told him they hoped the Russians reached Berlin first because they feared Great Britain and America might make too soft a peace.

Addressing a meeting at the London Coliseum sponsored by British trade unions, Thomas said: "We want to see Hitler and all his satellites beaten down so badly that they will never dare to raise their heads again.

"If the workers of other countries could come to Britain and see what the Germans have done here with their damned bombs there would be no question whether there should be unconditional surrender."

Foe Says 11 Ships Were Sunk

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—A Berlin broadcast claimed tonight that German torpedo planes had sunk five merchant ships totaling 24,000 tons as well as six destroyers in an Allied convoy on the Murmansk run. The broadcast also said that in the attacks off Barents Island "recently" a light cruiser was hit "so badly it can be claimed as probably sunk."

Musical Course Set For Blind English Boy

A U.S. 8th Air Force Base in Britain, Feb. 11 (AP)—Nine-year-old Jimmy Osborne, a blind boy pianist, is all set for a trip to the United States and a musical education promised him by the airmen of this base.

There is only one obstacle to be cleared, says Capt. John O'Connell, of Holyoke, Mass. The Government will not permit the trip until someone in the United States assumes responsibility for his welfare there.

Officers and men of the base raised more than $3,200 to finance the trip and instruction for the youngster who plays everything from boogie woogie to Bach fugues. He has never had a lesson.

Reds Free 70 Allied Flyers

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP).—Seventy American and British airmen have arrived at Bucharest after having been brought from Yugoslavia by Red Army troops, the Foreign Office said tonight. Most of the Americans had landed in or bailed out over Yugoslavia after raids on Hungary and Austria.

Roosevelt Looked For In France

Paris, Feb. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt, it is generally believed here, will visit both Italy and France on his return from the Black Sea conference, and will confer with General de Gaulle on France's aspirations in the postwar world and the attitude of the United States toward them.

Aids of de Gaulle said the French leader has "no expectation" of attending the Big Three conference of Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.

It is expected that Roosevelt will do his best to assuage French disappointment over not being taken into the Black Sea meeting, and will tell de Gaulle there never was any intention of depriving France of a full voice in all matters affecting her.

Assurance On Future Talks

One prominent American figure here said there never was any opposition on the part of the United States to admitting de Gaulle to the Black Sea talks.

It also is expected that France will be assured of participation in future talks and that the Big Three powers have no opposition to de Gaulle's declared intention to occupy the Rhineland, although they believe this should be undertaken as part of the general Allied plan for the occupation of Germany.

De Gaulle Honors Devers, Patch

De Gaulle today was in the Alsace town of Saverne, where he decorated Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, 6th Army group commander, as a grand officer of the Legion of Honor, and Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, United States 7th Army commander, as a commander of the legion.

He also conferred the medal of a chevalier of the Legion of Honor and a Croix de Guerre with palms posthumously for Patch's son, Capt. Alexander Patch 3d, who was wounded fatally last October.

De Gaulle went to Saverne on a swing through Alsace which began at Mulhouse and took him through newly liberated Colmar and Strasbourg where he attended mass.

Cardinal Opposes Hasty Allied-French Marriages

Paris, Feb. 11 (AP)—Cardinal Suhard, Archbishop of Paris, instructed priests of the French capital today to discourage "hasty" marriages between Allied soldiers and French girls.

He advised the priests to inform him personally before performing marriages of soldiers and French girls, pointing out that in the last war many such marriages had resulted "unhappily."

A survey made by the Associated Press in 1936 showed that of approximately 10,000 marriages of American soldiers and French girls in World War I, about 8,000 had ended in divorce or separation.

Industry Control Is Aim Of France

Paris, Feb. 11 (AP)—France's industrial reconstruction is being undertaken on the basis of state planning and state control of private enterprise, Robert Lacoste, Minister of Production, indicated today this emergency step might become the permanent system in France.

"The problems raised by the present difficult economic situation are too grave for private industries to solve by themselves," Lacoste said. "Only the state has the powers necessary to tackle a task of such magnitude and it alone must give directives to us."

To accomplish this state control, provisional commissioners responsible to the Minister of Production are being appointed to control every branch of such industries as steel, coal and textiles.

The commissioners will receive instructions from the Government. They are being named after consultations with professional organizations, including private industrialists and labor unions. Mixed committees of employers and workers will advise the commissioners.

Lacoste said France, facing an emergency, could either abolish all regimentation and let each person act according to his own ideas or maintain discipline of all enterprises.

BELGIANS FORM NEW CABINET

Premier Persuades Catholics To Sit With Communists

FEB 12 1945

Brussels, Feb. 11 (AP)—Achille van Acker, Belgian Premier, who served as Labor Minister in the Cabinet of Hubert Pierlot, which was dissolved Wednesday, formed a new National Unity Government tonight and announced he was retaining Paul Henri Spaak as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Premier.

The new Cabinet contains Socialists, Liberals, Communists and Catholics, who, until yesterday, had been undecided as to whether they would agree to sit in with Communist party representatives.

Other Cabinet Appointees

Van Acker's Cabinet appointments besides Spaak were:

Gaston Eyskens, Catholic party, Finance.

Adolphe van Glabbeke, Liberal party, Interior.

Leon Eile Troclet, Socialist, Labor.

August Buisseret, Liberal, Education.

Edgar de Bruyme, Catholic, Colonies.

Henri Pauwels, Catholic, Minister for War Victims.

Charles du Bus de Warnaffe, Catholic, Justice.

Eugene Lallemand, Communist, Food.

Albert Marteaux, Communist, Health.

Ernest Rongvaux, Socialist, Communications.

Albert Desmal, no party, Economic Affairs.

Hermann Vos, Socialist, Public Works.

Louis Delvaux de Fenffe, Catholic, Agriculture.

Leo Mundeleer, Liberal, National

Defense.

Edmond Ronse, Catholic, Information.

Paul Kronacker, Liberal, Minister of Purchases Abroad.

The Pierlot Government originally had nineteen members, but this was reduced to sixteen by resignations. The new Cabinet appointed by van Acker tonight contained eighteen names, including his own as Prime Minister and administrator of coal.

Ticklish Problem Solved

In four days since the resignation of Pierlot, the big, mustached van Acker succeeded in solving the ticklist problem of persuading Catholics to sit in the same Cabinet with Communists.

There were reports that as their price for making this concession the Catholics had made several demands for specific portfolios, including that of Minister of Justice. However, there was no official confirmation obtainable of these reports.

The Catholics got six places in the new body, the Socialists five, the Liberals four and the Communists two. The eighteenth member has no party affiliations.

NAZI ATTACKS IN ITALY FAIL

5th Army Beats Off Limited Counters In Serchio Area

Rome, Feb. 11 (AP)—American 5th Army troops, battling in rain and snow, repulsed several limited-scale enemy counterattacks in the Serchio River valley and western coastal sector of the Italian front today.

One Nazi counterattack was thrown back to the south of the Navro Canal, which is 2½ miles south of the Massa coastal area. Official reports said German artillery was more active there and over 800 shells had fallen on American positions.

On the east side of the Serchio River three German counterattacks, two in company strength, were broken up, and a fourth was dispersed by artillery.

Yank Patrols Active

Despite poor visibility 5th Army patrols elsewhere along the front made several penetrations "deep into enemy positions," Allied headquarters announced.

Patrol clashes marked the 8th Army front. The Germans attacked one 8th Army outpost on the east bank of the Senio River behind a heavy mortar barrage but were driven back.

Rail lines feeding Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's armies were cut in at least 80 places yesterday by Mitchells and Thunderbolts of the United States 12th Air Force. Four cuts were on the Brenner Pass line.

The Thunderbolts also destroyed or damaged 200 vehicles, 35 locomotives and 140 railcars, mostly in the vicinities of Treviso and Udine.

Brazilian Flyers Out

Last night 12th Air Force Havocs continued the onslaught, hitting enemy motor convoys in the Brenner Pass and strafing others between Piacenza and Parma.

The 1st Brazilian Fighter Squadron operating with the 12th Air Force left a concentration of enemy mortar vehicles east of Matua in flames. The Brazilian pilots estimated they had destroyed 80 vehicles and killed 20 pack mules.

Fifth Army headquarters announced that the 316th Engineer Combat Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. William C. Holley, of Klamath Falls, Ore., was among the units of the United States 91st Infantry Division in action in Italy since July.

Fighter Group in 3,000th Flight

ROME, Feb. 11 (AP)—The United States Twelfth Air Force's Eighty-sixth Fighter Group, commanded by Col. Earl Bates, of Winnetka, Ill., has flown its 3,000th mission, Mediterranean Allied Air Force headquarters announced today. Lieut. Col. George Lee of Norwood, Mass., deputy commander of the group, has flown 225 missions.

Nazi Censorship Tightened

Stockholm, Feb. 11 (AP)—Nazi censorship noticeably was intensified tonight and Swedish newspaper offices here said their Berlin correspondents were having the greatest difficulty filing dispatches as the Russian threat to Berlin increases.

To Merge Passenger Traffic

Lisbon, Feb. 11 (AP)—Legislation prepared by the cabinet calls for consolidation of all passenger operations by Portuguese railroads and bus lines. The National Assembly will be asked to approve formation of a new over-all company in which the Government, which already operates some lines, will participate.

Helps Free Town, Finds Sister

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (AP).—Sergeant Ivan Uliashenko, of the Red Army, was in a truck which passed a group of 100 Russian women near Elbing, East Prussia, where they had been held as labor slaves, "Pravda" related today. One girl called out. Uliashenko jumped from the truck and embraced her. It was his sister, Alexandra, taken away by the Nazis when they overran an Orel province village in 1941.

Last Hitler Trump Lost, Says Pravda

Moscow, Feb. 11 (AP)—Today's *Pravda* hailed the initial communiqué of the Big Three conference as "the loss of the last trump by the Hitlerites from a political point of view."

"From a military point of view this declaration means that operations for the final defeat of Hitlerite Germany will develop with growing speed on an even larger scale," the official Communist organ declared.

The newspaper said that German leaders, knowing the war is lost, have tried to break the unity of the Allies and their military coordination aud added that the "Berlin bankrupts have reached a complete fiasco."

Free Press Group in Cairo

Forrest, McGill and Ackerman to Meet Egyptian Premier

CAIRO, Feb. 11 (AP).—Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, Ralph McGill, editor of "The Atlanta Journal," and Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the Columbia School of Journalism, representing the American Society of Newspaper Editors, arrived today from Greece.

They expect to remain in Cairo nearly a week. They probably will meet the Egyptian Premier Monday and are to see the foreign correspondents corps and Egyptian newspaper heads. The group is seeking to lay the basis for free exchange of news among the nations after the war.

RANGOON SUPPLIES BOMBED BY B-29'S

Other Big Planes Join Attack —British 9 Miles From City —Allies in Other Gains

CALCUTTA, India, Feb. 11 (AP)—India-based B-29 Superfortresses and Allied bombers of the Eastern Air Command's strategic force blasted at Rangoon in Burma today in a coordinated attack.

The Superfortresses of the United States Twentieth Air Force struck at Japanese military installations. Ammunition, gasoline and oil stocks near the key city were attacked by the other bomber squadrons.

Aground, north of Rangoon, relief forces arrived just in time today for British Commandos who for eight days had blocked a Japanese force ten times their own strength on a road leading south from Kaladan. Elements of the Fifteenth Indian Division at the road block made contact with West African troops pushing south from positions above Kangaw.

Elements of the 15th Indian Division at the road block made contact with West African troops pushing south from positions above Kangaw.

Kill More Than 1,000

The Commandos killed more than 1,000 of the enemy. In desperate day and night attacks the Japanese attempted to crack open the road block as their units to the north were squeezed into a small stretch of road above Kangaw.

So close have the British inside the road block been fighting the Japanese that only grenades, rifles and even fists were used in holding off the scores of enemy assaults, many of which penetrated inside the perimeter of the position.

British and Indian troops of the 15th Corps meanwhile fought to complete the occupation of Ramree Island, a natural springboard for a 20-mile water crossing to the town of Taungup one of the west coast less than 190 miles northwest of Rangoon.

Make Successful Raid

Allied headquarters announced a successful raid on the village of Sabyin north of Taungup by troops crossing to the mainland opposite the town of Ramree. The raiding party withdrew after inflicting casualties.

Capture of Taungup would threaten the supply routes serving thousands of enemy troops fighting in the Arakan district and in the Irrawaddy River valley. Taungup is at the head of the only road linking the west coast of Burma with the important Irrawaddy river port of Prome 70 miles to the east.

On the east bank of the Irra- approximately 40 miles waddy approxim above Mandalay British 14th Army troops captured the village of Thila, north of Singu, yesterday following an air strike, headquarters said.

Bomb Supply Lines

Seventh Bombardment Group Liberators led by Col. Harvey T. Alness, San Antonio, Texas, and Lieut. Col. William B. Keys, of Elwell, Mich., struck Japanese supply lines in Thailand and the southernmost part of Burma today.

A section of the Burma-Thailand railway 125 miles northwest of Bangkok was ripped by explosives, with damage to two viaducts 800 and 300 feet long linked by a 100-foot embankment.

RAF Liberators bombed Khao Hunagang, a railhead for a line crossing the Kra isthmus and linking with the Bangkok-Singapore railway.

SUPERFORTS BLAST RANGOON DEPOT

Jap Supply Dumps Hammered, Meet Weak Fighter Opposition.

TWENTIETH BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, India, Feb. 11—(AP) The Japanese ability to make war in Burma was sharply curtailed today when a substantial force of B-29s had a field day over the main enemy supply dumps just north of Rangoon.

Hundreds of tons of high explosives and incendiaries rained among the oil, ammunition and materiel stores.

Huge fires were started in the dump areas, which are the main supply base for all Japanese operations in Burma. Munitions are sneaked up the Malay peninsula in coasters and country boats or come from Bangkok in the rare intervals when the railroad is operative, but all supplies funnel through Rangoon for distribution northward.

Returning pilots said the Japanese had concentrated heavy anti-aircraft installations to protect their main stores area. The fire was reportedly accurate but the whole force returned to base safely although several were holed.

Results "Good"

In a communique issued by the 20th Airforce Headquarters in Washington, it was announced that "good results" were obtained in the daylight raid. Fighter opposition was described as weak.

(Another communique late last night had told of B-29s from the Marianas islands unloading bombs on the Nakajima aircraft factory at Ota, Japan, with "good" results. Three of the big bombers were lost in that strike 40 miles north and west of Tokyo, while 20 enemy planes were destroyed, 19 probably destroyed, and 27 damaged).

First Lieut. Arthur E. Morrill of Nashua, N. H., a lead bombardier, said he could see fires and continual explosions in the dump area. Oil and ammunition went up in fountains of vari-colored fire as successive elements of Superfortresses went in over the target.

Morrill reported only two enemy fighters were seen on the mission. He said they made timid, long distance passes and evidenced no disposition to close with the big boys.

"Our formation's bombing looked very good," said Maj. Charles J. "Deacon" Miller, Dexter, Mo., pilot of the lead plane, "Deacons' disciples."

The dump area was well camouflaged, Miller reported, but the crews had no difficulty finding the target "because we had been pretty well briefed on it."

Miller's plane was hit several times, as were others in his formation.

Several Planes Hit

Despite the fact that a number of planes were hit, the only "casualty" was a startled bombardier whose chair was hit by a piece of spent flak.

The blasting of the Rangoon dump area takes on added significance in relation to the battle for central and lower Burma. With British forces hammering at the gates of Mandalay, and American Mars Task forces and Chinese troops harrying the retreating enemy in the Lashio area, the loss of stock-piled ammunition and stores will seriously affect the Japanese operations in the theater.

Ammunition is one of the main Japanese weaknesses. In recent weeks, the Japanese have reacted violently to threats to their escape routes north of Lashio, east of Singu, on the Irrawaddy above Mandalay, and near Kangaw in the Kaladan valley.

They have expended huge amounts of artillery ammunition in an effort to blast their way through road blocks. The loss of their ammunition reserves in the Rangoon area today may speed the general withdrawal from Burma.

All bombing was visual, under ideal conditions. The run to Rangoon is just a hop, skip and jump for the long range Superfortresses and they carried maximum bomb loads.

Rescuers Rescued

Downed Pilot Finds Search Party in Jungle, Guides It Back

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11 (AP).—An American rescue party which became lost in the Burma jungle while searching for a missing flyer recently was rescued by the man they were looking for.

Pilot Lieutenant James P. McGuire, of Fitzgerald, Ga., had bailed out over territory where Japanese patrols were active. Hours later while walking along a road toward American positions, McGuire found a tired and ragged group of Americans, including medical officers, who had been searching for him. He guided them back to the road and to American positions.

CHINESE FORCES GAIN IN SUICHWAN AREA

CHUNGKING, Feb. 11—(AP) Chinese troops have made progress in attacks on Japanese positions outside Suichwan and have pressed against enemy lines outside Kanhsien, the Chinese high command said tonight. These two lost airbase cities are in Kiangsi provinces.

(A Japanese communique broadcast by Domei claimed all Allied airfields in the Kanhsien-Suichwan area had been completely reduced with capture of the Sincheng airfield).

U. S. and Chinese Fliers Hit Shantung Port: 46 Planes Destroyed in First Tsingtao Blow

KUNMING, China, Feb. 11 (AP)—United States Fourteenth Air Force Mustangs destroyed or damaged 101 Japanese planes yesterday and wrecked thirteen locomotives in operations that included a surprise dawn strike at the Tsingtao airdrome in Shantung Province, it was announced today.

The Tsingtao attack was carried

out by pilots of the Chinese-American Composite Wing, commanded by Col. Alan Bennett. Meeting no opposition, they strafed the airfield, destroying forty-six Japanese planes on the ground and damaging fifty-two.

In Tsingtao harbor they damaged a 150-foot tanker and while homeward bound knocked out ten locomotives along the Shantung railroad. All planes returned.

The Fourteenth Air Force operations in North China were being carried out under what Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault calls "a reorientation of the axis of operations."

YANK ARMOR POURS ACROSS MANILA RIVER

Cavalrymen Sweep Over Neilson Airstrip—Marine Flyers Bomb Japs

Manila, *Monday*, Feb. 12 (AP)—American troops and armor poured across the Pasig River in increasing numbers yesterday as marine dive-bombers added their attack to the artillery blasting Manila's Japanese defenders, trapped in a wedge between the river and the shores of Manila Bay.

Tank columns of the 1st Cavalry Division, crossing the winding Pasig again, thrust deep into South Manila from the east, swept over Neilson airstrip and turned northward through the Santa Ana district to fashion a vise on Japanese strongly entrenched to the west.

Bomb Jap Position

Seventy-five marine dive bombers attacked a large Japanese position near Fort William McKinley, near Neilson Field.

Infantrymen of the 37th Division were fighting block by block and house by house through the Ermita district, along the bay shore, in the face of fire from heavy guns and mortars mounted on and behind ten-foot thick walls of the medieval Intramuros, or walled city, immediately north.

Fred Hampson, Associated Press correspondent, above Manila in a plane, said American artillery and rocket guns were hitting the enemy positions in the Intramuros with devastating accuracy.

Other American guns were trained on isolated enemy positions in "little Tokyo," prewar Japanese district.

On 3 Sides Of Airfield

Troops of the 11th Airborne Division were fighting around three sides of Nichols Field, at the southern outskirts, and probed northward within a half mile of the American Polo Club.

In the five-day battle around Nichols Field the Americans captured twelve large guns—ten eight-inch cannon and two six-inchers.

Hampson reported that successive waves of fire spread over Corregidor Fortress, at the entrance to Manila Bay, Saturday night, but their cause was not determined. Explosions appeared to be rocking the small island.

American bombers have been systematically pounding Corregidor for many days.

May Have Blasted Stores

It was possible that American bombs had set off enemy ammunition stored in the fortress island.

A small Japanese force bypassed in the initial days of the entry into Manila attempted Saturday to break out across the American-held highway north of the city but was beaten off in a short, sharp fight. Farther north another Japanese band filtered into the Fort Stotsenburg area but was driven back.

Virtual completion of the central Luzon campaign, except for mopping up of scattered pockets, was signalized yesterday as the 6th Division neared the east coast of Luzon for the first time at Dingalan and Baler bays.

Astride Main Highways

Americans now are astride all of the island's main highways north of Manila on a line running southeastward from the initial beachhead at Lingayen Gulf.

The bulk of the enemy's island garrison is bottled up in mountain valleys of northeastern Luzon. Another small force is trapped in the Zambales mountains of the northwest coast, and there is a sizable concentration resisting Yank forces pressing into the Bataan peninsula.

Light American naval craft sank twenty Japanese coastal vessels at San Fernando, in La Union province on Luzon's northwest coast.

Fires Set On Formosa

Formosa was hit again by night-flying patrol bombers which started fires at Takao airdrome and destroyed a number of parked planes. Daytime raids sank a 2,000-ton cargo ship off the Pescadores Islands, west of Formosa, and another of 1,000 tons farther southwest.

Borneo airdromes and shipyards were heavily bombed.

Battle to Last Man

The Japanese today were fighting to the last man, to the last building, in south Manila where even church-yards have been converted into fortresses against hard-hitting Doughboys of three Yank divisions.

The American units—the 37th infantry, the 11th airborne and the First Cavalry—are slugging it out in probably the bloodiest fighting of the Luzon campaign.

The slow U. S. advance is from house to house and over minefields which some veterans say outstrip in size and demolition power those laid by the Germans in North Africa.

The objective is the capital's strategic dock area.

Despite heavy mortar and pillbox fire, the Americans pressed ahead relentlessly in a pincer movement from the north, east and south.

(Radio Tokyo, quoting the Japanese agency Domei, said Nippon sailors have withdrawn from the Cavite naval base on Manila bay and "other areas" and are in the fight in south Manila. Domei did not indicate whether the Cavite base was abandoned.)

Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge's First Cavalry joined the battle from the east during darkness Friday. From north of Santo Tomas, where they freed more than 3,700 internees, the First Cavalry skirted the city's eastern limits, crossed the bridgeless Pasig river in native boats and started a thunderous assault on the dug-in Japanese.

Cavalry Unit Saves Women Held In Asylum By Japs

Manila, Feb. 10 [*AP—Delayed*]. The dramatic rescue of some 3,700 internees at the Santo Tomas internment camp was repeated on a smaller scale here today when a flying squad of dismounted United States cavalrymen dashed into the Mandaluyong Correctional Institution and Insane Asylum on Manila's outskirts and liberated twelve persons.

The rescued were three American women, an American Catholic Order sister, a Canadian Catholic Order sister and seven Filipinos.

All of them had been held in the institution on Japanese court-martial sentences ranging from two to sixteen years. Most of them had been held in solitary confinement for more than a year.

Americans Rescued

Americans rescued were Mrs. Claire Fuentes, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Margaret Ruan Folsom, Macon, Ga., and Miss Florence Ebersole, Buffalo, N.Y.

The Catholic sisters rescued were Sister St. Louis de Gonzaga, whose family name is Anna Girard, of Claremont, N.H., and Sister Marie des Lis, born Irene Pinsonault, of Napierville, Quebec. Both are sisters of the Immaculate Conception with the mother house in Montreal.

A special 1st Division cavalry unit led by Lieut. Col. Charles C. Young, El Paso, Texas, made the dash into the institution through mined approaches. However, there was no opposition. Filipino guerrilas shot some Japanese during the night and when the Yanks arrived the remaining Japanese had fled.

In Fair Health, Good Spirits

All of the women rescued were in fair health and good spirits.

Until the Japanese caught her, Mrs. Fuentes operated a life-saving smuggling ring which managed to get medicines and food to prisoners of war at Cabanatuan and internes at Santo Tomas. To the prisoners she became known as "High-pockets."

When war came Mrs. Fuentes obtained some illegal Philippine citizenship papers and with the aid of a dark complexion was able to pass as a half-caste.

Soon she organized and directed what she called a regular mail order service for captive Americans.

Always Used Typewriter

"I always used a typewriter when passing notes and never used a name," she said. "I became 'High-pockets' to all those I was helping. Likewise I used code names for key persons inside Cabanatuan and Santo Tomas. One was 'Liver' and another was 'Everlasting'."

Eventually there came a slipup. One of her notes was picked up by the Japanese and one of her Filipino helpers was questioned.

"The next morning, just as I was sitting down to breakfast," she said, "four Japs barged in waving their rifles around. First they asked to look at my typewriter. When they found the type corresponded with that on the note it was all over."

Repeatedly Mistreated

For the next four and a half months she was held in Santiago prison where she was repeatedly questioned, she said, and repeatedly mistreated. She was held in solitary confinement on a meager diet.

Still not knowing the exact charge against her, she was finally taken to Fort William McKinley, where she was court-martialed.

There, Mrs. Fuentes said, Japanese officers sitting on the court heard statements of the investigators, but never gave her an opportunity to defend herself.

Questions Repeated

"When I was led out I was told they thought I was guilty and should be shot, but they were going to give me another court-martial," said Mrs. Fuentes.

At her second hearing five Japanese officers again asked the same questions without waiting for answers.

"Finally," asserted Mrs. Fuentes, "the head man of the court told me to go back to my cell and think about it and they would think about it, too.

"Two days later, long before dawn, they led me to an outside door, forced me to bend over so I couldn't be seen and pushed me into a car.

"They took me to Mandaluyong Institution (from which she was rescued).

Then Told Of Sentence

"Just as I entered the car I was told by a Japanese officer the court-martial sentenced me to twelve years and that the sentence would be doubled if I tried to escape."

The Catholic sisters had been living with Filipino friends. After the Japanese took over Manila they were left "relatively alone." Then one day the Filipino friends and the sisters were arrested on vague charges of anti-Japanese activities.

"They first took us to Fort Santiago, where they questioned us for three and a half months," said Sister Marie. "It was a terrifying experience because we were absolutely innocent, yet the Japs were positive we were spies.

In Solitary Confinement

"Next we were taken to Bilibid prison where we were questioned for another three and a half months. All the time we were held in solitary confinement, lying for weeks on end on the dirty stone floor.

"I was sick for six weeks with dysentery and Sister St. Louis for two weeks, the food was so bad. We are sure we would have died if God had not provided for us."

On August 25, 1944, the sisters were convicted by a Japanese court-martial as spies and sentenced to fifteen years in the Mandaluyong Correctional Institution and Insane Asylum for Women. They were held there until rescued this morn-

U.S. Plane Lost Over Haha Jima

Fleet Headquarters, Forward Area, *Monday*, Feb. 12 (AP)—Intense anti-aircraft fire downed one Liberator of an army group raiding Haha Jima in the Bonin Islands Saturday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Mitchell bombers made rocket attacks on a medium-sized tanker and a large cargo ship north of Iwo Jima in the Volcano islands early Saturday. Explosions were seen on both ships, obviously carrying supplies to Iwo. Night fighters as well as intense ack-ack fire met the Mitchells.

Results of the army Liberators' strike on Haha Jima were not observed.

Marine planes hit shore installations on Babelthuap in the Palau islands while fighters strafed targets on Rota in the Marianas.

AIRCRAFT PLANT BOMBED IN TOKYO

TWENTY-FIRST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Feb. 11—(AP) One of Japan's most important aircraft factories was struck by B-29 Superfortresses in yesterday's raid on the Tokyo area and results were "good," the Twenty-First bomber command announced today.

The command disclosed that the raid, made by a large force of bombers, probably cost the Americans four B-29s.

The Nakajima aircraft plant at Ota, about [illegible] northwest of Tokyo, was the new target and one of its main assembly buildings was demolished. Fires were blazing in the well defined square of assembly structures before the strike was half completed, headquarters reported after a careful study of photographs.

Although fighter opposition was "light" 20 Japanese interceptors were announced as destroyed, 19 probably destroyed and 27 damaged.

Two Superforts collided over the target and exploded, breaking in half. No parachutes were seen to drop from the planes. Two other bombers possibly were lost to enemy fire.

The B-29s swept over the target in waves for a half hour, contrasting with four and a half hours similar forces have taken to pass over similar target areas.

The Nakajima company is the oldest privately owned aircraft company of Japan and produces a substantial percentage of all enemy aircraft.

Yesterday's target is an older and bigger edition of the Nakajima Musashina plant in Tokyo's western suburbs which was the first target of B-29s on last Thanksgiving day and which has been hit and materially damaged in a number of subsequent attacks.

An official of the Twenty-first bomber command said one main assembly building had been demolished; a sub-assembly building to the east badly damaged; one-third of the roof area of another large building damaged; another building inside the main factory area damaged by bombs and fire, and the main assembly unit southwest of the power plant damaged.

At least five additional bomb bursts were obscured by smoke in the south section and many others in the east portion.

NORWEGIANS SEIZE SHIPS

(AP)

Norwegian patriots seized 11 tugboats and a salvage ship from the Germans in Fredrikstad harbor in Oslofjord Thursday and reached a Swedish port Saturday, the British radio said last night in a broadcast recorded by the OWI.

JAPANESE DESCRIBE NEW YANK EQUIPMENT

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

An instrument which "enables one to see in the dark" is among the marvels of new American equipment described yesterday by Tokyo radio.

The broadcast quoting a Domei agency dispatch, monitored by the FCC, listed the following new Yank devices:

A combination of an electronic altimeter and an instrument (for planes) which enables one to see

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in the dark" and called "a typographical indicator."

A magnetic detector "which is able to tell of the approach of a plane or a truck."

An "S.O.S. transmitter which pilots can use when they are forced from their stricken planes."

Parachutes enabling airmen to drop from very low levels and which are believed to be "chemically treated and equipped with an automatic opener."

JAPS CLAIM 15 B-29s DOWNED IN KANTO RAID

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Japanese radio in an unconfirmed broadcast Sunday claimed 15 American Superfortresses were shot down and "many" others damaged when "approximately" 90 B-29s raided the Kanto district near Tokyo Saturday (Japanese time).

Recorded by the Federal Communication commission, the broadcast said seven Japanese planes were lost in the action.

The 20th air force in Washington said three Superfortresses were lost in the raid and that 66 Japanese planes were destroyed or damaged. The 21st bomber command at Guam said possibly four of the Superforts were lost. The 20th air force identified the targets as the Nakajima aircraft factory at Ota, 440 miles northwest of Tokyo.

Later the Japanese radio, in another unconfirmed broadcast, said a lone B-29 flew over the Kanto area on a reconnaissance flight.

CONGRESS REPORT OF 'BIG THREE' L... S

Connally Predicts Bi-partisan Parley with Foreign Relations Committee.

DETAILS PROMISED

Reports Abroad Hint President May Visit France, Italy on Way Home.

WASHINGTON Feb. 11 — (AP) Senator Connally (D.-Tex) predicted today that President Roosevelt will give Congress a report on "Big Three" decisions on world affairs—but not in a session of all members, closed or public.

The chairman of the Foreign Relations committee told a reporter he had received suggestions that such a summation be given to all legislators. But he expressed the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt would find this course impractical.

Instead, he said he hopes to head a bi-partisan delegation of Foreign Relations Committee members to the White House, when the President returns, to obtain background information on any of the decisions that may be made in Mr. Roosevelt's meeting with Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain and Premier Stalin of Russia.

Start Already Made

Similar discussions of foreign policy have been carried on recently between legislators and the President, outwardly to the satisfaction of Senate Democrats and Republicans who were included. There have been some complaints from House members, however, that they were not invited and future meetings may find some of them present.

Former Senate colleagues of War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes think the latter's presence at the conference means they are to be told more about this meeting of the three world leaders than they have known in the past.

Busy as he is with home front affairs, Byrnes still has maintained his contacts with members of the House and Senate, in both of which he has served. He also may be able to give the legislators a new slant on some domestic problems closely related to the war and the coming peace efforts.

Announcement Expected

Most members of Congress are expecting an announcement at the conclusion of the "Big Three" gathering of a specific date when front-rank diplomats of all of the United Nations will meet to begin breathing life into the international security organization projected at Dumbarton Oaks.

They are looking also for the disclosure of agreements for joint participation of the major Allies in decisions on current European political problems. They think policing plans for a conquered Germany also will have been settled, but perhaps not told immediately to the world.

Legislators express belief, however, that few if any of them will learn about the strategic military decisions made at the conference.

of a full voice in all matters affecting her.

One prominent American figure here said there never was any opposition on the part of the United States to admitting De Gaulle to the Black Sea talks.

It also is expected that France will be assured of participation in future talks and that the "Big Three" powers have no opposition to De Gaulle's declared intention to occupy the Rhineland, although they believe this should be undertaken as part of the general Allied plan for the occupation of Germany.

De Gaulle today was in the Alsace town of Saverne, where he decorated Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Sixth army group commander, as a grand officer of the Legion of Honor, and Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, U. S. Seventh army commander, as a commander of the Legion.

He also conferred the Medal of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and a Croix de Guerre with palms posthumously for Patch's son, Capt. Alexander III, who was wounded fatally last October.

De Gaulle went to Saverne on a swing through Alsace which began at Mulhouse and took him through newly-liberated Colmar and Strasbourg where he attended mass.

RENEWAL SOUGHT FOR LEND - LEASE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 — (AP) The Administration lined up its top war executives today to speed congressional renewal of Lend-Lease which they regard as the Allies' first-rank economic weapon.

The secretaries of War and Navy, and the head of the Maritime commission will appear during the week before the House Foreign Affairs committee considering a bill to give another year's life to the Lend-Lease program. It is scheduled to expire June 30 this year.

Chairman Bloom (D.-N. Y.) of the committee said the hearings probably will last another two weeks, after which the group will take up consideration of repeal of the Johnson act forbidding private capital loans to defaulting war-debt nations.

"Lend-Lease is an immediate, war-time weapon," Bloom told a reporter, "but we want to get the Johnson act out of the way so private banking institutions can help in the rehabilitation of Europe. There's no reason why the Government should do it all."

The administration already has urged repeal of the Johnson act. With it on the law books no private banking institution can deal with any of the European nations which failed to keep up war debt payments after the last war. A bill to repeal it is now pending in the Foreign Affairs committee.

The Lend-Lease hearings will take in the full scope of United States aid to embattled and post-war Europe. Members of the committees said they want the story of operations to date of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration, designed to give immediate aid to liberated countries, in addition to the government's plans to help in permanent reconstruction.

The Administration has said repeatedly that Lend-Lease, used to arm our Allies on both the economic and military fronts, will be discarded when the shooting stops.

Connally Looks For Full Report

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The chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee said he had received suggestions that such a summation be given to all legislators. But he expressed the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt would find this course impractical.

Instead, he said he hopes to head a bipartisan delegation of foreign relations members to the White House, when the President returns, to obtain background information on any of the decisions that may be made in Mr. Roosevelt's meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

House Members Want Part

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SOVIET SAID TO JOIN ALLIES' HIGH STAFF

Closer Liaison for Reich Drive, Effect on Pacific War Seen in Reported Accord

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Washington Post said today that one of the first decisions of the Roosevelt - Churchill - Stalin conference was agreement on Russian representation on the board of combined chiefs of staff.

"The far-reaching importance of this step," the copyrighted story said, "was hailed in both military and diplomatic circles.

"First, it was pointed out, it guarantees close cooperation between the Allied and Russian armies fighting in Germany. The gap between them is being narrowed daily and the need for coordinating both ground and air effort is becoming more pressing.

"Second, it is another indication of Russian interest in the Pacific. If Russia joins the Allies in fighting Japan at the conclusion of the G...man campaign, the closest co...ation will be necessary."

...story said the record of the ...d chiefs of staff, until now ...ng only the United States and Great Britain, "is a refutation of allegations that military allies cannot get on together."

"It is believed that the recent agreement contemplates Russian representation by outstanding men in the Soviet forces and that there will be much freer relations than in the past. It is well known that the activities of Allied army commissions in Russia have been circumscribed and that there has not been the understanding necessary to complete military cooperation.

"From a diplomatic standpoint, the decision was regarded as additional proof that Russia is not the military colossus determined to overrun Europe, as sometimes pictured, but a working member of an Allied front, ready to work with its allies in war or peace."

There was no immediate comment from official sources.

Senator Tom Connally, Democrat of Texas, predicted today that President Roosevelt would give the Congress a report on Big Three decisions on world affairs, but not in a session of all members, closed or public.

The chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee said that he hoped to head a bipartisan delegation of committee members to the White House when the President returns.

War Has Cost U.S. $238,000,000,000

New York, Feb. 11 (AP)—Since Pearl Harbor the war has cost the United States $238,000,000,000, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said today.

This is seven times the cost of World War I through June 30, 1919.

Morgenthau spoke from his farm near Fishkill, N.Y., as part of a broadcast program sponsored by the AFL. Recently he spoke in favor of the Bretton Woods monetary agreement on a broadcast produced by the CIO.

Democratic Financing

Today his theme was that the war is being financed democratically. For example:

We are paying about 46 per cent of war costs through taxes, and the number of individual income taxpayers has increased from 4,000,000 to 50,000,000—"never before has a democracy taxed itself on such a broad base."

More people are lending money to the Government, too. Before the war there was only a handful of Government bondholders. During the war 85,000,000 persons have bought Government bonds. Nearly half the total value of series E bonds bought during the war has come from workers through payroll deductions.

Securities Subject To Tax

All securities issued to finance his war have been subject to the Federal income tax. In the last war, all of the securities were either wholly or partially exempt.

The Secretary said this is an important step toward more democratic war finance, "since the privilege of tax exemption—which all receive at the same price—is worth nothing at all to the poorest subscribers but is worth a great deal to those in the high income brackets."

Morgenthau told AFL members they have a dual responsibility: production of war weapons and the continued buying of bonds..

Colepaugh to Testify Today On Training as German Spy

Youth Who Landed from Submarine is Voluntary Witness in Own Defense.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—(AP) William Curtis Colepaugh will give his version tomorrow of events which the government says included Nazi training and a trans-Atlantic trip in a submarine, culminating in his arrest as a German spy.

Trial of Colepaugh, 26, a native of Connecticut, and his alleged confederate German-born Erich Gimpel, before a seven-man military commission empowered to impose the death penalty on conviction, enters its second and probably final week with the prosecution's case in.

Colepaugh, a voluntary witness, related the preliminary circumstances of his involvement with Germans for three hours yesterday.

He took the stand at the secret trial after he unsuccessfully sought a directed verdict of acquittal on the charge he was a German spy.

Spy Background Traced

The first week's testimony, which included statements taken by the FBI from Colepaugh and Gimpel showed:

(1)—That Colepaugh and Gimpel

admitted coming to this country in a U-boat. Colepaugh's statement said the mission was to obtain information from periodicals newspapers and radio regarding shipbuilding, airplanes and rockets. Gimpel said he was asked to find out about the political situation here.

(2)—Colepaugh and Gimpel, who first met last July at a school in the Hague, distrusted each other after arriving here. Colepaugh was portrayed as suspecting and fearing Gimpel and Gimpel was represented as "very disappointed" in Colepaugh.

(3)—This distrust culminated in each trying to get custody of the bulk of the $60,000 given them in Germany. Colepaugh checked suitcases containing it at Grand Central Station; Gimpel retrieved the bags by identifying articles in them after he said he lost his check clips. The FBI said they took $55,000 and 99 diamonds from Gimpel.

Came to U. S. Reluctantly

(4)—Colepaugh and Gimpel came to this country reluctantly. Colepaugh was quoted as saying he admired the German army and wanted to fight in it, that "the German government and Hitler looked good to me" but he undertook the mission because in Germany "you do what you are told."

Gimpel said that as a loyal German he "did what they asked me to."

(5)—Colepaugh was a frequent visitor to the German consulate in Boston in 1940-1941 and often a guest on a German tanker moored there.

(6)—The FBI knew Colepaugh was in Germany and for many months had been watching for his re-entry in the U. S.

After his discharge from the U. S. Navy, he said from the witness stand, he obtained a berth on the exchange ship Gripsholm, left the motorship at Lisbon and set out for Germany.

HOUSES BUILT FOR FRENCH

345 of 5,000 Barracks for Dock Workers Are Ready

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Three hundred and forty barracks, out of 5,000 prefabricated structures to be built to house 150,000 French dock workers, were reported ready for shipment today, a little over a month after they were ordered.

The knock-down structures were being made with "utmost speed" to shelter French workers rebuilding for Allied use waterfront facilities damaged by the Germans, the Foreign Economic Administration and National Housing Agency announced.

The barracks, in units of 20 by 48 feet, are to be produced in the United States at the rate of eighty a day, with the entire 5,000 to be ready for shipment by March 31.

400 Planes Take Troops On Leave

Washington, Feb. 11 (AP)—An emergency mass flight of 400 transport planes made possible a Christmas furlough for 6,000 soldiers suddenly ordered overseas to help stem the German breakthrough last December.

With the need for military security passed, the War Department told the story today.

Destined For Replacements

The men were destined to be replacements on the Western front. At the last minute, it appeared the pre-embarkation furloughs of the men would have to be canceled, but Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, ordered the furloughs granted even though curtailed.

The problem of getting the men home and back in time for departure overseas then arose.

Planned At Conference

Officers of the Army's Air Transport Command, the First Troop Carrier Command and ground forces went into an all-night huddle, out of which came a plan for getting infantrymen from twelve replacement centers to 30 selected centers in various parts of the country and then to their homes.

The 400 planes flew a total of 13,429,569 passenger miles to do the job—equivalent to the average total passenger miles flown by all domestic commercial airlines in two and one-third days. The planes got the men there and got them back in time to be assembled at Fort George G. Meade on January

Archbishop Spellman Denounces Declaration

New York, Feb. 11 (AP)—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman declared today that a group of religious leaders who criticized the political activities of the Vatican in a declaration addressed to the heads of three Allied governments had done a "dis-service to their country and violated the Golden Rule."

"It is impossible to believe that 1,600 men in this country put their names to a document offering insult to 25,000,000 Americans doing their share in winning the war and saving the country," the Archbishop told a gathering of Boy Scouts in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The declaration, made public yesterday by *The Protestant*, which describes itself as a nonsectarian publication, was addressed to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

The more than 1,600 signers, including clergymen and religious leaders, expressed opposition to any attempt to "involve free democratic states in any deal" that included representatives of the Vatican or of Protestant or Jewish religious bodies as principals or mediators.

Story Of 72 Horror-Filled Hours On Raft In Pacific Told

Washington, Feb. 11 (AP)—Two of six enlisted men who survived the sinking of the U.S.S. Monaghan during a typhoon in the Pacific related today a story of 72 horror-filled hours in a stormy sea before their rescue by the U.S.S. Brown.

They are Joseph Charles McCrane, 30, water tender 2/c, of Clementon, N.J., and Robert J. Darden, 28, machinist's mate 2/c, Route 1, Jacksonville, N.C. The other survivors still are undergoing treatment in the Pacific area.

More than 200 officers and men were lost when the destroyer Monaghan capsized during a typhoon in the Philippine Sea in December, the Navy said in making public the stories. The destroyers Spence and Hull were lost in the same storm.

Seven Died Or Vanished

Darden said that thirteen men were on the only life raft that was picked up but seven died or disappeared before the rescue.

McCrane related the storm struck about dawn. At noon the Monaghan began to roll violently to the starboard, and McCrane said he learned the wind driving against the port side "was over 100 knots."

Forty or 50 men were in the aftergun shelter before the final roll. They quit work and hung on, praying. Then the ship rolled onto its side. Someone opened a hatch and the men started scrambling out. McCrane said some who jumped as soon as the ship turned over were pounded "to a pulp against the side."

Ship Filled With Water Sank

He hung on for awhile but finally was thrown into the sea by a wave. Water and oil blew against his face. As he was losing strength someone called to him to grab a raft behind him. He believed the man who called was Joseph Guio, Jr., gunner's mate, third class, Holliday's Cove, W.Va.

The ship filled with water and sank about 12.30. Thirteen men got to the raft and hung onto the sides. The injured were helped onto the raft, including Will Ben Holland, of McInniville, Tenn., who had gashes on his head and feet, and Guio, whose foot partially was torn off. The raft overturned several times before all finally got aboard.

McCrane opened emergency rations and limited them strictly. Sharks began nosing around.

Ship Failed To See Men

The first night a ship passed without seeing the shivering men. McCrane said he put his arms and legs around Guio "because he was naked and suffering from cold," but Guio died a few minutes later and was buried at sea after Doil Carpenter, of Torrance, Cal., said a prayer.

On the following day planes flew over but failed to see the raft. That night, McCrane said, another man died "after he had gone berserk" and Holland died of his injuries. The next day a man went over the side and was lost and two others swam to an unoccupied raft and were not seen again.

Darden told how he saw a mirage—"a pretty white beach with lights." He jumped over the side and started swimming toward it, but it vanished and he managed to get back to the raft.

The morning of the third day two planes flew over the raft, dropped markers and twenty minutes later the Brown drew alongside.

O. P. A. to Help Veterans Start Own Business

Bowles Reveals Revisions of Price and Ration Rules to Make Stocks Available

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP).—Price Administrator Chester Bowles announced tonight a program intended to give returning veterans special aid in starting new businesses.

He said that Office of Price Administration was "well along in the process of amending price and rationing regulations" which affect veterans as business men or potential business men.

The revisions, Mr. Bowles said, are of price regulations restricting the field "to those who were in it before a certain date."

The changes also include "several of our rationing regulations, especially in the case of sugar, fats and oils," he said.

"In formulating these revisions of our regulations we are keeping in close touch with other Federal agencies exercising allocation powers so that all the business needs of a veteran entering a new business may be considered under a uniform government policy," the O P. A. chief said.

The annuncement followed by a few days a request by the American Legion that the O. P. A. remove obstacles in the way of service men entering business. The Legion contended that in a number of instances veterans had been unable to obtain rationed food supplies and other allocated commodities to stock stores they propose to open.

Mr. Bowles also announced that tthe O. P. A. will provide "a special advisory service to veterans in our national, regional and district offices.

The American Legion, meanwhile, announced that the weight of its 20,000 posts and units will be put behind a nation-wide program to stimulate community action for maximum employment.

Asserting that too much emphasis has been placed on industrial jobs, the Legion in a statement said more jobs must be found in the post-war period in sales, service and distribution fields.

"Considering all factors," declared Lawrence J. Fenlon, of Chicago, chairman of the Legion's national employment committee, "it seems evident that we must have a goal of 55,000,000 jobs after victory. That is 9,000,000 more than we were able to scrape together in 1929; 18,000,000 more than we could provide in 1932, and nearly 3,000,000 more than we have today."

Expressing belief that in the post-war period the nation will have 3,500,000 fewer jobs in manufacturing, 2,000,000 less in government and 1,000,000 more in agriculture, the Legion spokesman added:

"Thus, to have maximum employment, the Legion believes we must have 1,000,000 more self-employed and 7,000,000 more employed in service and distribution."

More people can be put into service and distribution, Mr. Fenlon suggested, through selling—"by developing a market for the goods we can produce."

"We are going to have to really sell for the first time in our national life," he said "or we may become a socialist state, with government controlling all production and distribution."

Small Business Groups to Scan Metals Industry

Senate Committee Plans Post-War Aluminum and Magnesium Development

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP).—The Senate Small Business Committee plans to see if 60,000 new small business enterprises can be founded on the nation's expanded aluminum and magnesium industry.

Hearings will be held beginning Feb. 27 on war development and post-war use of industries based on these metals, Senator James E. Murray, Democrat, of Montana, committee chairman, announced. He said ways would be studied for disposing of the government's huge investments so as to stimulate healthy competition, strengthen the existing small business system and insure that new firms would enter the field.

"In addition to the employment goal, the committee will direct its inquiry toward anti-monopoly aims and it will study the small enterprise potentialities believed especially great in the fabrication of aluminum and magnesium products," Mr. Murray added.

The committee said principal producers, fabricators and users of the metals, as well as small enterprisers, will participate in the hearings.

Industrialists invited to participate include: R. S. Reynolds, president, Reynolds Metals Company; Willard H. Dow, president, Dow Chemical Company; G. R. Gibbons, senior vice-president, Aluminum Company of America; J. O. Gallagher, president, Columbia Metals Corporation; C. C. Loomis, president, New England Lime Company; Henry Kaiser, president, Kaiser Company, Inc.; W. S. James, chief engineer, Studebaker Corporation, and president of the Society of Automotive Engineers; A. W. Scarrett, vice-president, International Harvester Company; H. H. Howard, vice-president, Fruehauf Trailer Company; J. J. Pelley, president, Association of American Railroads; John E. P. Morgan, chairman, Management Committee of Aeonautical Chamber of Commerce; J. P. Neiman, president, Aluminum Research Institute, and others.

Various government agencies also will be represented.

Public hydro-electric power will be represented by David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and Paul J. Raver, administrator, Bonneville Power Administration.

"This is to be no witch hunt, but the co-operative effort of private industry, big and little, with government to develop the full facts surrounding the light metals industries and the problems of disposing of the government's huge holdings in them," Mr. Murray said.

AFL ADVANCES NEW HOME IDEA

Jobs For 19,000,000 Workers Are Planned

Miami, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP)—A program to provide jobs for 19,000,000 workers, building 15,000,000 new homes during the first decade after the war, was advanced today by the AFL.

The program was conceived by the American Federation of Labor's special housing committee headed by Harry Bates, head of the bricklayers' union.

It was announced by the executive council, meeting here for midwinter sessions, and William Green, AFL president, said it was being placed in the form of legislation to be introduced immediately in Congress.

Look For Lewis Reply

The sessions were in recess over the week end, and during that time the labor leaders anticipated a reply from John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers' boss, to their request that he put in writing his terms for re-entering the Federation. He left the AFL eight years

ago.

Green announced later that Lewis's letter had been received, but declined to discuss the contents until the council meeting tomorrow. At Washington, Lewis refused to discuss his reply.

Green expressed the hope that Congress would give the housing legisiation "priority over all other peace-time legislation because it offers the most effective means of preventing postwar economic depression.

"When the war ends, most industries now engaged in war production will be forced to undergo a long and complicated reconversion process before they can resume manufacture of peace-time products and provide jobs for disemployed," Green said.

No Reconversion Needed

"But housing construction needs no reconversion. It can be all set up and ready to go when the last shot is fired provided Congress acts now to establish a clear-cut policy and set up the necessary governmental machinery."

Some of the features of the ten-point program include:

Creation of a five-man national house board to develop policy, but not disrupting present housing agencies.

Reduce interest rates, extend mortization to 32 years, allow a moratorium on payments when a home buyer is unemployed, require fixed construction standards and provide for prevailing wages on all home construction subject to Federal Housing Administration insurance.

500,000 Dwelling Units

Provide 500,000 dwelling units a year in a sweeping slum clearance plan under local authorities.

Federal help to municipalities replanning and rebuilding towns and cities for sounder growth.

Continuation of price control over building materials until supplies match demand and threat of runaway prices ends.

Amend the housing provisions of the "GI Bill of Rights" to give stronger protection to veterans against speculative profiteering and excessive interest charges.

Green Goes On Patrol And . . .

Miami, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP)—William Green, 73-year-old president of the American Federation of Labor, went on patrol with the Navy yesterday and—yep—became seasick.

Aboard a patrol craft with eleven other members of the AFL's executive council as guests of the Navy, Green was given a brief turn at the wheel after watching the sea slant up at him first from one side, then the other.

Pink-cheeked from the sun, Green joked about it today. The other AFL leaders, including Daniel J. Tobin, teamsters' president, also in his 70s, came through the patrol "duty" okay.

RESEARCH BOARD SET UP TO WORK ON NEW WEAPONS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—(AP) Creation of a new board of civilian and military scientists to develop weapons for any future conflict was announced today.

The board to be known as the Research Board for National Security, will serve in the interim between the expiration of the present Office of Scientific Research and Development, a wartime agency, and the establishment by Congress of an independent agency to carry on the work.

Announced By Army, Navy

The announcement was made jointly by Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal and Dr. Frank B. Jewett, president of the National Academy of Sciences. A committee on postwar research has recommended to Congress the establishment of a permanent independent agency.

The new board was set up by Dr. Jewett at the request of the armed services. Twenty civilian scientists, with an equal number from the Army and Navy, will compose its membership.

Explaining why the board was needed, Stimson and Forrestal said in a statement:

"This war emphasizes three facts of supreme importance to national security. The powerful new tactics of defense and offense are developed around new weapons created by scientific and engineering research. (2) The competitive time element in developing those weapons and tactics may be decisive. (3) War is increasingly total war, in which the armed services must be supplemented by active participation of every element of civilian population.

To Insure Preparedness

"To insure continued preparedness along far-sighted technical lines, the research scientists of the country must be called upon to continue in peacetime some substantial portion of those types of contribution to national security which they have made so effectively during the stress of the present war."

The executive committee of the initially announced membership is made up of:

Karl Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chairman; Roger Adams, University of Illinois Department of Chemistry; A. H. Dochez, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons; Brig. Gen. W. A. Borden, War department special staff and director of new developments division; Rear Admiral J. A. Furor, coordinator of research and development, Navy department.

William And Mary Suspends Paper For Racial Editorial

FEB 12 1945

Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 11 (AP)—The College of William and Mary temporarily suspended today publication of its student newspaper, the *Flat Hat*, pending faculty action on an editorial by 22-year-old Marilyn Kaemmerle, the editor, which suggested the time should come when Negroes should attend the college, "join the same clubs, be our roommates . . . and marry among us."

Dr. John E. Pomfret, president of the college and formerly a dean at Vanderbilt University, said the faculty would meet Tuesday to consider a course of action.

Editor From Michigan

The college board yesterday expressed "thorough disapproval and condemnation" of the editorial sentiments voiced by the brown-haired, brown-eyed Miss Kaemmerle, a resident of Jackson, Mich.

The board specifically directed, at its meeting in Richmond, that the college administration and faculty "take such corrective and disciplinary action as may be necessary, including the assumption of such control over approving the material in such publications as may be required."

Dr. Pomfret said, "there will be no *Flat Hat* this week—it has been temporarily suspended."

He indicated the faculty would be more concerned with setting up some editorial supervision of the *Flat Hat* than with anything else, but said he could not predict the faculty's action for it.

Miss Kaemmerle remained in seclusion today.

Efforts to reach her at her dormitory and sorority house met statements of friends that "she's not in and we don't know where she is or when she will be in."

Students Called "Disgusted"

The undergraduate editor, a senior, said in the editorial she believed that education was the only way to bring equal recognition of Negroes "in our hearts and minds" and added that personal fraternization between the races "cannot and should not be done today, or tomorrow, but perhaps the next day."

The William and Mary student body, which for a number of years has included a number of students from Northern States as well as from the South, had taken no action as a whole on the matter, but a representative of the Newport News (Va.) *Daily Press*, who talked with some of them, said, "They are disgusted, that's all."

In Michigan, the student editor's father, W. M. Kaemmerle, said he thought at the time he read the editorial that his daughter was "taking a chance" because her college was located in the South.

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FEB 12 1945

LONDON--ADD AERIAL (TOP AYE).
DESCRIBING THE DUELMEN RAID, SGT. CARL HOPPE OF RICHMOND, MICH., RADIO OPERATOR ON THE LIBERATOR "LUCKY 13," SAID "FLAK WAS MODERATE TODAY BUT NO ENEMY FIGHTERS APPEARED. WE HAD EXCELLENT ESCORT ALL THE WAY IN AND BACK. IT WAS ONE OF MY EASIEST IN 26 MISSIONS."
HJ544PEW

Add London Russian (Hoffer) on Zhukov's troops.

RUSSIAN TROOPS CAPTURED 45 MORE BLOCKS IN WESTERN BUDAPEST ON THE 47TH DAY OF THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL SIEGE. THE GERMANS HAVE LOST 12,000 IN PRISONERS ALONE IN THE LAST WEEK, AND MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID NAZI RESISTANCE WAS NEARING AN END.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND DECLARED MARSHAL ZHUKOV'S BRIDGEHEADS OVER THE ODER 30 TO 40 MILES FROM BERLIN HAD BEEN NARROWED DOWN FURTHER, BUT MOSCOW STILL HAD NOTHING TO SAY OFFICIALLY ON THIS BATTLE.

RUSSIAN TANKS FARTHER NORTH, DRIVING TOWARD THE BALTICWERE STOPPED "SOUTH OF STARGARD," ONLY 20 MILES EAST OF STETTIN, THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID. IT DID NOT SPECIFY HOW CLOSE MARSHAL ZHUKOV'S NORTHERN WING HAD COME TO STARGARD.

A MOSCOW DISPATCH SAID 40,000 GERMANS HAD BEEN CAPTURED SINCE FEB. 1 ALONE, AND MORE THAN 1,500 ENEMY TANKS HAD BEEN DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN THE SAME TIME.

BUT NOW THE RED ARMIES INSIDE GERMANY WERE MEETING THE REINFORCED AND REGROUPED CORE OF THE GERMAN ARMY, AP CORRESPONDENT DANIEL DE LUCE WROTE FROM MOSCOW, ADDING:

AG FEB 12 1945

"MARSHAL ZHUKOV WITH THE HEAVIEST OPPOSITION SEEMS HALTED INDEFINITELY ALONG THE MIDDLE ODER, BUT HIS SWEEP TOWARD THE RIVER'S MOUTH COUPLED WITH KONEV'S PRESSURE UPSTREAM ARE SEEN HERE AS A NECESSARY PRELIMINARY FOR THE FUTURE BATTLE OF BERLIN."
IN EAST PRUSSIA, MARSHAL KONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY WAS REPORTED REGROUPING HIS SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY QUICKLY FOR A THRUST ACROSS THE VISTULA DELTA TO CUT OFF DANZIG AFTER HIS SEIZURE OF ELBING. THE THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY MEANWHILE PINCHED IN CLOSER ON

KOENIGSBERG.

ELBING, WITH A PEACETIME POPULATION OF 100,000 WAS THE FIRST LARGE CITY ON GERMAN SOIL WHERE THE RED ARMY WAS KNOWN TO HAVE FOUND LARGE NUMBERS OF GERMAN CIVILIANS, DE LUCE SAID.

AN IZVESTIA CORRESPONDENT IN ELBING SAID "NOW GERMAN INHABITANTS ARE COMING OUT OF THEIR SHELTERS AND CELLARS, LOOKING WITH SERVILE SMILES IN THE EYES OF OUR FIGHTERS. THEY ARE READY TO SHOUT THAT THE WAR IS KAPUT (FINISHED), AND TO CURSE HITLER, BUT WRATH CAN BE READ IN THEIR FACES.

"THEY TREMBLE WITH FEAR. AMONG THIS VARIEGATED MOB ARE OFFICERS IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES AWAITING AN OPPORTUNITY TO FIRE AT US FROM BEHIND CORNERS. THEY HATE US, BECAUSE EACH OF THEM, MAN OR WOMAN, REALIZES HIS OR HER HEAVY GUILT."

SOVIET TOMMYGUNNERS STOOD GUARD OVER ELBING'S 40 IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, INCLUDING AUTOMOBILES. SHIP, U-BOAT AND ARMAMENT WORKS, MANY OF THEM DAMAGED IN BATTLE. FORTY-THREE HUNDRED GERMAN TROOPS AND VOLKSSTURM MEN SURRENDERED TO THE RUSSIANS.

DA1227PEW

Add U.S. 8th Air Force Fighter Station 357th Mustang Group (Chamberlain) in period,

MAJ. JOHN STORCH, 5225 MYRTLE AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF., SQUADRON COMMANDER IN THE 357TH, FLEW WITH THE GROUP ON ITS FIRST MISSION ITS FIRST MISSION AND AGAIN TODAY WHEN IT ESCORTED LIBERATOR BOMBERS TO GERMANY.

FEB 12 1945

ON JAN. 14 THE 357TH, LED BY ITS COMMANDER, LT. COL. IRWIN DREGNE OF VIROQUA, WIS., SHOT DOWN 57 1/2 GERMAN INTERCEPTORS NEAR BERLIN, SETTING AN AIR-TIME GROUP RECORD FOR ENEMY FIGHTERS DESTROYED IN A SINGLE DAY.

THE GROUP FIRST WENT INTO ACTION UNDER COL. HENRY SPICER OF HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., WHO LED 11 CONSECUTIVE MISSIONS BEFORE HE WENT DOWN NEAR BORDEAUX AND WAS MADE A PRISONER.

OTHER LEADERS HAVE BEEN COL. DON GRAHAM OF OAKLAND, CALIF., AND LT. COL. JOHN LANDERS OF JOSHUA, TEXAS. COL. DREGNE, THE PRESENT COMMANDER, ORIGINALLY WAS OPERATIONS OFFICER.

AFTER FIRST BEING BRIEF BY THEN DEPUTY COMMANDER, LT. COL. THOMAS HAYES, VETERAN PACIFIC FLIER WHOSE HOME IS IN PORTLAND, ORE., THE 357TH INTRODUCED "FIREBOMBS" TO THE EUROPEAN AIR WAR BY DROPPING ORDINARY WING-TANKS PARTLY-FILLED WITH GASOLINE AND THEN STRAFING THEM WITH INCENDIARY BULLETS.

FORTY-FIVE LEADING FIGHTER PILOTS WITH FIVE OR MORE VICTORIES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED IN A YEAR BY THE 357TH. FOUR OF THE CURRENT HIGHEST-SCORING ACES IN THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE ARE FROM THIS MUSTANG GROUP. THEY ARE:

CAPT. LEONARD CARSON OF DENVER, COLO., WITH 19 VICTORIES IN THE AIR AND THREE ON THE GROUND; MAJ. CLARENCE ANDERSON JR. OF NEWCASTLE, CALIF., WITH 18 1/2 IN THE AIR AND ONE ON THE GROUND; MAJ. RICHARD PETERSON OF ALEXANDRIA, M

IN

N., WITH 16 IN THE AIR AND 3 1/2 ON THE GROUND; AND MAJ. JOHN ENGLAND OF CARUTHERSVILLE, MO., WITH 18 IN THE AIR AND ONE ON THE GROUND.

A HJ1055PEW

LONDON, FEB. 11-(AP)-THE SOVIET-SPONSORED PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF POLAND HAS PRESENTED THE HIGHEST ORDER OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC, THE VIRTUTI MILITARI, FIRST CLASS, TO SOVIET MARSHALS GREGORY ZHUKOV, IVAN S. KONEV AND KONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY FOR THE LIBERATION OF WARSAW AND POLAND FROM THE GERMANS, THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT.

FEB 12 1945

APL/0312/MP-1125PEW

RUSSIAN

LONDON, FEB. 11-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT A GRENADIER DIVISION OF LT. GEN. ANDREI A. VLASSOV'S "LIBERATION ARMY" OF GERMAN-CAPTURED RUSSIANS NOW WAS FIGHTING AGAINST THE RED ARMY ON THE BERLIN FRONT BETWEEN KUESTRIN AND FUERSTENBERG.

VLASSOV WAS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS IN THE SUMMER OF 1942, AND BERLIN LATER HAD ANNOUNCED THAT A GROUP OF OTHER CAPTIVES HAD

BEEN GROUPED UNDER HIM TO FIGHT ALONGSIDE THE GERMANS.

"THE SOLDIERS OF THE VLASSOV ARMY FOUGHT WITH FANATIC COURAGE," SAID THE BERLIN PROPAGANDA BROADCAST ~~XXXXX~~ BY TRANSOCEAN AGENCY.

JHM/915P / APR TRN/

LONDON, FEB. 11-(AP)-THE NAZI "HOKUM HOOKUP" WAS ON THE AIR AGAIN TONIGHT--THIS TIME TRYING TO MAKE THE ALLIES ANGRY AT THE RUSSIANS.

A GERMAN STATION, CALLING ITSELF THE "BBC," FLASHED THAT THE RED ARMY DRIVE HAD STALLED BECAUSE THE RUSSIANS WERE UNABLE TO ORGANIZE THEIR SUPPLY LINES, AND BECAUSE OF DISLOYALTY OF UKRANIANS.

AN EARLIER GERMAN COMMENTATOR BROADCAST "BBC NEWS" WHICH HE CLAIMED WAS "RIGHT OUT" OF THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE, ASSERTING THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND MARSHALL STALIN HAD CLASHED SERIOUSLY AND WALKED OUT WHILE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TRIED TO ARBITRATE.

STILL ANOTHER NAZI FAKED BROADCAST ANNOUNCED THE FALSE NEWS OF AN ARMISTICE BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND THE GERMANS.

FW1150PEW FEB 12 1945

LONDON, FEB. 11-(AP)-GERMANY'S HOME SERVICE RADIOS ALTERNATED TODAY BETWEEN PEP MESSAGES AND PROPAGANDA.

THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES RADIO TOLD SOLDIERS THAT "ANOTHER MONTH OF ROCKETS AND NOTHING WILL BE LEFT OF LONDON. MOST OF THE BRITISH CAPITAL IS IN RUINS."

WHILE MILITARY COMMENATORS BROUGHT NEWS OF FRESH GERMAN REVERSES, GERMAN DEPUTY PRESS CHIEF SUENDERMANN BROADCAST AN APPEAL AGAINST PANIC, AND DECLARED GERMAN WILL TO WIN WOULD PREVAIL.

DNB DECLARED "UNHAPPY EVENTS DO NOT LEAD TO COLLAPSE AND CATASTROPHE IF THE POSITIVE FORCES OF A SINGLE PERSON AND WHOLE COMMUNITY ARE SUSTAINED."

NEWSPAPERS CALLED ON THE PEOPLE FOR GREATER EFFORT, AND THE VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER DECLARED "GERMAN FORCES WHICH HAVE TAKEN UP POSITIONS ON THE ODER ARE ONLY PART OF THOSE WHICH THE GERMAN COMMAND HAS PUT INTO THE FIELD SINCE THE RUSSIAN BREACH INTO THE REICH.

"EVENTS IN THE WEST HAVE ALSO SHOWN THAT THE GERMAN COMMAND IS NOT WILLING SIMPLY TO SIT DOWN AND WAIT FOR THE ALLIED BLOW."

RQ926PEW

LONDON, FEB 11-(AP)-THOUSANDS OF COPIES OF CHILDREN'S SCHOOL BOOKS ARE BEING PRINTED HERE FOR THE POST-WAR EDUCATION OF GERMAN CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF SIX AND 12.

THEY ARE EXACT COPIES OF SIX WELL-THUMBED, PRE-HITLER GERMAN PRIMERS WHICH WERE FOUND IN A CAPTURED TOWN, EVIDENTLY HIDDEN BY AN UNKNOWN SCHOOLMASTER.

THEY TEACH THE "THREE R'S" NON-POLITICALLY AND ARE FILLED WITH BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS. FOR GERMAN CHILDREN OVER 12 NEW SCHOOLBOOKS ARE BEING WRITTEN TO COUNTERACT NAZI DISTROTIONS. ALL THE BOOKS WILL BE CARRIED INTO THE REICH BY ALLIED OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES.

SK1112PEW

LONDON, FEB. 11-(AP)-BRITAIN'S SONG AND DANCE MEN--AND WOMEN--DECIDED TODAY THEY WOULD NOT APPEAR ON ANY POST-WAR PROGRAM WITH ARTISTS FROM ENEMY COUNTRIES.

AFTER A NOISY DAYLONG DEBATE, THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VARIETY ARTISTS' FEDERATION ADOPTED THIS GESOLUTION, EFFECTIVE FOR TEN YEARS AFTER HOSTILITIES.

FEB 12 1945

RQ1038PEW

A U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, FEB.11-(AP)-LT. COL.LEWIS ENSIGN OF BOISE, IDAHO, WAS APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE 398TH BOMB GROUP TODAY. HE HAS PARTICIPATED IN 16 BOMBING ATTACKS AND WEARS THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WITH CLUSTER AND AIR MEDAL WITH TWO CLUSTERS.

HIS WIFE LIVES AT 1111 KERBEY ST., EL PASO, TEXAS.

PS940PEW

A FRONT DISPATCH QUOTED PILOTS AS SAYING THE GERMANS WERE DIGGING TRENCHES AS FAR AS 30 MILES BEHIND THE RHINE, INDICATING THAT THE ENEMY FEARS THE BROAD RIVER WILL BE UNABLE TO HOLD BACK THE COMING EISENHOWER OFFENSIVE. Add Paris Wirent (Reuters) was with the enemy.

THE U.S.FIRST ARMY SECTOR TO THE SOUTH WAS QUIET EXCEPT FOR AN OVERNIGHT ADVANCE OF A MILE AND A HALF IN THE SCHMIDT AREA TO THE ROER, WHICH FOR THE FIRST TIME PUT THE ALLIES IN CONTROL OF ALL THE ROER'S WEST BANK FROM MONSCHAU, 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN, TO ROERMOND, 30 MILES NORTH OF AACHEN.

ENGINEERS STUDYING CAPTURED SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM--WHOSE FLOOD GATES WERE DESTROYED BY THE RETREATING ENEMY YESTERDAY--SAID ALL DANGER OF THE ENEMY BLOWING A HOLE IN IT BIG ENOUGH TO SEND A TIDAL WAVE DOWN THE VALLEY WAS NOW PASSED.

THE FLOOD ON THE ROER WAS COMING THROUGH THE FLOOD GATES AND FROM THE CONDUITS OF THE URFT RIVER DAM FARTHER SOUTH, WHICH THE GERMANS DYNAMITED YESTERDAY.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY ENTERED THE WESTERN OUTSKIRTS OF PRUEM AFTER A HALF-MILE ADVANCE, AND FORCES PRESSING IN FROM THE NORTHWEST WERE ONLY A QUARTER OF A MILE AWAY.

THE GERMANS COMMUNIQUE SAID FURIOUS FIGHTING BROKE OUT IN PRUEM'S STREETS.

THERE WAS NO HINT THAT THE GERMANS WERE GIVING UP THIS CITY, WITH ITS NETWORK OF ROADS LINKING THE WESTWALL TO THE RHINE, IN THE FACE OF AN OUTFLANKING THREAT FROM OTHER THIRD ARMY TROOPS WHO CROSSED THE PRUEM RIVER AND WERE LITTLE MORE THAN A MILE NORTHEAST OF TOWN.

THE THIRD ARMY WAS CONSOLIDATING ITS BRIDGEHEADS ALONG THE SURE AND OUR RIVERS FROM 15 TO 25 MILES SOUTHWEST AND SOUTH OF PRUEM.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID FOUR CROSSINGS IN THE DASBOURG AREA, 15 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PRUEM, WERE CONSOLIDATED INTO ONE LODGEMENT FOUR MILES LONG AND A MILE DEEP.

FARTHER SOUTHEAST, THREE CROSSINGS WERE JOINED IN THE WALLENDORF SECTOR INTO ONE POSITION FOUR MILES WIDE AND UP TO A MILE AND A HALF DEEP.

THREE OTHERS IN THE ECHTERNACH AREA, 25 MILES SOUTH OF PRUEM, WERE WELDED INTO ONE LODGEMENT THREE AND A HALF MILES WIDE AND AS MUCH AS A MILE AND A HALF DEEP.

THE FIFTH DIVISION IN THIS LATTER BRIDGEHEAD AT LAST SUCCEEDED IN BUILDING A VEHICULAR BRIDGE ACROSS THE TURBULENT SURE RIVER AND WAS RUSHING ACROSS MEN, SUPPLIES AND WEAPONS,--INCLUDINT ANTITANK GUNS.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF SUPPLYING ALL THREE LODGMENTS OVER THE ROUGH TERRAIN AND ACROSS THE SURE AND OUR RIVERS HAS HELD UP THE ADVANCE MORE THAN THE ENEMY.

AS A RESULT OF THE BRIDGING OPERATION, THE FIFTH WAS BEGINNING TO FAN OUT. IN THE CENTER OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, THE DOUGHBOYS WERE ADVANCING ON THE FORTIFIED TOWN OF FERSCHWEILLER, TWO MILES INSIDE GERMANY.

ON THE NORTH THEY SEIZED COMMANDING HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING BOLLENDORF, AT THE NORTH END OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, AND WERE A MILE AND A HALF FROM A JUNCTURE WITH THE 80TH DIVISION IN THE WALLENDORF BRIDGEHEAD.

IN NORTHERN ALSACE, LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S U.S.SEVENTH ARMY WAS DRIVEN BACK BY GERMAN TANKS FROM AN ATTACK ON DRUSENHEIM, 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF STRASBOURG, AND FIGHTING STILL WAS IN PROGRESS AT OBERHOFFEN TO THE WEST.

THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY CLOSED THE BOOK ON THE BATTLE OF SOUTHERN ALSACE BY ANNOUNCING IT KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED NEARLY 23,000 GERMANS SINCE JAN. 20 IN ELIMINATING THE COLMAR POCKET, THUS WIPING OUT AN ESTIMATED 75 PERCENT OF THE ENEMY'S 19TH ARMY.

DA321PEW

Add Paris French Reconstruction xxx all Enterprises,

DECLARING THE LATTER COURSE HAD BEEN DECIDED UPON, LACOSTE CITED A STATEMENT BY GEN. DE GAULLE: "WE WISH IT TO BE A STATE THAT DIRECTS THE ECONOMIC EFFORT TO THE PROFIT OF ALL IN ORDER THAT LIFE WILL BECOME BETTER FOR EACH FRENCHMAN."

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LACOSTE SAID THERE WILL BE NO INFRINGEMENT OF THE RIGHTS OF LABOR UNIONS. MOST OF THE COMMISSIONERS THUS FAR NOMINATED HAVE BEEN DRAWN FROM THE RANKS OF UNIONS WITH UNION APPROVAL.

DA405PEW

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY--1ST ADD ROER FLOOD (TOP AYE) X X X SO FAR. (Evnson)

CAPT. ALLEN S. MICK OF 249 MILFORD ST., EAST LANSING, MICH., SAID MOST OF THE TOWNS BUILT ALONG THE RIVER ARE SO SITUATED THAT THE PRESENT WATER LEVEL WOULD NOT BOTHER THEM.

MICK SAID THE TOWNS WERE BUILT OUT ON OLD STREAM BEDS. HOWEVER, MILLS WHICH COUNTED ON THE ROER FOR POWER PROBABLY WOULD BE FLOODED.

CAPTURED RECORDS ESTIMATE THAT 20 SUCH FACTORIES WOULD BE DESTROYE IF THE WHOLE CAPACITY OF THE SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM EVER CAME TEARING DOWN THE ROER IN AN 18-FOOT TIDE.

HJ537PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, FEB. 11-(AP)-MORE THAN 3,000 GERMAN PRISONERS HVE BEEN CAPTURED IN THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY OFFENSIVE AT THE NORTHERN TERMINUS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FD610AEW

PARIS, FEB 11-(AP)-FIVE MORE FRENCH REPATRIATES, NEWLY ARRIVED IN PARIS FROM RUSSIA, SAID TODAY THAT HUNDREDS OF FRENCHMEN ARE FIGHTING AS PARTISANS BEHIND GERMAN LINES IN SLOVAKIA.

WITH FIVE OTHERS WHO ARRIVED LAST WEEK, THESE MEN ARE THE FIRST OF PERHAPS 100,000 FRENCH PRISONERS AND DEPORTEES FREED BY SOVIET ADVANCES TO RETURN HOME. THEY FLEW TO PARIS.

ONE OF THE FIVE, LOUIS SALGUES, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW IN L'HUMAINITE THAT HE ESCAPED THE GERMANS IN HUNGARY AND JOINED OTHER ESCAPED PRISONERS AT KOMAROM, FIGHTING BEHIND GERMWN LINES FOR 17 MONTHS.

THIS GROUP JOINED FRENCHMEN FIGHTING WITH SLOVAK AND RUSSIAN PARTISANS IN SLOVAKIA, AND WERE SUPPLIED BY SOVIET PLANES AT NIGHT, SALGUES DECLARED. HE AND HIS FOUR COMPANIONS WERE EVACUATED BY THE RUSSIANS WHEN THEY WERE WOUNDED.

DA443PEW

BY WADE WERNER

PARIS, FEB. 11--(AP)--WHAT MAY BE THE FINAL WEEK OF THE RAILWAY BATTALION BLACK MARKET TRIALS WILL OPEN TOMORROW WITH THE COURTMARTIAL OF THE THIRD OFFICER INVOLVED IN THE SUPPLY LINES SCANDAL.

FEB 12 1945

TWO OFFICERS AND 151 ENLISTED MEN HAVE BEEN TRIED SINCE THE SERIES OF [redacted] CASES OPENED. ONE OFFICER AND ONE ENLISTED MAN [redacted] HAVE BEEN ACQUITTED. THE OTHERS WERE SENTENCED TO TERMS RANGING FROM THREE TO 50 YEARS.

CHARGE AGAINST A NUMBER OF ENLISTED MEN ON THE ORIGINAL LIST OF 182 HAVE BEEN DISMISSED. ONLY A HANDFUL REMAIN TO BE TRIED THIS WEEK.

THE CASES OF FOUR [redacted] OR POSSIBLY FIVE OFFICERS REMAIN TO BE DEALT WITH AND MORE LIGHT MAY BE SHED ON [redacted] QUESTIONS THAT HAVE ARISEN IN CONNECTION

WITH THE CASE.

TESTIMONY OF THE ENLISTED MEN HAS BEEN THAT THEY WERE LEFT TO [redacted] THEIR OWN DEVICES, HAD TO LOOT THEIR OWN TRAINS TO OBTAIN NECESSARY RATIONS. THEY TOLD THE COURT THAT WHEN THEY DRIFTED INTO SELLING LOOTED SUPPLIES TO EAGER BLACK MARKET PURCHASERS "THERE WAS [redacted] "NOBODY AROUND TO WARN US."

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THE QUESTION OF [redacted] THE OFFICERS' WHEREABOUTS HAS BEEN ANSWERED ONLY PARTIALLY IN THE TESTIMONY OF THE TWO OFFICERS TRIED THUS FAR. ONE LIEUTENANT, WHO WAS ACQUITTED LAST[redacted] WEEK, TOLD THE COURT HIS TRAINING BEFORE HIS OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENT WAS SO BRIEF HE "NEVER HAD A CHANCE" TO LEARN ARMY ROUTINE AND THE DUTIES OF AN OFFICER.

OTHER QUESTIONS [redacted] THAT HAVE ARISEN DURING THE TRIALS REVOLVE ABOUT THE TRAINING GIVEN THE RAILWAY BATTALION MEN, ESPECIALLY AS TO THEIR WARTIME RESPONSIBILITIES, AND WHETHER THE [redacted] EXTENT OF AMERICAN SUPPLIES HAD A DEMORALIZING EFFECT ON THE MEN.

PW WERNERS THROUGH S EC NO 1923 WB/120A

BY JULES B. GRAD (160)
STARS AND STRIPES CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, FORWARD COMMAND POST, FEB. 11-(AP)-NINE OFFICIALS OF THE CIO UNITED RUBBER WORKERS OF AMERICA SAID TODAY THAT U.S. FACTORIES SOON WOULD BE PRODUCING ALMOST HALF A MILLION TIRES A WEEK FOR THE ARMED FORCES.

AT THE END OF A 13-DAY TOUR OF ARMY INSTALLATIONS WHERE THEY INSPECTED DEPOTS, PORTS AND FACTORIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, THE GROUP TOLD GEN. EISENHOWER THEY WERE "IMPRESSED" WITH THE GIGANTIC TIRE-CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS.

"DURING THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 20, FACTORIES IN THE UNITED STATES PRODUCED 335,000 TIRES FOR EVERY TYPE OF MILITARY VEHICLE FROM JEEPS TO EARTH-MOVERS," SAID GEORGE BASS, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNION'S GOODRICH LOCAL IN AKRON, OHIO.

"THE ALL-TIME PEAK STILL HAS NOT BEEN REACHED," BASS ADDED. "WE HOPE TO SEND ALMOST A HALF-MILLION TIRES A WEEK TO THE ARMED FORCES WITHIN A SHORT TIME."

RECEIVING THE CIVILIAN COMMITTEE HERE, GEN. EISENHOWER SAID HE WAS VERY GRATIFIED WITH THE EFFORTS OF ALL THE TIRE WORKERS IN SUPPLYING THE ARMY'S NEEDS.

MEMBERS OF THE CIO COMMITTEE ARE: BASS, FRANCIS HANNLEY, HOWARD R. LLOYD, WILLIAM NELSON, F.B. VAN HOUTEN AND CLARENCE V. WHEELER, ALL OF AKRON; JOHN F. MARMON OF DETROIT; W. D. RICHARDS OF BARBERTON, OHIO; AND ALBERT T. LUNCEFORD OF LOS ANGELES.

HJ1021PEW

FEB 12 1945

BY TOM YARBROUGH (330)

MARIAWEILER, GERMANY, FEB. 11-(AP)-THIS TOWN IS JUST ACROSS THE ROER RIVER FROM DUEREN.

STANDING ALMOST AT THE RIVER'S WEST BANK THIS AFTERNOON, LT. GORDON L. GRABER, ALBANY, ORE., POINTED AND SAID:

"THEY'RE JUST 200 YARDS AWAY, IN THOSE BUILDINGS OVER THERE. LET'S GO UP TO THE TOP OF THIS BUILDING AND MAYBE WE CAN SEE SOME OF THEM."

WE CLIMBED SOME STAIRS TO A WINDOW AND WATCHED AMERICAN ARTILLERY FIRING, MAKING BIG FLASHES AND CLOUDS OF SMOKE, SO CLOSE THAT THE SIGHT AND SOUND CAME ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY.

THEN THE GERMANS THREW SOME MORTARS AT US. THEY MISSED BY ABOUT A HUNDRED YARDS, BUT THE SIGHT AND SOUND OF THEM CAME IN THE SAME SPLIT SECOND.

"IT'S BEEN LIKE THIS FOR NEARLY TWO MONTHS," GRABER SAID.

THERE YOU HAVE ONE OF THE MOST FANTASTIC SITUATIONS OF THIS WAR--PARTS OF TWO ARMIES SITTING ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE SAME STREET, SO TO SPEAK, ALMOST CLOSE ENOUGH TO HARMONIZE IN THE COOL OF EVENING.

LT. KENNETH K. WEBB, 493 WEST HIGH ST., ALLIANCE, OHIO, SPOTTED A CONCRETE PILLBOX IN FRONT OF TWO GREEN HOUSES AND WAS CALLING FOR ARTILLERY FIRE.

IN AN HOUR AND A HALF WE SAW ONLY TWO GERMANS. THEY WERE WALKING TOWARD BERLIN ON A ROAD BEYOND DUEREN.

ASSISTING LT. GRABER AS MY GUIDE WAS HIS BROTHER, LT. NOEL D. GRABER, WHO WAS PAYING HIM A VISIT FROM A NEARBY UNIT.

OTHERS IN OUR CROW'S NEST WERE: PVT. FRANK LUP OF 109 ELLERY ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; PFC CLIFFORD OVERHOLD OF PORT ANGELES, WASH; SGT. CORNELIUS KUHN OF NEW BADEN, ILL., AND SGT. EVERETT WRIGHT OF MILLER, MO.

AT THAT PARTICULAR SPOT THE SWOLLEN ROER WAS ABOUT 100 YARDS WIDE INSTEAD OF ITS USUAL 30 FEET. A PATROL TRIED TO CROSS IN A BOAT LAST NIGHT BUT THE SWIFT CURRENT CAPSIZED IT AND TWO MEN APPARENTLY WERE DROWNED. THE SIX WHO GOT BACK TO THE WEST BANK WERE:

SGT. MARSHALL E. BICKFORD OF FORT DODGE, IOWA; SGT. JAMES A. MICHLENA OF JOHNSTOWN, PA.; PFC PAUL LARSEN OF 168 WILSON AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; SGT. LOUIS BENSEN OF ROME, N.Y.; SGT. KENNETH R. BUNZEY OF WEST BERNE, N.Y., AND SGT. ROBERT E. FIELDS OF JACKSON, MISS.

HJ758PEW

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, western front, FEB. 11-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. MORRILL ROSS, ARTILLERY COMMANDER OF THE 26TH DIVISION, WAS AWARDED AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO HIS SILVER STAR TODAY FOR PERSONALLY LEADING AN ATTACK TO SECURE ADVANCE OBSERVATION POSTS WHEN THE DIVISION BROKE THE MAGINOT LINE.

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ROSS ORGANIZED MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF INTO A COMBAT PATROL TO CLEAR THE WAY TO GROUND NEEDED FOR OBSERVATION OF THE ENEMY'S MAGINOT POSITIONS. THE PATROL CAPTURED 26 GERMANS. FROM THE VANTAGE POINTS WON UNDER ROSS' LEADERSHIP, THE ARTILLERY WAS ABLE TO BRING DOWN THE MOST EFFECTIVE FIRE ON THE LINE, HELPING THE DOUGHBOYS BREAK THE FORTIFICATIONS WITH A MINIMUM LOSS.

THE GENERAL'S WIFE LIVES AT DOTHAN, ALA.

MK/01024/MP-4PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS (570)
WITH THE U.S. FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, FEB. 11-(AP)-THE FOXHOLES WERE DEEP AND IRREGULAR ALONG THE NARROW STRIP OF FLAT LAND BETWEEN THE SWOLLEN SURE RIVER, THE HILLS ROSE SHARPLY TO THE FIRST SIEGFRIED PILLBOXES 150 YARDS AWAY, AND AMERICAN DEAD LAY IN OR BESIDE THOSE HOLES TODAY.
THE FOXHOLES WERE DEEP BECAUSE THE MEN HAD TO DIG DEEP OR DIE. SOME DID BOTH.
THEY WERE IRREGULAR IN SHAPE BECAUSE THE MEN HAD TO DIG QUICKLY.
THE STORY OF THE FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION'S LATEST BATTLE WAS WRITTEN THERE, FROM THOSE RIVER-EDGE FOXHOLES UP INTO THE PILLBOX BELT ATOP A STEEP AND INCREDIBLY SLIPPERY AND MUDDY HILL.
THERE WERE THE DEAD. AND THEIR SURVIVING COMRADES, WHO CAME EARLY AND IN SMALL NUMBERS IN BOATS FEB. 7, DUG IN AND HELD ON THROUGH TWO LONG DAYS AND NIGHTS WITH ONLY AMERICAN ARTILLERY AND FIRE FROM THE WEST BANK OF THE SURE SAVING THEM FROM ANNIHILATION.
THEY HUNG ON WHILE REINFORCEMENTS TRICKLED SLOWLY ACROSS THE RIVER IN BOAS, AND ON

IN BOATS, AND ONLY IN BOATS, BECAUSE BRIDGING WAS IMPOSSIBLE.
NOT UNTIL FRIDAY AND SATURDAY DID THE TRICKLE BECOME A FLOW AND NOT UNTIL LATE YESTERDAY DID THE BRIDGES GO ACROSS.
NOW MEN, TRUCKS, WEAPONS, FOOD AND AMMUNITION ARE ROLLING ACROSS IN MOUNTING VOLUME UPON THE STEEL TREADWAYS RIDING FIRMLY ON THE RUBBER PONTOONS.
ENGINEERS STAND BY, PATCHING AND REINFLATING DAMAGED PONTOONS.
AHEAD OF THEM ON INTO THE WOODED HILLS AND PAST MORE THAN A DOZEN POWERFULLY BUILT PILLBOXES THE DOUGHBOYS WERE FANNING OUT, BROADENING AND CONSOLIDATING THIS FRESH BRIDGEHEAD INTO GERMANY DESPITE THE NAZIS AND NATURE.
THERE WERE 12 CRAMPED, STIFF BODIES OF DOUGHBOYS ALONG 200 YARDS OF THE ROAD WHERE THE PATH LED UP FROM THE BRIDGE TO THE FIRST ROW OF PILLBOXES.
AFTER STRUGGLING UP THE MUDDY HILLSIDE, WHERE THREE LABORIOUS STEPS FORWARD NETTED ONLY ONE STEP IN ADVANCE, AND SEEING THE CALIBER OF THE FORTIFICATIONS COMMANDING THAT NARROW STRIP, IT SEEMED A MINOR MIRACLE THAT CASUALTIES HAD NOT BEEN FAR HIGHER.

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B43
THE FIRST BOX HALF-WAY UP THE 500-FOOT HILL WAS A TURRET OF TEN-INCH ARMOR PLATE STEEL HOUING TWO MACHI

B43
THE FIRST BOX HALF-WAY UP THE 500-FOOT HILL WAS A TURRET OF TEN-INCH ARMOR PLATE STEEL HOUSING TWO MACHINEGUNS. IT HAD BEEN HIT 40 TIMES BY THREE-INCH TANK DESTROYER SHELLS AND WAS POCKED LIKE A HONEYCOMB.
FINALLY ONE ROUND SMASHED THROUGH THE EIGHT-INCH WIDE FIRING PORT, KILLING THE GUNNERS AND KNOCKING OUT THE GUNS.
"WE JUST KEPT PLASTERING THOSE BOXES WHEN THE DOUGHS STARTED MOVING UP," SAID LT. FREDERICK MERCE, 433 HIETT AVE., TOLEDO, OHIO, A PLATOON COMMANDER.
"WE EVENTUALLY KNOCKED OUT FIVE, AND EVEN BEFORE WE KNOCKED THEM OUT WE GREATLY REDUCED THEIR FIRING BY HITS IN AND AROUND THE PORTALS."
UP THE HILL IN A SUPPORTING POSITION TO THE FIRST BOX ESAS A TYPICAL STEEL-REINFORCED CONCRETE BUNKER. IT HAD A FOUR-FOOT HOLE RIPPED IN ITS FIRING ROOM BY A 155-MILLIMETER SHELL.
THIS SHELL NOT ONLY SMASHED THROUGH THE THREE-FOOT THICK FRONT WALL, BUT BLASTED A SMALLER HOLE IN THE REAR. FIFTY FEET IN FRONT OF THE BOX WAS A 200-POUND EIGHT-INCH SHELL WHICH HAD DONE NOTHING BUT NICK THE CONCRETE AND BOUNCE BACK.
INSIDE THIS BOX, WHICH HAD BEEN CONVERTED INTO A COMMAND POST FOR MAJ. HERMAN R. SCHELL, LOGANSPORT, IND., CAPT. WILLIAM F. SHAIVLEY, 10319 CURTIS, DETROIT, MICH., WAS CALLING DOWN THAT TIRELESS ARTILLERY ON GERMAN INFANTRY FORMING FOR A COUNTERATTACK IN A DRAW JUST BEYOND FORWARD INFANTRY ON A PLATEAU A HALF MILE AHEAD.
OUTSIDE THE BOX, LT. ROBERT FURMAN, LARSEN, WIS., WAS DIRECTING THE FIRE OF MORTARS WHICH WERE JOINING THEIR BIGGER BROTHERS IN THE BARRAGE. AFTER A FEW MINUTES, INFANTRY REPORTED THE GERMANS HAD CHANGED THEIR MINDS ABOUT COUNTERATTACKING.
ASKED WHETHER THE GERMANS INSIDE THE BOXES FOUGHT AFTER ARTILLERY HAD SMASHED THEIR PORTALS, CAPT. ROBERT H. WILLIAMS, HENDERSON, KY., SAID:
"WE TOOK AS MANY AS 21 PRISONERS OUT OF A SINGLE PILLBOX AND OUR LOSSES WERE LIGHT, SOYOU CAN FIGURE WHAT HAPPENED WHEN WE GOT CLOSE."
HJ750PEW

WITH THE U.S. SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FEB. 11-(AP)-ALLIED FIGHTER-BOMBERS STEPPED UP THEIR CAMPAIGN TODAY TO HALT GERMAN ROAD AND RAIL-WAY TRAFFIC EAST OF THE RHINE AND NORTH OF THE MODER, DESTROYING AT LEAST SEVENNLOCOMOTIVES.

THE CAMPAIGN HAS HAD AT LEAST TEMPORARY SUCCESS ALONG THE RHINE VALLEY IN STOPPING RAIL MOVEMENT EAST.

FIFTEEN THUNDERBOLTS LED BY LT. C.R. BURTON, 279 PARK ST., AKRON, OHIO, ATTACKED RAILWAY YARDS AND BUILDINGS IN HEILBROWNN, DAMAGING NINE LOCOMOTIVES AND LEAVING FI

OHIO, ATTACKED RAILWAY YARDS AND BUILDINGS IN HEILBRONN, DAMAGING NINE LOCOMOTIVES AND LEAVING FIRES.

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HJ541PEW

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IN GERMANY, FEB. 11-(AP)-THE THIRD ARMY'S FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS DISCLOSED TODAY AS THE OUTFIT WHICH BROKE THROUGH THE MAIN SEIGFRIED BELT WEST OF PRUEM LAST WEEK, AND WITH THE 90TH NOW IS ASSAULTING THE TRANSIT CENTER.

THE VETERAN IVY LEAF PATCH WEARERS WERE ON FAMILIAR GROUND, BECAUSE THEY WERE THE ONES WHO, AS MEMBERS OF THE FIRST ARMY, CUT THROUGH THE WESTWALL LAST SEPTEMBER.

IT WAS COL. C.T. LANHAM'S 22ND INFANTRY REGIMENT WHICH TOOK BRANDSCHEID--A FORTIFIED TOWN WHICH RESISTED CAPTURE LAST FALL--IN TWO HOURS OF FIGHTING AND DROVE ON TOWARD PRUEM.

IT WAS THE FOURTH DIVISION WHICH FIRST BROKE ACROSS THE PRUEM RIVER NORTH OF THIS FORTIFIED CITY, WHERE ITS DOUGHBOYS TONIGHT ARE A MILE AND A HALF NORTHEAST OF PRUEM AND THREATENING TO SEVER ITS MAIN ROAD LINK TO THE RHINE.

JUST SOUTHWEST OF PRUEM THE FOURTH DIVISION REACHED THE RIVER AT THREE NEW PLACES, AND NOW THEY WERE ON OR ACROSS THE STREAM ON A 10-MILE STRETCH WITH PRUEM ROUGHLY IN THE CENTER.

HJ619PEW

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE, FEB. 11-(AP)-LT. LOREN H. WHITE OF ST. LOUIS, MO., WAS LEADING SOME GERMAN PRISONERS ACROSS AN INNOCENT-LOOKING GRASSY AREA AND HAD ALMOST REACHED THE ROAD WHEN A SERIES OF DOUBLE EXPLOSIONS GIVE THE FIRST WARNING THAT THEY HAD WALKED THROUGH A FIELD THICKLY SOWN WITH NAZI "S" MINES.

THESE JUMPING SLAYERS KILLED SIX OF THE NINE GERMAN CAPTIVES AND SEVERELY WOUNDED A SEVENTH, BUT WHITE WAS UNHARMED. ONE OF FOUR AMERICANS GUARDING THE REAR OF THE COLUMN WAS WOUNDED.

THE DEVILISH DEVICES, WHICH ARE TOSSED INTO THE AIR BY THE FIRST CHARGE AND THEN EXPLODE, HAD BEEN SO EXACTLY SET BY THE GERMANS THAT EACH VICTIM WAS STRUCK SQUARELY IN THE HEAD.

HJ626PEW

BY ROBERT EUNSON

WITH THE U. S. NINTH ARMY, WESTERN FRONT, FEB. 11-(AP)-A RED ARMY SOLDIER HAS BEEN PICKED UP BY U. S. DOUGHBOYS A COUPLE OF MILES BEHIND AMERICAN LINES.

TATTERED, SKINNY AND UNSHAVEN, THE LITTLE MAN, WHO SAID HIS NAME WAS IVAN, IS 32 YEARS OLD. HE WAS FLUSHED OUT OF A FOXHOLE LATE LAST NIGHT AND BROUGHT TO CAPT. HORACE A. SUTTON OF (21 EAST 87TH ST.) NEW YORK, FOR QUESTIONING.

IVAN WEPT WITH JOY WHEN HE WAS TOLD THE RUSSIANS WERE NEAR BERLIN.

A CARPENTER ON A STATE FARM NEAR STALINGRAD WHEN HE WAS DRAFTED IN AUGUST, 1941, IVAN'S STORY WAS THAT THE GERMANS CAPTURED HIM AT KHARKOV AND TOOK HIM TO A PRISON CAMP IN MAY, 1942.

LATER HE WAS AMONG 75 RUSSIAN PRISONERS BROUGHT TO GERONSWEILER TO HELP HARVEST THE CROPS.

THEN CAME THE AMERICAN ADVANCE. GERONSWEILER WAS CAPTURED NOV. 19, 1944, BY THE 410TH U. S. INFANTRY REGIMENT OF THE 102ND DIVISION. SINCE THAT TIME IVAN CLAIMED TO HAVE LIVED IN BARNS, EATING WHEAT KERNELS AND STEALING APPLES FROM NEARBY ORCHARDS FOR FOOD, AND DRINKING SNOW-WATER.

CAPT. SUTTON SAID THERE WAS SOME DOUBT AS TO WHETHER OR NOT IVAN WAS A RUSSIAN PRISONER BUT HE WAS INCLINED TO BELIEVE THE WHOLE STORY. WHEN WORD SPREAD AROUND THE FRONTLINES TODAY THAT A RED ARMY MAN HAD BEEN PICKED UP NEAR GERONSWEILER, THE DOUGHBOYS WHO'VE BEEN FOLLOWING THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE JOKED IN THEIR MUD-CAKED FOXHOLES ALONG THE ROER RIVER AND SAID:

"WE KNEW IT WAS GOING TO BE THAT WAY SOONER OR LATER."

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FW1225AES

WITH THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY, WESTERN FRONT, FEB.11-(AP)-LT.GARLIN CONNER OF AARON, KY., VETERAN OF SEVEN MAJOR CAMPAIGNS IN 28 MONTHS, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR HIS EXCEPTIONAL BRAVERY DURING THE DRIVE ON COLMAR, LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH, SEVENTH ARMY COMMANDER, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

CONNER, A FORMER LIVESTOCK DEALER WHO WON A BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION LAST JUNE AND PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER STAR WITH THREE OAKLEAF CLUSTERS AND THE PURPLE HEART WITH TWO CLUSTERS, DIRECTED THE THIRD DIVISION'S ARTILLERY ATTACK NEAR HOUSSEN JAN.24.

IGNORING A BARRAGE FROM THE ENEMY, HE CARRIED A SPOOL OF TELEPHONE WIRE TO A SHALLOW DITCH 30 YARDS AHEAD OF HIS COMPANY AND REMAINED THERE FOR THREE HOURS DIRECTING FIRE AGAINST A GERMAN TANK AND INFANTRY FORCE. WHEN WAVES OF GERMAN INFANTRY REACHED WITHIN FIVE YARDS OF HIS DITCH, HE ORDERED HIS GUNS TO FIRE AND BROKE THE ATTACK.

PS937PEW

HELSINKI, Feb. 11,(AP)- In a radio speech stressing Finland's "critical" economic situation, Pemier Juho Paasikivi appealed to the Finns today to work in forests as a "national duty" and expressed the hope that the government would not be obliged to resort to forced labor.

Paasikivi emphasized the serious shortage of wood which he described as "Finland's gold" and on which the country must depend for fulfillment of its war reparations.

Paasikivi made no reference to foreign affairs, although he noted that Finland had "succeeded in getting out of the war comparatively easy" in the light of what was happening in other countries.

PRECEDE UNDATED SWISS (170)

BERN, FEB. 11-(AP)-AN AMERICAN-BRITISH ECONOMIC DELEGATION HEADED BY LAUCHLIN CURRIE AND DINGLE M.FOOT ARRIVED HERE TODAY FOR DISCUSSIONS ON REDUCTION OF SWISS TRADE WITH GERMANY SCHEDULED TO BEGIN MONDAY.

CURRIE IS SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND FOOT REPRESENTS THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE. THEY ARE TO BE JOINED TUESDAY BY A FRENCH DELEGATION.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SWISS FOREIGN OFFICE, THE SWISS ARMY AND CIVILIAN AND CANTONAL POLICE WENT TO THE FRONTIER YESTERDAY TO RECEIVE THE GROUP. STRICTEST POLICE PRECAUTIONS HAD BEEN TAKEN TO PROTECT THE VISITORS.

CURRIE IS TO GIVE SWISS PRESIDENT EDUARD VON STEIGER A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MONDAY MORNING AND LATER THE DELEGATES WILL BE RECEIVED BY FOREIGN MINISTER MAX PETITPIERRE AND FEDERAL COUNCILLOR WALTER STAMPFLI, THE BERN RADIO REPORTED.

THE ALLIED GROUP WILL SEEK TO PERSUADE NEUTRAL SWITZERLAND TO EMBARGO SHIPMENTS FROM GERMANY TO NORTHERN ITALY AND TO CUT OFF EXPORTS OF MACHINE TOOLS, METALS AND FOODS TO THE REICH. THE SWISS ALREADY HAVE STOPPED SHIPMENTS OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO GERMANY.

R0934PEW

~~JAPANESE.~~ Add Manila chickens (McDaniel) xx dug-in Japs.

THE NEW BRIDGEHEAD WAS WELL EAST OF THE 37TH'S POSITION OPPOSITE MALACANAN PALACE. THE CAVALRYMEN CROSSED NEAR SAN PEDRO MAKATI. THE MOVE PUT THEM ABOUT TWO MILES FROM THE WATERFRONT TOWN OF PASAY, WHERE MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH M.SWING'S 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION IS LOCKED IN BATTLE FOR NICHOLS FIELD. IT ALSO EXTENDS U.S. CONTROL OF AREAS TO THE NORTH OF PASIG TO POINTS FOUR MILES EAST OF MANILA HARBOR.

PROTECTING PATROLS ALSO MOVED THROUGH MARIKINA VALLEY TO THE EAST OF THE CITY.

ON ALL SIDES WITHIN SOUTH MANILA THE JAPANESE THREW OUT WITHERING FIRE.

"HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN CONVERTED BY THE ENEMY INTO PILLBOXES AND FORTIFIED STRONGIOINTS WITH ARTILLERY EMPLACEMENTS," GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED.

FEB 12 1945

A22FX

C.YATES MCDANIEL, AP WAR CORRESPONDENT, SAID ONE ENEMY VANTAGE POINT, THE STONE WALLS OF A CHURCHYARD, HELD UP AN AMERICAN ADVANCE UNTIL IT WAS LEVELED BY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE AND FLAME-THROWERS.

FROM THE RAGING VORTEX OF THE BATTLE OF BUILDINGS, AP STAFF WRITER FRED HAMPSON REPORTED:

"IT WAS SLOW AND BLOODY AND AMBULANCES WERE CLANGING IN AND OUT OF MANIL'S SEETHING CENTER WITH DISMAL REGULARITY."

MCDANIEL SAID THE STREET FIGHTING HAS TAKEN ITS TOLL IN AMERICAN LIVES BUT HE EMPHASIZED THE MAJOR DESTRUCTION BEING WROUGHT BY LAND MINES AND ENEMY-IGNITED FIRES.

THE JAPANESE HAD MADE NO SERIOUS EFFORT TO FIGHT IT OUT IN NORTHERN MANILA. BUT ON THE CITY'S SOUTH SIDE THEY MADE A GRIM BATTLEGROUND FOR THEIR FIRST REAL STAND ON LUZON.

MACARTHUR SAID THE SPIRIT AND MORALE OF THE CIVILIANS IN THE FIRE BLACKENED CITY IS GOOD; THAT THERE WAS AMPLE FOOD AND THAT RELIEF AGENCIES WERE ACTIVE AND EFFICIENT.

ON OUTER MANILA BAY, WHICH RADIO TOKYO HINTS IS ABOUT TO BE FORCED BY THE U.S. FLEET, BOMBERS SMASHED AT CORREGIDOR ISLAND AND MARIVELES ON BATAAN PENINSULA.

THE SIXTH DIVISION CONTINUED ITS DRIVE TO CUT LUZON IN HALF FAR THE THE NORTHEAST. IT DROVE ALONG A MOUNTAIN ROAD TOWARD THE EAST COAST, ENTERING LAUR, 22 MILES FROM THE SEA.

MEANWHILE THE 32ND DIVISION OF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H.GILL PUSHED STEADILY ALONG THE VILLA VERDE TRAIL TO THE NORTH IN A DRIVE FOR SAN NICHOLAS AT THE EASTERN TIP OF PANGASINAN PROVINCE.

JW1030APW

-16FX Add 21st Bomber Command HQ Guam (Waite) xx east pa Jn.

THE HEAVY DAMAGE TO THE NAKAJIMA PLANT DOES NOT COVER REPOR FROM ALL THE BOMBERS BUT ONLY THE DESCRIPTIONS FROM THE EARLIEST TO ATTACK. THE PLANT, WHICH COVERS 5,000,000 SQUARE FEET, HAS NEVER BEFORE BEEN HIT BY ALLIED BOMBERS.

LT. (NO INITIALS GIVEN) KRESGE OF NANTICOKE, PA., A PILOT, SAID THE MISSION WAS THE ROUGHEST HE HAD EVER EXPERIENCED. HE PREVIOUSLY HAD SERVED 18 MONTHS ON THE SOLOMONS AND NEW HEBRIDES.

"THE SUPERFORT IS A REAL AIRPLANE," HE SAID. "WE CAME ALL THE WAY HOME ON THREE ENGINES."

LT.KRESGE MADE FOUR CALLS ON THE WAY HOME, TELLING THE BASE HE WAS "DITCHING" AND "ABANDONING" THE PLANE.

THE FIRST CALL WAS MADE, HE SAID, WHEN "WE COULDN'T KEEP UP AND COULDN'T FEATHER A PROPELLER; THE SECOND WHEN AN ENGINE RAN AWAY; THE THIRD WHEN AN ENGINE CAUGHT FIRE AND THE FOURTH WHEN A PROPELLER BURNED BECAUSE IT WAS WINDMILLING SO FAST.

"STILL WE CAME IN AND LANDED WITH THREE ENGINES AND THREE PROPS."

S/SGT.STANLEY SOWA, 24 N.KIMBALL AVE., A B-29 GUNNER WITH 103 "PROBABLES" TO HIS CREDIT, RECEIVED SLIGHT LEG INJURIES FROM LIGHT JAPANESE ACK ACK FIRE, BUT HE GOT SAFELY HOME ON TWO ENGINES.

JAPANESE BULLETS WERE AS "THICK AS RAIN" SAID CORP.OREN BRISCOE, 29 SYCAMORE AVE., TACOMA PARK, MD., A TAIL GUNNER. "I THOUGHT IT WAS ALL OVER WHEN A JAP BULLET EXPLODED IN MY AMMO BOX. LUCKILY THE AMMO DIDN'T GO UP."

A PARACHUTE PACK SAVED LT.HARRY H.KUTNER, 2530 GRAND CONCOURSE, NEW YORK CITY, WHEN THE ONLY ENEMY BULLET TO ENTER HIS PLANE WAS STOPPED BY THE PACK. HE SUFFERED ONLY PRICKED SKIN.

LT.CHARLES S.HOUSER, OF PINA BANK, PA., SAID "NO ONE SAW ANY JAP FIGHTERS MAKE PASSES AT OUR SUPERFORT."

THERE WAS A PASS, HOWEVER. AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER ASKED CORP.E.R.FARNETH, OF ROUTE TWO, NEW KENSINGTON, PA., IF THE PLANE WAS ATTACKED. THE CORPORAL, TAIL GUNNER ON THE B-29, SAID "YES, ONE JAP FIGHTER CAME IN." THE OFFICER ASKED WHEN IT BROKE AWAY, AND THE GUNNER REPLIED "IT DIDN'T BREAK AWAY. I SHOT IT DOWN."

HE WAS THE ONLY MAN OF HIS SQUADRON TO BAG AN ENEMY FIGHTER--AND HE WASN'T GOING TO MENTION IT!

JQ5PCW

FEB 12 1945

BY DEAN SCHEDLER (140)

SANTO TOMAS CAMP, MANILA, FEB 11-(AP)-AN AMERICAN ARMY NURSE AND AN ENGLISH CIVILIAN INTERNEE WERE MARRIED TODAY, A WEEK AFTER THEIR RELEASE FROM NEARLY THREE YEARS OF JAPANESE IMPRISONMENT.

THE NURSE, LT.BERTHA "CHARLEY" DWORSKI OF HALLETSVILLE, TEX., BECAME THE BRIDE OF JOHN DUNCAN HENDERSON OF CHAALFONT, SAINT GYLES, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

FATHER ANTHONY KEANE, CATHOLIC PRIEST OF (90 LEMBRECK AVE.) JERSEY CITY, N.J., READ THE MARRIAGE VOWS.

NURSE DWORSKI, A VETERAN OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR, WAS MARRIED IN AS LAVISH STYLE AS CIRCUMSTANCES PERMITTED.

THE WEDDING BAND WAS MADE FROM AN AUSTRALIAN COIN, POUNDED INTO AN OUTSIZED RING. BITS OF BLUE CLOTH WERE USED TO BRIGHTEN THE OLIVE DRAB OF THE ARMY NURSE UNIFORM.

RICE, WHICH A WEEK AGO WAS MORE PRECIOUS AMONG THE INTERNEES THAN GOLD, WAS FLUNG AT THE NEWLYWEDS.

EVERY EFFORT WAS MADE TO MAKE THE WEDDING AS NEARLY "STATE SIDE" AS POSSIBLE.

THE MAID OF HONOR WAS NURSE LT.BEULAH GREENWALT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

MM758PPWNM

MANILA, FEB 10-(DELAYED)(AP)-INTERNEES IN THE SANTO TOMAS CAMP RESCUED BY AMERICAN TROOPS INCLUDED MANY PERSONS EMPLOYED BY MAJOR UNITED STATES FIRMS. THESE AND THEIR FAMILIES TOTAL MORE THAN 350.

THE MARSMAN COMPANY, WHICH HAS LARGE INTERESTS IN THE PHILIPPINES, WAS REPRESENTED BY 260. BENJAMIN OHNICK, 326 BOWLING PLACE, SEATTLE, WASH., EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, WAS THE HIGHEST OFFICER OF THE FIRM IN THE CAMP.

STANDARD-VACUUM OIL HAD 54 PERSONS LIBERATED AT SANTO TOMAS, SAID LUCIEN ROCKE, PLATTSBURG, N.Y., PHILIPPINE MANAGER.

PROCTOR AND GAMBLE AND ITS PHILIPPINE SUBSIDIARY, THE IHILIPPINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, WAS REPRESENTED BY 20 PERSONS, FRED BERRY, OF NEW YORK CITY, SAID.

N.H. DUCKWORTH, WHOSE SISTERS LIVE AT ROME AND STONE MOUNTAIN, GA., SAID INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER, OF WHICH HE WAS VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER IN THE PHILIPPINES, HAD 33 PEOPLE AT THE CAMP.

CALIFORNIA PACKING COMPANY THROUGH ITS SUBSIDIARS THE PHILIPPINE

PACKING COMPANY, WAS REPRESENTED BY 11 PERSONS. J.NEIL CRAWFORD, 1000 B ST., ANTIOCH, ALA., HEADED THE LIST.
NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK, WAS REPRESENTED BY FOUR, FAY BAILEY OF CANTON, N.Y.; GENERAL MOTORS BY E.M.VAN VOORHEES, 20 WEST 10TH ST., NEW YORK, AND TWO OTHERS, AND FORD MOTOR COMPANY BY J.V.CROWE, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT THE HAMILTON HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO.
JW1033APW

BY FRED HAMPSON
BILIBID PRISON, MANILA, FEB.10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PRISON LIFE BOILED DOWN TO UTTER BOREDOM AND WAITING AND HOPING.
SO SAID MR. AND MRS.H.E.SHAFFER, EPISCOPALIAN TEACHER AND NURSE WHO LIVED WITH IGOROTE TRIBESMEN IN NORTHERN LUZON ISLAND MOUNTAINS FOR MANY MONTHS BEFORE BEING TAKEN PRISONER BY THE JAPANESE AND INTERNED IN THIS ANCIENT PENITENTIARY.
MRS.SHAFFER SAID RICE AND SPOILED CORN MADE UP THE MAIN DIET FOR HER AND HER HUSBAND. THEY EACH LOST 50 POUNDS. THEIR SON, MICHAEL, AT 18 WEIGHS LESS THAN HE DID AT 15.
SHAFFER IS THE SON OF A.J.SHAFFER OF TROTWOOD, OHIO.
JQ503PCW

FEB 12 1945

MANILA, FEB 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MORE THAN 700 AMERICAN AND ALLIED WAR PRISONERS RESCUED FROM THE JAPANESE AT BILIBID PRISON IN MANILA WERE REMOVED TODAY TO REAR AREAS ON THEIR WAY TO THEIR HOMES.
APPROXIMATELY 550 CIVILIAN INTERNEES, ALSO FREED FROM BILIBID, HAVE NOT YET BEEN MOVED.
ARMY OFFICIALS SAID 50 CHINESE, DRIVEN FROM THEIR MANILA HOMES, HAD TAKEN REFUGE WITHIN THE MUSTY WALLS OF ONCE DREADED BILIBID.
THERE HAS BEEN NO TRANSFER AS YET OF CIVILIAN INTERNEES FROM SANTO TOMAS CAMP IN MANILA, WHERE THEY WERE HELD BY THE JAPANESE FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS.
MM720PPW NM

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG
A B-29 BASE ON THE MARIANAS, FEB.10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-WIDESPREAD DAMAGE TO THE NAJAJIMA AIRCRAFT PLANT WHICH PRODUCES A SUBSTANTIAL PERCENTAGE OF JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES, WAS REPORTED TONIGHT BY PILOTS RETURNING FROM THE LONGEST COMBAT FLIGHT MADE TO DATE BY SUPERFORTRESS BOMBERS.
A HEAVY FORCE OF B-29S DESCENDED ON THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF OTA, 45 MILES NORTHWEST OF TOKYO, A NEW TARGET FOR THE BIG PLANES.
"I COULDN'T SEE THE GROUND FOR THE B-29S," SAID MAJ.BORIS M. ZUBKO, BOUND BROOK, N.J., A FLIGHT LEADER. THE MISSION, 15 TO 17 HOURS FROM THE TAKEOFF TO THE NIGHT RETURN LANDING, WAS HIS SEVENTH OVER JAPAN.
LT.JAMES G.REBETA, CLEVELAND, OHIO, A BOMBARDIER, SAID HE COUNTED 15 BUILDINGS IN THE LAYOUT OF THE NAKAJIMA PLANT.
"THE BOMBS TOOK OFF THE WESTERN HALF AND A QUARTER OF THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE FACTORY," REBETA SAID. "AND THERE WERE STILL SIX SQUADRONS OF BOMBERS TO FOLLOW US."
ANOTHER BOMBARDIER, LT.FRANK OMASTA, 1427 EAST FLORIDA ST., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, SAID THE FRONT END OF THE AIRCRAFT PLANT APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN LIFTED UP AND BLOTTED OUT BY VISUAL BOMBING PERMITTED BY THE WEATHER.
S/SGT.JAMES TREVOR, 1206 BRIDGE AVE., DAVENPORT, IOWA, CENTRAL FIRE CONTROL GUNNER, SPOTTED 18 TO 20 JAPANESE FIGHTERS OVER THE TARGET AREA.
S/SGT.DAVID L.MEGGHELSEN, (CORRECT), GRAVETTE, ARK., RADIO OPERATOR ON THE SAME PLANE--"POISON LIL"--ESTIMATED AN 80 PER CENT BOMB HIT RECORD BY THEIR FORMATION. THE SERGEANT WEARS TWO WRIST WATCHES ON MISSIONS--ONE SHOWS THE HOUR IN ST.LOUIS WHERE HIS GIRL LIVES.
T/SGT.LOUIS WALTHAUR, PITTSBURGH, PA., A CENTRAL FIRE CONTROL GUNNER, SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE PLANE.
LT.KENNETH B.SMITH, 23 BLACKHORSE LANE, BOSTON, PILOTED HIS SUPERFORT BACK TO SAIPAN ON THREE ENGINES AFTER THE CREW EXTINGUISHED TWO FIRES AND ONE MAN WAS INJURED BY FLAK. THE PLANE WAS ATTACKED BY 12 FIGHTERS BEFORE IT REACHED THE PRIMARY TARGET SO SMITH BOMBED AN AIRFIELD OUTSIDE OF TOKYO.
IN SMITH'S LAST MISSION TO JAPAN HE RETURNED ON TWO ENGINES AND WITH A DEAD CO-PILOT.
JQ453PCW

PRESS APSWIM NY

BOGOTA Dec 17

01721 INTERIOR MINISTER ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO NAMED FOREIGN MINISTER PLACE DARIO ECHANDIA WHO RESIGNING TAKE POLITICAL POST STOP EDUCATION MINISTER ANTONIO ROCHA SUCCEEDS LLERAS AS MINISTER INTERIOR

FEB 12 1945 ASSOCIATED

S739P

UNDATED HORTHY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
A YUGOSLAV DECREE CLASSING ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY AS A WAR CRIMINAL, ACCUSED OF ORDERING MASS CRIMES AGAINST THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLES, WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY (SUNDAY) IN A BELGRADE BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FCC. HORTHY, FORMER HUNGARIAN REGENT, IS BELIEVED TO BE HELD UNDER GERMAN PROTECTION.
OTHERS ACCUSED AS WAR CRIMINALS BY A YUGOSLAV COMMISSION INCLUDE DR.LASSLO BARDOSSY, PREMIER IN 1940 WHEN HUNGARY ATTACKED YUGOSLAVIA; MAJ.FERENC SZALASI, PRESENT PUPPET PREMIER; BELA IMREDY, FORMER PREMIER, AND GEN.KARL BARTHA, HUNGARIAN MINISTER OF WAR IN 1941-42, THE BROADCAST SAID.
R0602PEW

UNDATED SWISS (100)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
U.S. AND BRITISH DELEGATIONS ARRIVED IN SWITZERLAND SUNDAY TO URGE THAT NEUTRAL COUNTRY TO CURTAIL AID TO GERMANY. LAUGHLIN CURRIE, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AND DINGLE M.FOOT, REPRESENTING THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, HEAD THE DELEGATIONS.
CURRIE WILL SEEK TO PERSUADE THE SWISS TO EMBARGO SHIPMENTS FROM GERMANY TO NORTHERN ITALY AND TO CUT OFF EXPORTS OF MACHINE TOOLS, METALS AND FOOD TO THE REICH. THE SWISS ALREADY HAVE CEASED SHIPMENTS OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO GERMANY.
A BERN BROADCAST HEARD BY THE FCC SAID THE DELEGATIONS WOULD CONFER WITH SWISS OFFICIALS THIS (MONDAY) AFTERNOON.
G117PEW

BROADCAST

SAN FRANCISCO,FEB.11--MANY OF THE RECENTLY LIBERATED INTERNEES OF THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP AT MANILA WOULD LIKE THE JOB OF HEADING A PRISON CAMP WHERE JAPANESE ARE HELD, BERT SILEN, FORMER RADIO STATION MANAGER AT MANILA AND FOR THREE YEARS A NIPPONESE CAPTIVE, SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

SILEN, FORMERLY OF SAN FRANCISCO, RELATED IN AN INTERVIEW WITH PAT FLAHERTY, NBC CORRESPONDENT IN MANILA, HOW THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNEES WERE RECEIVING ONLY FIVE AND ONE-HALF OUNCES OF A RICE A DAY WHEN AMERICAN TROOPS LIBERATED THEM THE NIGHT OF FEB.3.

WHEN THE FOOD SITUATION IN THE CAMP WAS BECOMING ALMOST INTOLERABLE, SILEN SAID, HE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM HIS BROTHER (UNNAMED) WHO IS CONNECTED WITH A CAMP FOR JAPANESE NEAR SAN ANTONIO, TEX. THE BROTHER SAID HE HOPED SILEN WAS BEING FED AS WELL AS THE JAPANESE UNDER HIS CARE IN TEXAS.

REMEMBERING THE HUMILITATION HE AND HIS FRIENDS SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF THEIR JAPANESE CAPTORS, SILEN SAID THAT ONE JOB MANY OF THE INTERNEES WOULD LIKE MORE THAN ANYTHING IN THE WORLD JUST NOW WOULD BE TO HAVE CHARGE OF CAMP FULL OF JAPANESE.

"WHEN THE TRUE STORY OF SANTO TOMAS BECOMES A MATTER OF RECORD I KNOW THAT EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD WITH AMERICAN BLOOD IN THEIR VEINS WILL DEMAND COMPLETE ANNIHILATION OF THE MOST CRUEL AND INHUMAN RACE OF PEOPLE ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH," SILEN DECLARED.

AS AMERICAN VICTORIES IN THE PACIFIC INCREASED, THE FOOD RATION AT SANTO TOMAS DECREASED, SILEN SAID, AND AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVED JUST IN TIME, FOR MORE THAN 200 INTERNEES WERE HOSPITALIZED AND THE NUMBER WAS MOUNTING DAILY.

QD414PPW

FEB 12 1945

BROADCAST

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB.11--A BLUE NETWORK BROADCAST FROM THE PHILIPPINES TTDAY SAID BRIG.GEN.CARLOS P.ROMULO, PRESIDENT COMMISSIONER IN THE UNITED STATES, MADE A SPECIAL VISIT TO THE TOWN OF CAMILING, ON LUZON, TO VISIT HIS 84-YEAR-OLD MOTHER FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MORE THAN THREE YEARS.

ROMULO, WHO ARRIVED RECENTLY ON LUZON WITH PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA, LAST SAW HIS MOTHER BEFORE THE WAR. HE WAS ONE OF THE LAST MEN TO ESCAPE FROM BATAAN.

THE GENERAL'S AGED MOTHER LIVED IN CAMILING, TARLAC PROVINCE, DURING THE LONG JAPANESE OCCUPATION. THE TOWN WAS LIBERATED AS THE YANKS PUSHED SOUTHWARD FROM THEIR LINGAYEN BEACTHEAD.

MRS.ROMULO TOLD HER SON THAT JAPANESE THOROUGHLY SEARCHED HER HOUSE JUST BEFORE THE AMERICAN LADING ON LEYTE ISLAND. SHE SAID THEY FAILED TO FIND A RADIO SHE HAD HIDDEN IN A STOVE AND DID NOT FIND A COPY OF THE GENERAL'S BOOK ON THE FALL OF THE PHILIPPINES. SHE ADDED THEY DID FIND SOME MONEY AND PILFERED IT.

EW731PCW

NEW YORK, FEB. 11-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IT WAS "REVISING" ITS SYSTEM OF REPORTING U.S.B-29 LOSSES "IN THE INTERESTS OF ACCURACY."

NBC, WHICH RECORDED THE BROADCAST, QUOTED THE JAPANESE RADIO AS SAYING:

"FROM FEB. 11 ON, WE SHALL GIVE ONLY ROUGH ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF B-29S DAMAGED BY OUR INTERCEPTORS.

"THE TERM '30 PER CENT DAMAGED' WILL BE EQUIVALENT TO THE FORMER USE OF THE PHRASE 'SOME PLANES WERE DAMAGED.'

"THE FIGURE '30 TO 60 PER CENT DAMAGED' WILL BE EQUAL TO OUR FORMER TERM 'A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER DAMAGED.'

"'OVER 60 PER CENT DAMAGED' WILL MEAN THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF B-29S WERE DAMAGED."

RQ1033AEW

BROADCAST

SAN FRANCISCO,FEB.11--IN AN NBC BROADCAST FROM SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP TODAY MRS. MARY MEEHAN HARRIES, WHO LOST BOTH HER HUSBAND AND A BROTHER IN THE PHILIPPINES, SAID THE INTERNEES NEVER LOST HOPE BECAUSE "WE KNEW GENERAL MACARTHUR WOULD NOT LET US DOWN."

MRS.HARRIES, A NEWSPAPER WRITER IN ST.LOUIS, MO., MANY YEARS AGO, IS THE WIDOW OF COL. HERB HARRIES, SON OF A GENERAL. THE RETIRED COLONEL, ILL WHEN HE ANSWERED THE CALL TO THE COLORS IN DECEMBER, 1941, DIED ON CORREGIDOR AND WAS BURIED THERE EASTER SUNDAY, 1942. MRS.HARRIES' BROTHER, LT.MICKEY MEEHAN, DIED DURING THE INFAMOUS DEATH MARCH FROM BATAAN.

MRS.HARRIES, WHO LIVED IN WASHINGTON, D.C., FOR MANY YEARS, SAID HER GREATEST THRILL SINCE BEING LIBERATED FROM SANTO TOMAS WAS HER MEETING WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR. HE TOLD HER "MAY, DON'T GRIEVE FOR HERB. HE CAME IN WITH US JUST AS HE WENT OUT WITH US THREE YEARS AGO."

"NOBODY CAN TELL ME THAT RICE WILL NOT REDUCE ONE" SAID MRS. HARRIES AS SHE POINTED TO HER LOSS OF WEIGHT FROM A NORMAL OF 165 POUNDS TO 107 POUNDS DURING INTERNMENT.

MRS.ROBERT NEELY, A NIECE WHO WAS BROUGHT UP BY COL. AND MRS. HARRIES IN MANILA, NOW RESIDES IN ALEXANDRIA, VA. HER HUSBAND IS LT. COL. ROBERT NEELY.

UNDATED EMPIRE DAY QD408PPW

FEB 12 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPAN CELEBRATED EMPIRE DAY TODAY, SUNDAY, FEB 11--AT A TIME WHEN HER STOLEN EMPIRE GAINS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC CRUMBLE UNDER RELENTLESS AMERICAN BLOWS, HER HOMELAND FEELS THE DESTRUCTIVE WEIGHT OF YANK SUPERFORT ATTACKS AND HER EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE SHOWS THE WEAR AND TEAR OF WAR.

THE CELEBRATION CAME ON THE HEELS OF A POWERFUL B-29 RAID AGAINST TOKYO DISTRICT WAR INDUSTRIES, WITH AIRCRAFT PLANTS THE MAIN TARGETS.

THE JAPANESE OBSERVED FEB.11, 1945, AS THE 2,605TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASCENSION OF JIMMU TENNO AS THE FIRST EMPEROR.

THE HOLIDAY IS MARKED ON ALL JAPANESE CALENDARS WITH CROSSED RED FLAGS.

THE JAPANESE PEOPLE, OBSERVING THE DAY AT THE SHRINES, WERE SAID BY RADIO TOKYO TO BE PRAYING "FOR THE PROSPERITY OF THE IMPERIAL THRONE AND FOR VICTORY IN THIS WAR." IN TOKYO HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HANDED OUT AWARDS TO INDIVIDUALS AND INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS FOR "DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ON THE HOME FRONT."

UNDATED JAPANESE MANILA CLAIMS (170)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT AMERICAN ATTEMPTS TO CROSS THE PASIG RIVER IN MANILA HAD BEEN "FRUSTRATED."

THIS ENEMY BROADCAET, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, FOLLOWED BY THREE DAYS GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S ANNOUNCEMENT HIS 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION DOUGHBOYS HAD CROSSED THE RIVER. SINCE THEN OTHER CROSSINGS HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE 37TH AND THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION.

THE TOKYO CLAIM SAID JAPANESE ARTILLERY HAD "NAILED DOWN" THE AMERICANS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE RIVER, WHICH FLOWS THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF MANILA.

TOKYO ALSO CLAIMED "TWO AMERICAN DIVISIONS WHICH LANDED ON THE SUBIC BAY AREA ARE BOTTLED UP IN THE NARROW STRIP EAST OF OLONGAPO."

THE CAPTURE OF OLONGAPO WAS ANNOUNCED BY MACARTHUR FEB. 1. AND HIS EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS HAVE SINCE MADE A JUNCTION WITH SIXTH ARMY FORCES TO CUT OFF JAPANESE ON BATAAN PENINSULA.

TOKYO'S CLAIM OF HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE NICHOLS FIELD AREA ON THE SOUTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF MANILA HAD THE JAPANESE ATTACKING THERE. THE AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE'S HAVE ALSO ANNOUNCED HEAVY FIGHTING IN THIS AREA, BUT WITH THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION PUSHING THE BATTLE.

MM701PPW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE - CASUALTY CLAIMS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO RADIO JUGGLED CASUALTY FIGURES ON THE LUZON FIGHTING TODAY, QUOTING AMERICAN DEAD AND WOUNDED AT 19,000 IN ONE BROADCAST AND RAISING THE TOTAL TO MORE THAN 30,000 IN ANOTHER. IT HELD JAPANESE LOSSES TO 6,500 KILLED OR WOUNDED IN THE MONTH FOLLOWING THE JAN.9 YANK LANDING XOR THE DRIVE ON MANILA.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR LISTED AMERICAN CASUALTIES FOR THE FOUR WEEKS OF FIGHTING AS 7,076, INCLUDING 1,609 DEAD, 5,276 WOUNDED AND 191 MISSING. HE LUMPED JAPANESE CASUALTIES AT APPROXIMATELY 48,000.

THE TOKYO BROADCASTS, HEARD BY THE FCC, PUT OUT A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH IN ENGLISH STATING "MORE THAN 30,000 ENEMY TROOPS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED" ON LUZON, BUT LATER IN A JAPANESE LANGUAGE REPORT SAID THE "CONFIRMED" FIGURE WAS "ABOUT 19,000." IT ADDED IT WAS "BELIEVED" THAT THE TOTAL "WILL PROBABLY SURPASS 30,000."

A JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS REPORT LAST WEEK WHICH CLAIMED THAT 11,200 AMERICANS HAD BEEN KILLED OR SERIOUSLY WOUNDED ON LUZON.

QD417PPW

THE WESTERN FRONT (240)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (SUN) NIGHT:

NORTHERN SECTOR--CANADIANS DRIVE GERMANS FROM WESTERN PART OF KLEVE IN DRIVE THAT HAS PENETRATED 10 MILES THROUGH SIEGFRIED LINE.

CENTRAL SECTOR--AMERICANS STORM PRUEM, ESTABLISH 25-MILE FRONT EAST OF SURE RIVER.

SOUTHERN SECTOR--AMERICANS DRIVEN BACK BY GERMAN ARMOR FROM ATTACK ON DRUSENHEIM.

--DASH--

FEB 12 1945

THE ARMIES OF THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY--CLEARS ENEMY FROM WESTERN PART OF KLEVE STRONGHOLD, BATTLING HAND-TO-HANDWITH VETERAN GERMAN PARATROOPS RUSHED FROM ALSATIAN FRONT.

BRITISH SECOND AND U.S. NINTH ARMIES--NO CHANGE REPORTED.

U.S. FIRST ARMY--FIGHTING ATOP SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM IN ROER RIVER, DYNAMITED SATURDAY BY GERMANS.

U.S. THIRD ARMY--FIGHTING INSIDE PRUEM, WHILE ITS INVASION OF THE REICH SOUTHWEST OF PRUEM GAINS MOMENTUM; TEN CROSSINGS OF SURE RIVER LINKED IN THREE BRIDGEHEADS IN 25-MILE FRONT.

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY--DRIVEN BACK BY ENEMY TANKS FROM ATTACK ON DRUSENHEIM, 15 MILES NORTH OF STRASBOURG.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY--NO CHANGE REPORTED.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS:

78TH INFANTRY--FIGHTING ON SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM IN ROER RIVER.

FIFTH INFANTRY--BRIDGES SURE RIVER SOUTHEAST OF PRUEM.

80TH INFANTRY--HOLDS WALLENDORF BRIDGEHEAD OVER SURE TOWARD WHICH FIFTH DIVISION IS DRIVING FOR JUNCTURE.

FOURTH INFANTRY--BATTLES NORTH OF PRUEM (DISCLOSED AS FORCE WHICH BROKE THROUGH MAIN SIEGFRIED LINE BELT WEST OF PRUEM LAST WEEK).

90TH INFANTRY--FIGHTING IN STREETS OF PRUEM.

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THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN)
2. WESTERN FRONT: 305 MILES (FROM KLEVE).
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

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NEW YORK, FEB. 11-(AP)-THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS DENOUNCED TODAY A REPORTED SUGGESTION THAT ADMISSION QUOTAS AT DENTAL COLLEGES BE BASED ON RACIAL, RELIGIOUS AND GEOGRAPHIC GROUNDS.

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IN A RESOLUTION THE COMMITTEE CALLED UPON THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF DENTAL SCHOOLS TO REPUDIATE A REPORT THE COMMITTEE SAID WAS MADE AT THE ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL MEETING A YEAR AGO BY DR. HARLAN F. HORNER, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL ON DENTAL EDUCATION OF THE ADA.

THE COMMITTEE QUOTED DR. HORNER AS DECLARING "THE STUDENT BODY AS A WHOLE IS NOT FULLY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RACIAL STRAINS...THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE STUDENTS IS UNBALANCED AND UNNATURAL... THE MAJORITY OF THEM ARE OF FOREIGN OR NEAR-FOREIGN PARENTAGE."

THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION CAME FIVE DAYS AFTER NEW YORK SUPREME COURT JUSTICE MEIER STEINBRINK SAID THAT DR. HORNER, OF WILMETTE, ILLS., HAD SUBMITTED REPORTS TO TWO NEW YORK UNIVERSITIES URGING DENTAL SCHOOL QUOTA SYSTEMS BASED ON RACIAL ANTECEDANTS.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION SAID IN A STATEMENT ISSUED IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY THAT IT WAS OPPOSED TO ANY "QUOTA SYSTEM WHICH WILL DISCRIMINATE AGAINST STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF RACE, RELIGION, OR ORIGIN."

DR. HORNER HAS DECLINED COMMENT.

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Big 3 Agree to Disarm Germany Forever; France to Help; Polish Solution Adopted: Russian Action on Japan by April 25 Hinted

CURZON LINE SET AS POLISH BORDER AT CRIMEA PARLEY

Eight Day Conference at Yalta Sketches Plans for Permanent Peace.

TO DESTROY NAZISM

Liberated Peoples to Have Free Elections; Uphold

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Atlantic Charter.

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—(AP) The "Big Three," winding up an eight-day conference around a white draped table in an old play spot of the Czars, announced tonight their formula for the triumphal conclusion of a war and the beginning of organized peace.

Their nine-point program, announced at the end of the fateful day-and-night sessions, projected this nation fully on to center state in European affairs.

That in outline is the record of the meeting concluded yesterday in the one-time summer palace of Czar Nicholas II on the Black Sea at Yalta in the Crimea, a conference that may shape tomorrow's world.

The decisions were announced today in a joint communique from the participants, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin.

Here at home first reaction in Congress and elsewhere was overwhelmingly favorable for the report of the leaders of the three great powers. That report covered these prime resolves:

Final extirpation of Nazism and militarism; elimination or control of all German industry usable for war; no softening of unconditional surrender; and no break in the Allied front.

Peace Plans to Be Mapped

Collaboration in peace plans to be formally drafted at a United Nations conference at San Francisco, April 25; and a settlement (its nature not yet disclosed) of the question of veto power for the great nations on peace council actions.

Joint action to effectuate the Atlantic Charter principle of self-government for liberated peoples, with U. S. participation on a far larger scale than heretofore.

On only one point that had figured strongly in preliminary speculation did the three leaders fail to report agreement on action. That was the question of possible Soviet participation in the war against Japan. Pointedly, Japan went unmentioned in the announcement.

However, by the time of the San Francisco conference, Russia's decision on whether it expects to abrogate or continue its non-aggression pact with Japan should be known. April 13 is the date on which the Soviets have agreed to give Japan the one-year's agreed upon notice if the pact is to be discontinued. Without such notice, it would be effective for another five years.

However, the Japanese war had a high place in strictly British-American conferences at Valletta, Malta, preceding the Crimea session.

The President and his chief military and diplomatic advisors stopped off in Malta and conferred there with Churchill and other British officials.

The emphasis on Japan in the Malta sessions was shown by the personnel of the parties. Prominent in the British group were admirals who likely would have a part in a stepped-up war against the Oriental enemy. Dispatches from Malta said there was an unconfirmed report that Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, American leader of the sea war against Japan, was present.

Nine Point Program

The nine points of the "Big Three" communique are:

1. Detailed agreement among the United States, Britain and Russia on military plans against Germany which "will result in shortening the war." As if speaking to the German people over the head of Hitler, the communique warned them that "Nazi Germany is doomed. The German people will only make the cost of their defeat heavier to themselves by attempting to continue a hopeless resistance."

2. A final decision to split Germany into zones of military occupation after victory. The United States, Great Britain and Russia each will occupy a zone, and France will be invited to occupy another. If she accepts, as she is expected to do, the Control commission will be expanded to include French members. Victory is to be followed by destruction of Nazism and militarism and elimination or control of German industry capable of war production.

Reparations Commission Planned

3. A commission will be set up in Moscow to consider the amount of German reparations, and how they should be paid. The communique spoke especially of reparations in kind—presumably labor and goods.

4. A formula for settling the ranking Polish issue was agreed upon. It provides for merging the provisional government now recognized by Russia with certain unnamed "democratic leaders" from within Poland and from exile Poles abroad. It also provides that Churchill and Roosevelt recognize Stalin's insistence on the Curzon Line as Poland's eastern boundary which gives Russia huge chunks of so-called Old Poland including the cities of Vilna and Lwow.

5. Another formula along the same lines was disclosed for Yugoslavia. The "Big Three" said Marshal Tito, who is now running the country from the inside, and Dr. Subasic, the prim minister of the exile government at London, should immediately set up their coalition government as previously agreed on.

6. To provide continuing consultation of the "Big Three" the chiefs of state agreed that their

foreign secretaries should meet every three or four months, beginning in London about the middle of the year.

To Meet in San Francisco

7. The "Big Three" also made up their minds on the big issue still unsettled in the Dumbarton Oaks plan for world organization and agreed that the United Nations should hold a full dress conference on this plan in San Francisco beginning April 25. The formula for settling issue which had previously led to disagreement was whether a big power, if accused of aggression, should have a veto power on any action against itself. The formula for settling this dispute will be made known as soon as China and France have been consulted.

8. It was agreed that the "Big Three" powers should join in assisting any of the liberated or former Axis states of Europe in carrying out measures designed to guarantee the peoples' right to choose their own government. This is one of the most far reaching decisions for it means that from now on the United States may have a direct hand in every European settlement pending the proposed creation of the world security organization which will give it an even greater role in world affairs.

9. The "Big Three" summed up by predicting that victory and the Dumbarton Oaks plan together "will provide the greatest opportunity in all history to create a lasting peace," with freedom from fear and want.

The full names of all three of the chiefs of state were fixed to the communique. They appeared in this order: "Winston S. Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt, J. Stalin." The document was dated Feb. 11, evidently the day on which it was completed and signed.

Issued at White House

It was issued at the White House by Jonathan Daniels, administrative assistant to the President, who for the last two weeks has been telling newsmen that there was nothing he could say about the meeting except for last Wednesday's formal announcement that it was in progress.

Today as newsmen pushed into his office, Daniels opened the conversation by saying "gentlemen, this is it." He then laid down restrictions on release at 4:30 p. m. and distributed copies of the six page document.

This opened with the statement that for the past eight days the "Big Three" had been meeting in the Crimea, which is a Russian resort area on the Black Sea. There were listed the names of 13 American, 12 British and eight Russian officials, military and civilian, who participated in the talks.

It was the military members of the delegations who did the detailed planning for defeating Germany.

While there was no statement that the Russians were joining the British and American military people as members of the combined chiefs of staff, it was said that all three groups would continue to meet in the future whenever the need arises.

This made it evident that the conference had succeeded in obtaining closer military understanding and confidence among the "Big Three."

It appeared that on many issues each of the leaders had scored a point. The Polish settlement gives Stalin the boundary he had insisted on all along—the Curzon—and appears to give a position of primary importance to the Soviet supported Provisional Government of Poland, in conflict with the exiled government at London recognized by Britain and the United States. Moreover Roosevelt and Churchill said that when the present provisional government is reorganized into a "national unity" regime they will establish diplomatic relations with it.

But it was stated that this national unity regime "shall be pledged to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot," and that "all democratic and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and to put forward candidates."

Right to Vote Defined

This insistence on the right of people to vote regardless of political affiliation so long as it is not pro-Nazi, was threaded through the communique and evidently represented a point for Roosevelt who went to the conference primarily to seek agreement on practical application of such Atlantic Charter principles.

The right to vote is one of those set forth in the declaration on liberated Europe as being within the joint protective action of the "Big Three."

"The establishment of order in Europe and the rebuilding of national economic life," the declaration said, "must be achieved by processes which will enable the liberated peoples to destroy the last vestiges of Nazism and Fascism and to create democratic institutions of their own choice.

"This is a principle of the Atlantic Charter—the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live—the restoration of sovereign rights and self government to those peoples who have been forcibly deprived of them by the aggressor nations."

The three governments, which will be four if France consents to join them, agreed through Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, that they would "jointly assist" liberated or former Axis satellite peoples to (1) establish internal peace; (2) take emergency relief measures; (3) form interim governments representatives of all "democratic elements" and (4) facilitate the holding of elections.

The bluntest statements of the entire communique concerned Germany. There had been much speculation that the "Big Three" might promise the German people some future conditions which would in effect constitute an appeal to them to end the war. But there was no such promise, only a warning that the longer the surrender is delayed, the worse will be the Germans' plight.

Warn German People

"It is not our purpose to destroy the people of Germany, but only when Nazism and militarism have been extirpated will there be hope for a decent lift for Germans, and a place for them in the comity of nations."

After outlining half a dozen specific measures to break up Nazism and German militarism the "Big Three" reserved the general and unspecific right to "take in harmony such other measures in Germany as may be necessary to the future peace and safety of the world."

There was no specific definition of the compensation to be demanded of Germany but it appeared that many demands previously made by the Allies and particularly Russia will probably contribute to the decisions of the proposed reparations commission.

These include the right to use millions of German Nazis to help rebuild Russia and the right to draw heavily on the resources of German industry for help in rebuilding the areas which Hitler's hordes overran. There is no doubt also that Germany will lose some territory, certainly enough of her eastern areas such as East Prussia and most of all of Silesia to compensate Poland for the loss of territory to Russia.

On this latter point Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin expressed agreement in principle but said "they feel that the opinion of the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity should be sought in due course on the extent of these accessions and that the final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should thereafter await the peace conference."

Await Peace Conference

This, incidentally, was the only hint in the lengthy document that the "Big Three" had discussed and evidently tentatively agreed upon the need for a general peace conference to liquidate the boundary and other problems of this war.

The section on United Nations organization to preserve peace after the war was the first one of the political problems listed in the communique—a fact which was regarded as significant since it provides the basis for long-range political, economic and social collaboration among nations large and small.

The implication was that the tough issues of immediate cooperation in liberated Europe, such as over Poland and Yugoslavia, had been resolved against a background of agreement among the "Big Three" that they could attain at least a measure of long range security in the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

The settlement on Yugoslavia appeared to deal chiefly with relatively minor technical problems although there was agreement that the Assembly of National Liberation should include members of the old Yugoslav Parliament "who have not compromised themselves by collaboration with the enemy."

In the main the Yugoslav settlement appears to imply an endorsement by President Roosevelt of the arrangement previously worked out by Churchill and Stalin in their meeting at Moscow last Fall, except that this time the agreement is set up against a three power guarantee to the Yugoslav as well as all other liberated peoples that when conditions permit they will themselves control their government's through free elections.

'NAZIS FACE DOOM,' CONFEREES WARN

Allied Leaders Call for Surrender Now to Lighten Hard Peace Terms.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—(AP) The "Big Three" laid a hard peace on the line for Germany.

They told the German people that the compelling reason for them to surrender now is to lighten, in so far as they still can, the cost of their defeat.

They apparently removed the last faint hope of the Nazi High Command for a peace short of an unconditional surrender.

One of the main Nazi arguments has been a hope that in the closing days of the drive to crush Germany the Allies would strike some obstacle that would break their unity and fatally divide Russia from the Anglo-American and Allied forces.

Here are the plans for Germany as outlined in today's communique on the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference:

The "Big Three" agreed that there shall be the closest coordination of military effort in these last battles against Nazi Germany. Then they turned over the decisions to their staff chiefs who worked out the details.

See War "Shortened"

As a result the three leaders declared that the military cooperation now in prospect "will result in shortening the war," and for the first time it was announced that from now on all three Allied staffs will meet for joint discussion as necessary.

"Nazi Germany is doomed," the leaders declared. "The German people will only make the cost of their defeat heavier to themselves by attempting to continue a hopeless resistance."

After victory, it was agreed, all three powers and France, to be invited as a fourth power, will impose common terms of unconditional surrender but those "will not be made known until the final defeat of Germany has been accomplished."

For purposes of occupation, the Reich will be split up into Russian, British and American zones—and a French zone too, if France joins in—and each zone will head up under a Supreme commander in Berlin. The Supreme commanders will form a "Central Control commission."

The limits of the three zones already have been decided but if France comes in the British, American, Russian and French governments will readjust them to create the French zone.

To Curb Militarism

Beyond that the communique made the most definitive statement yet on what will happen to Germany during the period of occupation "to ensure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world."

"We are determined to disarm and disband all German armed forces," the statement said; "break up for all time the German General Staff that has repeatedly contrived the resurgence of German militarism; remove or destroy all German military equipment; eliminate or control all German industry that could be used for military production; bring all war criminals to just and swift punishment and exact reparation in kind for the destruction wrought by the Germans; wipe out the Nazi party, Nazi laws, organizations and institutions; remove all Nazi and militarist influences from public office and from the cultural and economic life of the German people; and take in harmony such other measures in Germany as may be necessary to the future peace and safety of the world.

"It is not our purpose to destroy the people of Germany, but only when Nazism and militarism have been extirpated will there be hope for a decent life for Germans, and a place for them in the comity of nations."

Reparations Mentioned

The "Big Three" tackled one other problem which will arise from the German war. They created a commission to study the question of compensation to the Allied countries by Germany. Significantly perhaps, this commission will work in Moscow where long-standing demands have hardened into something of a Russian policy favoring the use of German industrial resources and machinery and manpower to rebuild much of the Europe they have devastated.

There was nothing in the statements on Germany to indicate whether the "Big Three" hope for a long or a short period of control.

Officials here found a clue, however, in the statement that the Germans would find no place in the family of nations until Nazism and militarism have been wiped out. Few American officials, if any, believe that that can be accomplished in less than a full generation—30 years or more.

Text of Big Three Announcement on the Crimean Conference

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The text of the report on the Big Three conference in the Crimea, released at the White House today, follows:

Report of Crimea Conference

For the past eight days, Winston S. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain; Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, and Marshal J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the

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Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, have met with the Foreign Secretaries, Chiefs of Staff and other advisers in the Crimea.

In addition to the three heads of Government, the following took part in the conference:

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For the United States of America:

Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Secretary of State;
Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, USN, Chief of Staff to the President;
Harry L. Hopkins, Special Assistant to the President;
Justice James F. Byrnes, Director, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion;
General of the Army George C. Marshall, USA, Chief of Staff, United States Army;
Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, Chief of Naval Operations and Commander in Chief, United States Fleet;
Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces;
Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator;
Maj. Gen. L. S. Kuter, USA, Staff of Commanding General, United States Army Air Forces;
W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.;
H. Freeman Matthews, Director of European Affairs, State Department;
Alger Hiss, deputy director, Office of Special Political Affairs, Department of State;
Charles E. Bohlen, assistant to the Secretary of State, together with political, military and technical advisers.

For the United Kingdom:

Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;
Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport;
Sir A. Clark Kerr, H. M. Ambassador at Moscow;
Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;
Sir Edward Bridges, Secretary of the War Cabinet;
Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff;
Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Charles Portal, Chief of the Air Staff;
Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, First Sea Lord;
Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, Chief of Staff to the Minister of Defense,

Together with

Field Marshal Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean theatre;
Field Marshal Wilson, head of the British Joint Staff Mission at Washington;
Admiral Somerville, Joint Staff Mission at Washington, together with military and diplomatic advisers.

For the Soviet Union:

V. M. Molotoff, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.;
Admiral Kuznetsoff, People's Commissar for the Navy;
Army General Antonoff, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Red Army;
A. Y. Vyshinski, Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.;
I. M. Maisky, Deputy People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.;
Marshal of Aviation Khudyakoff;
F. T. Guseff, Ambassador in Great Britain;
A. A. Gromyko, Ambassador in the United States.

The following statement is made by the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the President of the United States of America and the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the results of the Crimean conference:

The Defeat of Germany

We have considered and determined the military plans of the three Allied powers for the final defeat of the common enemy. The military staffs of the three Allied nations have met in daily meetings throughout the conference. These meetings have been most satisfactory from every point of view and have resulted in closer coordination of the military effort of the three Allies than ever before. The fullest information has been interchanged. The timing, scope and coordination of new and even more powerful blows to be launched by our armies and air forces into the heart of Germany from the east, west, north and south have been fully agreed and planned in detail.

Our combined military plans will be made known only as we execute them, but we believe that the very close-working partnership among the three staffs attained at this conference will result in shortening the war. Meetings of the three staffs will be continued in the future whenever the need arises.

Nazi Germany is doomed. The German people will only make the cost of their defeat heavier to themselves by attempting to continue a hopeless resistance.

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The Occupation and Control of Germany

We have agreed on common policies and plans for enforcing the unconditional surrender terms which we shall impose together on Nazi Germany after German armed resistance has been finally crushed. These terms will not be made known until the final defeat of Germany has been accomplished. Under the agreed plan, the forces of the three powers will each occupy a separate zone of Germany. Coordinated administration and control have been provided for under the plan through a central control commission consisting of the Supreme Commanders of the three powers with headquarters in Berlin. It has been agreed that France should be invited by the three powers, if she should so desire, to take over a zone of occupation and to participate as a fourth member of the control commission. The limits of the French zone will be agreed by the four Governments concerned through their representatives on the European Advisory Commission.

It is our inflexible purpose to destroy German militarism and nazism and to insure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. We are determined to disarm and disband all German armed forces; break up for all time the German General Staff that has repeatedly contrived the resurgence of German militarism; remove or destroy all German military equipment; eliminate or control all German industry that could be used for military production; bring all war criminals to just and swift punishment and exact reparation in kind for the destruction wrought by the Germans; wipe out the Nazi party, Nazi laws, organizations and institutions, remove all Nazi and militarist influences from public office and from the cultural and economic life of the German people; and take in harmony such other measures in Germany as may be necessary to the future peace and safety of the world. It is not our purpose to destroy the people of Germany, but only when nazism and militarism have been extirpated will there be hope for a decent life for Germans, and a place for them in the comity of nations.

Reparation by Germany

We have considered the question of the damage caused by Germany to the Allied Nations in this war and recognized it as just that Germany be obliged to make compensation for this damage in kind to the greatest extent possible. A commission for the compensation of damage will be established. The commission will be instructed to consider the question of the extent and methods for compensating damage caused by Germany to the Allied countries. The commission will work in Moscow.

United Nations Conference

We are resolved upon the earliest possible establishment with our allies of a general international organization to maintain peace and security. We believe that this is essential, both to prevent aggression and to remove the political, economic and social causes of war through the close and continuing collaboration of all peace-loving peoples.

The foundations were laid at Dumbarton Oaks. On the important question of voting procedure, however, agreement was not there reached. The present conference has been able to resolve this difficulty.

We have agreed that a conference of the United Nations should be called to meet at San Francisco, in the United States, on April 25, 1945, to prepare the charter of such an organization, along the lines proposed in the informal conversations at Dumbarton Oaks.

The Government of China and the Provisional Government of France will be immediately consulted and invited to sponsor invitations to the conference jointly with the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. As soon as the consultation with China and France has been completed, the text of the proposals on voting procedure will be made public.

Declaration on Liberated Europe

The Premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the President of the United States of America have consulted with each other in the common interests of the peoples of their countries and those of liberated Europe. They jointly declare their mutual agreement to concert during the temporary period of instability in liberated Europe the policies of their three Governments in assisting the peoples liberated from the domination of Nazi Germany and the peoples of the former Axis satellite states of Europe to solve by democratic means their pressing political and economic problems.

The establishment of order in Europe and the rebuilding of national economic life must be achieved by processes which will enable the liberated peoples to destroy the last vestiges of nazism and fascism and to create democratic institutions of their own choice. This is a principle of the Atlantic Charter—the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live—the restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those peoples who have been forcibly deprived of them by the aggressor nations.

To foster the conditions in which the liberated peoples may exercise these rights, the three Governments will jointly assist the people in any European liberated state or former Axis satellite state in Europe where in their judgment conditions require (A) to establish conditions of internal peace; (B) to carry out emergency measures for the relief of distressed peoples; (C) to form interim governmental authorities broadly representative of all democratic elements in the population and pledged to the earliest possible establishment through free elections of governments responsive to the will of the people; and (D) to facilitate where necessary the holding of such elections.

The three Governments will consult the other United Nations and provisional authorities or other governments in Europe when matters of direct interest to them are under consideration.

When, in the opinion of the three Governments, conditions in any European liberated state or any former Axis satellite state in Europe make such action necessary, they will immediately consult together on the measures necessary to discharge the joint responsibilities set forth in this declaration.

By this declaration we reaffirm our faith in the principles of the Atlantic Charter, our pledge in the Declaration by the United Nations and our determination to build, in cooperation with other peace-loving nations, world order under law, dedicated to peace, security, freedom and the general well-being of all mankind.

In issuing this declaration, the three powers express the hope that the Provisional Government of the French Republic may be associated with them in the procedure suggested.

Poland

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A new situation has been created in Poland as a result of her complete liberation by the Red Army. This calls for the establishment of a Polish Provisional Government which can be more broadly based than was possible before the recent liberation of western Poland. The Provisional Government which is now functioning in Poland should therefore be reorganized on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad. This new government should then be called the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity.

M. Molotoff, Mr. Harriman and Sir A. Clark Kerr are authorized as a commission to consult in the first instance in Moscow

with members of the present Provisional Government and with other Polish democratic leaders from within Poland and from abroad, with a view to the reorganization of the present Government along the above lines. This Polish Provisional Government of National Unity shall be pledged to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot. In these elections all democratic and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and to put forward candidates.

When a Polish Provisional Government of National Unity has been properly formed in conformity with the above the Government of the U.S.S.R., which now maintains diplomatic relations with the present Provisional Government of Poland, and the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States of America will establish diplomatic relations with the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity and will exchange Ambassadors, by whose reports the respective Governments will be kept informed about the situation in Poland.

The three heads of Government consider that the eastern frontier of Poland should follow the Curzon Line, with digressions from it in some regions of five to eight kilometers in favor of Poland. They recognize that Poland must receive substantial accessions of territory in the north and west. They feel that the opinion of the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity should be sought in due course on the extent of these accessions and that the final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should thereafter await the peace conference.

Yugoslavia

We have agreed to recommend to Marshal Tito and Dr. Subasitch that the agreement between them should be put into effect immediately and that a new Government should be formed on the basis of that agreement. We also recommend that as soon as the new Government has been formed it should declare that:

(1) The anti-Fascist Assembly of National Liberation [AVNOJ] should be extended to include members of the last Yugoslav Parliament [Skupschina] who have not compromised themselves by collaboration with the enemy, thus forming a body to be known as a temporary Parliament; and,

(2) Legislative acts passed by the anti-Fascist Assembly of National Liberation will be subject to subsequent ratification by a Constituent Assembly.



Tito



Subasitch

There was also a general review of other Balkan questions.

Meetings of Foreign Secretaries

Throughout the conference, besides the daily meetings of the heads of Governments and the Foreign Secretaries, separate meetings of the three Foreign Secretaries and their advisers have also been held daily.

These meetings have proved of the utmost value and the conference agreed that permanent machinery should be set up for regular consultation between the three Foreign Secretaries. They will, therefore, meet as often as may be necessary, probably about every three or four months. These meetings will be held in rotation in the three capitals, the first meeting being held in London, after the United Nations' conference on world organization.

Unity for Peace as for War

Our meeting here in the Crimea has reaffirmed our common determination to maintain and strengthen in the peace to come that unity of purpose and of action which has made victory possible and certain for the United Nations in this war. We believe that this is a sacred obligation which our Governments owe to our peoples and to all the peoples of the world.

Only with the continuing and growing cooperation and understanding among our three countries and among all the peace-loving nations can the highest aspiration of humanity be realized—a secure and lasting peace which will, in the words of the Atlantic Charter, "afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

Victory in this war and the establishment of the proposed international organization will provide the greatest opportunity in all history to create in the years to come the essential conditions of such a peace.

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WINSTON S. CHURCHILL
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
J. STALIN

February, 11, 1945.

Supplemental Report on Freed Prisoners

The text of an agreement reached at the Big Three conference concerning prisoners liberated by the Allies' forces invading Germany follows:

A comprehensive agreement was reached at the Crimea conference providing detailed arrangements for the protection, maintenance and repatriation of prisoners of war and civilians of the British Commonwealth, Soviet Union and United States liberated by the Allied forces now invading Germany.

Under these arrangements each Ally will provide food, clothing, medical attention and other needs for the nationals of the others until transport is available for their repatriation. In caring for British subjects and American citizens, the Soviet Government will be assisted by British and American officers. Soviet officers will assist British and American authorities in their task of caring for Soviet citizens liberated by the British and American forces during such time as they are on the Continent of Europe or in the United Kingdom, awaiting transport to take them home.

We are pledged to give every assistance consistent with operational requirements to help to insure that all these prisoners of war and civilians are speedily repatriated.

Congress Applauds Reading Of Big Three Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—(AP) The big three statement won bipartisan applause today in Congress. Both Democrats and Republicans said it held out high hope for future peace.

Minority Leader White (Maine) praised its "forthright terms" and told his colleagues "I feel a great work has been done." Majority Leader Barkley (Ky), who also addressed the chamber, said:

"It is a source of great gratification to me, and I am sure to all the peace-loving peoples of the world, that these heads of three great governments have been able to go so far in composing differences growing out of the war and the occupation of liberated territories."

Speak After Reading

The two, both members of the Foreign Relations committe which will pass on treaties ending the war and determining the type of international peace organization to which this nation will become a party, spoke after the communique was read.

Chairman Bloom (D-N.Y.) of House Foreign Affairs committee said "there is a reaffirmation (in the statement) of the Atlantic Charter and if we are falling back again on the Atlantic Charter we've got a pretty good basis to work from."

Referring twice to the "momentous document," Barkley said he was happy in the thought of its release on the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the great emancipator.

He expressed hope that "whatever details" may ultimately have to be work out will be tackled in "the same spirit" that surrounded the conferences in the Crimea.

"If we can accomplish the objectives set out," he said, "we can go a long way to justify the sacrifices being made on the battlefronts."

Arising after Barkley had concluded his brief speech, the gray-haired Senator White termed what he had heard read "one of the great forward steps" in the movement toward an enduring peace.

"This speaks in forthright terms," he declared. "It clearly states the way. I feel a great work has been done toward making a better and happier world."

Hardly had the session recessed until Thursday before Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), a foremost foreign policy spokesman for his party, issued a statement saying the joint announcement "is by far the best that has issued from any major conference." He added:

"It reaffirms basic principles of justice to which we are deeply attached; and it undertakes for the first time to implement these principles by direct action.

"It is impossible to pass conclusive judgment on the extent of these commitments pending more details. But the total demilitarization of Germany and the pledge to proceed among our Allied friends on the basis of the Atlantic Charter are greatly encouraging.

"These are among the things I have been talking about. I welcome the early promise of a complete Dumbarton Oaks charter on a proper basis and I deeply hope that the subsequent disclosure of the settlement of the voting veto question will justify our support."

Vandenberg's reference was to the issue whether the great powers shall have a veto in the peace council on action against themselves.

Other Comment

Senator Kilgore (D.-W. Va.): "As I interpret it, we are getting what I have hoped for all the way through, the power of self determination for the smaller nations. Unquestionably, the conference should speed a cleanup of the German situation."

Calling the agreements "in the main highly satisfactory," Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Connally (D-Texas) said that "on the whole, the work of the conference will be very helpful and reassuring."

However, he said he did not desire to comment on the agreement "upon the voting question in the council" without any knowledge "of the details of that point."

At the same time he said he was pleased that "the people of the world are advised that both in war and in peace the Allies are working in a spirit of harmony and unity to accomplish the high objectives of the war and the peace machinery to follow."

Destruction of Germany's military strength, said Chairman May (D-Ky.) of the House Military committee, "is the only thing that will meet demands of the people throughout the world."

"Nobody will be satisfied with anything short of that," he added.

Big-Three Agreement Indorsed By Hoover

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New York, Feb. 12 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover tonight endorsed the agreement reached by the "Big Three" at Yalta, calling it a "stout foundation on which to rebuild the world."

Speaking at a Lincoln Day dinner sponsored by the National Republican Club, Hoover said:

"I believe it comprises a strong foundation on which to rebuild the world. If the agreements, promises and ideals expressed shall be carried out, it will open a great hope to the world. It is fitting it should have been issued to the world on the birthday of Abraham Lincoln."

The former President spoke extemporaneously.

Britons Hail Work Of Big 3, Applaud U.S. Commitment

Chester

London, Feb. 12 (AP)—The new "Crimea Charter" drew immediate favorable reaction in Great Britain tonight on grounds that it firmly pledged the United States to full participation in the redrawing of the political as well as the geographical map of Europe.

This was particularly welcomed in London in the light of the storm stirred both here and abroad by Britain's single-handed intervention in Greece, Italy and Yugoslavia, and by Russia's all-alone recognition of a Soviet-sponsored Polish Government.

A Deep Dip

The feeling expressed in London was that the United States could hardly have been more firmly committed to a part in re-forming Europe than in the section of the Big Three communiqué pledging joint assistance to any liberated or former Axis satellite nation forming "interim governmental authorities."

One of the "joint responsibilities" will be to see that these interim governments represent all democratic elements. The determination of the facts and the backbone of this pledge will require a deep dipping of America's hand into the European cauldron.

A Unanimous Press

The first newspapers to hit London's streets were unanimous in praise of the Big Three communiqué, described as "the most hopeful document produced in the present century" and "a landmark in human history."

The Laborite *Daily Herald* said the joint statement "contains concrete evidence that 'unity of purpose' was been applied with a real promise of success to specific problems which a month or so ago seemed doomed to insolubility."

"In eight days," said the *Daily Mail*, "Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin have laid plans to end the greatest of all wars and have adumbrated the peace which is to follow it. They are eight days which will remold the European world."

Outspoken Praise

"We can breathe more freely now," said the Yorkshire *Post*. "We look forward more eagerly, more gladly and more surely to years of peace."

The London *Daily Express* said "What was the world expecting from the Big Three? Certainly much less than it has been given in this declaration."

The way the three powers dealt with the touchy Polish question drew outspoken praise.

'Unforgettable Footnote'

"Certainly, on immediate political questions of the war," said the Manchester *Guardian*, "Russia has shown herself willing to move a long way toward meeting the western Allies' point of view.

"The declaration on liberated Europe . . . should remove the dangers of single-handed action as we have seen them in Greece and other southeastern states. It associates the United States no less than Russia with the political work of political rehabilitation."

The *Daily Sketch* described the Big Three statement as an "unforgettable footnote to history," and declared "it is a plain statement of determination of all men of good will to remove the scourge of war from the world once and for all."

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Comment Reserved By French Officials

Paris, Feb. 12 (AP)—Like average citizens, members of the French Government late tonight heard the decisions of the Big Three conference by radio.

Officials reserved specific comment, but expressed detached disappointment that decisions were made in France's absence. They reiterated Gen. Charles de Gaulle's oft-voiced position that France would not be bound by any decision affecting her interest which was taken without her consultation.

Whether France would participate in the occupation of Germany, or sponsor invitations to the forthcoming United Nations conference, was for the Government to decide.

3D OF EAST POLAND TO GO TO RUSSIA

Recompense May Be Had At Expense Of Germany

London, Feb. 12 (AP)—Poland was told bluntly tonight by the world's three great powers that she must accept the sacrifice of about one third of its eastern territory in return for a hope of land acquisition in the west at Germany's expense.

For Poland it would mean the loss of the rich Galician oil fields, sacrifice of Lwow, one of its most important eastern cities, and mass transfer of millions of its population to prevent minority incidents.

A Hand In The Skeins

For Russia it would bring the acquisition of that territory, plus the probable annexation of a large slice of East Prussia lying between Koenigsberg and Lithuania, including a good year-around seaport at Memel.

For the United States it would mean participation through approval in one of the biggest land-swapping deals in the history of modern Europe—and, by that approval, a direct hand in the tangled affairs of the continent.

Poles Bewildered

The immediate reactiion to all this by the Polish Government in exile in London was one of bewilderment.

"The Polish Government," a spokesman said, "finds that the situation is an entirely new one and one which was not foreseen before. Therefore, no statement can be made until after the cabinet meets tomorrow when the Government's attitude in the matter will be decided."

Polish Issue Settlement Prime Political Agreement

By FLORA LEWIS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—(AP) The prime political agreement announced by the Big Three today was the formula for settlement of the Polish issue, long a gaping hole in Allied unity.

President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin agreed that Russia should have the territory it claims in eastern Poland up to the Curzon line with certain modifications in Poland's favor "of five to eight kilometers" (up to five miles.)

The Polish government now functioning in that country with the support of Russia is to be reorganized "on a broader democratic basis," and then recognized by the Big Three powers. This means, among other things, the end of the London exile government of Poles, although some of its members may have posts in the new, reorganized regime.

The new government is to be consulted on the charges in Poland's western frontier, which Prime Minister Churchill has said would mean moving five to seven million Germans. Both Britain and the United States have offered to help transfer these Germans.

The areas offered Poland obviously include East Prussia and industrially wealthy upper Silesia. However, final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should "await the peace conference," the communique said.

To Recognize Regime

The Big Three promised that their countries would recognize a unified Polish government "reorganized on a broader democratic basis," and arranged to work together for its formation out of presently conflicting groups.

The Big Three decision promised to pave the way for three-way action looking toward "free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot."

Although Russia obtains almost all of the disputed territory in the settlement, it was seen here as a partial compromise in view of the promise to include "Poles abroad" in the proposed "polish provisional government of national unity."

Also the declaration, coupled with other sections of the Big Three communique, pledging cooperation and devotion to the principles of the Atlantic Charter, indicated that Stalin had assured his Allies he would refrain from unilateral attempts to swing special influence in Poland.

Solution of the Polish political problem was not complete in the triumvirate's declaration because the new Polish government remains to be established. However, the communique made it clear that the Big Three would help in that direction and promised recognition to a provisional regime.

The name of Stanislaus Mikolajczk was omitted, as were those of any other Polish leaders, but it is known that the Big Three look to him as the main figure connected with the exiled London government and acceptable to the Lublin group, now in Warsaw.

Mikolajczyk resigned last fall as premier of the exiled government after his proposal for a compromise with Russia was turned down by his cabinet.

The Big Three arranged that Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov, American ambassador to Moscow W. Averell Harriman and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr would consult in Moscow with various Polish groups to set up a new government.

Will Hold Conference

The three are to consult with "members of the present provisional government (the Soviet-recognized Lublin group) and with other Polish Democratic leaders from within Poland and abroad."

The qualification "Democratic" may be interpreted to draw the line at certain members of the London government whom both Moscow and Lublin have branded as Fascist.

In the elections which a new government must promise to hold, the communique said "all Democratic and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and to put forward candidates."

The agreement also provided for an exchange of ambassadors among Poland and the major Allies as soon as a reorganized provisional government takes over. This clause follows the American view that the United States should have representatives on the spot to watch developments. There have been no American representatives in Poland since its liberation.

Settlement of the Polish dispute is considered a major key to the entire problem of Allied relations, because it was the point on which dissension became sorest.

The argument started two years ago when Moscow broke off relations with the exiled government after it had requested a Red Cross investigation of the Katyn forest murders. The Germans had said that Russians had massacred Polish officers there before Germany invaded Russia.

The wound in the Allied diplomatic front deepened after formation of a free Polish committee in Moscow which eventually developed into the provisional government at Lublin.

At different times during the long dispute, first the political and then the territorial question seemed the highest barrier against settlement.

Russia laid claim to eastern Poland up to the Curzon line, a frontier in many parts similar to the border agreed upon by Russia and Germany after the Nazis overran Poland.

The Curzon line was originally drawn up by the Supreme Allied council in December, 1919.

It appears from the Big Three communique that the Poles will lose the city of Lvov.

The Curzon line was never drawn all the way south, because at the time it was set up eastern Galicia was considered a separate problem.

Clearly the city of Vilna will go to Lithuania, now a Soviet Republic although the United States and Britain have never reconized its inclusion in the Soviet Union.

Possible important change in the "five to eight kilometer" modification may be the city of Brest-Litovsk, where Russia made peace with Germany in 1917. Brest-Litovsk is on the east bank of the Bug river, which constitutes the Curzon line at that point.

Big 3 Advices Speed Subasic-Tito Agreement

London, Feb. 12 (AP)—With the blessing of the Big Three, Yugoslavia's exiled Government prepared tonight for an immediate return to Belgrade to set up a single government on the basis of an agreement between Premier Subasic and Marshal Tito.

A spokesman for the Yugoslav Government said announcement of the members of a three-man regency would await further talks in Belgrade, but he indicated there was substantial understanding with Tito on all matters.

The Big Three recommended to Tito and Subasic that their agreement be put in effect immediately, and that the new government be formed at once.

They also recommend that the new government extend membership in the anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation to include members of the Yugoslav Parliament who had not compromised themselves by collaborating with the enemy. This group, it is suggested, would form a temporary Yugoslav Parliament.

The Government spokesman said King Peter would not return to Belgrade until the people of his country indicated by plebescite whether they wanted a continuation of the monarchy.

Tonight's communiqué announcing plans for the Government's return to the Yugoslav capital followed a meeting of Peter with the Crown Council [cabinet]. It said agreement was reached concerning the regency and formation of a single government, with Peter assenting to all plans.

The agreement, possibly speeded up by pointed recommendations of the Big Three, concluded the political tempest in which Peter sought to dismiss Subasic, and withdrew his opposition to the Premier's agreement with the liberation leader only after public denunciation by Tito.

Subashitch Off To Form Unity Rule With Tito

Premier Going to Belgrade; Peter Assents to Plan of Regency Government

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP).—The Yugoslav government of Ivan Subashitch, "dismissed" by King Peter II three weeks ago, announced tonight that it will proceed at once to Belgrade to complete the formation of a unified government.

The announcement said King Peter had assented to the move, which involves the carrying out of an agreement with Marshal Tito.

The communique said an agreement had been reached concerning a regency and the method of forming the government, points on which King Peter previously had disagreed with his ministers.

Peter is not expected to return to Belgrade with his government, since he has agreed to await a plebiscite on the question of a monarchy.

The announcement, however, indicated a final settlement of questions between Peter and Tito.

In the crisis three weeks ago the Subashitch government had prepared to defy the King and go to Belgrade without royal assent.

Marshal Tito's Partisans have pocketed a force of Germans in the area of Nova Kasaba, about seventy-five miles south of Belgrade, the Free Yugoslav radio reported today. The broadcast also said German troops were being mopped up around Mostar after a crushing assault by the Partisans.

Big 3 Promise To Speed Freed Captives Home

Plan for Aid to All Soldiers and Civilians Liberated in Conquest of Germany

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP).—Speedy repatriation of American, British and Russian war prisoners and civilians liberated in the conquest of Germany was pledged by the Big Three meeting in the Crimea, according to a supplement to the final communique on the conference made public today.

The complete text of the announcement follows:

"A comprehensive agreement was reached at the Crimea conference providing detailed arrangements for the protection, maintenance and repatriation of prisoners of war and civilians of the British Commonwealth, Soviet Union and the United States liberated by the Allied forces now invading Germany.

"Under these arrangements each Ally will provide food, clothing, medical attention and other needs for the nationals of the others until transport is available for their repatriation. In caring for British subjects and American citizens, the Soviet government will be assisted by British and American officers. Soviet officers will assist British and American authorities in their task of caring for Soviet citizens liberated by the British and American forces during such time as they are on the continent of Europe or in the United Kingdom, awaiting transport to take them home.

"We are pledged to give every assistance consistent with operational requirements to help to insure that all these prisoners of war and civilians are speedily repatriated."

...REDS IF THEY FIGHT JAPS

Washington, Feb. 12 — (AP) — A pending Lend Lease agreement with Russia contains a provision permitting continued shipment of arms to the Soviets after the European war ends, if Russia intends enter the war against Japan.

...ussian signature on the agree...t is expected soon.

...e clause is similar to those in ...end-Lease agreements defining ...direct power of the resident to ...nue or terminate shipments ...ever he sees fit. But in this case ... being interpreted by officials ...having special significance be...se of the Russo-Japanese situa...on.

Expects Stalin's Reply

President Roosevelt went to the Big Three meeting expecting to have some final word from Marshal Stalin as to his plans for fighting Japan. American officials have predicted privately all along that Stalin will enter the war in Asia. The Japanese seem to be of the same view.

A Tokyo newspaper, in an editorial broadcast by the Tokyo radio and heard by the Federal Communications Commission, warned the

enemy people that "we must be fully prepared to cope with any situation that may arise."

The problem with respect to Lend-Lease has been to arrange for a transition period at the end of the European war which would serve the interests of the United States regardless of which course Russia takes. The agreement which is to be signed, probably toward the end of the month, by the U. S., Britain, Russia and Canada, covers several points in this respect.

It provides for Lend-Lease shipment of munitions and essential war materials to continue at full scale through the end of the European war. It provides also for the shipment of a substantial quantity of materials and equipment which will be useful in the war but predominantly useful afterward. The Russians will get these goods on Lend-Lease credit and eventually will have to pay for them.

President to Decide

Under the flexible powers reserved to the President the Lend-Lease munitions shipments can be continued after the end of the European war but officials said that the only excuse for such a continuation obviously would be the Russian intention to fight Japan. On the other hand if the Russians do not plan to go into that war then Lend-Lease munitions can be discontinued by Presidential decree as soon as the last shot is fired in Europe.

The Russian Lend-Lease program, which may run around $3,500,000,000 for the 12 months ending June 30, reflects both Russia's immediate military requirements and her long range postwar reconstruction needs. While the negotiations were in progress the Russians turned in a partial list of their requirements for the immediate postwar years and said that the things they listed together with those they would report later probably would amount to around $6,000,000,000.

The Lend-Lease protocol now awaiting signature has been serving as a basis of Lend-Lease shipments since last July 1 and there has been no interruption in delivery of either British, Canadian or American materials to the Russians because of the lack of formal schedule.

FDR and Churchill Met at Malta To Map Fin[illegible]ctory Over Japan

VALLETTA, Malta, Feb. 12. —(AP) Plans for stepping up the war against Japan as well as finishing off the conflict in Europe were discussed on this war-torn Mediterranean island by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

They said members of their staffs then flew to their Crimea meeting with Premier Stalin.

This information came from a high-ranking U.S. officer and constituted the only mention of Japan in connection with the "Big Three" meetings.

Meeting here with Roosevelt and Churchill were many of the chief figures upon whom the final clean-up of Japan may rest.

The Prime Minister had with him Adm. Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, First Sea Lord; Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, and Field Marshals Sir [illegible]y Maitland Wilson, Sir Alan [illegible]te, and Sir Harold Alexander.

The President's party included Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall; Adm. Ernest King and many others. Adm. Chester W. Nimitz was reported to have been present, but this was not officially confirmed.

The Prime Minister arrived at this Mediterranean island base before Roosevelt and made his headquarters in a warship during his stay. There was a note of sadness connected with his visit, for 15 persons connected with his party were killed when their plane crashed in the Mediterranean. Bodies of the victims which were found were brought ashore and buried on the island and injured members were treated here.

The President landed on a Malta airdrome which swarmed with planes. He received a thundering ovation from the people as he toured the island. He made a special point of stopping beside a bronze plaque on a palace wall which bore an inscription of the citation he gave to the Maltese people during his previous visit to the island on Dec. 8, 1943.

The Chief Executive was surrounded by a secret service bodyguard during his visit.

Churchill made an extensive tour of the dock area of Valletta harbor during which time he moved about freely without any visible bodyguard.

Roosevelt, Churchill Made Night Flight to Conference

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—(AP) President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill made a night flight from the war battered island of Malta in the Mediterranean to their historic conference with Marshal Stalin.

The White House, in disclosing late today some of the details of the "Big Three" meeting not covered in the official communique, also revealed that Edward J. Flynn, New York Democratic leader, was a guest of Mr. Roosevelt at the meeting but took no part in the deliberations. A White House spokesman said that Mr. Roosevelt invited him "as an old friend" when he learned that Flynn had planned a trip to Moscow.

The White House said it did not know why Flynn went to Moscow.

The conference itself was held at Livadia, former summer home of Tsar Nicholas II, located on the Black Sea about two miles southwest of Yalta.

Talks Began Feb. 4

The actual talks began Feb. 4 and ended Feb. 11. They "proceeded continuously day and night" during that period, the White House said.

Mr. Roosevelt and members of his party arrived at Malta, Feb. 2 and were met by Churchill, Secretary of State Stettinius, Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, General George C. Marshall, Admiral Ernest J. King, Maj. Gen. Lawrence S. Kuter, assistant chief of air staff, plans, U. S. Army, who represented the ailing General H. H. Arnold, and other military, political and technical advisers.

Mr. Roosevelt conferred immediately with the army chief of staff and chief of naval operations and met later that day with Churchill. After dinner that evening, he and the Prime Minister left by air and flew to a Russian airport in the Crimea. There they were met by Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet commissar for foreign affairs. From there the party drove to Livadia.

Others in the presidential party besides Flynn, the White House said, were Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, Mr. Roosevelt's personal [illegible]ef of staff; War Mobilizer [illegible]nes F. Byrnes; Stephen Early, presidential press secretary; Vice Admirals Ross T. MacIntire and Wilson Brown; Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, presidential aide, and Mrs. John Boettiger, Mr. Roosevelt's daughter.

Churchill also was accompanied by one of his daughters, Mrs. Sarah Oliver, and Miss Kathleen Harriman accompanied her father fr[illegible] Moscow.

None of Big 3 at Head Of Table; It Was Round

Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill Sat at Equal Distances

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP).—The Big Three and their advisers worked out a course for the world at the Yalta Palace in the Crimea around a great round table draped in white.

Army Signl Corps photographers—no news photographers were permitted to attend—showed the three-power delegations in their places, with Messrs. Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin seated at mathematically exact distances. Each was separated from the other two by several of their staffs, with all of each nation's delegation seated side by side.

The table, round so that there would be no question as to who sat at the head and who at the foot, apparently was about eight or nine feet in diameter. Nothing was on its white cloth except ash trays, pencil and paper at each place, a few documents and a couple of books.

'Crimea Conference' Name of Big 3 Parley

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP).—The latest meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin will be known officially as the Crimea Conference.

The name was suggested by Stalin at a luncheon, following the principals' first meeting, when he offered a toast to the "success of the Crimea conference."

His proposal was approved unanimously.

Big 3 At Playground Of Czars

London, Feb. 12 (AP)—Yalta, scene of the second Big Three conference, is in the Russian Riviera—the southern shore of the Crimea—amid an area studded with bathing resorts, sanatoria and rest homes.

Once the playground of the Russian czars and nobility, the many show places and palaces have been converted to pleasure resorts for Russian workers, soldiers and sailors.

Near Balaklava

Yalta is about 35 miles east of Balaklava, locale of the story of the charge of the Light Brigade in the Crimean War of the last century, and 40 miles east of Sevastopol.

It was near Yalta that the Germans cut to the Black Sea in their Crimean invasion, and drew their iron siege ring around Sevastopol naval base.

Numerous Tartar villages, mosques and monasteries are scattered along this southern coast of the peninsula, sometimes called the "jewel of the Soviet Union." Picturesque ruins, ancient Greek and medieval fortresses nestle among the hollows of the mountain sides and in the fruit and olive groves and vineyards.

Roosevelt Goes 6,000 Miles

Premier Stalin had to travel 850 airline miles from Moscow to reach the resort city of 25,000. Prime Minister Churchill, arriving by air, had to cross Europe and the Black Sea. President Roosevelt had to go the farthest of all—nearly 6,000 miles across the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. He visited Malta en route.

The meeting will be known officially as the "Crimea Conference."

The name was suggested by Stalin at a luncheon following the principals' first meeting when he offered a toast to the "success of the Crimea Conference."

His proposal was unanimously approved.

Yalta, like the remainder of the Crimea, suffered heavily in this war.

It was recaptured from the Germans April 16, 1944. The Russians redoubled their reconstruction efforts before the conference, and a number of large restored houses provided accommodations for the American and British delegates.

MRS. BOETTIGER ATTENDS PARLEY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—(AP) President Roosevelt settled a family problem by taking his daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger, with him to this Big Three meeting.

The President fixed everything to suit himself, and his daugther got her wish too.

He has wanted her to be with him much of the time during the past two years, but until now he hadn't taken her along to international conferences.

The Chief Executive has grown to depend more and more upon her for confidential secretarial work since she gave up her Seattle home to return to the White House in 1943.

But Ann Roosevelt Boettiger has been showing signs of restlessness these last few months.

When another Big Three meeting between her father, Britain's Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Russia's Premier Joseph Stalin seemed in the offing, the President's daughter recalled pointedly that the group at Tehran included Churchill's daughter, Sarah Churchill Oliver.

On the day of her father's fourth inauguration, January 20, Mrs. Boettiger told various friends that she was "just dying to go back west."

She said it blithely, knowing that within a few days she would be heading east with her father. She would have have her wish to attend a Big Three conference. He would have his to tone down her restlessness.

Hopkins Absent In Big 3 Photos

Washington, Feb. 12 (AP)—Harry Hopkins stayed far in the background when photographs were taken at the Big Three conference in the Crimea.

Photos released with the communiqué on the meeting today showed all others of the American delegation, most of them on several occasions.

But none of the first pictures distributed by the Army Signal Corps included Hopkins. Later one was released showing him with Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Secretary of State Stettinius at Malta.

GERMANS HEAR TEXT OF BIG-3 AGREEMENT

LONDON, Feb. 12.—(AP) The text of the communique of the Big Three Crimean conference was beamed to German listeners tonight by practically every Allied radio capable of reaching the Reich.

The microphone barrage was directed from London, New York, Moscow, Paris, Luxembourg, Cairo, and Bari, Italy, as well as from various military transmitters in Europe.

SETTINIUS REACHES MOSCOW FOR VISIT

MOSCOW, Feb. 12—(AP) U. S. Secretary of State Stettinius has arrived in Moscow for a short visit.

An official announcement said: "At the invitation of (Foreign Commissar) Molotov, Mr. Stettinius arrived in Moscow this afternoon by plane from the Crimea. He was accompanied by (W. Averell) Harriman, the American ambassador. His visit will be a brief one."

Russians Seize Nazi Stronghold On Bober River

London, Tuesday, Feb. 13 (AP)—Russian troops swept to within 74 miles of the Saxony capital of Dresden yesterday, capturing the Bober River stronghold of Bunzlau in a swift 15-mile drive in Silesia that slashed one Berlin-Prague highway and threatened to outflank Berlin on the south.

Simultaneously, Moscow announced that the end of the long siege of Budapest was very near. Soviet troops captured the royal palace and ancient fortress on the high bluff on the west bank of the Danube in the Buda section, smashing the core of organized enemy resistance and taking 30,000 more prisoners Sunday and Monday.

Under Siege 47 Days

Final figures for prisoners alone are expected to exceed 100,000, and German dead also will run into the thousands. Budapest, gateway to Vienna and Bratislava on the plains to the west, has been under direct siege 47 days since December 27, when the Russians surrounded the city and broke into its streets.

Fresh Russian gains were made in Pomerania and in the Polish corridor during the day. Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's 4th Ukraine Army

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drove to within 20 miles east of Moravaska Ostrava, Czechoslovakia city guarding the northern gateway to the Moravian gap leading to Vienna and Prague, with the capture of Strumien. This represented a seven-mile advance southwest of Pszczyna, taken Sunday.

Berlin said other Soviet units were attacking near Ratibor, 16 miles north of Moravska Ostrava.

Drive Near Coal Center

Petrov's troops operating south of Pszczyna also drove to within 13 miles of Cieszyn (Teschen), big Silesian coal center in southwestern Poland, with the capture of Jasienica, and also toppled the key rail junction of Bielsko (Bielitz), 4 miles to the east.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukraine Army reached the Bober River on a 15-mile front from Captured Bunzlau northward, cutting the Breslau-Berlin superhighway and trunk railway at many points.

Berlin said his tank spearheads already had crossed the Bober at two points near unzlau and were rolling on toward the Saxony fronties only 28 miles away.

12-Way Road Hub

At Bunzlau, a 12-way road hub on the Breslau-Leipzig railway, the Russians were 90 miles northeast of Prague, Czechoslovakian capital; 22 miles from the Sudeten border of that country, and 25 miles from the Neisse River stronghold of Goerlitz.

Sixty-two miles behind Bunzlau the German garrison of Breslau, almost encircled Silesian capital, was fighting desperately to keep the Russians from closing a 15-mile escape gap southwest of the city.

Berlin said that the northern prong of Konev's offensive had raced up to the Bober River in the area of Naumburg, 40 miles northwest of Bunzlau, and 76 miles southeast of Berlin, putting it only 27 miles from a junction with Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's Berlin front army menacing Crossen on the central Oder.

Cut Behind Germans

These mobile columns, operating 12 miles north of the rail center of Sagan, were cutting in behind German forces anchored between the Bober and Oder rivers in an 865-square-mile rectangle formed by Crossen, Zuelichau, Sagan and Glogau, thus turning the flank of the enemy's Berlin front southeast of Frankfurt.

The drives of both Petrov and Konev further endangered thousands of German troops fighting in a salient extending far to the southeast into Slovakia.

German broadcasts indicated that the northern flank of Marshal Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army had pushed to within 15 miles of Stettin, Berlin's Baltic port at the mouth of the Oder river in Pomerania. They said the Russians had driven along both sides of the Madue See, a nine-mile-long and two-mile-wide lake lying southeast of Stettin.

Break Into Schneidemuehl

The German high command also announced that Russian siege forces had broken into the center of Schneidemuehl, German rail center and fortress city 90 miles east of Stettin near the Polish frontier. Schneidemuehl has been encircled and besieged since February 1.

Fifty miles south of Schneidemuehl the encircled bastion of Poznan was "ablaze from end to end." Berlin said, as Russian shock troops also broke into the heart of that last big Polish city in German hands.

The Germans reported heavy but localized fighting around Frankfurt and Kuestrin on the Berlin front, saying that Zhukov's forces had not yet built up sufficient west bank strength for the final lunge toward the capital.

Tell Of Frankfurt Shelling

Moscow dispatches said that Soviet artillery was pumping shells into Frankfurt day and night and also disrupting German communication lines behind the city.

The Russians also were threatening to encircle Kuestrin, 16 miles to the north, fighting near the railway bridge which crosses the Oder from Berlin to Kuestrin. Steady German counterattacks thus far have kept open this narrow supply corridor.

During the 15-mile advance from Haynau to Bunzlau, the Russians reached the Bober River on a 15-mile front, capturing Kitlitztreben, 9 miles north of Bunzlau, and Ober Leschen, on the Berlin-Breslau railway 8 miles southeast of the crossing town of Sprottau.

100 Miles Inside Silesia

Konev's troops now were 100 miles inside Silesia on the fifth day of a new offensive sprung across the Oder River at Steinau.

Moscow did not confirm the Berlin report of a penetration to the Naumburg area on the lower Bober. The communiqué put the nearest Russian units in that area at Giesmannsdorf, 6 miles northeast of Sprottau and 23 miles southeast of Naumburg.

Rauschwitz, only one and a half miles south of the Oder River stronghold of Golgau, also was captured, along with 100 localities, the Soviet bulletin said.

Moscow dispatches said the Germans were hurling in reinforcements, some of the captives being from Saxony and the Italian front, but the newspaper *Pravda* said the offensive had been too well-timed and planned to be stopped.

During Saturday and Sunday the Russians captured 3,000 Germans and also seized 100 airplanes and 200 gliders at an airdrome in Silesia, the bulletin said.

In the offensive toward Stettin, Berlin's Baltic port, the Germans still were uncertain of the position of many Soviet spearheads, Moscow said.

Capital Of Saxony Goal Of New Attack By First Ukrainians

Russians Narrow Breslau Escape Gap to 15 Miles—Zhukov Rushes Bridge-Building Units to Oder Front as He Prepares for Offensive on Berlin

DAY BULLETIN FEB 12 1945

Marshal Ivan Konev, virtually encircling Breslau in Silesia and racing ahead 15 to 27 miles a day, has forced two bridgeheads across the Bober River 75 miles or less from Dresden, German broadcasts said today.

London, Feb. 12—(AP)—The Russians, encircling Breslau except for a 15-mile gap, drove on unchecked across Silesia today and the Germans said Marshal Ivan Konev's tanks had broken into Bunzlau only 74 miles from Dresden, capital of the onetime kingdom of Saxony.

The smash took the First Ukrainian Army forward almost to the Bober River and three-fourth the way across Lower Silesia to within 22 miles of the Czechoslovak frontier.

On the Berlin front, Moscow dispatches said some of the most recent units rushed up to the battle over new communications systems were fresh bridge-building outfits—a clear indication that Marshal Gregory Zhukov might be ready almost any time to open the battle of Berlin.

The two kingpins of Berlin's defense along the Oder, Kuestrin and Frankfurt, were beginning to wear away under incessant day and night artillery pounding, Moscow said.

The fire from the Frankfurt forts was diminishing, while Soviet units crowded close to the railway bridge supplying Kuestrin. The Nazis ran a virtual blockade of the stronghold at night with what may be its last supplies.

Deutsch Krone Falls

To the northeast of Berlin, the Russians had captured the strongpoint of Deutsch Krone and overrun 30 other places in Pomerania.

It is safe to say, however, that almost all connections between Danzig and Stettin have been interrupted and that tank units are close to the Oder near Stettin," said Moscow dispatches.

The fall of Deutsch Krone, 63 miles from the Baltic, virtually settled the fate of the encircled German garrison in the railroad town of Schneidemuehl, 12 miles to the southeast.

The Germans said the Russians had broken into the center of Schneidemuehl.

Below Breslau, the German communique reported a strong new strike on the Upper Oder between Bielsko in Polish Silesia and Ratibor in German Silesia toward the Moravian gateway to Vienna and Prague.

Above Breslau, the Russians had captured Liegnitz, a transportation center 40 miles west and slightly north of Breslau.

Reds Gain 15 Miles

The entry into Bunzlau, 65 miles west of Breslau, represented a 15-mile gain from Haynau, whose capture was announced last night by Marshal Stalin.

While this gain was not confirmed by the Russians, a Moscow dispatch said Soviet artillery already had started shelling the defenses along the Bober River. Bunzlau is close to the east bank of the Bober, a southern tributary of the Oder and an outpost line of the strong Neisse River defense line 25 miles farther west.

The Germans said the Russians already had reached the Bober to the north of Bunzlau.

Konev's advance was so rapid he was splitting the Germans into small groups and Russian tanks and cavalry were cutting behind villages and towns and blocking the retreat toward rich and thickly populated Saxony.

Good Silesian roads and fair weather favored Konev's drive but thaws loosening great masses of ice were less favorable to the Russians farther down the Oder.

The Germans were hastily erecting defenses along the Bober and laying dense minefields from Crossen, at the junction of the Bober and Oder, to Bunzlau.

The deepest fortifications were along the Neisse, but these did not appear to be as formidable as those which had been prepared along the Oder, and which already had been broken.

Almost within Russian grasp were the Silesian cities of Schweidnitz, Striegan, Jauer, Goldberg, among the last of the towns before Konev reaches Czechoslovakia in his southwestward drive.

In his westward and northwestward smash for the Steinau bridgehead, the cities of Sprottau, 21 miles north of Bunzlau on the Oder, Sagan, also on the Sober 12 miles northwest of Sprottau, and Glogau were menaced.

Soviet aviation was striking out ahead of the Soviet columns and raiding German troop centers and supply lines.

While the Russians consolidated their Oder River positions for a frontal assault due east of Berlin, the new Soviet gains to the south increased the peril to the German capital by clamping a hold on a 37-mile section of the Berlin-Breslau trunk railway and threatening momentarily to spill across the four-lane superhighway between the two cities.

Reds Have Achieved Vast Gains In Winter Assault

Moscow, Feb. 12—(AP)—The Red Army's month-old offensive has virtually completed the capture of Poland, seized most of East Prussia and driven to within 32 miles of Berlin.

Since January 12 the Soviet advances have been on this amazing scale:

Marshal Gregory Zhukov's First White Russian Army has driven from the Vistula to the Oder, a distance of 285 miles.

Marshal Ivan Konev's First Ukrainian Army has progressed from the Vistula bridgehead at Sandomierz almost to the Bober, 265 miles.

In Southernmost Poland, Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Group advanced 125 miles in Slovakia.

Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's Second White Russian Army starting from the Narew bridgehead north of Warsaw, drove 125 miles to the Baltic at Elbing, cutting off East Prussia.

Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army, closing in on East Prussia, drove from near the border of Koenigsberg, a distance of about 75 miles.

REPATRIATION PLANS READY

UNRRA To Shift 12,000,000 Foreigners From Germany

FEB 12 1945

London, Feb. 12 (AP)—The first of 2,000 specialized workers—their number may rise to 10,000—are being concentrated on Germany's borders ready to handle the greatest repatriation problem in history, UNRRA officials said today.

The problem is that of returning home some 12,000,000 European nationals taken into Germany.

Allied military authorities, anticipating early occupation of some German areas or even a sudden Nazi collapse, deputized the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to carry out the repatriation, it was explained.

2 To 3 Years For Repatriation

The first contingents of 2,000 workers now are in France on "stand-by" orders, and 8,000 more eventually may be needed, one UNRRA official said.

So great is the task, he added, that one train every hour would be needed to move all the displaced persons within 18 months. That is impossible, and it may require two or three years to complete the repatriation.

Assembly areas will be established at certain points in occupied Germany, and displaced persons will be brought to them for identification and questioning.

Will Have To Watch Germans

"This is going to be one of the biggest problems of the whole repatriation program," the UNRRA official continued. "Undoubtedly many Germans will try to escape the country as foreigners, using identification papers stolen or taken from the bodies of dead Allied nationals."

If the displaced millions started rushing home as soon as Germany is occupied, he added, "there likely would be chaos and disorder. They would be without food, and there soon might be organized bandit gangs roaming the countryside."

Doctors and nurses at assembly points will examine all persons to prevent spread of diseases.

To Move Into Occupied Areas

Plans are formed, the official said, to move UNRRA workers into forward German areas as soon as military conditions permit. These workers will wear uniforms and be under military control.

As far as feasible, most of the workers will be continentals familiar with conditions inside Europe.

After the repatriation program swings into action, many of the workers required by the UNRRA will be recruited from among the displaced persons themselves.

Feeding and clothing the repatriates will be a military responsibility, but the UNRRA will have to look out for their welfare and make arrangements to move them out of Germany. The UNRRA, while working jointly now with the military, eventually will have the whole task of handling these persons, the official said.

Lack of transport and communications will be a main hindrance to speedy repatriation, he added.

AIRMEN BLOCK NAZI MOVE TO BOLSTER LINES

British, Yanks Brave Bad Weather to Raid Kleve Area

FEB 12 1945

London, Feb. 12—(AP)—A German effort to move men and materiel to bolster Nazi lines sagging under Field Marshal Montgomery's offensive near Kleve was wrecked yesterday by British and American planes braving hazardous flying weather. Aerial attacks destroyed more than 1,300 pieces of enemy equipment.

The Germans trusted to a low cloud cover to aid them in a mass sneak movement but Allied fighters and fighter-bombers operated under or through infrequent breaks in the overcast and broke up the reinforcement attempt.

201 Locomotives Blasted

Most of the action was in a triangle north and east of the Ruhr.

Before the weather closed in entirely late yesterday afternoon, the airmen had destroyed or damaged 201 railway locomotives, 951 freight cars, 139 motor vehicles and 45 barges. More than half of the locomotives were listed as definitely destroyed.

Many of the enemy trains loaded with frontline supplies were hit while standing on sidings waiting to move under cover of darkness.

Only one Nazi plane—a jet propelled ME-262—was encountered in the sweeps and it was shot down by Squadron Leader D. C. Fairbanks, of Ithaca, N. Y., R. A. F. Tempest pilot.

Other air operations were limited by the weather to an attack on an oil depot at Dulmen, southwest of Munster, Germany, by 125 U. S. Liberators.

ganization in which the American Federation of Labor as well as the CIO would be represented.

The chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee said members of the existing International Federation of Trade Unions were unable to agree among themselves and charged the AFL, an IFTU affiliate, with "nursing narrow factional feuds, petty jealousies and anti-Soviet bias."

He spoke at a session of the World Trade Union Congress in which unions from 40 countries are represented. The AFL, which has contended that the WTUC is dominated by Moscow, is not participating.

Plans Outlined

Proposing that the WTUC should create the new world labor organization, Hillman said the current conference should designate a committee to implement its decisions and declarations, call a constitutional convention and prepare and circulate drafts of a constitution among organizations invited to attend the constitutional convention.

"I am certain," he said, "that the new international organization of labor will reserve a place in its councils for the American Federation of Labor."

Debate on Hillman's proposal will be taken up tomorrow.

Notes Labor's Absence

Hillman said that because labor lacked a "powerful international organ" it was not represented at Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods or at the international food and airplane conferences.

In support of his suggestion for immediate action Hillman said the IFTU had delayed action on a similar proposal by its own committee until next September.

A committee, representing some sixteen larger nations and labor organizations, was named to draft resolutions on peace proposals to be submitted to the WTUC. J. B. Carey, of the CIO, was one of the members.

Urges Another In 6 Months

James E. McGuire, of Ottawa, suggested that another international labor conference be held within six months to help prepare peace terms, have labor representatives at the peace conference and see that labor was represented in administrative bodies charged with carrying out the peace.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 12—The Chinese delegation to the World Trade Union conference demanded today that the Emperor of Japan be brought to trial as a war criminal, charging that "he is the real leader of Japanese aggression."

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Charging that the Mikado was the head of the Japanese military caste, C. H. Fan, spokesman for the Chinese, added:

"The whole system of Mikado must be routed out."

It was the first time the question of dealing with Japan has been raised at the convention, where Russia is represented by the largest delegation.

REICH WOMEN CONSCRIPTED

Called For Volkssturm Service By Himmler

London, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Nazis conscripted all German women and girls for the *Volkssturm* today, and vaguely promised that Hitler might have some plan "to get us out of this situation if we throw in all our national passion and do not despair."

Women were summoned for auxiliary work with the "16 to 60" *Volkssturm* by a decree from Heinrich Himmler. For the present their duties will be supervising the issuing of supplies and equipment to the home guard, Berlin radio said, but the decree empowered local *Gualeiters* to assign them to other work and said "further assignments" might be made.

Hitler Keeps Silence

The new call-up of women was accompanied by further belt-tightening on the home front, by propagandists' cries to "hold on," and by Moscow reports of further unrest inside the Reich.

The German news agency DNB declared that Hitler's "silence during these days is very significant," and added: "The hour demands action, not talking. The day will come when we shall be most happy about our steadfastness and celebrate a great triumph.

"But until that day and beyond that day we must throw all our national passion into the scales of fighting and into our work. For what good would the most ingenious plan of the Führer be unless the people were behind him resolutely to carry it out?"

Recalls Moscow Defense

"Remember," said Dr. Rudolf Semmler, "our troops once were 8 kilometers from Moscow and could see the Kremlin . . . The defense by the Russians of Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad is a measure of the efforts we have to make in order not to be put to shame by the endurance of the enemy whose main strength was his fanatical will to live. The British took strength from the same source in 1940."

Semmler declared the Germans still had "quantities of raw materials hoarded in safe places inside the Reich."

Moscow broadcasts reported new clashes and unrest inside Berlin and other cities, and said "anti-Hitler people's councils" and "workers' councils" were being formed in cities, with their underground radios calling on workers and civil servants to strike.

Called Too Tired To Revolt

Repatriated Swiss refugees said the German people were too tired and numb to organize a revolutionary movement, but that there was great fear of a foreign workers' revolt.

Swedish travelers reaching Stockholm described Berlin's atmosphere as tense and expectant, and said the capital was being converted more and more into a fortress.

In the heart of the city, bombed heavily nine days ago, fires still burned in the ruins, and there was no gas or running water in that area, they said. A heavy toll of life in that raid was reported by refugees reaching Switzerland.

In another ration cut, the German radio announced that one bar of soap and one package of *ersatz* laundry crystals must last from February 5 until April 1.

Conscription Ordered For All Reich Women

London, Feb. 12—(AP)—Every woman and girl in Germany was made liable for auxiliary service with the Volkssturm (peoples army) under a decree broadcast by DNB, thus bringing the entire German nation within the grip of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, commander of the home army.

The German had jibed at conscription of w[illegible] Britain [illegible] prided thems[illegible] "volunteer[illegible]

Party."

The Berlin radio also announced the innovation of "marriage by telegraph," reporting that this was designed "particularly to help men of the Atlantic strongpoints who have no other means of communications."

Under this plan, Nazi soldiers trapped in Atlantic ports can be married in absentia by merely signing a declaration of intentions in the presence of their commanding officer.

Rosenman Is in London With 6 Other Officials

Release of Relief Supplies May Be Under Discussion

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP).—Justice Samuel Rosenman, President Roosevelt's special assistant, arrived in London today accompanied by representatives of the State, War and Treasury Departments and the Foreign Economic Administration.

Roseman may be here in connection with American-British arrangements to release to European countries huge stores of foodstuffs and clothing held in Britain for use in case the Germans disrupted supply lines.

He was accompanied by Rupert Emerson and Daggett Howard, of the Foreign Economic Administration; William Taylor, of the Treasury Department; Lieutenant Colonel James Davis of the Civil Affairs Department of the War Department; Livingston Merchant, chief of the War Areas Division of the War Department, and Dudley Phelps, assistant chief of the Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs of the State Department.

4 English Presbyterian Leaders V-Bomb Victims

London, Feb. 12 (AP)—Four officials of the Presbyterian Church in England were killed by a V-bomb which crashed in front of a church hall recently.

They were the Rev. W. T. Emslie, general secretary; W. H. Wright, financial secretary; the Rev. T. W. Douglas James, foreign missions secretary, and W. T. Stubbs, assistant general secretary.

An investigation is in progress to determine if there were other deaths. A conference of Presbyterian ministers and laymen from all parts of England was in progress.

The church moderator, the Rt. Rev. A. P. Harcus, escaped because he reached the hall a few minutes late. Just as he approached a good part of the building was blown to fragments.

Invalid Sends Dolls To Air-Raid Victims

London, Feb. 12 (AP)—A gift of 36 dolls from an invalid American woman has been distributed at her request to British children injured in air raids.

The dolls were given by Miss Margaret Gleason, of Berkeley, Cal., who described herself as a shut-in invalid. She made all the dolls' clothing.

The Ministry of Health said it had selected 36 children between the ages of 2 and 14, all of whom had been blinded, injured or crippled. In six cases the parents of the children lost their lives and in four others the mothers were killed.

Government Crisis In Romania Hinted

London, Feb. 12 (AP)—Premier General Nicolae Radescu, in a surprise broadcast from Bucharest which indicated a Romanian Government crisis, declared today that a "certain press has violently attacked the Government" and that mass demonstrations were interfering with his attempts to maintain order.

Radescu formed a government last December after Moscow had accused the previous régime of failing to act against Fascists in the country.

Although Radescu did not identify groups agitating against his régime, he declared "insinuations against men in high positions, accusing them of being Nazis or Hitlerites and of sabotaging the armistice convention," were without basis.

Pope Denies Backing "Soft" Peace For Nazis

London, Feb. 12(AP)—The Vatican radio, quoting the Vatican City newspaper, *Osservatore Romano*, denied today recent Russian assertions that Pope Pius XII favored a "soft" peace and said allegations of friendliness between the Axis and the Vatican were "pure inventions."

Commenting on an article in the Red Army newspaper, *Red Star*, by Soviet writer Carl Gofman, the Vatican City publication said he made it clear that the Soviet Union would not tolerate any influence of Vatican policy regarding Germany, Austria, Hungary and Poland.

Atlantic Air Mastery Seen

London, Feb. 12 (AP)—Giving credit to bush pilots, barnstormers and skywriters as pioneers of the RAF Transport Command's ocean ferry, the Air Ministry today told how the Atlantic had been mastered in flying land-based planes nonstop across the ocean—boosting the number brought over from 26 in 1940 to 1,336 in 1943.

In giving some details of operations that hitherto had been secret, the ministry released an official account of what it called a wartime miracle in a booklet entitled "Atlantic Bridge." It proclaimed that "the Atlantic air has been mastered; its history is only just beginning."

Americans Given Credit

Americans played an important role in the inauguration of this ferry service that began November 11, 1940, when seven two-engined Hudsons landed at a British airfield after flying direct from Newfoundland. The "bridge" now has two spans, across the North Atlantic and across the South Atlantic, using airfields blasted from the volcanic rock, hewn from the jungle and leveled from sand dunes.

Tribute is paid especially to Jack Durham, described as a "weedy-looking Texan who always wore a ten-gallon hat and high-heeled boots" and flew planes from Nassau in the Bahamas to Africa "like shelling peas."

"Magnificent Career" Ended

"In four months," wrote an RAF staff officer, "he delivered eleven aircraft, and on the twelfth trip he lost both motors in mid-Atlantic and there ended the magnificent career of the best delivery pilot I have ever had the pleasure of meeting."

Terminating at the great RAF base at Prestwick, Scotland, now are air routes from Reykjavik in Iceland, Goose in Labrador, Gander in Newfoundland, Dorval near Montreal, Bermuda, Natal in Brazil and Cairo, among other places ranging from the equator to the Arctic circle.

Besides delivering new flying boats and four-engined and twin-engined bombers, the transport command also ferries freight, passengers and official mail. Among its stranger cargoes was $30,000 worth of radium, which put the plane's compass out by 14 degrees.

New World Labor Union Urged

London, Feb. 12 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, declaring that peace settlements are being made which demand labor's participation, proposed today the immediate establishment of a new world labor or-

Chinese Demand Hirohito Be Tried as War Criminal

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TWIN DRIVES TAKE NAZI FORTRESSES 115 MILES APART

FEB 12 1945

Canadian First Army Drives Ahead Toward Ruhr Industrial Basin.

U. S. THIRD TAKES PRUEM

Patton's Men Now Control Highway Hub Near Breached Siegfried Line.

PARIS, Feb. 12—(AP) Kleve and Pruem—fortresses of western Germany's front line of defense—fell today before the onslaught of two Allied armies striking 115 miles apart in the forefront of an expected big push from the west.

The Canadian First army engulfed devastated Kleve, northern anchor linking the Westwall with the Rhine, then pressed on two miles southeast within 22 miles of Wesel, in the northwest corner of the Ruhr industrial basin, last great source of German war power.

This city of 20,000 was the first major prize taken in the Canadian-British five-day old offensive. Its capture threatened to turn the Allies loose around the north flank for a slashing drive behind enemy forces defending the Rhine plain.

Pruem Captured

Pruem, a stronghold in the Eifel mountains 115 miles south of Kleve, was captured with surprisingly ease by the U. S. Third army, which thereby seized control of the entire highway network east of its 10-mile breach in the Siegfried Line.

Only a few isolated snipers along the Pruem river still contested American control of this highway hub with a peacetime population of 10,000. Heavy fire east of the river showed that the enemy meant to contest any attempt to plunge deeper into the mountains toward the Rhine.

Both Kleve and Pruem stood firm when the Allies were rampaging through western Europe last Fall. British and American forces got no closer to Kleve than the edge of the Reichswald—now largely overrun—and the U. S. First army was stopped west of Pruem.

The hard-hitting Third army also was challenging the enemy hold on the Westwall southwest of Pruem along the German-Luxembourg border. It threw pontoon bridges across the Our and Sure rivers at several points and sent tanks and tank destroyers across in a mounting drive.

The path ahead of the Americans was mountainous, and the Germans showed more alarm at the Canadian drive on the Rhine plain. A front dispatch said the enemy had brought up armored units to bolster their sagging lines southeast of Kleve and that four Panther tanks were knocked out.

Germans Alarmed

One enemy broadcast admitted Field Marshal Montgomery was breaking through the Kleve defenses and another expressed fear that General Eisenhower was massing tanks for a Rhine breakthrough.

Other German accounts said a large-scale offensive was impending farther south in the Aachen area, where the British Second and U. S. Ninth armies are deployed on the flooded Roer 14 miles from the Ruhr city of Muenchen-Gladbach.

The powerful U. S. First Army on the upper Roer likewise was idle as rains poured down on that front, adding to the flood of the river.

The crest of the flood caused by enemy dynamiting of the Roer dam floodgates had been reached without too much damage to Allied positions, and Schwammenauel reservoir's water level had dropped 46 feet.

Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's Canadian First army, without waiting for final mop-up of holdouts in Kleve, swung on southeast and captured Hau, two miles below the city.

Railway Cut

By nightfall they had cut the railway leading to Goch, a second important communications center seven miles south of Kleve, and were possibly less than three miles from Goch.

A front dispatch said the southern half of the Reich forest, which ends two and a half miles north of Goch, had been virtually cleared and that the enemy had fallen back to the east.

One column was closing on Goch from the north and another from the northwest.

Behind the vanguards, mop-up squads ranged through the devastation of Kleve, rooting snipers from cellars and garrets.

Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt's newly-formed line on the south likewise appeared to be buckling.

British and Canadian troops captured the Maas river town of Gennep, nine miles southwest of Kleve, and to the east broke across the Niers river and reached Kessel within four miles of Goch.

The Germans had massed mortars and artillery along the Niers and all day yesterday batted down British attempts to bridge the stream.

The Dutch border town of Gennep was captured and the Niers River to the east was crossed. Vanguards passed a road through the shell splintered Reichswald a mile north of Kessel, which lies four miles northwest of the West Wall road center of Goch. The prisoner bag rose to 4,000, most of them teen-age youths or infirm men.

Fighting in the Rhine elbow between the medieval fortress ruins of Kleve and the river was described as almost an amphibious operation because of the extensive thaw and flooding of the German and Dutch flatlands. A vast array of amphibious equipment including buffaloes and ducks kept the offensive on the move within 22 miles of Wesel, northern gateway into the prized Ruhr industrial valley.

Maas Defenses Breached

(The Germans said "the enemy is breaking through our Maas River defenses" near Kleve and that preparations were proceeding for "an impending large scale offensive in the Aachen-Venlo area.")

Supreme Headquarters said the flood peak on the Roer apparently had been reached and that water could be expected to subside during the next few days to something approaching normal. Most flooding was downstream from Dueren where the ground is flat. Upstream from Dueren, the river is rushing madly and deep, barely contained within its banks.

The U. S. Fifth Army which reached the great dam mopped up the West and North sides of the Roer to Heimbach, 13 miles deep in Germany.

The Germans apparently were giving up Preum which was under Third Army frontal and flanking pressure from the northeast and southwest. Resistance was scattered. The town controls a network of roads over which Field Marshal Von Rundstedt fed his offensive in the Ardennes Bulge.

Across new Sure River invasion bridgeheads, the Third Army extended its hold north of Echternach to an area two miles deep and five wide.

The U. S. Seventh Army in Alsace virtually cleared Oberhoffen, eastern anchor of the German Moder River line and were striving to push the Wehrmacht back from Drusenheim, between the Haguenau Forest and the Rhine. The French Army farther south was credited with destroying 75 per cent of the German 19th Army in cleaning up the Colmar salient.

Showers Hamper Fliers

Scattered showers along the whole front handicapped air support and kept the ground sodden.

The Germans threw their Seventh Parachute Division into the Kleve battle in the north but still lacked strength to stop Crerar's drive which threatened to turn the whole German flank west of the Rhine.

Scottish troops as well as English and Canadians were taking part in the onslaught, directed by the cautious Field Marshal Montgomery. The kilted laddies took Gennep.

In general, the pace of the attack was slower. Nazi artillery was more active. German self propelled guns; the "hunting panthers," and snipers made going difficult in the Reichswald.

A British officer said hardly a habitable house was left in Kleve, birthplace of Anne of Cleves, ugly-duckling wife of Henry VIII. Bombings had cut off supplies and reinforcements to the enemy for two days. The officer quoted prisoners as saying their air force was grounded because of oil depot bombings, especially at Emmerich on the Rhine, seven miles beyond Kleve.

The German parachute troops, shifted from Alsace, fought with violent fanaticism to stem the Canadian Army thrust toward the Rhine in strength.

Yanks Enter Pruem, Clear Half Of Town; Roer Front Flooded

FEB 12 1945

U. S. Ninth, British Second Immobilized Along River, Swollen When Nazi Open Big Dam — Third Extends Hold on Echternach Area

Paris, Feb. 12—(AP)—Canadian First Army troops pushed beyond the devastated Siegfried Line anchor city of Kleve today, leaving groups behind to mop up the last nests of snipers in basements and garrets of the ruins.

In the center of the front, the U. S. Fourth Division cleared half of the major road junction of Pruem behind the widely breached Siegfried Line. This fortified traffic center is eight miles inside Germany and 45 from the Rhine city of Koblenz, American occupation headquarters after the last war.

Between the focal points of battle, floods loosed by the German breaching of the Schwammenauel Dam flood gates immobilized the U. S. Ninth and British Second Army lined up along the Roer which was a rampaging river two miles wide at one point. Water sank 46 feet from the top of the dam and deflated the five mile long reservoir flooding the Roer Valley.

The British and Canadian troops of Gen. Henry Crerar's command won control of three fourths of the Reichswald thickets of fir trees and crossed in force the Spoy Canal linking Kleve to the Rhine, four miles north.

Officer Denies Theft Of Supplies In France

Paris, Feb. 12 (AP)—Lieut. Norris E. Loop, of Pratt, Kan., denied before a general court-martial today that he ever participated in, or even knew about, any thefts from army supply trains en route to the battle-front.

Loop, the third American officer accused in railway battalion cases involving diversion of Government supplies into the black market, went on trial today and flatly denied testimony of several enlisted men who claimed he had shared the contents of a looted box of post exchange rations.

The defendant told the court he never had seen any soldiers looting trains and was positive there had been no thieving of supplies by men in his battalion.

Loop, 47, is charged specifically with wrongfully receiving and converting to his own use one box of rations containing 20 cartons of cigarettes, plus chocolate bars and other items. The general charge against defendants in the series of black-market cases is conspiracy to defraud the United States by wrongful disposition of Government property and neglect of duty.

Truck Held Up Near Paris, Thieves Get $440,000

Paris, Feb. 12 (AP)—Twelve men held up a truck on the outskirts of Paris yesterday and fled with $440,000, receipts from the Enghien race Course. Ten of the men were masked and two were in the uniform of American MP's.

Giraud Greets De Gaulle On Alsace-Lorraine Trip

Demonstrates Reconciliation With Ex-Political Rival

METZ, Feb. 12 (AP)—General Charles de Gaulle demonstrated complete reconciliation with General Henri Giraud over the week end by parading side by side here with his erstwhile political rival during a two-day trip through reconquered Alsace-Lorraine.

Giraud, pre-war military governor of Metz, made the trip from his home in Dijon to welcome De Gaulle.

Apparently alluding to his absence from the "Big Three" conference, De Gaulle said at a reception that it "was a queer peace that is being prepared for us," but that it would be peace, obviously preferable to war.

De Gaulle and Giraud sat opposite each other and chatted amiably.

Allies Ask Swiss Aid

FEB 13 1945

Bern, Feb. 12 (AP)—Lauchlin Currie, head of the United States delegation of an Allied economic mission, asked Switzerland today for every aid "consistent with her neutrality," but made it clear that the United Nations had high hopes that the Swiss would help in a search "for enemy and looted property concealed outside Germany."

The statement touched upon the most delicate subject of the deliberations in progress between American, British and French delegates and the Swiss Government, because the secrecy of banking transactions is well guarded by Swiss law.

Bretton Woods Resolution

Currie told a press conference to which British and American correspondents were summoned along with Swiss reporters for the first time during the war, that the search for hidden Axis property was in line with the Bretton Woods resolution covering everything from monetary deposits and stock holdings to art treasures.

The Allied mission seeks also to halt the traffic of coal, iron and other materials from Germany to Italy through Switzerland and will ask that Switzerland halt exports of machine tools and other supplies to the Reich.

French Seek Supplies

In addition, the French, supported by the Americans and British, seek to arrange shipment of Swiss supplies to France.

In turn, Switzerland's food, fodder and raw-material requirements which the Allies may be able to fill, as well as her transportation needs, will be considered.

The Swiss, who previously had halted exports of armaments and ammunition to Germany, obviously have done everything possible to welcome the Allied mission and create an atmosphere of cordiality.

A German trade delegation is staying at the same hotel as Currie, but its members have been pretty much ignored for the last two days.

Germans Are Too Numb To Revolt, Refugees Say

Kreuzlingen, Switzerland, Feb. 12 (AP) — Swiss refugees repatriated from Germany said today that the German people were too tired and numb to organize a revolutionary movement, but there was fear in the Reich of a revolt of foreign workers.

A group of 140 returned from Berlin, Elbing and Koenigsberg. They said that until the latest bombings food services still were functioning in Berlin, but that the heavy air attacks took a heavy toll of civilians in the center of the city, many of whom were unable to enter shelters jammed with military personnel. German authorities are preparing to defend Berlin, but thus far civilians have not been evacuated, they reported.

92D DIVISION YIELDS GAINS

Negro Troops In Ligurian Area Repulsed With Heavy Loss

With the U.S. 5th Army, Italy, Feb. 12 (AP)—The 92d Negro Division has given up all the gains it made in an assault in the Liguarian coastal sector last Thursday and retreated roughly to its original positions after suffering severe losses in men and tanks.

Stiffening his defenses after being caught by surprise in a dawn drive Thursday, the enemy counterattacked with concentrated mortar and artillery aid.

After four days, the Germans forced regiments of the 92nd Division to yield the gains of as much as a mile they had chalked up on a five-mile-wide front.

Fall Back Across River

They fell back to the south shore of Fiume la Foce, a small stream south of Massa in the west coastal area, which the infantry, riding on tanks, had crossed and left thousands of yards behind when they jumped off Thursday.

Farther inland, the American forces withdrew to a general line 1,000 yards south of Strettoia, a road town a mile and a half east of the coastal highway in the area which the original attack had penetrated.

"Casualties and tank losses were relatively high," an official description of the action said today, "and no net gains in terrain were made."

End Of Division's First Attack

The withdrawal marked the end of the 92d's first full attack as a division since it entered the war several months ago. The assault had "kicked off" at 6 A.M. Thursday along the lone of the Fiume LaFoce some 3½ miles south of the enemy stronghold of Massa to Strettoia and Monte Canale, a tremendous peak dominating the entire coastal terrain.

Backed up by 5,000 rounds of artillery fire and fighter-bomber slashes at German observation posts, the attack rolled forward against only moderate resistance.

Tanks carrying infantry crossed a sandbar 1,000 yards offshore and by 9 A.M. Lieut. Wejar Bundara, of Baltimore, Lieut. Melvin W. Walker, of Covington, Ky., and Capt. Harold E. Johnson, of Roxbury, Mass., had forced 800 yards north of the waterway. The armor ran into a dense mine field, however, and several tanks were knocked out.

Halted By Mortar Fire

At the same time, other regiments pushed close to Monte Canale and Strettoia. On Friday the American ran into anti-personnel mine fields and mortar fire at Strettoia, and the Canale area suffered considerable casualties from several small counterattacks.

In the coastal sector, the infantry and armored task force made small gains but lost additional tanks from artillery fire.

Saturday the enemy stepped up the counterattacks, and by Saturday night the American withdrawal had begun.

NEW NAZI ATTACK DRIVES 5TH BACK

ROME, Feb. 12. — (AP) Sharp German counterattacks and the concentrated blasting of enemy artillery have driven American Fifth Army troops back from positions threatening Massa near the west coast of Italy, Allied headquarters announced today.

Both the scale and the purpose of last week's thrust in that sector by Negro doughboys of the 92nd Division continued to be obscure. The attacking troops, who pushed within two and a half miles of Massa before meeting Nazi counterattacks, now are dug in about a half-mile south of Strettoia, a village three miles southeast of Massa.

Due south of Massa other Negro troops repelled several Nazi counterattacks about a mile north of a little stream, Fiume La Foce, and then withdrew to its south bank under heavy enemy fire.

Patrols and raiding parties in the mountains south of Bologna were hampered by intermittent rain and snow, while rain and sleet also fell in the Eighth Army sector along the east side of the Senio river in the Po Valley.

The Nazi continued their destruction of the high retaining banks of the Senio, which normally contain spring flood waters. This will create a wide water barrier when melting mountain snows send the Senio to the flood stage, probably next month.

It was announced that approximately 1,500 tons of supplies, 95 per cent of which was food supplied by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, had been sent to Yugoslavia so far this month.

Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's envoy to the Vatican, announced 6,000,000 pounds of clothing food, and medical supplies had been distributed in Italy's worst-devastated provinces, sent by American Relief for Italy, and that another 3,000,000 pounds were enroute.

Americans Make Slight Withdrawal In West Italy

Rome, Feb. 12 — (AP) — American Fifth Army troops who drove to within two and one half miles of Massa in the Italian west coast area have withdrawn slightly in the face of repeated enemy counter-attacks and heavy German artillery and mortar fire, Allied Headquarters announced today.

The Americans consolidated their positions about a half-mile south of Strettoia, which is three miles southeast of Massa, headquarters said.

Due south of Massa, Negro troops of the Ninety-Second Division repelled several counter-attacks about a mile north of the little stream, Fiume la Foce, and then withdrew to its south banks under heavy enemy fire.

Further inland, the Germans were reported making a determined effort to regain control of the Lama di Sotto ridge on the east side of the Serichio Valley.

From the Eighth Army front came reports that the Germans continued to dynamite Senio River flood banks so that a wide area adjoining the river will become inundated when the Spring floods start.

Action on this front was still limited to patrol clashes and artillery dueling.

YUGOSLAVS RECEIVE FOOD

1,500 Tons of Supplies, Most of It Sent by UNRRA, Dispatched

ROME, Feb. 12 (AP)—Approximately 1,500 tons of supplies, 95 per cent of which was food supplied by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, have been sent to Yugoslavia so far this month, it was announced today.

The first advance party of UNRRA personnel under Alan Hall, acting chief in Yugoslavia, has reached its destination to begin cooperating with local authorities in the distribution.

"Many people are dying of starvation, and thousands are without shelter and adequate clothing," Mr. Hall reported. "Preliminary reports show that the majority of children in hospitals are suffering wounds inflicted by booby traps and mines."

New York General Promoted

ROME, Feb. 12 (AP)—Maj. Gen. James Millikin Bevans of Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., has been named deputy for administration of the United States Air Forces in the Mediterranean. A regular Army officer nearly 44 years, General Bevans came to Italy from Washington and succeeds Maj. Gen. Idwal H. Edwards, who returned to the United States.

ITALIAN NAVY AIDED ALLIES AGAINST AXIS

ROME, Feb. 12 — (AP) The Italian Navy carried out nearly 4,000 missions in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean from September, 1943, when the fleet went over to the Allies, to the end of 1944, Navy Undersecretary Carlo Bassano said today in a Rome newspaper interview.

He said torpedo boats escorted more than 6,500 ships totalling about 70,000,000 tons.

PACT GIVES ELAS 2 WEEKS TO DISARM

Leftists to Oversee Collection —Plebiscite on King, Vote on Greek Regime Reported Set

BOTH SIDES PRAISE ACCORD

Eam Leader Explains Excesses as Due to Collaborators, Promises Investigation

ATHENS, Feb. 12 (AP)—Elas forces have agreed to stack their arms within fourteen days, it was announced today, under terms of the pact reached by the Left Wing Eam [National Liberation Front] and the Government of Premier Nicholas Plastiras.

Under the peace agreement, signed early today after weeks of negotiation, the arms of the Elas, fighting force of the Eam, will be turned over to Elas guards in thirty-seven localities within Elas territory. The Elas will remain custodian of the arms for the Greek Government.

The agreement stipulates the minimum of arms to be accounted for, including at least 41,500 rifles, 1,000 light machine guns, 163 mortars, sub-machine guns, heavy machine guns, thirty-two pieces of assorted artillery and fifteen radios.

A National Guard call-up by age groups will go into effect in each area as that body takes over for the Government. This appeared to indicate that Elas members in appropriate age groups would be mustered as national guards.

An official announcement said "agreement was reached on all points under discussion without exception."

The EAM, in a separate statement to the press, disclosed it had made no demand to be permitted to participate in the Greek Government, though adding that it would "continue to exist."

[The British radio said that its Athens correspondent had reported that the agreement provided for a plebiscite on the monarchy and a general election this year. The broadcast was recorded by the Office of War Information.

[A British broadcast from Athens, heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System, quoted Harold Macmillan, British Resident Minister in the Mediterranean, as having said that he considered the agreement "a fair and honorable settlement," whose results would be fruitful for Greece.]

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PACT

The communiqué on the agreement:

The conference between representatives of the Greek Government and the Eam delegation which was convened on the initiative of his beatitude, Archbishop Damaskinos, Regent, has been brought to a conclusion.

At 4:30 A. M., Feb. 12, agreement was reached on all points under discussion without exception.

As it was late, it was not possible for a detailed statement to be signed and representatives of either side were satisfied with the signing of a brief protocol.

In a subsequent statement to the press, its first since the civil war began, the Eam said through its secretary general, Dimitrius Partsalides, that the agreement would "contribute to the pacification of the country because it will enable the economic rehabilitation necessary to Greece in its present plight.

"The Eam will continue to exist after the agreement," he added, "with the view of securing the people's rights."

Mr. Partsalides said that the Eam had asked for a general amnesty "because the differentiation between various types of crimes (political and criminal) are difficult and dangers may arise." He added that the Eam agreed that there had been cases where Eam supporters took the law into their hands, but declared that "such things are inevitable when collaborators are circulating freely."

Concerning the executions of certain prominent persons not identified with collaboration, Mr. Partsalides asserted that "nobody can justify these crimes, but as soon as we can get back we shall investigate the matter, as we feel sure they were committed by anarchists and reactionaries."

Questioned about the presence of Germans and Bulgarians in the Eam-Elas ranks, he said, "if there have been a few, we cannot be blamed, because they served on ideological grounds."

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EAM And Greek Regime Reach Complete Accord

Left-Wing Leaders and Plastiras Government Conclude Agreement "on All Points Under Discussion" After 10-Hour Debate

Athens, Feb. 12—(AP)—Negotiations between Left-Wing EAM (National Liberation Front) leaders and the government of Premier Gen. Nicholas Plastiras were successfully concluded today with the signing of an agreement expected to bring peace to this troubled land.

A brief announcement said that the conferees, who have been trying to reconcile their differences for several weeks, finally reached agreement "on all points under discussion" at 4:30 A. M.

A 10-hour session preceded the final signing of the accord, which was limited to a brief protocol because of the hour, the announcement said.

The protocol specified that a detailed statement embodying all points of the agreement would be signed at 2 P. M. (9 A. M. E. W. T.)

It was presumed that a fuller announcement would be issued later concerning the terms of the agreement.

(A Reuters dispatch said the terms included surrender of arms by the Elas—armed militia of the Eam—to Greek troops under British supervision. The dispatch said martial law would be terminated, but that certain restrictions on the right of assembly and the freedom of the press would be retained).

The communique announcing the agreement said:

"The conference between representatives of the Greek Government and the EAM delegation which was convened on the initiative of His Beatitude Archbishop Damaskinos, regent, has been brought to a conclusion.

"At 4:30 A. M., February 12, agreement was reached on all points under discussion without exception.

"As it was late it was not possible for a detailed statement to be signed and representatives of either side were satisfied with the signing of a brief protocol."

Present at the signing were Harold MacMillian, British resident minister in the Mediterranean, and Reginald Leeper, British ambassador to Greece.

A truce has been in effect between ELAS and British-supported Greek Government forces since January 15.

It was understood that the agreement provided for a plebiscite and elections to be held this year, distinguished between political and common crimes and specified amnesty for ELAS members accused of political crimes.

The question of EAM participation in the present government was reported to have been discussed, but it was not expected to be the subject of a statement.

New Nazi Infiltration Ruse—Wearing Blackface

With the U.S. 5th Army in Italy, Feb. 12 (AP)—The latest Nazi stunt on the 5th Army front is a "minstrel show" infiltration.

A few days ago outposts of the 92d Negro Division killed a four-man enemy patrol trying to work into their positions. Each enemy was clad in full American uniform, armed with a GI carbine. That has happened before—but this time something new had been added:

All four were wearing blackface.

Japs Beaten Back East Of Namyung

Chungking, Feb. 12 (AP)—Chinese troops have repulsed a Japanese attack 11 miles east of the fallen Kwangtung province airbase city of Namyung, the Chinese high command announced tonight. Namyung is east of the Canton-Hankow railroad.

The Chinese reported scattered fighting in Hunan province. A Chinese column inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy [illegible] of a mountain across the Siang River from Changsha, the high command said.

Japanese troops driving from the southern shore of Tung Ting lake toward Yiyang, 55 miles northwest of Changsha, were repulsed. The Chinese raided Japanese positions east of Paoching, an enemy stronghold 63 miles west of Henyang, killed a number of the enemy and took three prisoners.

Chinese Mark Lunar New Year

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 12 (AP)—Bathhouses were crowded today as Free China, despite official discouragement, celebrated the lunar New Year's eve. Barbershops also did a thriving business, with many giving women permanent waves regardless of an official interdict against this form of hairdress. Thousands of firecrackers sounded and gifts, also banned, were exchanged by many persons.

WEART IN NEW POSITIONS

Takes Two Posts Under General Wedemeyer in China

KUNMING, China, Feb. 12 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Douglas Lafayette Weart of Chicago has been appointed commander of American rear echelon headquarters troops at Kunming and Deputy Chief of Staff for Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American forces in China and Chief of Staff for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

General Weart succeeds Maj. Gen. Gilbert Cheves, who has been holding both posts in addition to his command of the American Service of Supply troops. General Weart served in France with the First Division in the first World War. He is an engineering specialist who turned to administration and in his previous assignment was Chief of Staff of the Caribbean Defense Command with headquarters at Panama.

YANKS CLOSING IN ON JAPS IN MANILA

Three American Divisions Join Forces to Hem in Suicide Garrison.

MANILA, Tuesday, Feb. 13—(AP)—Three Yank divisions linked forces Monday in a solid line which hemmed a furiously fighting Japanese suicide garrison against the shell-wrecked bay front of Manila south of the Pasig river.

The enemy's only possible means of escape would be across the bay to Corregidor and Bataan, which bombers—all types battered with a record weight of nearly 1,000 tons of explosives in a 48-hour period ending Sunday night.

The hazards of such a flight were emphasized in today's communique which reported American fighter planes sank 35 barges, loaded with 2,500 Japanese, off the shores of Bataan peninsula Sunday.

It appeared more likely the Nipponese, in South Manila would stand and die in the rubble-strewn area they hold, already compressed to less than five square miles.

Japs Resist Fiercely

There they were carrying out a carefully calculated plan to set the price of the city's capture as high in lives and property as possible. They fought behind thick walls. They used every known type of mine and explosive. They still poured artillery shells on vital pontoon bridges over the Pasig across which the Americans were bringing tanks and guns.

Some Japanese shells yesterday fell around the water reservoir northeast of Manila as the enemy attempted to do what a demolition squad tried and failed—cut off the Manila water supply.

The American bombers, attack and fighter planes which spilled destruction on the Japanese at Corregidor and Bataan made 500 sorti in the 48-hour period.

Bataan Bombarded

More than 700 tons of explosives, dropped by bombers "of all categories," thundered among hapless Japanese on the south end of Bataan peninsula where Americans and Filipinos scanned the skies in vain for a friendly plane prior to surrendering in the Spring of 1942.

More than 200 tons hit the rocky island fortress of Corregidor where Japanese guns have been silent for more than a week after sustained aerial poundings.

Within Manila, where three hard-fighting American divisions were overrunning networks of pillboxes and seizing big enemy guns, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today the extinction of the enemy was near but that the twin aims of conserving the lives of the doughboys and the city property slowed the process.

"Practically the entire city was mined and defended," headquarters said.

To the northeast of Manila, armored units of the Sixth division, driving east across Nueva Ecija province, reached the east coast of Luzon—the first Yank penetration to that shore—at Dingalan Bay.

Foe Now "Encircled"

In south Manila, the Japanese are "now closely encircled" and are being "compressed into extinction," today's communique announced.

The South Manila trap being closed on the Japanese extends three miles along the bay from the mouth of the Pasig river to Pasay. It varies from a mile to a mile and a half in its extent from the bay eastward.

The trap is bounded on the west by the bay. On the north is the Pasig river. On the east, are the Santa Ana and Paco districts, which the Americans hold. On the south is Pasay and the Nichols Field area to which the Yanks have penetrated.

The junctures reported today tend to compress the Japanese toward the walled city and dock area at the mouth of the Pasig river.

JAPS IN MANILA SQUEEZED INTO NARROW TRAP

Three U. S. Divisions Gain in Drive Toward Dock Area

Manila, Feb. 12—(AP)—Manila's bitterly-resisting Japanese defenders were trapped in a narrowing triangle between Manila Bay and the winding Pasig River today as increasing numbers of American troops and armor poured in for the kill, aided by artillery and Marine divebombers.

Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge's First Cavalry Division columns thrust deep into South Manila from the East yesterday after fording the Pasig again, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported.

They swept over the Nielson airstrip and through the Santa Ana district southeast of the flame-blackened business district, fashioning a firm vise on the entrenched enemy defense garrison in the ninth day of the bloody battle for the capital.

Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's Thirty-seventh Infantry Division, meanwhile, fought through the residential Ermita district, along the South Manila Bay shore, in the face of withering artillery fire from Japanese heavy guns and mortars mounted on or behind 10-foot thick walls of the old Intramuros (Walled City) immediately north.

Enemy Positions Shelled

American artillery shells and rockets raked the enemy positions with deadly accuracy.

Airborne Eleventh Division Yanks under Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Swing were battling around Nichols Field, at the southern outskirts, and sent units northward to within a half mile of the American Polo Club.

In five days of fighting around Nichols Field the Americans captured 12 large guns—10 eight inch cannon and two six-inchers.

Seventy-five Marine divebombers added their weight to the artillery pounding the desperate enemy. They tore devastatingly into a stubborn Japanese position near Fort William McKinley, at the southern edge of the capital.

Sheets of flame spread over Corregidor, historic fortress at the entrance to Manila Bay, Saturday night indicating American bombs might have set off ammunition. U. S. bombers have hit the island regularly for several weeks in softening up Manila Bay defenses.

Luzon Plain Cleared

With the Central Luzon campaign at a virtual end except for mopping up of scattered pockets, armored units of the Sixth Division under Maj. Gen. Edwin D. Patrick were fast approaching the Pacific coast of Luzon over a mountain road from Bongabon to Baler Bay. Fighter planes were in close support.

The Americans now are astride all of Luzon's main highways north of Manila on a line running southeastward from Lingayen Gulf. The bulk of the Japanese garrison on Luzon is bottled up in mountain valleys in the northeast. Smaller elements are trapped on the west coast in the Zambales Mountains and on Bataan Peninsula, where some of the toughest fighting of the campaign is in progress.

American P-T boats reported a bag of 20 Japanese coastal vessels in the vicinity of San Fernando, north of Lingayen Gulf.

U. S. bombers by night set fires and destroyed a number of parked planes at Takao Airdrome on Formosa, and by day sank two cargo ships offshore.

Manggar Airdrome and a shipyard on Northern Borneo were among other aerial targets.

U.S. Planes Raid Outpost Islands

Fleet Headquarters, Forward Area, *Tuesday*, Feb. 13 (AP)—Army, navy and marine planes heavily bombed and strafed Japanese outposts islands Sunday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The targets included Marcus Island, Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, Truk in the Carolines and Babelthaup in the Palaus.

The Marcus raid was carried out by army planes, as was the Iwo strike. Five enemy planes took to the air in the Iwo Jima sector.

Five enemy planes took to the air in the Iwo sector, where enemy airfields were hit. Results of the Marcus raid were not observed.

Navy search planes staged the raid on by-passed Truk. Pilots reported two Japanese planes were seen aloft there.

At Babelthuap the Marine fliers sank a barge and set nine others ablaze.

Attacks were also made on targets on Arakabesan in the same group, on Rota in the Marianas and Yap in the western Carolines, the communiqué said.

B-29's 'Hid Ground' at Ota

A B-29 BASE IN THE MARIANAS, Feb. 12 (AP)—Maj. Boris M. Zubko of Bound Brook, N. J., flight leader, reported after the Superfortress raid Saturday on the industrial city of Ota, near Tokyo, that he "couldn't see the ground for the B-29's." The mission was Major Zubko's seventh over Japan.

Superfortresses Switch Attack Against Iwo Jima

FEB 12 1945

Washington, Feb. 12 (AP)—American Superfortresses, apparently well on the way toward the day-after-day aerial hammering promised the Japanese, struck their newest blow today at the island outpost of Iwo Jima.

The operation, third major effort by the 20th Air Force in as many days, came in the midst of a flurry of enemy radio plaints that the B-29's in small force were making tentative pokes at home island points.

No Fighter Opposition

In a night communiqué the 20th Air Force headquarters here announced that the daylight attack on Iwo Jima obtained good results against meager anti-aircraft fire and no fighter plane opposition. All the Superfortresses involved returned to their bases in the Marianas.

Another Japanese radio broadcast pointed up enemy fears that a real cascade of fire and demolition from the skies is not far off. That report told of the establishment of a new air attack warning system for Tokyo and near-by areas.

The first announcement gave no details of the strike at Iwo Jima, 750 miles northwest of the Superfortress Saipan base. It was a daylight operation. The island, strategic point for interception and warning when the Superbombers hit at the main Japanese islands, have been heavily hammered for many weeks.

Series Of Alarms

The Tokyo radio had a whole series of raid warnings to pass on to the Japanese people, leading off with announcement that a "small number of enemy planes" had penetrated the Tokyo-Yokahama area. Then announcers reported successively on planes entering the Shizouka and Keihin areas, an alert at Yokoshuka Naval Station, raiders over southwestern Keihin and eastern Kanto.

Japs Dismantle Plants

Aerial reconnaissance during the last three days shows that some of the largest aircraft plants in the Japanese home islands are being at least partially dismantled.

Brig. Gen. Lauris Norstad, chief of staff of the 20th Air Force, said that at least some of these plants are installations not yet attacked by B-29's.

It has been known for some time that the Japanese were transferring some heavy industries to Manchuria, but this is the first indication that home island aircraft plants are being moved.

IWO JIMA HIT BY SUPERFORTS FOR THIRD DAY

Big Bombers Also Raid Ota, Near Tokyo, and Northern Rangoon

By The Associated Press

Superfortresses, blasting Japan in ever-increasing strength, struck the island of Iwo Jima today in the third attack in as many days on different targets.

Hitting the enemy hard from Saipan, Guam and India bases, the B29S also bombed the important Nakajima aircraft plant at Ota, about 40 miles northwest of Tokyo, and supply dumps north of Rangoon.

The sky dreadnaughts of the Twentieth Bomber Command, India, had a field day blasting the Rangoon supply dumps yesterday, dealing a hard blow to the enemy's ability to make war in Burma.

All Japanese supplies funnel through Rangoon for distribution northward. Munitions are sneaked up the Malay Peninsula in coasters and country boats or come from Bangkok when the railroad is in operation.

Fires, Explosions Seen

First Lieut. Arthur E. Marrill of Nashua, N. H., a lead bombardier, said he could see fires and continual explosions of oil and ammunition in fountains of vari-colored fire.

Only two enemy fighters were seen, Morrill reported, and they made timid, long-distance passes at the big boys.

"Our formation's bombing looked very good," said Maj. Charles J. "Deacon" Miller, Dexter, Mo., pilot of the lead plane, "Deacon's Disciples."

The whole B-29 flight returned to base safely although several were holed by concentrated heavy anti-aircraft fire.

The daylight raid today on Iwo Jima, carried out by the Twenty-first Bomber Command, Saipan, struck military installations which B-29s have been hitting regularly.

Details of this attack were not immediately determined and will be announced when operational reports are received.

Ota Hit Saturday

The Twenty-first Bomber Command at Guam announced the raid on Ota (Saturday), where one of Japan's most important aircraft factories was struck with "good" results.

This raid probably cost the Americans four B-29s, the command disclosed, while 20 Japanese interceptors were deestroyed, 19 planes probably destroyed and 27 damaged.

Two Superfortresses collided over the target and exploded, breaking in half. No parachutes were seen to drop from the planes. Two other bombers possibly were lost to enemy fire.

This was the first attack on the Nakajima plant, oldest privately owned aircraft company of Japan. It produces a substantial percentage of all enemy aircraft.

New Raid Reported

A series of air raid warnings that a "small number of enemy planes" had penetrated the Tokyo-Yokohama area interrupted Tokyo radio broadcasts between 7 and 7:30 P. M. today.

The Japanese Domei News Agency, in another report broadcast earlier by the Federal Communications Commission, said one reconnoitering American Superfortress was shot down in the Tokyo area Monday.

FCC said the raid warnings interrupted a Tokyo domestic news program. The announcer successively reported enemy planes entering the Shizuoka and Keihin areas, an alert in the Yokoshuka Naval Station, planes over Southwestern Keihin and Eastern Kanto and, finally, the lifting of the alerts.

Domei's report said the B-29 was shot down in the sea east of Tokyo. The report lacked American confirmation.

Peru In "State Of Belligerency"

Lima, Peru, Feb. 12 (AP)—Peru considers herself in an "actual state of belligerency" with Germany and Japan, it was announced today. Peru severed diplomatic relations with the Axis in January, 1942.

Russ Effort To End War Impresses Diplomat

Mexico City, Feb. 12 (AP)—Luis Quintanilla, who returned yesterday from Moscow, where he was Ambassador for two years, commented today that "the Russian people and Government are doing something almost unbelievable to end the war as soon as possible."

Quintanilla was succeeded in Moscow by Narciso Bassols.

Now All They Need Is Wings For Cars

BOGOTA—(AP) Straight sections of road under Colombia's new highway construction program will be prepared as emergency aviation landing fields, if needed because so much of the country is either mountainous or jungle.

The plans call for marking such stretches of road, moving overhead wires away from the sides and instructing motorists to be on the lookout for planes landing. The fields will be marked on both highway and airway maps.

Declares Filipinos 95 Per Cent Loyal

San Francisco, Feb. 12—In a radio broadcast from Manila today Bert Silen, NBC correspondent, who was imprisoned in the Santo Tomas internment camp for more than three years, said at least 95 per cent of the Filipino people remained loyal to the United States during the long Japanese occupation.

In the burning of Manila, Silen saw an expression of Japanese frustration at not being able to convert Filipinos to their slogan of "Asia for the Asiatics."

Every GI in the city, Silen said, echoes Gen. Douglas MacArthur's sentiment—"On to Tokyo."

O.K. Bretton Woods Plan, Congress Urged

Washington, Feb. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt urged Congress today to accept the Bretton Woods agreement lest the world drift again toward "the maelstrom of panic and economic warfare."

In a special message he gave Congress a many-sided plan of economic co-operation with other nations—because political co-operation, he said, won't be enough.

The President replied to criticism of certain parts of the agreement reached by delegates of 44 nations at Bretton Woods, N.H., with this assertion:

"It would be a tragedy if differences of opinion on minor details should lead us to sacrifice the basic agreement achieved on the major problems."

The Imperfect Cornerstone

He asked approval of the $8,800,000,000 "international monetary fund" and the $9,100,000,000 "international bank for reconstruction and development." He said they are the "cornerstone" for international economic co-operation, though not "perfect in every detail."

Senator Wagner (D., N.Y.) said he and Senator Tobey (R., N.H.) will introduce a bill Thursday for United States membership in the "fund" and the "bank." They are the leading Democrat and leading Republican on the Senate Banking Committee.

The President's message also was warmly received by Representative Spence (D., Ky.), chairman of the House Banking Committee, which will hold hearings on Bretton Woods legislation before the Senate committee takes it up.

Refers To Bankers

Mr. Roosevelt's statement on "differences of opinion" no doubt referred mainly to the American Bankers Association.

A week ago, that organization published a report strongly indorsing the principles of co-operation worked out at Bretton Woods, and favoring the world bank. But the association disapproved of the fund and thought its functions ought to be incorporated in the bank.

The President said he expects to submit to Congress shortly these additional proposals for economic co-operation:

Establishment of the food and agriculture organization of the United Nations; broadening and strengthening the Trade Agreements Act of 1934; international agreement for reducing barriers, controlling cartels, orderly marketing of world surpluses of certain commodities; a revision of the Export-Import Bank; an international oil agreement, and proposals in the field of international aviation, shipping, and radio and wire communications.

Must Take The Lead

"It is time for the United States to take the lead in establishing the principle of economic co-operation as the foundation for expanding world trade. We propose to do this, not by setting up a super-government, but by international negotiation and agreement. . . .

Mr. Roosevelt said a good deal has been done in that line during the last ten years, but the trouble was—our present enemies were at the same time devoting all their efforts to the very opposite of international collaboration.

"When victory is won we must be ready to go forward rapidly on a wide front," the President said. "We all know very well that this will be a long and complicated business."

End To Chaos

The international monetary fund, he said, "will put an end to monetary chaos." He described the fund as an institution to preserve stability and order in the exchange rates between different moneys, and summarized it thus:

"In a nutshell, the fund agreement spells the difference between a world caught again in the maelstrom of panic and economic warfare culminating in war—as in the 1930's—or a world in which the members strive for a better life through mutual trust, co-operation and assistance. The choice is ours."

Currency stabilization would have as its purpose the promotion of world trade, and Mr. Roosevelt declared, "to expand the trade circle, to make it richer, more competitive, more varied, is a fundamental contribution to everybody's wealth and welfare."

Industries To Rebuild

With respect to the international bank, the President said the Allied armies and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—while they can give emergency relief—are not designed for the construction of big public works, factories, power plants, transportation systems in the war-shattered nations.

"That job must be done otherwise and it must be started soon," he said. The international bank would make or guarantee loans for specific projects. The President said that unless private countries can find such a method of financing, they can't restore their economics and "in desperation will be forced into various forms of economic warfare.

Roosevelt Message on Bretton Woods

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP).—President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the Bretton Woods money and banking proposals follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

In my budget message of Jan. 9 I called attention to the need for immediate action on the Bretton Woods proposals for an international monetary fund and an international bank for reconstruction and development. It is my purpose in this message to indicate the importance of these international organizations in our plans for a peaceful and prosperous world.

As we dedicate our total efforts to the task of winning this war we must never lose sight of the fact that victory is not only an end in itself but, in a large sense, victory offers us the means of achieving the goal of lasting peace and a better way of life. Victory does not insure the achievement of these larger goals—it merely offers us the opportunity—the chance—to seek their attainment. Whether we will have the courage and vision to avail ourselves of this tremendous opportunity—purchased at so great a cost—is yet to be determined. On our shoulders rests the heavy responsibility for making this momentous decision. I have said before, and I repeat again: this generation has a rendezvous with destiny.

If we are to measure up to the task of peace with the same stature as we have measured up to the task of war, we must see that the institutions of peace rest firmly on the solid foundations of international political and economic co-operation. The cornerstone for international political co-operation is the Dumbarton Oaks proposal for a permanent United Nations. International political relations will be friendly and constructive, however, only if solutions are found to the difficult economic problems we face today. The cornerstone for international economic co-operation is the Bretton Woods proposal for an international monetary fund and an international bank for reconstruction and development.

Unity of Purpose

These proposals for an international fund and international bank are concrete evidence that the economic objectives of the United States agree with those of the United Nations. They illustrate our unity of purpose and interest in the economic field. What we need and what they need correspond—expanded production, employment, exchange and consumption—in other words, more goods

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other words, more goods produced, more jobs, more trade, and a higher standard of living for us all. To the people of the United States this means real peace-time employment for those who will be returning from the war and for those at home whose war-time work has ended. It also means orders and profits to our industries and fair prices to our farmers. We shall need prosperous markets in the world to insure our own prosperity, and we shall need the goods the world can sell us. For all these purposes, as well as for a peace that will endure, we need the partnership of the United Nations.

The first problem in time which we must cope with is that of saving life, and getting resources and people back into production. In many of the liberated countries economic life has all but stopped. Transportation systems are in ruins and therefore coal and raw materials cannot be brought to factories. Many factories themselves are shattered, power plants smashed, transmission systems broken, bridges blown up or bombed, ports clogged with sunken wrecks, and great rich areas of farm land inundated by the sea. People are tired and sick and hungry. But they are eager to go to work again, and to create again with their own hands and under their own leaders the necessary physical basis of their lives.

U. N. R. R. A. Scope Limited

Emergency relief is under way behind the armies under the authority of local governments, backed up first by the Allied military command and after that by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Our participation in the U. N. R. R. A. has been approved by Congress. But neither U. N. R. R. A. nor the armies are designed for the construction or reconstruction of large-scale public works or factories or power plants or transportation systems. That job must be done otherwise, and it must be started soon.

The main job of restoration is not one of relief. It is one of reconstruction which must largely be done by local people and their governments. They will provide the labor, the local money and most of the materials. The same is true for all the many plans for the improvement of transportation, agriculture, industry and housing that are essential to the development of the economically backward areas of the world. But some of the things required for all these projects, both of reconstruction and development, will have to come from overseas. It is at this point that our highly developed economy can play a role important to the rest of the world and very profitable to the United States. Inquiries for numerous materials and for all kinds of equipment and machinery in connection with such projects are already being directed to our industries, and many more will come. This business will be welcome just as soon as the more urgent production for the war itself ends.

The main problem will be for these countries to obtain the means of payment. In the long run we can be paid for what we sell abroad chiefly in goods and services. But at the moment many of the countries who want to be our customers are prostrate. Other countries have devoted their economies so completely to the war that they do not have the resources for reconstruction and development. Unless a means of financing is found, such countries will be unable to restore their economies and, in desperation, will be forced to carry forward and intensify existing systems of discriminatory trade practices, restrictive exchange controls, competitive depreciation of currencies and other forms of economic warfare. That would destroy all our good hopes. We must move promptly to prevent its happening, and we must move on several fronts, including finance and trade.

Plan for World Bank

The United States should act promptly upon the plan for the international bank, which will make or guarantee sound loans for the foreign currency requirements of important reconstruction and development projects in member countries. One of its most important functions will be to facilitate and make secure wide private participation in such loans. The articles of agreement constituting the charter of the bank have been worked out with great care by an international conference of experts and give adequate protection to all interests. I recommend to the Congress that we accept the plan, subscribed the capital allotted to us, and participate whole-heartedly in the bank's work.

This measure, with others I shall later suggest, should go far to take care on our part of the lending requirements of the post-war years. They should help the countries concerned to get production started, to get over the first crisis of disorganization and fear, to begin the work of reconstruction and development; and they should help our farmers and our industries to get over the crisis of reconversion by making a large volume of export business possible in the post-war years. As confidence returns private investors will participate more and more in foreign lending and investment without any government assistance. But to get over the first crisis, in the situation that confronts us, loans and guaranties by agencies of government will be essential.

We all know, however, that a prosperous world economy must be built on more than foreign investment. Exchange rates must be stabilized and the channels of trade opened up throughout the world. A large foreign trade after victory will generate production and therefore wealth. It will also make possible the servicing of foreign investments.

Almost no one in the modern world produces what he eats and wears and lives in. It is only by the division of labor among people and among geographic areas with all their varied resources and by the increased all-around production which specialization makes possible, that any modern country can sustain its present population. It is through exchange and trade that efficient production in large units becomes possible. To expand the trading circle, to make it richer, more competitive, more varied, is a fundamental contribution to everybody's wealth and welfare.

Expanded World Trade

It is time for the United States to take the lead in establishing the principle of economic cooperation as the foundation for expanded world trade. We propose to do this, not by setting up a super-government, but by international negotiation and agreement, directed to the improvement of the monetary institutions of the world and of the laws that govern trade. We have done a good deal in those directions in the last ten years under the trade agreements act of 1934 and through the stabilization fund operated by our Treasury. But our present enemies were powerful in those years, too, and they devoted all their efforts not to international collaboration, but to autarchy and economic warfare. When victory is won we must be ready to go forward rapidly on a wide front. We all know very well that this will be a long and complicated business.

A good start has been made. The United Nations monetary conference at Bretton Woods has taken a long step forward on a matter of great practical importance to us all. The conference submitted a plan to create an international monetary fund which will put an end to monetary chaos. The fund is a financial institution to preserve stability and order in the exchange rates between different moneys. It does not create a single money for the world; neither we nor any one else is ready to do that. There will still be a different money in each country, but with the fund in operation the value of each currency in international trade will remain comparatively stable. Changes in the value of foreign currencies will be made only after careful consideration by the fund of the factors involved. Furthermore, and equally important, the fund agreement establishes a code of agreed principles for the conduct of exchange and currency affairs. In a nutshell, the fund agreement spells the difference between a world caught again in the maelstrom of panic and economic warfare culminating in war—as in the 1930's—or a world in which the members strive for a better life through mutual trust, co-operation and assistance. The choice is ours.

I therefore recommend prompt action by the Congress to provide the subscription of the United States to the international monetary fund and the legislation necessary for our membership in the fund.

Proposals Not Perfect

The international fund and bank together represent one of the most sound and useful proposals for international collaboration now before us. On the other hand, I do not want to leave with you the impression that these proposals for the fund and bank are perfect in every detail. It may well be that the experience of future years will show us how they can be improved. I do wish to make it clear, however, that these articles of agreement are the product of the best minds that forty-four nations could muster. These men, who represented nations from all parts of the globe, nations in all stages of economic development, nations with different political and economic philosophies, have reached an accord which is presented to you for your consideration and approval. It would be a tragedy if differences of opinion on minor details should lead us to sacrifice the basic agreement achieved on the major problems.

Nor do I want to leave with you the impression that the fund and the bank are all that we will need to solve the economic problems which will face the United Nations when the war is over. There are other problems which we will be called upon to solve. It is my expectation that other proposals will shortly be ready to submit to you for your consideration. These will include the establishment of the food and agriculture organization of the United Nations, broadening and strengthening of the trade agreements act of 1934, international agreement for the reduction of trade barriers, the control of cartels and the orderly marketing of world surpluses of certain commodities, a revision of the Export-Import Bank and an international oil agreement, as well as proposals in the field of civil aviation, shipping and radio wire communications. It will also be necessary, of course, to repeal the Johnson act.

In this message I have recommended for your consideration the Bretton Woods agreements and suggested other measures which will have to be dealt with in the near future.

They are all parts of a consistent whole. That whole is our hope for a secure and fruitful world, a world in which plain people in all countries can work at tasks which they do well, exchange in peace the products of their labor, and work out their several destinies in security and peace; a world in which governments, as their major contribution to the common welfare, are highly and effectively resolved to work together in practical affairs, and to guide all their actions by the knowledge that any policy or act that the effects abroad must be considered in the light of those effects.

This point in history at which we stand is full of promise and of danger. The world will either move toward unity and widely shared prosperity or it will move apart into necessarily competing economic blocs. We have a chance, we citizens of the United States, to use our influence in favor of a more united and cooperating world. Whether we do so will determine, as far as it is in our power, the kind of lives our grandchildren can live.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Feb. 12, 1945.

SENATE CONFIRMS ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT

President's Son Made Brigadier General by Vote of 53 to 11.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP) The Senate voted 53 to 11 today to confirm Elliott Roosevelt's promotion to brigadier general after the young Air Force colonel and his dog rode out a storm of Republican criticism.

The 34-year-old son of the President was called a military "amateur" by Senator Bushfield (R-S.D.) in a warm debate in which "Blaze," young Roosevelt's bull mastiff, also was taken for a senatorial ride.

When the skies cleared after two roll call votes—the other a motion to shelve the nomination by sending it back to the Military committee having been rejected, 49 to 14—the promotions of 77 other colonels to one-star generals were confirmed by voice vote.

Bushfield raised the question of favoritism in his opposition to young Roosevelt's elevation, asserting "we have something like 9,600 active colonels, any one of whom is ready for promotion."

Saying he was voicing the "silent protest" of these officers who could not speak for themselves, he added that they felt keenly about "the advancement of youngsters who are wholly amateurs at the military game except for the period of the war."

One of the 77 other confirmations was a posthumous one of Col. William H. Eaton. Chairman Thomas (D-Utah) of the Military committee, read a letter from War Secretary Stimson saying Eaton had been killed in a plane crash in France Feb. 6.

Replying to criticism from Bushfield, Reed (R-Kans.) and others, Thomas told the Senate that because Roosevelt "happens to be the son of the President should not be a liability to a man serving his country."

Dog Incident Discussed

He and Lucas (D-Ill.) replied heatedly to the charge made by Bushfield that the shipment of "Blaze" to Hollywood under a top "A" air travel priority constituted conduct unbecoming an officer.

The Air Transport Command reported Saturday that Col. Ray Ireland had accepted responsibility for the movement of "Blaze" by Army transport on an "A" priority while three service men were removed from it at Memphis.

Thomas read a long list of citations for young Roosevelt for what he called "heroic achievements." He brought out that six other men have risen from the rank of captain or lower to that of brigadier general during the present war although only two of them, according to Senator Bridges (R-N.H.) lacked previous military experience.

Soviet Spokesman Awaits Allied West Front Blows

Washington Embassy Bulletin Predicts German Disaster

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP).—A Soviet military spokesman said today it must be assumed that the Anglo-American allies now "will back the Red Army's offensive with mighty blows against the common enemy."

Writing in the Soviet Embassy Information Bulletin, Colonel M. Tolchenov declares that, "so far, the operations conducted by our allies in the west have not prevented the Germans from transferring a number of divisions to the Soviet-German front."

"Disaster is bearing down upon Germany with terrific speed," the

article said. "The Red Army's victories have opened up for the United Nations real prospects for the utter defeat of the common enemy. This task must be carried out in the interests of all peace-loving nations, who are vitally interested in securing the complete liquidation of the hotbed of piratical aggression in Europe."

Check on Americans in Bulgaria

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP).—The State Department said today its representatives at Sofia are now ready to handle inquiries about the welfare of American citizens believed to be living in Bulgaria.

HINT IS GIVEN COLEPAUGH TOLD FBI OF MISSION

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 — (AP) Testimony at the military trial today of William Curtis Colepaugh and Erich Gimpel, accused as Nazi agents, indicated that Colepaugh sought out an FBI agent after he arrived in the United States.

Completing direct testimony in his fight for life, the Connecticut-born Colepaugh said that last Dec. 23 he visited Edmund Mulcahy, a former classmate at Admiral Farragut Academy, and told Mulcahy he was in trouble.

Colepaugh said Mulcahy told him he thought he knew a man who was an FBI agent.

This was as far as the testimony was disclosed in the official Army communique of the closed proceedings at Governors Island.

Colepaugh had testified earlier in the day, his second on the stand, that he and Gimpel, a German radio engineer, came to this country by submarine from Kiel and landed on the coast of Maine. The FBI said the date was Nov. 29.

Colepaugh pictured himself as disillusioned with conditions in Germany and as regarding his mission here as a chance to get away from it all.

"I felt pretty good about being back in the United States," he said, adding that he crossed up Gimpel and lied to him about the desirability of a certain house at Long Beach on Long Island because "I didn't want to locate Gimpel where he could build and operate a radio."

"Did you, up to this time, do anything to further your missions?" his Army-assigned counsel asked him.

"No sir, I didn't intend to go on with it, so there wasn't any use," he replied.

Told Friend of Trip

Colepaugh said that after telling Mulcahy on Dec. 23 of his submarine trip he returned to New York. The next night, he said he went to Mulcahy's Richmond Hill, N. Y., home for the holiday.

The Army communique said the testimony here concerned discussions Colepaugh said he had with Mulcahy prior to Colepaugh's "first contact with the FBI"—an indication that he saw agents more than once.

"The witness testified that he and Mulcahy discussed the seriousness of Colepaugh's position," the communique said.

An FBI agent testified previously that Gimpel was arrested at a midtown news stand, but how the FBI got the tip never was disclosed.

Calm on Stand

Colepaugh, who evidenced no nervousness as he testified, said he went to Berlin a year ago to join the Germany army but realized when he got to Saarbrucken that his picture of rosy conditions in Germany was a mistake.

"The taxes were high and the average worker had nothing for his work," he said. "I knew then I had left far more than even the middle-class German could ever have, behind me in the United States."

He said he was told Count Felix von Luckner, the German World War I raider, was in a concentration camp and knew again "that things were not so good."

SAY NAZIS RUN WILD IN ARIZONA STREETS

Senator McFarland and a Jurist Also Assert Prisoners Flaunt Swastika

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Chairman Elbert D. Thomas said today that the Senate Military Affairs Committee would inquire into complaints from Arizona of German prisoners of war roaming the streets and of others carrying the swastika.

Mr. Thomas acted after Senator McFarland, Democrat, of Arizona, read to the Senate a letter from Judge Harvard C. Speakman of Phoenix, asserting that the people of that area were "sore and disgusted."

Mr. McFarland, who demanded the investigation, also read a resolution by the Phoenix Central Labor Council denouncing as "fantastic and highly improbable" an Army report on the escape of twenty-five prisoners Dec. 24 from the Papago Park Camp.

The resolution said that newspapers reported that Col. William A. Holden, camp commander, had said that a 200-foot tunnel bored through rock was the means through which the prisoners escaped.

The council said that its members who helped construct the camp and were familiar with the formation of rock in the area "branded this stateemnt as fantastic and highly improbable."

Judge Speakman's letter said that escapes of German prisoners "are not escapes, the Germans just walk off from the job." He added:

"They roam the neighborhoods, steal from the people in the vicinity and pilfer houses where there is no one at home. They seem to do so at will."

He referred to the display of the swastika in Chandler, Ariz., by a truck load of German prisoners.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 12 (AP)—The public relations office of the Papago Park Camp has announced that a prisoner was undergoing military punishment for displaying a swastika from a camp truck last week.

SANTA MARIA, Calif., Feb. 12 (AP)—A German prisoner of war was found hanged Friday morning in the prisoner camp at Lamont, Camp Cooke public relations officers announced today. The discovery was made at the time of the morning prisoner count, said the statement, which did not identify the prisoner.

Seek German Prisoners To Replace Farm Labor

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The War Department was asked today to bring 100,000 more German prisoners of war from Europe to relieve the farm labor shortage in this country.

The proposal was placed before Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, and Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, provost marshal general, at a conference with Arkansas Congressmen.

No prisoners have been brought to this country since November, 1944, because of the expectation of an early end of the European war, Senator John L. McClellan of Arkansas told a reporter.

He said that he and other Arkansans "strongly urged" that thousands of Germans in United States custody abroad be brought to the United States as "the only possible means to secure more labor for our farmers."

Supreme Court To Review Army Rule in Hawaii

Agrees to Study 2 Cases Involving Convictions Under Martial Law There

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP).—The Supreme Court today agreed to study two cases involving the declaration of martial law and suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Hawaii after Pearl Harbor. President Roosevelt last October restored full authority of the civil government in the islands.

Harry E. White, Honolulu stock broker, asked the Supreme Court to determine if a military tribunal had authority to try him—a civilian—on a charge of embezzling a customer's funds in violation of a municipal law. The military court sentenced him to five years' imprisonment.

Lloyd C. Duncan, civilian Navy Yard worker in Hawaii, protested to the Supreme Court his trial before a military court on a charge of assaulting two marine sentries. The military court sentenced him to six months' imprisonment. He said the military trial took place after civil government had been restored.

In another case growing out of the Pacific war, the Supreme Court refused to reconsider a recent decision that the Army had a right to remove Japanese from the west coast as a defense measure. A rehearing was asked by counsel for Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, who brought the appeal which resulted in the decision. Korematsu, born in California of parents who were citizens of Japan, was held for a time in a war relocation center in Utah.

The Supreme Court affirmed 7 to 2 a ruling that an insurance company was not entitled to a Wisconsin license because it had not set up a reserve in accordance with state law. The court, however, left open a question whether the Wisconsin statute concerned in the case violates the commerce clause of the Constitution. The decision was given on an appeal by the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, an Illinois corporation, from a ruling by the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court refused to review the conviction in Kings County Court, New York, of Ralph Aronson and Hyman Brecker on robbery charges. They were convicted in the apartment-house robbery of Louis Yagoda in Brooklyn on Oct. 29, 1941. Aronson was sentenced to thirty to sixty years' imprisonment, Brecker to forty to sixty years.

The Supreme Court referred to a bar committee for study a question whether Hulon Capshaw, New York City lawyer, should be disbarred from the high tribunal. The court last October refused Capshaw a review of action by the New York State Court of Appeals in affirming his disbarment in the courts of that state. Capshaw contended he was improperly accused of having been influenced, while serving as a city magistrate, to protect the "Hines-Schultz mob in the policy racket."

Supreme Court Halts Refund To Gas Users

Refuses by 4-to-5 Vote to Allow $25,708 Payment to 4 Iowa Communities

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP).—A 5-to-4 Supreme Court decision today halted the $25,708 refund to gas consumers in four Iowa communities, but left them opportunity to sue for it in state courts.

The ruling was protested by Justice Hugo L. Black as defeating the purpose of Congress in passing the natural gas act "to prevent ultimate consumers of gas from excessive prices."

The court set aside an order of the Seventh United States Circuit Court which had directed that the money should go to the city treasurers of Muscatine, Greenfield, Knoxville and Pella, Iowa. It had rejected claims of Central States Electric Co. to the fund, but left it free to seek adjustment with the cities. Central appealed.

The court lacked jurisdiction to settle the question of consumers' rights, the majority opinion said. It directed that the money be paid to Central unless other claimants bring suit in the proper court within a reasonable time.

The sum accumulated during litigation over an order directing a reduction in wholesale rates by Natural Gas Pipeline Co., which served Central. The order was made final after three years in court.

Justice Black, with Justices Frank Murphy and Wiley B. Rutledge concurring, noted that during the three years the Iowa consumers were deprived of the right to get a rate cut through their local regulatory agencies because the Federal order was stayed during that period.

The majority opinion, written by Justice Owen J. Roberts with Justices Stanley F. Reed, Felix Frankfurter, Harlan F. Stone and Robert H. Jackson concurring, agreed that the gas act is intended to protect the ultimate consumer. However, it was left to the states to regulate intrastate distribution and sale, it pointed out.

Justice William O. Douglas wrote a separate dissenting opinion.

The court agreed to review appeals of two civilians sentenced by military courts in Hawaii. The cases arose after declaration of martial law and suspension of habeas corpus following the Pearl Harbor attack. Civil authority since has been restored.

The appeals are those of Harry E. White, Honolulu stock broker, given a five-year sentence on a charge of embezzling funds in violation of a municipal law, and Lloyd C. Duncan, navy yard worker, sentenced to six months on a charge of assaulting two sentries. Duncan said the trial was held after civil authority was restored.

The court affirmed 7 to 2 Wisconsin's refusal to license the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. based on requirements with which the company disagreed. However, the court's decision gave the firm opportunity to seek a ruling on a question which had not come before the Wisconsin courts. The company contended the state law violated the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution. This argument was raised after the appeal was filed because the United States Supreme Court had newly ruled that the fire insurance business is interstate commerce.

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American Soldiers Set Up Radios In Philippines During Occupation

Fort Devens, Mass., Jan. 27—(Delayed)—(AP)—How a small band of American soldiers and Filipino guerrillas set up radio stations to report Jap shipping movements to the U. S. Navy during two years in the enemy-occupied islands was told here today by a young Army Air Forces captain just back to the United States.

He is Capt. Truman Heminway of Sherburne, Vt., a 28-year-old former aerial photographer who was given a direct commission as a lieutenant from the rank of private first class, when he helped organize guerilla warfare, along with a dozen other Americans, shortly after the surrender of the islands.

Being processed at the overseas reception station here before starting a 21-day furlough at his Vermont home with the girl he married in the Philippines and their two children, the tall, blonde captain guardedly described conditions in the island under Jap occupation and how they set about organizing resistance.

Clark Field, big air base north of Manila just recaptured by the Sixth Army, was where Heminway's small band of fellow fliers started for their adventure, fleeing a month after the Nips first invaded the islands. Enroute to Mindanao they were bombed and landed on Mindoro, there they lived in the hills for six months following the fall of Corregidor.

Taken To Leyte

When loyal Filipinos told them it was safe, they came down from the hills and were taken by native boats to the island of Leyte. There they split up into two groups to organize guerilla warfare and to establish radio outposts to spy on and report shipping.

Captain Heminway said "we had some radio equipment to start with and we had several expert Filipino operators. Later we received more equipment and some supplies from Navy subs which slipped furtively through Jap lines to bring us supplies and orders."

From his outpost on the coast of Surigao Strait, Heminway reported every Jap shipping movement to the Navy for nearly a year and a half before the Japs forced him to flee.

"That was my closest escape in two years of adventure," he said.

"I was fairly comfortably fixed, with my two Filipino operators keeping the station operating all day while I did the decoding. We didn't worry much about the Japs because we knew the natives would warn us in plenty of time.

"This time, however, they were somewhat lax and we didn't receive notice that the Japs were coming until late. We were tipped off at 10 A. M., packed our belongings and pulled out for Dinagat Island just across the strait. Later we learned the Japs came and destroyed everything we were unable to take with us."

The surveillance on of Jap shipping was kept up by the Vermont captain, his native-born wife and the Filipino radiomen frim Dinagat Island until men of the Sixth Rangers battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. Henry Mucci landed on October 14, 1944—two days before the Sixth Army's full-scale invasion—and contacted them.

SERVICE COURTS 'OVER SEVERE,' SAYS FULTON

Washington, Feb. 12—(AP)—Fighting men overseas are concerned with the frequency of court martial verdicts assessing the death penalty, Representative Fulton, (R.-Pa.), asserted today.

"The boys over there keep commenting on the number of very severe penalties being handed out by service courts," Fulton said.

Just back from serving as a deck lieutenant on a carrier off the Philippines, Fulton has been airing many views that he said members of the armed forces asked him to express when he returned to take his seat in Congress.

His recent suggestion that wives and families of service men be permitted to join their husbands abroad is his own idea, however, Fulton said.

"A lot of the court martial sentences seem over-severe, especially when compared with civilian penalties," Fulton told reporters.

"After all if a man refuses to be drafted or just ignores the draft call he gets only from three to five years in jail."

Commenting on the case of Pvt. Henry Weber, convicted of refusing to obey an order to drill at Camp Roberts, Calif., Fulton said the death penalty in the case was "entirely too harsh" and that later action commuting the penalty to life imprisonment left a sentence "still too severe."

Military courts should consider the "extremely hard going on the fighting fronts which causes a lot of the men overseas to do things they ordinarily wouldn't think of doing," Fulton said.

"I don't mean the men shouldn't be punished if they do wrong," he added. "But all the circumstances should be considered and penalties should be no more severe than those administered by civilian courts."

LEWIS, GREEN ARE SILENT ON MERGER TERMS

FEB 12 1945

Miami, Fla., Feb. 12—(AP)—The AFL was given John L. Lewis' reply today to its request for his terms for reaffiliation of the United Mine Workers.

Both Lewis and President William Green of the American Federation of Labor remained silent on details of the Mine Workers' conditions for returning to the parent organization they left more than eight years ago, pending a meeting of the executive council.

The council was prepared to accept th terms as understood by Green in verbal discussions with Lewis—that the miners would come back as they are constituted today, with a sizeable miscellaneous group of unions in his catch-all District 50, leaving jurisdictional problems to be worked out by the council.

It was known that Lewis wanted to use every possible tribunal within the AFL to arbitrate these differences, since control of the council by interests unfriendly to Lewis might mean loss of some fast-growing units in District 50, such as the Chemical Workers Union.

Many observers feel that in the future the chemical workers might conceivably eclipse the mine workers themselves in numerical strength, as science develops more and more mass outlets for chemical products.

Would Complete Cycle

The return of Lewis to the federation would complete a hectic cycle in American labor.

The stoic mine leader was largely responsible for Green's election to the presidency of the federation on the death of Samuel Gompers more than 20 years ago. Green had been a member of the UMWA—in fact still holds a card in a local headed by his brother

But they fell apart in 1935 over Lewis' insistence that big industries such as steel and automobiles should be organized on an industry-wide basis, as opposed to the federation's traditional craft lines. In November of that year Lewis and ten others formed the Committee for Industrial Organization (CIO).

Little more than a year lapsed before the federation suspended and expelled the CIO. Great organizational strides in the CIO were made within the next few years, but then Lewis fell out with President Roosevelt. The miners' chief bet his CIO leadership on Republican Wendell Willkie in 1940. He lost and gave it up.

He was succeeded in the presidency of the CIO by another miner, Philip Murray. They struggled along in armed truce for awhile and finally, in September, 1942, the UMWA formally dropped out of the CIO and Murray was expelled from the miners' rolls.

Lewis and the federation were again thrown together recently by (1) the CIO's political action, which the AFL frowns on, and Lewis differed with on candidates; (2) the CIO's attempt to join with the British and Soviet trade groups to form a new international labor movement, which both both Lewis and the AFL fear will be Russian-dominated.

'WORK-JAIL' FOES MEET NEW SETBACK

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—(AP) A movement within the Senate Military committee to drop the "work-or-jail" bill in favor of legislation strengthening the War Manpower commission bumped up against White House opposition today.

Jonathan Daniels, acting presidential press secretary, issued a statement saying published reports that the latter course would be acceptable to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion were "without foundation in fact."

"The director (James F. Byrnes) holds firmly to the belief that manpower legislation should recognize that there is an obligation for men eligible for the draft who are not called into the armed service to render their war service wherever most needed," Daniels added.

Senate committee members favoring a bill with "teeth" hailed the statement as strengthening their hands.

The House measure would give Selective Service authority to direct men from 18 to 45 to take specific jobs in war work. Those who disregarded orders would be subject to the jail or fines under the Selective Service act.

U. S. Reported Planning 2 Dams in GrandCanyon

Los Angeles Paper Says They Will Be Size of Boulder Dam

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 12 (AP).—"The Herald-Express" said today it had learned from a reliable source that preliminary surveys have been completed by the Bureau of Reclamation looking to construction of two huge dams in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona.

The newspaper said it understood the dams would be about as large as the Boulder Dam in Nevada, their cost running into several hundred million dollars.

One site, said the newspaper, would be in Bridge Canyon, the other farther east. Creating tremendous lakes in the wild, scenic canyon, the dams would have a three-fold purpose: 1—Checking the flow of slit into Meade Lake, which is backed up by Boulder Dam; 2—Construction of giant hydro-electric plants to augment the power resources of the Southwest and, 3—Reclamation of thousands of acres of Arizona desert lands that cannot be served now with water from Boulder Dam sources.

"The Herald-Express" also said that involved in the reclamation project is the construction of an aqueduct from the Grand Canyon to lands in couth central Arizona and the throwing open to homesteading areas in the Salt River Valley.

1944 Incomes To Individuals Up 14 Billions

FEB 12 1945

Payments From All Sources Nearly 157 Billions; U.S. Taxes Over 42 Billions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Income payments to individuals reached a new high during the calendar year 1944, amounting to $156,777,000,000, compared to $143,134,000,000 in 1943 and $82,587,000,000 in 1929, the Department of Commerce announced today.

Income payments to individuals and national income are not the same, department officials explained, defining national income as the earnings accruing to indivaduals for their participation in the productive process, and income payments as including all income actually received by individuals from business and government, whether earned or not.

At the same time the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department announced that the total Federal tax collections from all sources during 1944 were $42,125,986,550.68 as against $31,924,530,316.98 during 1943.

Total taxes in New York State rose from $5,901,303,640.53 in 1943 to $8,075,862,835.09 in 1944; in New Jersey from $1,103,878,074.31 in 1943 to $1,449,559,749.05, and in Connecticut from $741,989,978.14 to $903,053,896.89.

Income payments last December aggregated $14,388,000,000, the highest monthly total on record, and more than $1,000,000,000 in excess of the November total, which was $13,253,000,000. After allowing for the usual year-end disbursements of dividends and interest and other reasonal influences, the Commerce Department's index of total income payments advanced from 237.5 in November to 238.6 in December, with the years 1935-'39 calculated as 100.

Among the factors contributing to the December advance in the index was a rise in military payments, such as pay of the armed forces stationed in this country and overseas, mustering-out pay and dependency allowances. Military payments were said to be the most important factor in the rise in the yearly total since, while these payments constituted only 8 per cent of the total income payments in 1943, they accounted for 44 per cent of the advance in total from 1943 to 1944.

In the Bureau of Internal Revenue statement it was revealed that for 1944 corporation income taxes were: Normal and surtaxes, $5,133,235,619.02, and excess profits taxes, $11,665,317,694.37, or a total of $16,798,553,313.39.

Individual income taxes were: Normal and surtaxes, $7,489,220,384.57, with the 20 per cent withholding tax on wages and salaries taking $9,842,349,391.94 for a total of $17,331,569,776.51. The total for all income taxes, individual and corporation, was $34,130,123,089.90, compared with with $25,326,635,548.17 in 1943. Miscellaneous internal revenue taxes brought the government $6,210,697,689.89 while employment taxes added another $1,785,165,770.89.

Airline Route Hearings To Begin Today By CAB

Washington, Feb. 12 (AP)—Hearing of applications for airline routes across the North Pacific will open tomorrow before Civil Aeronautics Board examiners. This will be one of a series of hearings on international route applications, the board already having evidence concerning North and South Atlantic and Latin American proposals.

Eleven applications for North Pacific service have been filed. The applicants are Pan American Airways, the only company which operated across the Pacific and to Alaska before the war; United Airlines, Northwest Airlines and Western Airlines; Pennsylvania Central Airlines, Hawaiian Airlines, Alaska Airlines, Prairie Airways, United Nations Airships, Olsen Steamship Company and Arthur G. Woodley.

W. A. Brophy Appointed

Washington, Feb. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated William A. Brophy, of New Mexico, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs succeeding John Collier, resigned.

Brophy has served as Chief of the Puerto Rico section of the Interior Department's Division of Territories and Island Possessions since 1943.

AMERICANS BIG SPENDERS

Their Annual Outlay Continues To Increase

FEB 12 1945

Washington, Feb. 12 (AP)—For the sixth year, Americans increased their spending at retail stores in 1944.

The Commerce Department today said 1944 retail sales were $69,275,000,000—a new record and nine per cent more than the $63,680,000,000 spent in 1943.

December sales were estimated at $7,450,000,000, the highest of any month on record, and eleven per cent above December, 1943. Even so, December sales were not as much above November sales as usual, and the department said this was because early shopping has shifted the seasonal pattern to some extent.

Two Factors Cited

Two factors were important in the 1944 gain, said the department:

Sales of durable goods started up again after two years of decline. "A large part of this increase was due to price rises. Particularly noticeable was the substantial rise of prices of furniture and home furnishings."

Quantity Greater

Retail prices in general continued to rise. The increase was moderate, however. The Commerce Department retail index rose about three per cent from the 1943 average, less than in any one of the three preceding years.

The department estimated that the actual quantity of goods sold by retailers was somewhat greater in 1944. Retail inventories decreased during the year.

Among major groups of retail stores, eating and drinking places registered the largest gain over 1943—sixteen per cent.

Filling stations increased their sales six per cent, a reversal of the downward movement of the two preceding years. The quantity of gasoline sold was larger than in 1943.

Students at William and Mary Reject Censor for College Paper

FEB 12 1945

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Feb. 12 (AP).—Students of the College of William and Mary today protested censorship of college publications which they said was offered as an alternative to suspension of publication as a result of an editorial in "The Flat Hat," college weekly, suggesting the time would come when Negroes should attend the school, fraternize and "marry among us."

Again and again it was stated from the floor at a student meeting that the question was not one of approval of the editorial, which many students have stated did not express their views, but a question of whether students wanted a censored publication.

Presented by Harvey Chappel, a student from Clarksville, Va., the students adopted by rising vote the following resolution:

"Being firm believers in the sacred principles of freedom of the press as laid down by our honored alumnus, Thomas Jefferson, we the students of the College of William and Mary in Virginia, meeting in organized assembly, do hereby protest the infringement of this doctrine. With this ideal in mind, the entire student body of this college rises, with one purpose in mind, that of perpetuating the principles of freedom of the press on this campus.

"We do, therefore, propose adoption of a policy which will insure free and uncensored student publications."

Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle, twenty-two-year-old student editor who wrote the editorial in "The Flat Hat," did not attend the meeting. She said in an interview today that she would "rather forget" about it but that she is sticking by the views she expressed.

Dr. John E. Pomfret, president of the college, attended today's student meeting and said the students would have no difficulty getting a hearing from the board. He added that the board has an executive committee for the purpose of quick action. The president told the meeting that under Virginia law the board has the final word in administration.

It was the point of view of the board, Dr. Pomfret said, that the editorial raised a furor; that the college is supported by and is part of the state, and that when it aroused the community great harm is done.

In Michigan, the undergraduate editor's father, W. H. Kaemmerle, a store comptroller, said that he thought at the time he read the editorial his daughter was "taking a chance" because the college is in the South, and added:

"Marilyn can take care of herself. She is a reliable and bright girl."

The college board of trustees, meeting Saturday in Richmond, expressed "thorough disapproval and condemnation" and directed the college administration and faculty to take corrective and disciplinary action.



1941

AT SEA—Roosevelt and Churchill in August drafted the Atlantic Charter embodying principles for enduring world peace, the end of aggrandizement by force, the right of self-government and access to raw materials by all peoples.

WASHINGTON—Roosevelt and Churchill in December outlined declaration of the United Nations, mapped global strategy and pledged no separate peace.

1942

WASHINGTON—Roosevelt and Churchill in June planned the invasion of North Africa.

1943

CASABLANCA—Roosevelt and Churchill in January agreed to demand "unconditional surrender" of the Axis.

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WASHINGTON—Roosevelt and Churchill in May agreed on strategy against Japan and mapped the invasion of Sicily.

QUEBEC—Roosevelt and Churchill in August conferred on global war progress and agreed on Lord Mountbatten as Southeast Asia commander.

WASHINGTON—Roosevelt and Churchill in September drew up plans for closer cooperation with Russia.

CAIRO—Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek in November formulated plans to strip Japan of its half-century conquests and agreed on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as invasion chief.

TEHRAN—Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin in November and December planned on three-way blows to crush the Reich.

CAIRO—Roosevelt, Churchill and Inonu in December, talked turkey on Turkey's role in the war.

1944

QUEBEC—Roosevelt and Churchill in September conferred on disposition of defeated Germany and advanced Pacific strategy.

1945

Black Sea Area--Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin complete plans for defeat of Germany, discuss problems of liberated Europe and establishment of international organization to preserve peace.

(CRIMEA CONF AT YALTA FEB 4 TO 11)

AP Newsfeatures, Feb. 7 KA444PEW

SILESIA, THE BULLETIN SAID. Add London Russian (Fletcher) ~~bulletin~~ said.
IN POMERANIA, MIDWAY BETWEEN ENCIRCLED SCHNEIDEMUEHL AND MENACED STARGARD, OUTER BASTION GUARDING STETTIN, THE RUSSIANS SEIZED MORE THAN 40 LOCALITIES, INCLUDING TUETZ AND NEUWEDELL, JUNCTION TOWNS 25 AND 41 MILES WEST OF SCHNEIDEMUEHL, AND KALLIES, ANOTHER KEY RAIL CENTER EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF NEUWEDELL. THIRTEEN HUNDRED GERMANS WERE CAPTURED SUNDAY, THE BULLETIN SAID.

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IN THE POLISH CORRIDOR NORTH OF CAPTURED BYDGOSZCZ, 50 MILES EAST OXHSCHNEIDEMUEHL, THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED 120 OTHER LOCALITIES ON A 45-MILE FRONT, INCLUDING THE VISTULA RIVER WEST BANK STRONGHOLD OF SWIECIE (SCHWETZ), 27 MILES NORTHEAST OF BYDGOSZCZ AND 12 MILES SOUTHWEST OF GRUDZIADZ, EAST BANK TOWN STILL HELD BY THE GERMANS. THEY GAINED UP TO SIX MILES FROM PREVIOUS POSITIONS.

BERLIN SAID THIS FRESH DRIVE OBVIOUSLY WAS AIMED AT CUTTING OFF DANZIG AND WAS TIMED WITH NEW ONSLAUGHTS BY OTHER SOVIET TROOPS ALONG THE DANZIG BORDER IN THE ELBING-MARIENBURG AREA OF EAST PRUSSIA.

AMONG THE LOCALITIES TAKENIIN THE CORRIDOR BETWEEN THE VISTULA AND THE GERMAN FRONTIER WERE DRWUSNITZ, 31 MILES NORTHWEST OF BYDGOSZCZ, AND SCHIROSLAW, 18 MILES NOYOHWEST OF OUTFLANKED GRUDZIADZ, AND 53 MILES SOUTH OF DANZIG CITY. GROSS ZAPPELN, ONLY NINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF GRUDZIADZ, ALSO WAS SEIZED.

MOSCOW SAID THAT ACCORDING TO FINAL FIGURES 13,000 GERMANS WERE KILLED AND 15,000 CAPTURED BETWEEN FEB. 1 AND 9 IN THE FIGHTING AROUND THE CAPTURED STRONGHOLD OF TORUN, ON THE VISTULA 37 MILES SOUTH OF GRUDZIADZ.

LISTED BOOTY CAPTURED INCLUDED 270 GUNS, 700 MACHINEGUNS, 7,500 RIFLES AND TOMMYGUNS, 1,200 TRUCKS, 800 CARTLOADS OF WAR SUPPLIES, 2,000 HORSES AND 202 STORES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND FOODSTUFFS.

GY/QQ822PEW

SECOND LEAD RUSSIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FEB 12 1945

LONDON, FEB 12--MARSHAL IVAN KONI[illegible]IRTUALLY ENCIRCLING BRESLAU IN SILESIA AND RACING AHEAD 15 TO 27 [illegible]S A DAY, HAS FORCED TWO BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE BOBER RIBER 75 MILES OR LESS FROM DRESDEN, GERMAN BROADCASTS SAID TODAY.

THE GERMANS SAID KONEV'S TANKS HAD BROKEN INTO BUNZLAU ON THE BOBER, WHILE TO THE NORTH THEY HAD SMASHED THROUGH GERMAN DEFENSES SOME 12 MILES NORTH OF SAGAN. THIS POINT IS ABOUT 90 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN AND ONLY 30 MILES SOUTH OF MARSHAL GREGORY ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY WHICH THE GERMANS SAID HAD CROSSED THE ODER SOUTH OF FUERSTENBERG.

ZHUKOV THE GERMANS SAID, HAD MADE A SPURT TO WITHIN 15 MILES OF STETTIN, BERLIN'S BALTIC PORT. THE GERMANS SAID ZHUKOV'S RIGHT WING HAD PENETRATED TO BOTH SIDES OF MADUE SEE, A LAKE NORTH OF PYRITZ, WHERE THEY WERE MENACING THE REAR OF STARGARD, A STRONGPOINT OF STETTIN'S EASTERN DEFENSES.

THE BREAKTHROUGH AT SAGAN MENACED THE RAIL CENTER OF SORAU EIGHT MILES TO THE NORHHWEST AND INDICATED THAT KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN SPEARHEADS HAD EMERGED IN THE REAR OF GERMAN FORCES DUG IN ON THE ODER'S SOUTHERN BANK SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN.

SAGAN IS 27 MILES WEST OF THE FARTHEST POINT WHICH MOSCOW HAS REPORTED AS REACHED.

THE BREAKTHROUGH HERE THREATENED TO ROLL UP THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF BERLIN'S DEFENSES, WHILE THE SPEARHEAD POINTED AT STETTIN THREATENED THE NORTHERN FLANK.

THE DRIVE TO BUNZLAU TOOK THE FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY THREE-FOURTHS

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THE WAY ACROSS LOWER SILESIA TO WITHIN 22 MILES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
BRESLAU'S ONLY COMMUNICATIONS WERE OUT TO THE SOUTHWEST, TOWARD CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

MARSHAL STALIN, CONFIRMING BERLIN REPORTS OF A NEW SURGE OF GEN. IVAN PETROV'S FOURTH UKRAINIAN ARMY IN SOUTHWESTERN POLAND, ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF BIELSKO, IMPORTANT RAIL TOWN IN SOUTHWESTERN POLAND ONLY 17 MILES NORTHEAST OF CIEZYN (TESCHEN) AND 21 MILES NORTH OF JABLUNKA, KEY TO THE PASS OPENING INTO NORTHWESTERN SLOVAKIA.

STALIN SAID BIELSKO, A TOWN OF 22,000, WAS A "POWERFUL STRONGPOINT" IN THE DEFENSES OF MORAVSKA OSTRAVA, 21 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST IN THE MORAVIAN GAP.

ON THE BERLIN FRONT X X X 3RD GRAF AS BEFORE.

UX208PEW

TWO CITIES. Add London Russian ~~xxx~~ two cities.

KONEV'S BIG DRIVE AND THE CAPTURE YESTERDAY OF DEUTSCH-KRONE, NAZI CITADEL AND 12-WAY ROAD HUB IN POMERANIA, BY UNITS OF MARSHAL GREGORY K. ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY, PROMPTED THE MOSCOW RADIO TO DECLARE EARLY TODAY THAT HITLER'S WAR MACHINE HAS BEEN SMASHED AND CANNOT STAND UP TO THE CONTINUOUS, WIDENING SOVIET PRESSURE.

THAT PRESSURE, STEPPED UP BY THE RUSSIANS DURING THE WEEK-END, BROUGHT OTHER IMPORTANT GAINS AT THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ANCHORS OF THE 800-MILE EASTERN FRONT.

A SWISS RADIO REPORT TODAY SAID SOVIET TROOPS HAD SWEPT TO THE OUTER DEFENSE AREA OF DANZIG AFTER CAPTURING ELBING. TO THE SOUTH IN POLISH SILESIA THE RUSSIANS, BY OFFICIAL MOSCOW ACCOUNT, DROVE TO WITHIN 25 MILES OF MORAVSKA OSTRAVA, THE PITTSBURGH OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

KONEV'S GREAT SILESIAN OFFENSIVE, MEANWHILE, WAS FOLDING THE GERMAN SOUTHERN FLANK BACK AGAINST THE MOUNTAINOUS SUDETEN FRONTIER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THREATENING TO CUT COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THAT OCCUPIED COUNTRY AND BERLIN.

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID THE MONTH-OLD OFFENSIVE, WHICH HAS CARRIED 300 MILES FROM THE VISTULA RIVER, WAS MOVING SWIFTLY TOWARD DRESDEN AND HAD REACHED THE BOBER RIVER ON A 22-MILE FRONT BETWEEN BUNZLAU, 65 MILES WEST OF BRESLAU, AND SPROTTAU, 100 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN.

MOSCOW SAID THE NEAREST RUSSIAN APPROACHES TO DRESDEN WERE AT GREMSDORF, 11 MILES NORTHEAST OF BUNZLAU, AND AT PRIMKENAU, 11 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SPROTTAU. BOTH THE CAPTURED TOWNS ARE ABOUT EIGHT MILES EAST OF THE BOBER RIVER.

THE RAPID-DRIVING RUSSIANS ALSO CAPTURED KOSTENBLUT, 18 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BRESLAU, REACHING THE EDGE OF THE BERLIN-BRESLAU SUPER-HIGHWAY, THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED. THEY WERE DRIVING CLOSE TO THE HIGHWAY AT MANY OTHER POINTS BETWEEN THERE AND THE BOBER RIVER.

KONEV'S EXPLOSIVE SMASH LEFT THE NAZIS ONLY A 15 MILE ESCAPE GAP - BETWEEN KANTH AND KURTSCH - WEST OF BELEAGUERED BRESLAU, CITY OF 630,000 AND THE LARGEST YET WITHIN IMMEDIATE THE GRASP OF ANY AL ARMY.

BRESLAU'S L

GAP - BETWEEN KANTH AND KURTSCH - WEST OF BELEAGUERED BRESLAU, CITY OF 630,000 AND THE LARGEST YET WITHIN IMMEDIATE THE GRASP OF ANY ALLIED ARMY.

BRESLAU'S LAST COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN BERLIN AND DRESDEN WERE SMASHED AND ONLY TWO SECONDARY RAILWAYS RUNNING SOUTH OF THE CITY WERE SMASHED AND ONLY TWO SECONDARY RAILWAYS RUNNING SOUTH OF THE CITY WERE STILL OPEN. THESE WERE UNDER SOVIET ARTILLERY FIRE.

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AN INDICATION OF THE VAST DIMENSIONS OF THE SOVIET SWEEP CUTTING BETWEEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND BERLIN, WAS STALIN'S COMMENDATION YESTERDAY OF 55 GENERALS, INCLUDING 23 COMMANDERS OF INFANTRY FORMATIONS AND 15 ARTILLERY LEADERS, WHO DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THE BREAKTHROUGH.

AMONG THE 500 TOWNS AND VILLAGES CAPTURED YESTERDAY IN THE DRIVE, ACCORDING TO THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE, WERE FRIEDEMOST, THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE ODER RIVER STRONGHOLD OF GLOGAU, WHICH IS 54 MILES NORTHWEST OF BRESLAU, AND QUARITZ, NINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF GLOGAU.

IN POMERANIA, THE RUSSIANS YESTERDAY CAPTURED 30 MORE LOCALITIES IN THEIR SWEEP TOWARD THE BALTIC AND STETTIN, PORT FOR BERLIN. THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED THAT RUSSIAN UNITS HAD BROKEN INTO THE DEFENSES OF ENCIRCLED SCHNEIDEMUEHL, 12 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CAPTURED DEUTSCH-KRONE.

MOSCOW SAID THE GERMANS HAD LOST 12,000 MEN IN PRISONERS ALONE DURING THE LAST WEEK IN THEIR DEFENSE OF BUDAPEST. THE RUSSIANS YESTERDAY CAPTURED 45 MORE BLOCKS IN THE CITY. IT WAS THE 47TH DAY OF THE SIEGE OF THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL.

JR247AEW

FEB 12 1945

BRX London Brief Reaction (Postcript) xxx for all

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION WAS DRAWN IN LONDON TO THE FACT THAT A NEW POLISH SETTLEMENT--A COMPROMISE OF RUSSIAN AND BRITISH VIEWS--COMMANDED MORE SPACE IN THE SO-CALLED "CRIMEA CHARTER" THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE SUBJECT.

INITIAL REACTION HELD THE BIG THREE SOLUTION OF THE POLISH TANGLE WAS "REALISTIC" IN THAT IT RECOGNIZED THE SO-CALLED LUBLIN GOVERNMENT SPONSORED BY THE SOVIET UNION BUT AGREED THAT THIS GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE BROADENED TO INCLUDE OTHER POLISH LEADERS--PERHAPS SOME FROM AMONG THE POLISH EXILES IN LONDON.

THE AGREEMENT REACHED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND MARSHAL STALIN SOUNDED THE DEATH KNELL OF THE LONDON EXILE GOVERNMENT. THE POSITION TAKEN HERE, WAS THAT THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT NO LONGER REPRESENTS THE POLES WHO ARE INSIDE POLAND, AND HENCE MUST BE DISSOLVED.

BRITAIN HAS FAVORED RUSSIAN ACQUISITION OF POLISH TERRITORY UP TO THE CURZON LINE, AND THE CRIMEA DECISION HAS PLEDGED ALL THREE BIG POWERS TO THIS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF BOUNDARIES WHICH WILL RUN A FEW MILES EITHER WAY.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE BIG THREE APPARENTLY FAILED TO AGREE ON JUST HOW LARGE A SLICE SHOULD BE TAKEN OUT OF GERMANY AND GIVEN TO POLAND, AS IT WAS DECIDED TO LET THIS ISSUE REST UNTIL THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

BOTH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES AGREED TO RECOGNIZE A NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, TO BE FORMED AFTER A THREE-NATION CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW.

FEB 12 1945

Deleted

~~ONE IMMEDIATE UNOFFICIAL REACTION EXPRESSED IN LONDON WAS THAT RUSSIA HAD BEEN FORCED TO GIVE A LITTLE TO GAIN HER POINT.~~

A COPY OF THE BIG THREE STATEMENT WAS GIVEN TO THE POLISH EXILE GOVERNMENT HERE BUT THAT GROUP HAD NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT.

NOR WAS THERE ANY IMMEDIATE REACTION FROM THE ROYAL YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT TO THE ANGLO-AMERICAN-SOVIET DECREE WHICH APPARENTLY LEFT YOUNG KING PETER IN AN AWKWARD SPOT. PETER ANNOUNCED ONLY TONIGHT THAT HE HAD ASSENTED TO DR.IVAN SUBASIC GOING TO YUGOSLAVIA AT ONCE TO TRY TO WORK OUT THE YOUNG MONARCH'S DIFFICULTIES WITH MARSHAL TITO.

IN ENDORSING THE TITO-SUBASIC AGREEMENT THE BIG THREE SIMPLY AGREED TO A REGENCY FOR THE BALKAN NATION AND TOOK LITTLE COGNIZANCE OF PETER'S OBJECTIONS. IN DIRECT EFFECT IT WAS A COMPLETE VICTORY FOR MARSHAL TITO.

THE FEELING EXPRESSED IN LONDON WAS THAT THE UNITED STATES COULD HARDLY HAVE BEEN MORE FIRMLY COMMITTED TO A PART IN RE-FORMING EUROPE THAN IN THE SECTION OF THE BIG THREE COMMUNIQUE PLEDGING JOINT ASSISTANCE TO ANY LIBERATED OR FORMER AXIS SATELLITE NATION IN FORMING "INTERIM GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES."

ONE OF THE "JOINT RESPONSIBILITIES" WILL BE TO SEE THAT THESE INTERIM GOVERNMENTS REPRESENT ALL DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS. THE DETERMINATION OF THE FACTS AND THE BACKONG OF THIS PLEDGE WILL REQUIRE A DEEP DIPPING OF AMERICA'S HAND INTO THE EUROPEAN CAULDRON.

QQ/PS604PEW

Add London Vatican AP Ground Relay

OSSERVATORE ROMANO ALSO WAS QUOTED AS TAKING NOTE OF ANOTHER RED STAR ARTICLE ASSERTING THAT THE VATICAN HAD INFLUENTIAL CONTROL OF ARGENTINE ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND COOPERATED WITH NAZI AND FASCIST AGENTS IN ARGENTINA.

"THE REPLY TO ALL THIS IS: ALL THESE STATEMENTS ARE PURE INVENTIONS, LACKING EVERY BASIS. THIS MUST BE STATED MOST EMPHATICALLY," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

FEB 12 1945

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LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD GERMAN [illegible]

CORRESPONDENT GEORG SCHROEDER OF THE GERMAN TRANS-OCEAN AGENCY SAID BERLIN HAD USED THE PAST TEN DAYS TO "REARM FEVERISHLY."

"THINGS NOVEL IN BERLIN TEN DAYS AGO NOW HAVE BECOME A PART OF ACCEPTED ROUTINE OF WAR IN A TOWN NEAR THE FRONT," HE CONTINUED, "INCLUDING TANK TRAPS AND BARRICADES, NIGHTLY WATCHES OF VOLKSSTURM IN THE SUBURBS, CHANGING OVER FROM OFFICE WORK OR FACTORY DUTY TO VOLKSSTURM. ORGANIZING FOR CIVILIAN DEFENSE CONTINUES. X X X TRAFFIC THROUGH BOMBED AND BURNED-OUT STREETS IS DIFFICULT. BUT DESPITE ALL, THINGS ARE MANAGED."

GERMAN RADIO COMMENTATOR HEINRICH SCHWITZ SAID THE EASTERN PART OF BERLIN WAS "COMPLETELY DESTROYED" AND DESCRIBED THE CAPITAL AS "THE RUBBLE-HEAP OF BERLIN."

WE1106PEW

LONDON, FEB. 12-(AP)-INCREASING SKEPTICISM OVER BERLIN ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DEATHS OF HIGH NAZI OFFICIALS HAS LED TO THE CONVICTION HERE THAT IN THE FUTURE ALLIED AUTHORITIES SHOULD CHECK THOROUGHLY BEFORE ACCEPTING SUCH GERMAN CLAIMS.

A FLURRY OF SYNTHETIC DEATH NOTICES OF NAZIS HIGH ON THE WAR CRIMINAL LISTS IS ANTICIPATED AS THE GERMAN POSITION BECOMES MORE ACUTE.

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LAST WEEK BERLIN ANNOUNCED THAT ROLAND FREISLER, PRESIDENT OF THE SO-CALLED PEOPLE'S COURT, WAS KILLED IN AN AMERICAN AIR RAID ON THE GERMAN CAPITAL. FREISLER SENT HUNDREDS OF PERSONS OPPOSED TO HITLERISM TO THE GALLOWS.

THE POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT IN THIS CASE, AND OTHER SIMILAR INSTANCES, THERE MAY HAVE BEEN A DELIBERATE DEATH REPORT, FOLLOWED BY A FAKE FUNERAL, TO ALLOW FREISLER TO START A NEW LIFE OUTSIDE OF GERMANY.

JR518AEW

LONDON, FEB 12-(A)-GERMAN BOMB ATTACKS ON SOUTHERN ENGLAND CONTINUED UNABATED DURING THE WEE END, CAUSING DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES DURING THE PERIOD ENDED AT 7 A.M. TODAY, THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY ANNOUNCED.

BZ416AEW

LONDON, FEB 12-(AP)-A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID AMERICAN PLANES BOMBED NANKING IN CHINA THIS MORNING.

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LONDON, TUESDAY, FEB. 13-(AP)-THE DATE WHICH THE ALLIED LEADERS HAVE SET FOR THE NEXT UNITED NATIONS MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 25, BECAME AN INTERNATIONAL DATE OF MYSTERY ~~TONIGHT~~ TODAY WITH LONDON SPECULATING ON ITS MEANING.

"IT IS THE LATEST DATE ON WHICH RUSSIA CAN GIVE NOTICE TO END THE STATE OF NEUTRALITY IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN," THE DAILY EXPRESS SAID.

"DOES IT MEAN THE LEADERS DECIDED ON THE FACTS BEFORE THEM THAT THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY MUST BE OVER BY APRIL 25?" ASKED THE DAILY MAIL.

"AT SAN FRANCISCO THE RUSSIANS WILL SIT DOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME WITH THE CHINESE," COMMENTED THE DAILY HERALD.

ALL NEWSPAPERS HERE GAVE THE HIGHEST EDITORIAL PRAISE FOR THOROUGHNESS, THE EXTENT OF PROBLEMS DEALT WITH, AND COMPREHENSIVENESS OF CONCLUSIONS. EDITORS WHO PUBLISHED PRELIMINARY EDITORIALS, IN THEIR EARLY EDITIONS, REWROTE THEM FOR LATER EDITIONS BUILDING UP THEIR ESTIMATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE MOMENTOUS SESSION.

BY ALEX H.SINGLETON

LONDON, FEB. 12-(AP)-JUST AS AT THE TEHRAN CONFERENCE, IT WAS ASSUMED HERE TONIGHT THAT THE BIG THREE PARLEY AT YALTA HAD REACHED MANY MORE DECISIONS THAN THOSE DISCLOSED IN THE JOINT ANGLO-AMERICAN-SOVIET COMMUNIQUE.

FOR EXAMPLE, IT WAS BELIEVED MAJOR-POWER DECISIONS REGARDING THE POLICING OF THE PEACE WOULD NOT BE MADE PUBLIC UNTIL AFTER GERMANY HAS BEEN DEFEATED. SUCH MATTERS UNDOUBTEDLY WILL FALL UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE PROMISED PERIODIC MEETINGS OF THE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTERDB

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JURISDICTION OF THE PROMISED PERIODIC MEETINGS OF THE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS AFTER THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON WORLD ORGANIZATION.

THIS CONFERENCE, IT WAS ASSUMED, WOULD IN ALL PROBABILITY LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE ANTICIPATED WORLD SECURITY LEAGUE.

IT WAS GENERALLY BELIEVED IN LONDON THAT SUCH A LEAGUE WOULD, AT THE OUTSET, BE CONFINED TO THE UNITED NATIONS. THAT WOULD RESTRICT BOTH NEUTRAL AND ENEMY COUNTRIES TO A PROBATIONARY STATUS UNTIL SUCH A TIME WHEN THEY WOULD BE WILLING AND ABLE TO INDICATE A DESIRE TO ASSUME ACTIVE ROLES TOWARD HELPING TO PRESERVE THE PEACE.

IN THIS RESPECT HOWEVER, IT WAS REGARDED AS PRACTICALWY CERTAIN THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD REBEL AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF ARGENTINA UNTIL THE PRESENT POLICIES AND REGIME OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN NATION HAVE BEEN ALTERED. RUSSIA, IT WAS FELT, WOULD TAKE A SIMILAR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE INCLUSION OF SPAIN.

IF THE SITUATION DEVELOPS ALONG THOSE LINES, AS SOME DIPLOMATS HERE BELIEVE IT WILL, THEN THE PLACING OF CERTAIN NEUTRAL NATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL PROBATION FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD WOULD SERVE AS A WARNING TO THE WORLD THAT COLLECTIVE SECURITY FOR PRESERVING THE PEACE DEMANDS COMMON RESPONSIBILITY AND SACRIFICES FROM ALL COUNTRIES.

IF SOME DECISION ALONG THOSE LINES ACTUALLY WAS MADE AT THE YALTA CONFERENCE IT WAS CONSIDERED IT MIGHT BE AIMED PRIMARILY AT SPAIN AND ARGENTINA, LEAVING THE STATUS OF AT LEAST FIVE OTHER NEUTRALS--TURKEY, SWEDEN, PORTUGAL, SWITZERLAND AND EIRE--HANGING IN THE AIR.

IT WAS CONSIDERED PROBABLE HERE THAT SUCH A DECISION BY THE BIG THREE WOULD RESULT IN GIVING A WIDE BERTH TO THOSE SEVEN NATIONS, PLUS FINLAND, ITALY AND HITLER'S BALKAN SATELLITES, WHEN THE DAY ARRIVES FOR BALANCING UP THE BOOKS OF WAR.

HOWEVER, IN THIS RESPECT IT CAN BE POINTED OUT THAT ARTICLE EIGHT OF THE BIG THREE COMMUNIQUE, DEALING WITH LIBERATED EUROPE, STATES

THAT THE THREE LEADERS "WILL JOINTLY ASSIST THE PEOPLE OF ANY EUROPEAN STATE OR FORMER AXIS SATELLITE TO ACHIEVE THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT WHENEVER THE RIGHT IS THREATENED BY INTERNAL DISORDERS OR ECONOMIC DISTRESS OR THE LACK OF ADEQUATE INTERIM GOVERNMENTAL MACHINERY."

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BY ALEX SINGLETON

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LONDON, FEB. 12--(AP)--A BIG-THREE DECISION BARRING NEUTRAL NATIONS FROM THE PEACE TABLE AND IN EFFECT PLACING SOME OF THEM ON INTERNATIONAL PROBATION FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD WAS ANTICIPATED IN LONDON DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS TONIGHT.

IT WAS BELIEVED SUCH A STEP WOULD SERVE AS A WARNING TO THE WORLD THAT COLLECTIVE SECURITY DEMANDS COMMON RESPONSIBILITY AND SACRIFICES BY ALL COUNTRIES.

THE DECISION MOSTLY WOULD BE REGARDED AS A FORERUNNER TO A REVISION OF THE POSITION OF NEUTRALS IN THE RULES OF INTERNATIONAL WARFARE AND WOULD APPEAR TO BE AIMED CHIEFLY AT SPAIN AND ARGENTINA. THE POSITION OF AT LEAST FIVE OTHER COUNTRIES--EIRE, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN, PORTUGAL AND TURKEY--WOULD BE LEFT UP IN THE AIR.

IT IS PROBABLE THAT SUCH AN ACTION BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN WOULD MEAN THAT ALONG WITH FINLAND, ITALY AND HITLER'S BALKAN SATELLITES MOST OF THE SEVEN WOULD BE GIVEN THE COLD SHOULDER WHEN THE TIME COMES FOR ATTEMPTING TO BALANCE THE BOOKS OF WAR. THERE IS LITTLE DISPOSITION IN LONDON TO BELIEVE THAT ITALY'S BEHIND-THE-SCENES BID FOR FULL ALLIED STATUS WILL BE GRANTED.

WHILE TH S TREATMENT MAY BE APPLIED FOR THEIR WARTIME ATTITUDE-- FEB 12 1945
INDIFFERENCE, HOSTILITY OR FORCED TRADE WITH THE ENEMY--IT SHOULD BE EMPHASIZED THAT THE BIG POWERS DO NOT PLAN TO BREAK EITHER DIPLOMATIC OR ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE NEUTRALS.

BRITAIN ALREADY HAS MADE ITS POSITION PLAIN, RICHARD LAW, UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON NOV. 15:

"SO FAR AS THE GOVERNMENT ARE CONCERNED, THEY SEE NO REASON WHY ANY COUNTRY WHICH HAS NOT MADE A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS WAR EFFORT SHOULD BE REPRESENTED AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE OR AT ANY DISCUSSIONS ON PEACE SETTLEMENTS." FEB 12 1945

THE QUESTION WHICH PROVOKED LAW'S STATEMENT DEALT SPECIFICALLY WITH SPAIN YET HE ANSWERED IN GENERAL TERMS. HIS VIEWS ARE REGARDED IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES AS REFLECTING THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

THE CHIEF UNCERTAINTY, HOWEVER, HAS CENTERED AROUND THE RANG

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OF HIS DECLARATION AND THE DEFINITION OF "POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION."

TURKEY BROKE OFF ECONOMIC AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

PORTUGAL PROVIDED THE ALLIES WITH AIR BASES IN THE AZORES.

SWITZERLAND AND SWEDEN CUT THEIR SUPPLY SHIPMENTS TO THE NAZIS.

AND EIRE, ALTHOUGH NEUTRAL, HAS MANY OF HER SONS FIGHTING UNDER BRITAIN'S BANNERS AS WELL AS MANY WORKERS IN HER NEIGHBOR'S WAR FACTORIES.

THE THREE BIG POWERS ARE EXPECTED TO MEASURE THESE STEPS TOGETHER WITH THE NEUTRALS' GEOGRAPHICAL AND MILITARY SITUATION AT THE TIME WHEN THE AXIS WAS STRONG AND THE ALLIES WERE WEAK. OTHER FACTORS WHICH WOULD BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION INCLUDE THE NEUTRALS' ATTITUDE TOWARD WAR CRIMINALS WHO SEEK SANCTUARY WITHIN THEIR BORDERS, THEIR TREATMENT OF INTERNEES AND THEIR AID IN MERCY SHIPMENTS TO PRISONERS OF WAR.

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ALTHOUGH THERE IS LITTLE LIKELIHOOD THAT THESE CONTRIBUTIONS--WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE CASE OF TURKEY--WILL WIN THE NEUTRALS PEACE TABLE SEATS, THESE FACTORS ARE EXPECTED TO PROVE OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE IN DETERMINING THE NEUTRALS' QUALIFICATIONS FOR ULTIMATE ENTRANCE INTO THE ENVISIONED WORLD SECURITY LEAGUE.

IT GENERALLY BELIEVED HERE THAT THE LEAGUE AT THE OUTSET WILL BE CONFINED TO THE UNITED NATIONS, LEAVING BOTH NEUTRAL AND ENEMY COUNTRIES ON PROBATION UNTIL THE TIME COMES WHEN THOSE COUNTRIES ARE WILLING AND ABLE TO SHOW A READINESS TO TAKE AN ACTIVE

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part in preserving the peace.

But it is regarded as equally certain that the Unites States will take the lead against the admission of Argentina and Russia against Spain until thepresent policies and regimes of both countries have been changed.

Justice Samuel Rosenman, Roosevelt's special assistant, arrived in London today possibly in connection with American-British arrangements. to release to European countries huges stores of food stuffs and clothing held in Britain for use in case the Germans disrupted supply lines.

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He was accompanied by Rupert Emerson and Daggett Howard of the foreign economic administration, William Taylor of the Treasury Dept., Lt. Col. James Davis of the Civil affairs department of the War Dept., Livingston Merchant, chief of the war areas division of the war deptartment, and Dudley Phelps, assistant chief of the division of financial and monetary affairs of the State Dept.

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LONDON, FEB. 12--(AP).

The anonymity of "guts and misery" among American front-line soldiers was offered today by Stars and Stripes in explanation for the error in photo identification which gave the army newspaper two men-of-the year

The picture of an anonymous soldier first was published Jan. 1 with the explanation by the paper that it's nomination for man-of-the-year was "G.I. Joe", a tributeto American soldiers everywhere.

IN RESPONSE TO READERS QUERIES, THE PICTURE WAS RE-PUBLISHED JAN. 8 AND IDENTIFIED AS THAT OF SGT. HOBERT DREW OF BOOMINGDALE, N. J. THEN IT WAS DISCOVERED AN ASSISTANT PICTURE EDITOR MADE AN ERROR IN PUTTING THE CAPTION AND THAT THE PUBLISHED PICTURE REALLY WAS THAT OF SGT. JOHN H. PARKS OF MILL CREEK, IND.

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(SGT. PARKS, 25, HAS BEEN MISSING IN GERMANY SINCE LAST DEC. 23, HIS MOTHER, MRS. ELLA HARNESS, DISCLOSED YESTERDAY IN MILL CREEK, IND)

"WE SEARCHED THOUSANDS OF PICTURES," EXPLAINED SGT. PETER LISAGOR OF CHICAGO, MANAGING EDITOR OF STARS AND STRIPES, "FOR ONE WHICH WOULD TYPIFY THE REAL MAN OF THE YEAR, GI JOE. IT WAS THE FACE WE WERE LOOKING FOR AND IT WAS PARKS'. HIS PICTURE EXPRESSED ALL THE MISERABLE CONDITIONS AND YET THE TENACIOUS HOPE OF THE DOUGHBOY.

"THE ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH SHOWED OUR JOE IN A TANK HELMET. WE FELT... THAT TANKER HELMET WOULD SUGGEST THE ARMORED FORCES ONLY--SO THE ART DEPARTMENT RETOUCHED TO MAKE THE ANONYMOUS MAN-OF-THE-YEAR AN IN-FANTRYMAN.

"NATURALLY, WE WERE EXTREMELY DISTRESSED TO LEARN OF THE ERROR. BUT AT THE SAME TIME, I THINK IT POINTS UP THE FACT THAT GI JOE REALLY IS AN ANONYMOUS PERSON. IN THAT PICTURE WAS MIRRORED THE GUTS AND MISERY OF THOUSANDS OF OTHER FRONTLINE SOLDIERS WHOSE NAMES IT WOULD BE AS IMPOSSIBLE TO CHRONICLE AS IT WOULD BE TO PAY ADEQUATE TRIBUTE TO THEIR BRAVERY.....THE REAL HOBART DREW AS AS DESERVING AS ANY GI XXXXX WE COULD FIND. HE IS NOW IN A UNITED KINGDOM BASE HOSPITAL RECOVERING FROM THE THIRD TIME OF BEING WOUNDED IN COMBAT.....

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"I HAVE NO IDEA WHAT PARKS' RECORD WOULD DISCLOSE, BUT I'M SURE IT SHOWS EQUAL HEROISM, JUST AS THERE ARE 10,000 OTHERS WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN GI JOE."

REW MEM 220 AM

STREAM.

ANOTHER COLUMN WAS FIVE MILES NORTH OF GOCH AFTER FIGHTING INTO HAU, ON THE MAIN KLEVE-GOCH HIGHWAY.

HERE THEY WERE 22 MILES FROM WESEL AND IN POSITION TO SMASH ALONG THE RHINE, ROLL UP THE POWERFUL WESTERN DEFENSES, AND BREAK INTO THE RUHR, GERMANY'S LARGEST REMAINING INDUSTRIAL AREA.

ON THE FIFTH DAY OF THE OFFENSIVE, THE ENTIRE FRONT HAD BEEN PUSHED FORWARD ROUGHLY 10 MILES, AND WAS THAT DEEP INTO GERMANY AT THE APEX. THE PRISONER TOLL ROSE TO MORE THAN 4,000.

THE GERMANS STILL HAD YET TO PUT UP A FIGHT ON THE NORTH FLANK, WHERE THEY HAD RELIED UPON THE RHINE, FLOODING OVER ITS LOW BANKS, TO HOLD BACK THE ASSAULT.

BUT THE CANADIANS, HOPPING FROM ISLAND TO ISLAND THAT ROSE ABOVE THE FLOOD, SEIZED A CLUSTER OF SIX GERMAN VILLAGES TODAY, INCLUDING BRIENEN, THREE MILES NORTH OF KLEVE.

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THEY HAD SWUNG ACROSS THE SPOY CANAL, WHICH RUNS FROM KLEVE TO THE RHINE AND PROVIDES ANOTHER HURDLE FOR ANY PUSH ALONG THE RHINE VALLEY.

AS THE U.S.FIRST ARMY 85 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST WAITED FOR THE ROER TO SUBSIDE, PATROLS TRIED TO CROSS THE ROER NORTHEAST OF SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM LAST NIGHT BUT WITHDREW IN THE FACE OF CONSIDERABLE ARTILLERY FIRE.

PATROLS WHO CROSSED THE DAM ITSELF SAID THE GERMANS HAD PILLBOXES AND OTHER DEFENSIVE INSTALLATIONS AT THE SOUTH END OF THE DAM AND THESE WERE COVERED BY 88-MILLIMETER ARTILLERY FARTHER BACK.

HEAVY RAINS FELL ALONG THE FIRST ARMY FRONT, HALTING GROUND ACTIVITY.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY TROOPS 30 MILES TO THE SOUTH CRACKED INTO PRUEM YESTERDAY AND WITHIN A FEW HOURS CLEARED HALF OF IT.

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PRUEM, A TOWN OF 3,000 WHOSE STRATEGIC HIGHWAYS AND RAILROADS WERE PROTECTED ON THE APPROACHES BY DEEP FORTIFICATIONS AND MOUNTAIN RIDGES, HAD BEEN HEAVILY BATTERED BY ARTILLERY.

IT WAS THROUGH PRUEM THAT VON RUNSTEDT FUNNELED HIS ARMIES FOR THE ARDENNES BREAKTHROUGH, AND IT STOOD LIKE A ROCK WHEN THE U.S. FIRST ARMY LAST SEPTEMBER SLASHED THROUGH THE WESTWALL NORTH OF IT.

THIRD ARMY FORCES SWINGING DOWN 11 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PRUEM CAPTURED HARSPELT AND ENTERED SEVENING, NEAR THE NORTHERNMOST OF THREE OUR AND SURE RIVER BRIDGEHEADS, WHICH THE THIRD HAS FORGED FROM LUXEMBOURG SPRINGBOARDS FARTHER SOUTH.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THAT TWO OF THESE BRIDGEHEADS, FROM 20 TO 25 MILES SOUTH OF PRUEM, NOW WERE NEARLY FIVE MILES WIDE AND TWO MILES DEEP AND LACKED ONLY A QUARTER OF A MILE OF BEING MERGED. THE CAPTURE OF BOLLENDORF INDICATED THAT THIS JUNCTION WAS NEAR.

OF THE THREE, THE SOUTHERNMOUT IN THE ECHTERNACH AREA SEEMED THE MOST MENACING TO THE ENEMY, FOR THE SURE RIVER HAD BEEN BRIDGED HERE AT LAST, AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT WAS FLOWING ACROSS TO BACK UP THE HARD-PRESSED FOOT SOLDIERS DIGGING INTO THE MOUNTAINOUS SECTOR OF THE WESTW)).

THE FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION HERE WAS BROUGHT UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE FROM THE SIEGFRIED LINE. IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT PART OF THE 76TH DIVISION ALSO WAS FIGHTING HERE.

FARTHER SOUTH IN THE SAAR BASIN, FIGHTING FLARED AS DOUGHBOYS KNOCKED THE GERMANS OUT OF ANOTHER BLOCK OF BUILDINGS IN SAARLAUTERN, MOST OF WHICH NOW IS IN AMERICAN HANDS.

...Y ACTIVITY ON THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY FRONT IN NORTHERN ALSACE WAS AT OBERHOFFEN, 15 MILES NORTH OF STRASBOURG, WHERE THE 36TH INFANTRY WAS COMPELLED TO YIELD SOME GROUND TO A COUNTERATTACK IN THE NORTHWESTERN FACTORY SECTION OF THE TOWN.

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IN SOUTHERN ALSACE, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID, THE MARKET DAM THREE MILES NORTH OF BASEL, SWITZERLAND, WAS DAMAGED BY AN EXPLOSION APPARENTLY SET OFF BY THE GERMANS.

EARLIER REPORTS ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED THAT THE KEMBS DAM, FOUR MILES FARTHER NORTH, HAD BEEN BLOWN UP.

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THIRD LEAD WESTERN FRONT

PARIS, FEB. 12-(AP)-THE WESTERN GERMAN FORTRESSES OF KLEVE AND PRUEM--115 MILES APART--FELL TODAY TO THE ONSLAUGHT OF THE CANADIAN FIRST AND U.S. THIRD ARMIES.

A FRONT DISPATCH DISCLOSED THE CAPTURE OF PRUEM, EIFEL MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLD, BY THE THIRD ARMY SHORTLY AFTER IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE CANADIANS HAD SEIZED THE NORTHERN ANCHOR AT KLEVE.

MOPPING UP WAS IN PROGRESS IN BOTH PLACES.

KLEVE, A CITY OF 20,000, LIES 12 MILES EAST OF NIJMEGEN, STARTING POINT OF THE CANADIAN OFFENSIVE. LIKE PRUEM, IT WAS REDUCED TO SMOKING RUINS BY INTENSIVE PREPARATORY BOMBARDMENT. BVP.

IN BETWEEN, ROER RIVER FLOODS CREATED BY GERMAN BREACHING OF HEADWATER DAMS KEPT THE U.S.FIRST AND THIRD AND THE BRITISH SECOND ARMIES IMMOBILE. THE RESERVOIRS BEHIND THE OPENED DAMS STILL WERE DRAINING BUT THE ROER, TWO MILES WIDE AT ONE PLACE, DID NOT APPEAR TO BE RISING FURTHER THAN THE SEVEN FOOT STAGE ALREADY REACHED AT SOME POINTS.

THE CANADIAN, BRITISH AND SCOTCH BULGE WAS ENLARGED ON BOTH THE NORTH AND SOUTH ENDS OF THE KLEVE SECTOR, AND ALLIED LINES ENCOMPASSED MORE THAN THREE FOURTHS OF THE REICHS FOREST. THE ALLIES WERE BEYOND THE MAIN DEFENSES OF THE ORIGINAL SIEGFRIED LINE IN THE NORTH.

THE CANADIANS CLEANED THE LOW RHINE LANDS UP TO A RAILROAD CONNECTING KLEVE WITH THE RIVER AND FORCED THE SPOY CANAL, LEADING FOUR MILES NORTH OF KLEVE TO THE RHINE.

AT POINTS BELOW KLEVE, THE ALLIES WERE WITHIN 22 MILES OF WESEL ON THE RHINE, NEAREST CITY OF THE GREAT RUHR INDUSTRIAL VALLEY.

THE CANADIANS BYPASSED OR CAPTURED RINDERN, WASSERBURG, WARDHSN AND BRIENEN.

FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S MEN MOVED ON BEYOND KLEVE, EVEN BEFORE IT FINALLY WAS CAPTURED.

TO THE SOUTH, PATROLS REACHED KESSEL, A ROAD CROSSING FOUR MILES NORTHWEST OF GOCH, SECOND MOST IMPORTANT TOWN IN THE REGION UNDER ATTACK. THE TOWN OF HAU ON THE MAIN KLEVE-GOCH HIGHWAY, FIVE AND A HALF MILES NORTH OF GOCH, ALSO WAS REACHED. AT THIS POINT, THE ALLIES WERE EIGHT MILES INSIDE GERMANY.

WITH THE CAPTURE OF MORE THAN 4,000 PRISONERS, THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY TOTAL SINCE D-DAY REACHED 123,520. THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, ALSO FIGHTING UNDER MONTGOMERY'S STANDARD, HAS TAKEN 101,878.

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~~IN STRENGTH.~~ All this W Front (Cleve) xxx w. the South

NOWHERE ALONG THE WINDENING 17-MILE KLEVE FRONT WERE THE GERMANS ABLE TO HOLD THE CRUSHING WEIGHT OF THE ALLIED ASSAULT, HOWEVER. A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THE DEFENSE STRATEGY APPEARED TO BE CONFUSED AND LACKING IN COORDINATION.

NEWLY CAPTURED PRISONERS LOOKED HAGGARD AND MENTALLY FLOGGED BY THE MASSES OF SHELLS AND BOMBS SPRAYED AMONG THEM. MANY WERE GRAY HAIRED BURGHERS OF 40 TO 55 YEARS. THEY WERE EXHAUSTED. SOME OF THE CRACK PARACHUTE TROOPERS WHO SURRENDERED SAID THEY WERE TOO DAZED AND BEATEN TO GO ANOTHER STEP. THEY ADDED THAT THEY FELT THE WAR WAS NEARLY OVER ANYWAY WITH THE RUSSIANS WITHIN 31 MILES OF BERLIN. THE CANADIANS AT KLEVE WERE 305 MILES AWAY.

THE GERMANS STILL WERE TRYING TO BRING UP "BITS AND PIECES" OF REINFORCEMENTS FROM NEARBY SECTORS. THESE WERE SUFFERING AS BAD IF NOT WORSE CASUALTIES FROM ALLIED WARPLANES AS THE MEN IN COMBAT.

ALLIED BARRAGES WERE SO HEAVY AND INCESSANT THAT THE RUMBLE LIKE THUNDER COULD BE HEARD 20 MILES AWAY AND PROBABLY ALSO IN THE EDGE OF THE RUHR.

TROOPS OF THE THIRD ARMY INVADING THE SAARLAND CAPTURED ANOTHER BLOCK OF BUILDINGS ACROSS THE SAAR RIVER FROM SAARLAUTERN IN A LIMITED ATTACK.

THE 90TH DIVISION ADVANCED A HALF MILE TO REACH TWO POINTS SIX AND FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF PRUEM. THE 90TH BEAT OFF A COUNTERATTACKING DESTROYING THREE TANKS AND A SELF-PROPELLED GUN.

HASPELT, A MILE INSIDE GERMANY JUST OPPOSITE THE NORTHERN TIP OF LUXEMBOURG, WAS TAKEN BY A UNIT WHICH MOVED ON TO SEVENIG.

THE ECHTERNACH BRIDGEHEAD WAS WIDENED AT BOTH ENDS. BOLLENDORF WAS ENTERED. TROOPS OF THE FIFTH DIVISION REACHED BOTH SIDES OF ERNAZEN, TWO MILES NORTH OF ECHTERNACH.

THE CANADIANS AT KLEVE SAID THAT VETERAN GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPS, MOVED FROM ALSACE, WERE STIFFENING THE SAGGING NAZI LINES. THE CANADIANS BAG OF PRISONERS IN THIS BATTLE, MOUNTING IN FEROCITY IN KLEVE'S STREETS, ROSE TO 3,500 YESTERDAY.

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AT PRUEM THE THIRD ARMY'S INVASION OF THE REICH GATHERED MOMENTUM AS THE BORDER LINE SURE RIVER WAS BRIDGED BY PONTOONS AT ONE POINT, ENABLING MEN AND SUPPLIES TO BOLSTER THREE BRIDGEHEADS WELDED FROM 10 CROSSINGS ON A 25-MILE FRONT.

MEANWHILE, THE BRITISH SECOND AND THE U.S. FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES, POISED BETWEEN PRUEM AND KLEVE, WERE IDLE, PERHAPS AWAITING A RECESSION OF THE FLOODED ROER RIVER ALONG THEIR FRONT. THE STREAM HAD RISEN TO SEVEN FEET ABOVE NORMAL NORTH OF AACHEN AND WAS TWO MILES WIDE AT ONE PLACE, BUT REPORTS TO SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID THE PEAK IN THE FLOOD WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN REACHED.

THE GERMANS HAD LOOSED THE FLOOD BY BLOWING UP THE FLOODGATES OF THE GIANT SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN. THE DAM NOW IS HELD BY TROOPS OF THE U.S. FIRST ARMY AT ONE END AND CONTROLLED AT THE OTHER BY ARTILLERY FIRE.

THE GERMANS APPARENTLY COUNTED ON THE FLOOD TO HOLD THEIR NORTH FLANK ALONG THE RHINE WHILE THEY CONCENTRATED ON A STUBBORN DEFENSE OF KLEVE.

ADMITTING CANADIAN GAINS, GERMAN BROADCASTS INSISTED THE DRIVE WAS BUT THE PRELUDE TO AN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE FROM THE WEST.

KLEVE WAS OUTFLANKED BY FORCES BATTLING EASTWARD BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE CITY, MAKING THE SITUATION VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE NAZI DEFENDERS.

THE FIERCE RESISTANCE OFFERED IN PRUEM INDICATED THAT THE GERMANS WERE NOT DISPOSED TO GIVE UP THIS CITY EASILY, DESPITE THE THREAT OF AN OUTFLANKING MOVE NORTHEAST OF THE TOWN IN ADDITION TO THE FRONTAL ASSAULT BY THIRD ARMY DOUGHBOYS.

IN NORTHERN ALSACE, U. S. SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS BEAT OFF A TANK-SUPPORTED COUNTERATTACK NORTHEAST OF STRASBOURG BUT WERE FORCED TO RETIRE FROM DRUSENHEIM.

JR/MD228AEW

Add Metz de Gaulle-Gruyd (Dynan) so amiably

"WE WILL MAKE THE RHINE A FRENCH STREAM FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER," DE GAULLE TOLD THE METZ TOWNSPEOPLE, "AND THIS WILL SYMBOLIZE THE OBLIGATION OF VICTORY--A DURABLE ONE THIS TIME--AND OF REFOUND GRANDEUR."

PARIS, FEB 12-(AP)-THE THIRD U.S. ARMY OFFICER ACCUSED IN THE RAILWAY BATTALION CASES INVOLVING THE DIVERSION OF GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES INTO THE BLACK MARKET WENT ON TRIAL TODAY BEFORE A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

HE IS FIRST LIEUT. NORRIS E. LOOP OF COMPANY B, 716TH RAILWAY OPERATING BATTALION, CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE UNITED STATES BY WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND NEGLECT OF DUTY.

LOOP, OF 505 NORTH PINE STREET, PRATT, KANS., WAS ACCUSED SPECIFICALLY OF WRONGFULLY RECEIVING AND CONVERTING TO HIS OWN USE BOX OF POST EXCHANGE RATIONS CONTAINING 20 CARTONS OF CIGARETTES AND A COMPARABLE SUPPLY OF CHOCOLATE BARS, TOILET ACCESSORIES, ETC.

IN SUPPORT OF THE CONSPIRACY AND NEGLECT OF DUTY CHARGES THE PROSECUTION INTRODUCED EVIDENCE AIMING TO SHOW THAT LOOP KNEW THAT LOOTING WAS WIDESPREAD AMONG MEN OF THE 716TH RAILWAY BATTALION.

THREE MORE ENLISTED MEN WERE SENTENCED TO TERMS RANGING FROM THREE TO 19 YEARS.

THEY WERE T/4 ALBERT C.CHALLONER, JR., 3334 LACLEDE AVE., LOS ANGELES, WHO PLEADED GUILTY TO WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, THREE YEARS; T/5 GEORGE E.GRAHAM, KOSCIUSKO, MISS., CONVICTED OF CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE UNITED STATES AND ON SEVERAL COUNTS OF WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY, 19 YEARS; AND PVT.CECIL C.STOKES, ROUTE 2, LAFOLLETTE, TENN., CONVICTED OF WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY, FIVE YEARS.

JS220PEW

PARIS, FEB. 12-(AP)-GEN. DE GAULLE IS EXPECTED TO ANNOUNCE FRANCE'S POSITION REGARDING THE STATUS OF HER COLONIES IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY THURSDAY, GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID TODAY. IT IS BELIEVED HE WILL ADVOCATE UNRELAXED CONTROL OF THE COLONIES BY THE GOVERNMENT.

HJ0PRUPEW

PARIS, FEB 12-(AP)-VISITS TO ITALY AND FRANCE--AND A CONFERENCE WITH GEN.DE GAULLE--WILL BE ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S AGENDA DURING HIS HOMEWARD JOURNEY FROM THE BLACK SEA "BIG THREE" CONFERENCE, IT IS BELIEVED GENERALLY HERE.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT ROOSEVELT WILL ATTEMPT TO SOOTHE FRENCH DISAPPOINTMENT OVER NOT BEING INCLUDED IN THE BLACK SEA MEETING.

BZ624AEW

FEB 12 1945

BRUSSELS, FEB 12-(AP)-BELGIAN PREMIER ACHILLE VAN ACKER LABOR MINISTER IN THE DISSOLVED CABINET OF HUBERT PIERLOT, HAS FORMED A NEW "NATIONAL UNITY" GOVERNMENT RETAINING PAUL HENRI SPAAK AS MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEPUTY PREMIER.

THE NEW CABINET, APPOINTED BY VAN ACKER LAST NIGHT, CONTAINED 16 NAMES, INCLUDING HIS OWN AS PRIME MINISTER AND ADMINISTRATOR OF COAL. THEY WERE:

GASTON EYSKENS, CATHOLIC PARTY, FINANCE; ADOLPHE VAN GLABBEKE, LIBERAL PARTY, INTERIOR; LEON EILE TROCLET, SOCIALIST, LABOR; AUGUST BUISSERET, LIBERAL, EDUCATION; EDGAR DE BRUYNE, CATHOLIC, COLONIES; HENRI PAUWELS, CATHOLIC, JUSTICE; EUGENE LALLEMAND, COMMUNIST, FOOD; ALBERT MARTEAUX, COMMUNIST, HEALTH.

ERNEST RONGVAUX, SOCIALIST, COMMUNICATIONS; ALBERT DESMAL, NO PARTY, ECONOMIC AFFAIRS; HERMANN VOS, SOCIALIST, PUBLIC WORKS; LOUIS DELVAUX DE FEMFFE, CATHOLIC, AGRICULTURE; LEO MUNDELEER, LIBERAL, NATIONAL DEFENSE; EDMOND RONSE, CATHOLIC, INFORMATION, AND PAUL KRONACKER, LIBERAL MINISTER OF PURCHASES ABROAD.

MK752AEW

1945

BY ROGER D.GREENE

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, FEB. 12-(AP)-THE LEGENDARY RUSSIAN METHOD OF CROSSING A RIVER--BY MARCHING ACROSS ON THE SHOULDERS OF COMRADES PATIENTLY STANDING UNDER WATER--WAS EMULATED TO SOME DEGREE BY HEROIC SCOTTISH TROOPS ON THIS BLAZING NORTHERN FRONT.

VANGUARDS OF A FAMOUS SCOTTISH DIVISION STORMED DOWN ON THE NIERS RIVER TOWN OF GENNEP, THREE MILES FROM THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE REICHSWALD, AND SAW A VITAL BRIDGE BLOWN UP ALMOST IN THEIR FACES.

THE UNDAUNTED SCOTS FELL BACK A QUARTER OF A MILE TO A NARROWER POINT OF THE RIVER. THEY HAD NO BOATS OR RAFTS. SOME COULDN'T SWIM, BUT THEY HAD ORDERS.

"ALL RIGHT, LADS," CAME THE COMMAND, "IN YE GO--AND DON'T BE STOPPIN' TO FISH!"

WADING UP TO THEIR CHINS, THE SCOTS STOICALLY FORDED THE ICY STREAM WITHOUT A SINGLE MISHAP. UNDERSIZED MEMBERS OF THE OUTFIT WERE CARRIED ACROSS ON THE SHOULDERS OF TALLER COMRADES.

BY THIS TIME, THE GERMAN GARRISON AT GENNEP, THINKING THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE HAD DISCOURAGED THE ATTACKERS, SETTLED DOWN FOR A NIGHT'S SLEEP.

THE SCOTS WEREN'T SLEEPING. THEY WERE ON THE SOUTH BANK, SOAKED TO THE SKIN AND SHIVERING IN A WIND-WHIPPED SLEET STORM.

THEY SLIPPED THROUGH THE DARKNESS INTO THE WESTERN SIDE OF TOWN AND CAUGHT THE GERMANS NAPPING.

FEB 12 1945

VIOLENT, CLOSE-RANGE FIGHTING ERUPTED. WITHIN A FEW HOURS ENGINEERS WERE FLINGING A BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER, PROVIDING A NEW ROUTE INTO THE REICH.

THE FIGHTING SPREAD TO THE FRINGE OF THE REICHSWALD, WITH ALLIED TROOPS, NOW SUPPORTED BY TANKS AND FLAME THROWERS, BATTLKNG THROUGH TIGHT SCRUB FIR THICKETS AGAINST FANATICAL RESISTANCE.

GERMAN PARATROOPS, REINFORCED BY CLERKS, COOKS AND BAKERS RUSHED UP FROM THE COLOGNE AREA, FOUGHT LIKE WILDCATS FOR EVERY FOOT OF TERRAIN.

ONE PINT-SIZED SCOT BROUGHT IN A SIX-FOOT, SIX-INCH GERMAN PARATROOPER.

WE1120PEW

BY NED NORDNESS (330)

KLEVE, GERMANY, FEB.12-(AP)-KLEVE IS A CITY THAT WAS. ITS RUINS FELL TODAY TO CANADIAN AND BRITISH TROOPS AFTER MORE THAN TWO DAYS AND NIGHTS OF BITTER FIGHTING.

ITS DEVASTATION TESTIFIES TO THE TERRIBLE HAVOC AND DESTRUCTION BEING VISITED ON GERMAN TOWNS BY FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S ARTILLERY.

SUCH HAVOC DWARFS THAT OF NORMANDY AND HOLLAND, WHEN THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING ON OTHER PEOPLES' PROPERTY.

AS TROOPS MOPPED UP THE PERSISTENT SNIPERS FROM THE HEAPS OF RUBBLE THAT ONCE HOUSED A POPULATION OF MORE THAN 20,000, THE INFANTRY PRESSED ON SOUTHEAST.

I WENT IN WITH INFANTRYMEN WHO ARE CLEANING OUT THE SNIPERS. FALLING DEBRIS WAS AS BIG A MENACE AS ENEMY FIRE.

SOUTH OF KLEVE ON THE MAIN HIGHWAY TO GOCH, EIGHT MILES SOUTH, THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY SEIZED HAU. SOUTH OF HERE OTHER FORCES ARE NEARING THE EAST EDGE OF THE REICHSWALD.

THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THIS FORMIDABLE FOREST HAS BEEN PRACTICALLY CLEARED, AND THE INFANTRY NOW IS MEETING HEAVY MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM EAST OF THE FOREST.

ALONG THIS PART OF THE FRONT THE GERMANS ARE REINFORCING THEIR DEFENSES WITH ARMORED ELEMENTS.

BRITISH TROOPS CAPTURED HEKKENS, JUST SOUTH OF THE REICHSWALD, BUT THE BROAD HIGHWAY WHICH LEADS THREE MILES SOUTHWEST TO GENNEP IS UNDER TERRIFIC ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE.

TROOPS ARE ADVANCING ON THE IMPORTANT ROAD HUB OF KESSEL, FOUR MILES NORTHWEST OF GOCH. THE ENEMY BLEW THE KESSEL BRIDGE ACROSS

3o. 24 — 22939

THE NIERS RIVER, BUT PATROLS HAVE CROSSED ON A TEMPORARY BRIDGE BUILT AT GENNEP DURING THE NIGHT.

ON THE NORTHERN FLANK, THE CANADIANS ALONG THE FLOODED RHINE FLATS HAVE REACHED THE RAILROAD CONNECTING KLEVE WITH THE GERMAN TOWN OF EMMERICH ON THE OPPOSITE BANK OF THE RHINE.

KLEVE WAS REALLY WON LAST NIGHT, AN EDINBURGH COLONEL TOLD ME.

"TANKS, FLAME THROWERS AND INFANTRY SWEPT THROUGH AFTER TWO DAYS OF FIGHTING AND IN 20 MINUTES THESE PARATROOPERS WERE GALLOPING AHEAD AS FAST AS THEY COULD.

"WE COULDN'T CLEAN OUT THE SNIPERS--THAT IS THE JOB TODAY--BUT YOU OUGHT TO SEE THE SLAUGHTER, AND I MEAN SLAUGHTER, COMMITTED IN THOSE 20 MINUTES."

WM935PEW

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, FEB 12-(AP)-THE 76TH DIVISION WAS DISCLOSED TODAY AS A NEW UNIT OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY WHICH HAD A LEADING PART IN THE LATEST INVASION OF GERMANY.

IT WAS THE 76TH'S 417TH REGIMENT WHICH WAS THE FIRST TO CROSS FROM LUXEMBOURG INTO GERMANY AND GAIN A FIRM FOOTHOLD ON THE EAST BANK OF THE SURE RIVER IN THE AREA OF ECHTERNACH.

A NEW ENGLAND RESERVE DIVISION IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, THE 76TH WAS REACTIVATED IN JUNE OF 1942 AT FORT MEADE, S.D.

IT PROVIDED MANY OFFICERS AND MEN FOR OTHER DIVISIONS IN THE AFRICAN AND NORMANDY INVASIONS AND WAS HEADED OVERSEAS AT THE TIME FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT STRUCK IN THE ARDENNES.

ITS MOVEMENT THEN WAS SPEEDED THROUGH BRITAIN AND IT TOOK OVER ITS FRONT POSITIONS IN THE AREA OF ECHTERNACH, 18 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE CITY OF LUXEMBOURG, ON JAN.24.

MUCH OF ITS TRAINING WAS IN WINTER WARFARE IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN.

WHILE THERE, IT ADOPTED THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN WARCRY OF "ONAWAY," WHICH BECAME ITS NICKNAME.

(125 WORDS CENSORED)

FEB 12 1945

DY657PEW

BY THOBURN WIANT

HABSCHEID, GERMANY, FEB. 12-(AP)-LT.OSCAR DRAKE, 4305 44TH ST., LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y., AND FIVE OTHER MEN OF THE 90TH DIVISION WERE OUT OF TOUCH WITH THEIR COMPANY AND WANDERING UP A SLOPE WHEN THEY SAW 12 GERMANS ON A HILL, SILHOUETTED AGAINST THE SKY.

THE AMERICANS HAD ONLY 45S SO DRAKE, WHO SPEAKS FLUENT GERMAN, YELLED "CEASE FIRING."

INSTEAD, THE GERMANS OPENED UP WITH BURP GUNS. LT.ALLEN T. SULLIVAN, ELIZABETH, N.J., AND CAPT.ORA L.NELSON, BATTLE CREEK, MICH., KILLED TWO OF THE FOE, LEAVING TEN IN SIGHT.

AGAIN DRAKE SHOUTED AT THE GERMANS TO QUIT SHOOTING, ADDING: "I'M COMING UP THERE SO DON'T TRY ANY MONKEY BUSINESS." WHEN HE REACHED THE TOP OF THE HILL AND LOOKED DOWN THE OPPOSITE SLOPE, HE SAW 50 MORE GERMANS.

"WE TRIED TO REMAIN CALM, OUTWARDLY AT LEAST," DRAKE SAID, "WE COULDN'T COMPETE WITH THEM IN FIRE POWER, OF COURSE, SO WE DECIDED TO TALK OUR WAY OUT."

A GERMAN SERGEANT TOOK DRAKE TO HIS COMMANDER AND ANNOUNCED: "I HAVE AN AMERICAN PRISONER." BEFORE THE CAPTAIN COULD REPLY, DRAKE DECLARED BOLDLY:

"LIKE HELL I'M A PRISONER. I CAME HERE TO OBTAIN YOUR SURRENDER. WE OUTNUMBER YOU THREE TO ONE."

THE NAZI OFFICER HESITATED A FEW SECONDS AND THEN SAID:

"I CANNOT SURRENDER."

"OKAY, IF THAT'S THE WAY YOU FEEL ABOUT IT," DRAKE SAID, "I ASSUME YOU'LL GIVE ME FIVE MINUTES TO RETURN TO MY TROOPS."

THE CAPTAIN, APPARENTLY CONFUSED BY DRAKE'S FAST TALK, SAID:
"ALL RIGHT, BUT ONLY FIVE MINUTES."
DRAKE SAID THE TRIP BACK TO HIS COMPANIONS REQUIRED SLIGHTLY LESS THAN A SINGLE MINUTE. BEFORE THE GERMANS REALIZED WHAT WAS HAPPENING, THE AMERICANS MADE A RUN FOR IT AND GOT AWAY. SEVERAL HOURS LATER WHILE DRAKE WAS SITTING AT A COMMAND POST, A GROUP OF GERMAN PRISONERS WERE BROUGHT INSIDE. ONE WAS THE CAPTAIN TO WHOM DRAKE HAD TALKED.
WITH A SLIGHT TRACE OF A SMILE, HE SAID TO DRAKE:
"I CAUGHT HOLY HELL FROM THE REGIMENTAL COMMANDER FOR LETTING YOU GO."

JS936AEW

FEB 12 1945

BY LEWIS HAWKINS (610)
WITH THE 76TH DIVISION IN GERMANY, FEB.12-(AP)-HOLLOW-EYED STAFF SGT. CHARLES C.FLARIDA GRINNED WEARILY AND SAID:
"I BET EVERY MAN UP THERE IN THOSE MUDDY HOLES PRAYED AT LEAST ONCE EACH DAY AND SOME MUST HAVE AVERAGED A PRAYER AN HOUR. I'D HEARD BEFORE THAT MEN REACT THAT WAY IN SUCH PLACES, BUT NOW I KNOW."
PVT. DONALD LOWELL OF 1700 CENTER AVENUE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., HEARD THIS SUMMATION BY HIS SERGEANT, OF 5 PROSPECT PLACE, NEW YORK CITY, AND SILENTLY PULLED A SOGGY POCKET TESTAMENT FROM HIS MUDDY BATTLE JACKET.
ONLY A WEEK AGO HE AND ALL THE 417TH REGIMENT WERE NEWCOMERS TO WAR. TODAY HE AND HIS SURVIVING COMPANIONS HAD COME THROUGH A HARROWING INITIATION AND WERE FILLED WITH A STRANGE MIXTURE OF PRIDE, HUMILITY, THANKFULNESS AND RELIEF.
OVOBUDNSHOUL

PRIDE, HUMILITY, THANKFULNESS AND RELIEF.
BUT THOSE EMOTIONS COULDN'T BE DESCRIBED BY THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY WHEN THEY WERE LED BACK BY THEIR COMMANDER, LT. RICHARD BLUHM, 165 WEST CHURCH STREET, FAIRPORT, N.Y. THEY CAME STUMBLING DOWN THE SLIMY SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN WHICH THEY AND OTHER COMPANIES OF THE FIRST BATTALION WON IN THE DARKNESS SIX DAYS AGO AND HELD ALMOST WITHOUT HELP FOR SEVERAL DAYS.
ALL YOU COULD SEE IN THOSE DIRTY, WHISKERED FACES WAS THE BITTER AND COMPLETE FATIGUE OF MEN WHO HAD LIVED IN CONTINUOUS DANGER WITH LITTLE FOOD AND LESS SLEEP FOR NEARLY A WEEK.
"WE CAME ACROSS THE SAUER NORTH OF ECHTERNACH AT 1 A.M. FEB.7 AND WERE CAUGHT IN CROSSFIRE JUST ON THIS SIDE," BLUHM SAID, "AND FROM THEN ON ACROSS A QUARTER OF A MILE OF FLAT GROUND TO THE FOOT OF THE MOUNTAIN WE CAUGHT HELL FROM SMALL ARMS, MORTARS, 88'S AND MINES.
"ONCE WE GOT ON THE HILLSIDE, THE FIRE LESSENED, BUT IT TOOK US THREE HOURS JUST TO CLIMB THAT STEEP MUDBANK, SLIPPING BACK ONE STEP EVERY TIME WE TOOK A STEP FORWARD. BUT WE REACHED OUR OBJECTIVE ON THE FLAT HILLTOP AND WE HUNG ON."
WHAT THE LIEUTENANT DID NOT SAY AND, IN FACT, DIDN'T KNOW WAS THAT HIS COMPANY AND OTHERS OF THE FIRST BATTALION UNDER LT. COL. CLARENCE A.METTE, JR., OF LOS ANGELES, WERE THE ONLY ONES IN ALL THE SAUER AND OUR RIVER CROSSING POINTS TO REACH THEIR INITIAL OBJECTIVES IN FULL STRENGTH ON THE FIRST DAY--AN ACCOMPLISHMENT ANY NEW OUTFIT COULD BE PROUD OF.

B69
ONCE ON THE TABLE-LIKE HILLTOP A MILE AND A HALF INSIDE GERMANY AND WELL INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE POSITIONS, THE FIRST BATTALION FOUND ITSELF OUT ON A LIMB WITH GERMANS ON THREE SIDES AND BY-PASSED PILLBOXES IN THE REAR SWEEPING THE APPROACHES SO THAT REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES COULD NOT START IN ANY VOLUME UNTIL FEB.10.

"IT FELT KIND OF LONELY UP THERE AND WE WERE GETTING PRETTY SHORT OF AMMUNITION AND FOOD WHEN CUB PLANES STARTED DROPPING STUFF TO US ON FEB.9," SAID STAFF SGT KENNETH WILLIAMS OF BINGHAMPTON, N.Y.
"WE HALF A K-RATION PER MEAL AND LIVED ON WATER FROM THE FOXHOLES OR WHAT WE CAUGHT IN OUR BLANKETS," SAID LT.ROBERT SEITER, A PLATOON LEADER FROM LIMA, OHIO.
THERE WAS SCARCELY AN HOUR WHEN THE ISOLATED FORCE WAS NOT BEING SLASHED AT BY SNIPERS, BURP GUNNERS, MORTARS AND 88'S, BUT, FOR SOME REASON, THE GERMANS NEVER ATTACKED IN STRENGTH AND MADE ONLY ONE EFFORT TO DISLODGE METTE'S MEN.
SGT. HARRY SALIS, 44 EATON STREET, BUFFALO, N.Y., SAID "WHATEVER YOU WRITE, BE SURE AND SAY ALL OUR MEDICS WERE WONDERFUL AND ONE NAMED ARVIN (PFC. RICHARD ARVIN OF YORK, PA.) SAVED PLENTY OF LIVES FOR US, RUNNING AROUND UNDER SNIPER FIRE TO TAKE CARE OF OUR WOUNDED."
THE 417TH'S SECOND BATTALION CAME ACROSS THE FLATS FEB.8 TO FIGHT ITS WAY THROUGH PILLBOXES PASSED BY THE FIRST AND TO CLEAN OUT THE RIVER BANK, AND TODAY IT MOVED OUT UNDER DIRECTION OF MAJ. CLAUDE BARR, SPARTANBURG, S.C., DEEPER INTO THE SIEGFRIED POSITIONS.
CAPT. HOMER SCHMIDT, OPERATIONS OFFICER FROM PRESTON, MD., SUMMED UP THE REACTION OF COMMANDERS TO THE WHOLE REGIMENT'S PERFORMANCE:
"THEY COULDN'T HAVE GIVEN US A MUCH ROUGHER JOB AND I DON'T SEE HOW ANY VETERANS ANYWHERE COULD HAVE DONE AS WELL AS THESE GREEN MEN. THEY WERE MAGNIFICENT."

WM917PEW

FEB 12 1945

ROME, FEB. 12-(AP)-SIX MILLION POUNDS OF CLOTHING, FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES SENT BY AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED IN THE COUNTRY'S MOST WAR-TORN PROVINCES.
MYRON C. TAYLOR, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ENVOY TO THE VATICAN, ANNOUNCED THIS TODAY AND SAID 3,000,000 MORE POUNDS ARE ON THE WAY.
FOUR GARMENTS AND A PAIR OF SHOES WERE GIVEN TO EACH OF 491,000 PEOPLE, MORE THAN A FIFTH OF THE POPULATION OF SIX OF THE MOST DEVASTATED PROVINCES.
MILK AND MILK FOODS WERE GIVEN TO 16 CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS IN ROME AND EIGHT IN NAPLES IN ADDITION TO 11,000 IN ROME AND NAPLES ORPHANAGES. DAILY VITAMIN TABLETS ARE BEING GIVEN TO 64,840 SCHOOL CHILDREN IN ROME ALONE.

UX144PEW

ROME, FEB.12-(AP)-A TOP-RANKING U.S. ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER IN THE ITALIAN THEATER RACED ACROSS THE ATLANTIC JUST IN TIME TO GIVE THE BRIDE AWAY TONIGHT WHEN TECH. SGT. DORIS PATRICIA CALLAHAN OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., WAS MARRIED TO CAPT. JOHN H. SENSENEY OF ST. LOUIS, MO., BOTH OF WHOM ARE ATTACHED TO ALLIED PUBLIC RELATIONS HEADQUARTERS.
COL. KENNETH W.CLARK, FORMER WASHINGTON, D.C., REPORTER FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, LANDED AFTER A PLANE TRIP FROM THE UNITED STATES, JUMPED INTO A JEEP, RACED NEARLY 200 MILES AND BEAT BRIG. GEN. ARTHUR J.MCCHRYSTAL, HEAD OF THE NEWS CENSORSHIP SECTION, OUT OF THE PRIVILEGE OF GIVING THE BRIDE AWAY.
THE CEREMONY WAS PERFORMED IN ST.PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH WITH MAJ. CARL HARKRADER, NEWSPAPER EDITOR FROM BRISTOL, VA., ACTING AS BEST MAN, AND STAFF SERGEANT MARY TAYLOR OF LAKE CHARLES, LA., AS MAID OF HONOR.

MD/WM1002PEW

ROME, FEB 12-(AP)-THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION IN LONDON MUST DECIDE UPON A YUGOSLAV DEMAND THAT GEN.TADDEO ORLANDO, HEAD OF THE ITALIAN CARABINIERI, BE TURNED OVER TO YUGOSLAVIA FOR TRIAL AS A WAR CRIMINAL, AN OFFICIAL OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION FOR ITALY SAID TODAY.
THE ALLIED COMMISSION APPROVED THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT'S APPOINTMENT OF ORLANDO LAST SUMMER. THE OFFICIAL SAID ORLANDO WAS NOT FOUND TO BE INVOLVED IN FASCIST ACTIVITIES, BUT THAT HIS

MILITARY RECORD IN YUGOSLAVIA, WHERE HE HAD COMMANDED A DIVISION, HAD NOT BEEN CONSIDERED AT THAT TIME.

ORLANDO WAS ONE OF A LIST OF ITALIANS THE YUGOSLAVIA RADIO SAID WERE WANTED FOR TRIAL AS WAR CRIMINALS. HE PROBABLY IS THE ONLY MAN HOLDING OFFICE IN ALLIED-OCCUPIED EUROPE WHO IS WANTED BY ONE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON SUCH A CHARGE.

MT933AEW

(NY) WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY, (DELAYED)-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE 350TH "BATTLE MOUNTAIN" REGIMENT, 88TH "BLUE DEVIL" DIVISION, RECOUNTED TODAY HOW 2ND LT.CHARLES W.SHEA, BRONX, N.Y., HOLDER OF THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR, REESTABLISHED COMMUNICATI

COUNTED TODAY HOW 2ND LT.CHARLES W.SHEA, BRONX, N.Y., HOLDER OF THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR, REESTABLISHED COMMUNICATIONS AT THE HEIGHT OF A BATTLE ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT. FEB 12 1945

SHEA, THEN A PLATOON SERGEANT, LED TWO SQUADS AROUND THE SIDE OF A BARREN KNOLL ON WHICH A RADIO--HIS OUTFIT'S ONLY MEANS OF COMMUNICATION--HAD BEEN LEFT. SHEA'S RADIO OPERATOR WAS STRUCK BY ENEMY FIRE AND SHEA STARTED TO HIS SIDE, BUT WAS STOPPED BY A SUPERIOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

WHILE THEY DEBATED, THE GERMANS ATTACKED. SHEA SAW TWO OF HIS BUDDIES PROCEEDING DOWN A SLOPE TO RESCUE THE WOUNDED MAN, AND STOOD UP IN THE FACE OF ENEMY FIRE TO COVER THEIR ADVANCE. THE WOUNDED MAN WAS RESCUED.

A LITTLE LATER, SHEA CRAWLED UP THE HILL WHILE RIFLE AND MACHINE GUN BULLETS WHINED AROUND HIM. HE SEIZED THE RADIO AND MADE HIS WAY BACK TO SAFETY.

SHEA, WHO LATER WON A FIELD COMMISSION, WAS AWARDED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL FOR KNOCKING OUT THREE GERMAN MACHINE GUN NESTS, KILLING THREE NAZIS AND TAKING SEVEN PRISONERS.

PS933PEW

3a 24 — 22941

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, FEB 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NEGRO TROOPS OF THE U.S. 92ND DIVISION WITHDREW TODAY FROM POSITIONS ON THE NORTH OF THE FIUME LA FOCE, A SMALL STREAM SOUTH OF MASSA IN THE ITALIAN WEST COASTAL AREA, AFTER HOLDING OUT THREE DAYS AGAINST FIERCE ENEMY MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE.

POSITIONS GAINED BY TROOPS UNDER LT. WEJARY BUNDARA OF BALTIMORE, MD., LT. MELVIN W. WALKER OF ROXBURY, MASS., AND CAPT. HAROLD E. JOHNSON, ALSO OF ROXBURY, BECAME UNTENABLE UNDER THE WITHERING ENEMY FIRE.

THE DOUGHBOYS PULLED OUT AND RETIRED TO STRONGER DEFENSE LINES NEAR THE SOUTH BANK OF THE STREAM.

LT.STANLEY BRACKETT OF GEYSERVILLE, CALIF. LED HIS MEN TO THE CREST OF A DOMINATING HILL WEST OF STRETTOIA THURSDAY IN THE FACE OF HEAVY FIRE FROM ENEMY MACHINEGUNS WHICH HELD UP THE AMERICAN THRUST SEVERAL HOURS. FEB 12 1945

MK733AEW

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 12-(AP)-SWEDEN STILL IS GIVING "VERY ACTIVE AND SYMPATHETIC" CONSIDERATION TO THE INVITATION TO JOIN THE UNITED NATIONS SHIPPING POOL, THE NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID TODAY. THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE DELAY IN A FINAL DECISION WAS DUE TO THE COMPLICATED IMPORTANT AND PAYMENT PROBLEMS WHICH ARE COUPLED WITH THE TONNAGE QUESTION. FEB 12 1945

APW SHANKES 01730 JB 438PEW

GREEK SEPARATE (400)

BY STEPHEN BARBER

ATHENS, FEB. 12-(AP)-SINATOS, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN GREECE AND SPOKESMAN FOR THE LEFTWING EAM, SAID TONIGHT HE WAS WELL PLEASED WITH THE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH THE GOVERNMENT "AND I BELIEVE THE WHOLE GREEK PEOPLE WILL BE PLEASED EXCEPT THOSE WHO HAVE AN INTEREST IN THE CONTINUANCE OF STRIFE FOR THEIR OWN PARTY BENEFITS."

SPEAKING AT HIS FIRST FULL-DRESS PRESS CONFERENCE, THE EAM LEADER SAID OF HIS ORGANIZATION'S FUTURE PROGRAM, "OUR POLICY ALWAYS HAS BEEN TO INSURE POPULAR LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC EVOLUTION. FOR THIS WE WILL CONTINUE TO STRUGGLE."

"IN SUCH A CONFLICT AS THIS," HE SAID, REFERRING TO THE CIVIL WAR, "THE FRUITS WILL BE OBVIOUS LATER ON. IT WAS A CONFLICT BETWEEN OPPOSING CURRENTS--ONE THE POPULAR MOVEMENT WHICH SEEKS A NEW AND BETTER FUTURE AND THE OTHER THE OLD WORLD WHICH CONSIDERS POWER IN ..R COUNTRY A GOD-GIVEN SOMETHING NEVER TO CHANGE. IT WAS THESE TWO ..URRENTS WHICH CLASHED."

HE EMPHASIZED THAT IN HIS VIEW THE CLASH DID NOT ORIGINATE FROM THE LEFT. HE DENIED THAT THE EAM-ELAS ATTEMPTED A COUP D'ETAT DEC. 3 AND SAID THE TROUBLE AROSE FROM FORMER PREMIER GEORGE PAPANDREOU'S ORDER OF THAT DAY PROHIBITING A DEMONSTRATION.

"ON OUR PART THIS CONFLICT WAS NOT ORGANIZED," HE SAID. "THE DEMONSTRATION WAS UNARMED," HE SAID. "PAPANDREOU ATTACKED WITH RIFLES. WE HAD NO FEWER THAN 100 DEAD AND WOUNDED. THE NEXT DAY THE PEOPLE WENT TO THE FUNERAL OF THOSE DEAD AND PAPANDREOU AGAIN ATTACK WITH RIFLES. THUS THE CONFLICT BEGAN."

THE STRUGGLE COST 10,000 CASUALTIES, SIANTOS (CO) ESTIMATED, IN ELAS TROOPS AND CIVILIANS ON THE ELAS SIDE OF THE LINES. HE SAID THE ELAS MUSTERED ONLY 3,000 AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FIGHTING.

SIANTOS CONTENDED THAT "THE EAM-ELAS NEVER GAVE DIRECTIVES THAT HOSTAGES BE ILL-TREATED OR KILLED. IF EXECUTIONS TOOK PLACE THEY MUST HAVE BEEN COMMITTED BY IRRESPONSIBLE PEOPLE AGAINST WHOM WE OURSELVES STAND."

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SIANTOS SAID THAT SINCE THE ALLIES DECIDED IT WAS USEFUL FOR THE BRITISH ARMY TO BE IN GREECE, IT MUST BE SO.

"THE FACT THAT BRITISH SOLDIERS HAD A CONFLICT WITH THE ELAS WAS AN UNFORTUNATE MISUNDERSTANDING WHICH IS NOW PAST AND WILL BE FORGOTTEN," THE COMMUNIST LEADER ADDED.

AT THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS THE COMMUNIST PARTY INTENDS TO STAND WITHIN THE EAM COALITION TO WHICH SIANTOS SAID HE EXPECTED OTHER LEFTWING PARTIES ALSO WOULD ADHERE.

HJ1022PEW

MOSCOW, FEB.12-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST THE FULL TEXT OF THE BIG THREE COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT WITHOUT COMMENT, ENDING THE PROGRAM BY PLAYING THE SOVIET NATIONAL ANTHEM, "GOD SAVE THE KING," AND "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

QQ553PEW

BIG THREE (110)
BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FEB. 12-(AP)-NATIONWIDE APPROVAL OF THE DECISIONS REACHED AT THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE MAY BE EXPECTED FROM THE SOVIET UNION--WITHOUT WAITING FOR OFFICIAL COMMENT--BECAUSE IN THE EYES OF RUSSIAN CITIZENS THEY FALL CONSISTENTLY IN LINE WITH SOVIET FOREIGN AND MILITARY POLICIES.

OF UPPERMOST INTEREST TO RUSSIANS WAS THE AGREEMENT FOR THE FINAL DEFEAT OF GERMANY, ESPECIALLY THE PORTION WHICH SAID, "THE TIMING, SCOPE AND COORDINATION OF NEW AND EVEN MORE POWERFUL BLOWS TO BE LAUNCHED BY OUR ARMIES AND AIR FORCES INTO THE HEART OF GERMANY FROM THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH HAVE BEEN FULLY AGREED AND PLANNED IN DETAIL."

THAT THE CRIMEA AGREEMENT INCLUDED ALL FOUR DIRECTIONS FOR THE COMING BLOWS ON GERMANY--IT BEING REMEMBERED THAT THE TEHERAN CONFERENCE SAID NOTHING ABOUT THE NORTH--WAS OF CONSIDERABLE INTEREST TO THE RUSSIANS.

THE MAIN HOPE WAS THE PROMISE IN THE COMMUNIQUE THAT THE DECISIONS REACHED AT CRIMEA "WILL RESULT IN SHORTENING THE WAR."

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THE SECTION DEALING WITH THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY WAS OF IMMENSE SATISFACTION TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE, WHO NEVER HAVE OBJECTED TO THE THREE POWERS OCCUPYING SEPARATE ZONES. THE RUSSIANS LOOK MOST FAVORABLY ON FRANCE JOINING IN THE OCCUPATION AND PARTICIPATING AS A FOURTH MEMBER OF THE CONTROL COMMISSION. SOVIETS FEEL THAT GENERAL ARLES DE GAULLE'S VISIT TO MOSCOW HAD SOME INFLUENCE ON THIS.

IT ALSO WAS CONSIDERED FLATTERING THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL CAME TO RUSSIAN SOIL FOR THE MEETING. THEY PARTICULARLY APPLAUDED ROOSEVELT FOR THE PERSONAL EFFORT INVOLVED IN HIS LONG JOURNEY, THE LAST LEG OF IT BY PLANE.

FEB 12 1945

WE1134PEW

MOSCOW, FEB. 12-(AP)-ALLIED MILITARY MISSIONS IN MOSCOW ARE HOPEFUL THAT THE CURRENT WIDESCALE OPERATIONS OF THE RED ARMY MAY RESULT IN THE RELEASE OF NUMEROUS AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH AND CANADIAN WAR PRISONERS.

MARSHAL KONEV'S LATEST BREAKTHROUGH IN SILESIA HAS BROUGHT HIM TO WITHIN 30 MILES OF SAGAN ON THE BOBER RIVER, BELIEVED BY THE AMERICAN MILITARY MISSION IN MOSCOW TO BE THE LAST SITE OF STALAG LUFT THREE.

JR514AEW

FEB 12 1945

WITH LONDON RUSSIAN (210)
BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FEB. 12-(AP)-MARSHAL IVAN C. KONEV'S DRIVE NORTHWEST OF BRESLAU DREW FRESH GERMAN DIVISIONS FROM OTHER SECTORS FOR THE DEFENSE OF SAXONY TODAY AND STRETCHED TAUGHT THE LIFELINES OF THE REICH BETWEEN BERLIN AND MUNICH.

THE GERMANS SAID RUSSIAN TANKS AND MOBILE INFANTRY WERE TRYING TO CROSS A WATERLINE BETWEEN THE ODER RIVER AND SAXONY -- WHICH, IF TRUE, MIGHT BE THE BOBER RIVER WEST OF CAPTURED HAYNAU -- BUT THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND MADE NO ADMISSION OF SUCH OPERATIONS.

DISPATCHES SAID, HOWEVER, THAT RED ARMY UNITS WERE PRESSING ON FROM HAYNAU TOWARD BUNZLAU, ON THE BOBER 16 MILES TO THE WEST AND ON THE MAIN HAYNAU - DRESDEN HIGHWAY.

GERMAN TROOPS FROM SAXONY AND ITALY WERE IN THE LATEST GROUPS OF CAPTIVES TAKEN IN THE SNOWY, WOODED COUNTRY AS THE NAZIS SOUGHT TO STEM KONEV'S MASSIVE DRIVE.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND THIS MORNING WAS TRYING TO PLUG GAPS IN THE ODER RIVER FRONT, NOW OVER 500 MILES LONG, AND THE EFFORT WAS STRAINING THE NAZI RESERVES TO THE LIMIT.

KONEV EARLY TODAY HAD EXPANDED THE WIDTH OF HIS SILESIAN BREAK-THROUGH TO MORE THAN 100 MILES AND GONE WESTWARD TO A DEPTH OF 50 MILES.

IN HIS DRIVES ACROSS THE MAIN RAILWAYS FROM BERLIN AND THE BIG AUTO HIGHWAY HAVE CUT OFF SILESIA FROM THE CAPITAL AND THE REST OF GERMANY. RED ARMY DOMINATION OF THE ENTIRE SILESIAN AREA IS A FACT.

JR513AEW

Add Kunming-Gen Weart xxx at Panama

A NATIVE CHICAGOAN, HE ATTENDED ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND WAS GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT IN 1915 AS A CLASSMATE OF GEN. EISENHOWER.

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HIS WIFE AND ONE DAUGHTER LIVE AT 908 ARGYLE ST., CHICAGO. AN 18-YEAR-OLD SON, DOUGLAS S. WEART, IS A STUDENT AT LAKE FOREST ACADEMY. ANOTHER DAUGHTER, MRS. GERTRUDE OGREN OF SANTA FE, NEW MEX., IS THE WIFE OF AN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS LIEUTENANT COLONEL NOW IN ENGLAND. A SECOND SON, CAPT. GEORGE S. WEART, A P-38 PILOT, IS CREDITED WITH TWO JAPANESE PLANES DESTROYED IN THE BATTLE OF LEYTE.

JR737AEW

KUNMING, CHINA, FEB 12-(AP)-HARD-HITTING MUSTANGS OF THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE STRUCK A SURPRISE BLOW AT THE TSINGTAO AIRDROME IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE AND CAUSED HEAVY LOSS TO THE JAPANESE IN THIS AND OTHER OPERATIONS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

THE BOX SCORE WAS 101 JAPANESE PLANES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED, 13 LOCOMOTIVES WRECKED AND A 150-FOOT TANKER IN TSINGTAO HARBOR DAMAGED. CHINESE AND AMERICAN PILOTS IN THE TSINGTAO AIRDROME STRIKE, MEETING NO OPPOSITION, DESTROYED 46 GROUNDED PLANES AND DAMAGED 52. TEN OF THE DESTROYED LOCOMOTIVES WERE KNOCKED OUT ALONG THE SHANTUNG RAILROAD BY MUSTANGS RETURNING FROM TSINGTAO.

MK747AEW

KANDY, CEYLON, FEB 12-(AP)-BRITISH 36TH DIVISION TROOPS 95 MILES NORTHEAST OF MANDALAY CAPTURED THE BURMESE TOWN OF MYITSON ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE SCHWELI RIVER AND ARE FIGHTING THE JAPANESE IN THE SURROUNDING JUNGLE, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT 15TH INDIAN CORPS TROOPS MADE FURTHER PROGRESS IN THEIR DRIVE TO STAMP OUT THE LAST ENEMY RESISTANCE ON RAMREE ISLAND OFF BURMA, WEST COAST. FINAL OCCUPATION OF THE ISLAND WOULD ENABLE THE ALLIES TO LAUNCH AN ATTACK ON MAINLAND SUPPLY LINES THROUGH TAUNGUP FEEDING JAPANESE TROOPS FIGHTING IN THE ARAKAN DISTRICT AND THE IRRAWADDY VALLEY.

MT917AEW

BURMESE

FE 12 1945

CALCUTTA, FEB.12-(AP)-- JAPANESE MILITARY RESOURCES IN BURMA SUFFERED A HEAVY BLOW YESTERDAY WHEN INDIA-BASED B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES AND ALLIED BOMBERS OF THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND MADE A XXXXX COORDINATED

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ATTACK UPON THE MAIN ENEMY SUPPLY DUMPS JUST NORTH OF RANGOON.

HUNDREDS OF TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES WERE UNLOADED AMONG XXX AMMUNITION, GASOLINE AND OIL STORES, TOUCHING OFF HUGE FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS.

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RETURNING PILOTS SAID THEY ENCOUNTERED HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE OVER THE TARGET AREA BUT LITTLE FIGHTER OPPOSITION. ALL THE SUPERFORTRESSES RETURNED SAFELY, BUT LOSSES SUFFERED BY THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND RAIDERS -- IF ANY -- WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY DISCLOSED.

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THE RUN TO RANGOON WAS A COMPARATIVELY SHORT HOP FOR THE SUPERFORTRESSES, AND ALL CARRIED MAXIMUM BOMB LOADS. THE WEATHER WAS IDEAL AND ALL BOMBING WAS VISUAL.

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ON THE GROUND FRONT IN WESTERN BURMA, MEANWHILE, BRITISH COMMANDOS WHO FOR EIGHT DAYS HAD BLOCKED A LARGE JAPANESE FORCE RETREATING FROM THE KALADAN AREA, SOME 65 MILES ABOVE AKYAB, WERE RELIEVED AT THE 11TH HOUR BY ELEMENTS OF THE 15TH INDIAN DIVISION.

THE COMMANDOS WERE CREDITED WITH KILLING 1,000 OF THE ENEMY ALTHOUGH OUTNUMBERED 10 TO ONE.

OTHER BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS WERE REPORTED GRADUALLY MOPPING UP THE LAST ENEMY RESISTANCE ON RAMREE ISLAND OFF THE BURMA WEST COAST. THE ISLAND WOULD BE A NATURAL SPRINGBOARD FOR A 20-MILE WATER CROSSING TO THE TOWN OF TAUNGUP ON THE MAINLAND LESS THAN 190 MILES NORTHWEST OF RANGOON.

LOSS OF TAUNGUP WOULD MENACE SUPPLY LINES FEEDING THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE TROOPS FIGHTING IN THE ARAKAN DISTRICT AND THE IRRAWADDY VALLEY.

REW NITE--JA-- 415A

VMANILA--THIRD ADD THIRD NIGHT LEAD PIPS

X X X PASIG RIVER.

(NBC RADIO CORRESPONDENT GEORGE THOMAS FOLSTER SAID THE JAPANESE WERE USING ROCKETS AGAINST THE ONCOMING AMERICANS. "ROCKETS ARE COMING FROM EIGHT TO 10 INCHES IN CALIBER," HE REPORTED.

(ANOTHER RADIO REPORTER, ARTHUR FELDMAN OF THE BLUE NETWORK, SAID MANY NEUTRAL PERSONS WERE IN THE INTRAMUROS DISTRICT, WHERE THE JAPANESE ARE STRONGLY ENTRENCHED. "THE JAPS APPARENTLY ARE NOT ALLOWING THEM TO LEAVE, HENCE WE MUST USE EXTREME CARE THAT WE DO NOT KILL THEM."

(FELDMAN SAID AMERICAN CASUALTIES WERE BEING FLOWN FROM MANILA, PUT ON TRANSPORT PLANES AT A FIELD IN THE REAR AND THEN TAKEN TO HOSPITALS IN SAFE AREAS.)

THERE WAS NO RETURN FIRE MONDAY FROM "LITTLE TOKYO"--THE LAST SIZABLE POCKET OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE ON THE WATERFRONT NORTH OF THE PASIG RIVER. THE AMERICANS THUS VIRTUALLY COMPLETED CONTROL OF THE CITY NORTH OF THE RIVER.

BUT THE 200 YARD WIDTH OF THE PASIG WAS NOT ENOUGH OF A BARRIER TO PREVENT JAPANESE ARTILLERY FROM POUNDING THE NORTH SIDE.

THE BRUNT OF THE VICIOUS CLOSE QUARTER FIGHTING BETWEEN HOUSES AND IN NARROW STREETS IS BEING BORNE BY THE 37TH INFANTRY.

MACARTHUR REPORTED THAT "FIGHTING HAS BEEN EXTRAORDINARILY FIERCE."

AT NICHOLS FIELD, VIRTUALLY SURROUNDED BY THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION, 111 ENEMY PILLBOXES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED AND LARGE QUANTITIES OF EQUIPMENT CAPTURED, INCLUDING 75 ARTILLERY PIECES.

THE 37TH INFANTRY AND FIRST CAVALRY DIVISIONS EFFECTED THEIR JUNCTION SOUTH OF THE PASIG RIVER NEAR THE PACO RAILROAD STATION. ANOTHER COLUMN OF FIRST CAVALRYMEN JOINED THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION JUST NORTH OF THE AMERICAN POLO CLUB.

THUS THE AMERICANS PUT THE SQUEEZE ON THE DESPERATE JAPANESE DEFENDERS TRAPPED HOPELESSLY BETWEEN THE UNITED YANK FORCES, MANILA BAY AND THE WINDING PASIG RIVER AT THE NORTH.

GENERAL MACARTHUR EXULTED:

"THE ENEMY REMNANT NOW IS CLOSELY ENCLOSED AND IS GRADUALLY BEING COMPRESSED INTO EXTINCTION."

MACARTHUR SAID EVERY CARE WAS BEING TAKEN TO KEEP AMERICAN CASUALTIES AT A MINIMUM AND TO PRESERVE PROPERTY IN SHELL-WRECKED AND FLAME-BLACKENED MANILA "AS WE GRADUALLY EXTERMINATE THE TRAPPED GARRISON."

HE SAID THE ENTIRE CITY WAS MINED AND DEFENDED "SO THAT THE PROCESS OF CLEARING IT IS SOMEWHAT SLOWED BY THE ELIMINATION OF COSTLY ASSAULT METHODS TO THE SAFER PROCESS OF MINE-SWEEPING, ENVELOPMENT AND INFILTRATION."

ARMORED UNITS OF THE SIXTH DIVISION REACHED THE PACIFIC COAST OF LUZON FOR THE FIRST TIME AS THEY ROLLED TO THE COAST OF DINGALEN BAY OVER A MOUNTAIN ROAD FROM BONGABON ON THE CENTRAL LUZON PLAIN.

A36KX

THIS SEVERED THE ISLAND FROM COAST TO COAST ON A LINE SOUTHEASTWARD FROM LINGAYEN GULF. QUANTITIES OF ENEMY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT WERE SEIZED IN THE SWIFT DRIVE.

PATROLS OF THE SIXTH AND 25TH DIVISIONS OPERATING IN THE CARABALLO MOUNTAIN FOOTHILLS DISPERSED A NUMBER OF ISOLATED ENEMY GROUPS AND DESTROYED OR CAPTURED 21 MEDIUM TANKS. TWO ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS WERE REPULSED IN THE ROSARIO SECTOR, SOUTH OF THE PHILIPPINE SUMMER CAPITAL OF BAGUIO.

LIBERATOR BOMBERS POURED A RECORD LOAD OF MORE THAN 200 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON CORREGIDOR FORTRESS AT THE MOUTH OF MANILA BAY, DESTROYING KEY ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS AND FOUR COASTAL GUNS.

MACARTHUR SAID JAPANESE COASTAL ARTILLERY THERE HAD BEEN SILENT

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FOR MORE THAN A WEEK, "INDICATING THAT OUR SUSTAINED ATTACKS HAVE PROBABLY PUT ALL BATTERIES OUT OF ACTION."
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SOUTHERN BATAAN, IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF CORREGIDOR, WAS HEAVILY POUNDED BY BOMBERS OF ALL CLASSES IN WHAT MACARTHUR TERMED "SATURATION ATTACKS," WHICH CAUSED WIDESPREAD DAMAGE TO INSTALLATIONS. MORE THAN 700 TONS OF BOMBS HAVE BEEN POURED ON BATAAN IN RECENT RAIDS.

PATROL BOMBERS SANK 35 LOADED BARGES OFF BATAAN, DESTROYING AN ESTIMATED 2,500 TROOPS ABOARD, DURING THESE OPERATIONS.

LIGHT BOMBERS IN SUPPORT OF GROUND OPERATIONS DESTROYED THREE ENEMY GUN POSITIONS, 40 MOTOR VEHICLES AND LEFT NUMEROUS FIRES.

HEAVY BOMBERS HIT FORMOSA AGAIN, SETTING NUMEROUS PARKED PLANES AFIRE AT HEITO AIRDROME ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST. THIRTEEN ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE SHOT DOWN OVER FORMOSA AND NEARBY BATEN ISLAND.

A SMALL FREIGHTER WAS SUNK AND A NAVAL ESCORT DAMAGED IN SHIPPING AROUND FORMOSA AND THE PESCADORES ISLANDS TO THE WEST. AIR PATROLS DAMAGED A SMALL FREIGHTER OFF THE FRENCH INDO-CHINA COAST AND PROBABLY SANK A DESTROYER-TRANSPORT TO THE EAST. AN ENEMY FIGHTER WAS SHOT DOWN NORTH OF CAMRANH BAY, INDO CHINA.

OTHER WIDESPREAD AIR RAIDS SWEPT THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES, CELEBES, THE MOLUCCA GROUP AND ISLANDS NORTH OF NEW GUINEA. MICA MINES IN THE BANGAI ISLANDS WERE A NEW TARGET.

-ARTILLERY FURTHER BATTERED THIS FIRE-REDUCED SHELL OF A CITY TODAY AS THE TRAPPED JAPANESE GARRISON EVEN USED A HOSPITAL TO MOUNT FIVE-INCH NAVAL GUNS.

THEY ALSO PLACED GUNS AND MORTARS IN CHURCHES, HOMES AND HOTELS IN THEIR DESPERATE FIGHT TO DELAY THE AMERICAN SQUEEZE SLOWLY CRUSHING THEM IN A BLOODY TRIANGLE BETWEEN MANILA BAY AND THE PASIG RIVER.

"THERE IS NOTHING WE CAN DO BUT BLOW THEM OUT WITH ARTILLERY," DECLARED COL. LAWRENCE WHITE, KANSAS CITY, MO., COMMANDER OF THE 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION'S 146TH REGIMENT.

HE ADDED: "THIS IS A FULLSCALE ARTILLERY BATTLE AND YOU KNOW WHAT THAT DOES TO A CITY."

THERE DIDN'T SEEM TO BE MUCH MORE IT COULD DO TO ONCE PROUD MANILA, WITH IT'S BUSINESS AND SOME OTHER SECTIONS ALREADY BURNED AND BLASTED WITH RUINS.

FIRES STILL BURNED A WEEK AFTER THE DOOMED JAPANESE STARTED DEMOLITION IN THE BUSINESS DISTRICT, BEFORE BEING PUSHED SOUTH ACROSS THE PASIG.

FEW OF THE REMAINING LARGER BUILDINGS WERE EXPECTED TO ESCAPE DAMAGE FROM THE FLAMES OR ARTILLERY FIRE.

THE JAPANESE MOUNTED THE NAVAL GUNS ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF THE PHILIPPINE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

WITH THESE AND 75 MM GUNS, MORTARS AND MACHINE GUNS THEY POUNDED THE POSITIONS HELD IN THE STREET-BY-STREET ADVANCE SOUTH AND WEST BY THE 37TH DOUGHBOYS AND FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION.

THE 37TH, ON THE TENTH DAY OF THE BATTLE FOR MANILA, WAS FIGHTING THROUGH THE STREETS OF THE RESIDENTIAL ERMITA DISTRICT. THEY FACED ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE FROM GUNS PLACED IN THE THICK WALLS OF THE OLD INTRAMUROS (WALLED CITY).

ELEMENTS OF THE FIRST CAVALRY HAD PUSHED ACROSS NEILSON AIRFIELD AND THROUGH THE SANTA ANA DISTRICT.

THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION, PRESSING INTO THE CITY ALONG THE BAY FROM THE SOUTH, WAS STILL ENGAGED IN HEAVY FIGHTING AROUND NICHOLS FIELD.

SOME OF THE HARDEST FIGHTING SUNDAY WAS AROUND THE ERMITA CEMETERY, ABOUT A MILE AND A HALF FROM THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S RESIDENT ON THE WATERFRONT.

THIS HEAVILY MINED AREA HAD TO BE CLEARED BY THE AMERICANS UNDER WITHERING ENEMY MACHINE GUN AND ARTILLERY FIRE, INCLUDING THE FIVE-INCH SHELLS FROM THE HOSPITAL.

THE 129TH REGIMENT OF THE 37TH CAPTURED STUBBORNLY DEFENDED PROVISOR ISLAND IN THE PASIG, FROM WHICH ENEMY MORTAR FIRE HAD DAMAGED ONE OF THREE AMERICAN PONTOON BRIDGES ACROSS THE RIVER. AMERICAN ARTILLERY ALSO HAD SILENCED JAPANESE GUNS ON "LITTLE TOKYO", THE PREWAR JAPANESE SECTION OF DELTA ISLAND, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE PASIG.

BITTER FIGHTING CONTINUED ON THE BATAAN PENINSULA AND IN THE ZAMBALES MOUNTAINS, WEST OF CLARK FIELD.

ARMORED UNITS OF THE SIXTH DIVISION WERE APPROACHING THE PACIFIC SIDE OF CENTRAL LUZON. THEIR ADVANCE HAD COMPLETED THE SEVERANCE OF ALL NORTH-SOUTH HIGHWAYS ON THE ISLAND.

OTHER SIXTH ARMY UNITS WERE CONTINUING PRESSURE NORTH AND EAST OF THE LUZON PLAINS AGAINST THE JAPANESE RETREATING INTO THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS.

GH335PCW

FIRST LEAD PHILIPPINES (350)
BY FRED HAMPSON

MANILA, FEB 12 (AP)-THE BITTER, CUNNING AND BLOODY FIGHT FOR MANILA, AGAINST THE BACKDROP OF A BLACKENED AND STILL BURNING CITY, PLOUGHED SLOWLY AHEAD TODAY, HOUSE BY HOUSE AND STREET BY STREET.

THE QUEEN CITY OF THE PHILIPPINES BURNED FOR THE EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE NIGHT LAST NIGHT. DOWNTOWN MANILA, SOUTH OF THE PASIG RIVER, IS A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

HUNDREDS OF JAPANESE DEAD HAVE BEEN COUNTED IN THE STREETS. MANY MORE HUNDREDS PROBABLY ARE BURIED BENEATH THE DEBRIS WHICH THEY HAVE PULLED DOWN AND ARE CONTINUING TO PULL DOWN WITH THEM.

FIGHTING OF THIS BITTERNESS IS NOT BEING DONE WITHOUT COST TO US OR THE FILIPINOS WHOSE CITY HAS BEEN TURNED INTO A BATTLE ZONE. IN THE EMBATTLED SOUTHERN SECTION, THE 37TH INFANTRY AND FIRST (DISMOUNTED) CAVALRY DIVISIONS ARE SLOWLY SQUEEZING THE ENEMY BETWEEN THE RIVER AND THE BAY FRONT.

PROBABLY THE TOUGHEST FIGHT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON WAS AROUND THE ERMITA CEMETERY, ABOUT A MILE AND A HALF FROM THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S RESIDENCE ON THE WATERFRONT.

THE OPEN SPACE AROUND THE CEMETERY WAS DENSELY MINED WITH DEPTH CHARGES, LIGHT PLASTIC MINES AND EVEN AERIAL BOMBS. THAT SPACE HAD TO BE CLEARED UNDER FIRE OF MACHINE GUNS, MORTARS, 75 MILLIMETER GUNS MOUNTED IN MARKET BUILDINGS AND FIVE-INCH NAVAL RIFLES POSITIONED ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF THE PHILIPPINE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

ENGINEERS LABORING WELL BEHIND THIS "FRONT"--A TERM THAT MEANS LITTLE IN A FIGHT LIKE THIS--HAD THEIR WORK CUT OUT FOR THEM TOO FOR ONE OF THREE PONTOON BRIDGES ACROSS THE PASIG HAD TWICE BEEN HIT BY ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE.

ON THE BRIGHTER SIDE, THE 129TH REGIMENT OF THE 37TH DIVISION CLEANED OUT THE STUBBORNLY RESISTING PROVISOR ISLAND IN THE PASIG, FROM WHICH THE ENEMY HAD BEEN LOBBING MORTAR MISSILES INTO OUR BRIDGEHEAD SECTOR. THE ISLAND IS ABOUT OPPOSITE THE MALACAN PALACE.

THIS MORNING FOR THE FIRST TIME THERE WAS NO REPLY TO THE PINPOINTED GUNNING OF "LITTLE TOKYO," THE PREWAR JAPANESE SECTION OF DELTA ISLAND, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE PASIG.

BUT ALL OF THE JAPANESE GUNS HAD NOT YET BEEN SILENCED, NOR ALL ENEMY POCKETS WIPED OUT. SOLDIERS OF THE 14TH ARMY CORPS HAVE LEARNED A GREAT DEAL ABOUT STREET FIGHTING IN THESE EIGHT FIRE-STRICKEN DAYS. THEY MAY LEARN MMORE BEFORE THIS GRUELLING JOB IS COMPLETED.

MAJ.GEN.VERNE, ETC PICKING UP SECOND GRAF.

GG1219PCW NM

MMANILA BATTLE SCENE (350)
BY FRED HAMPSON
MANILA, P.I., FEB 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BATTLE STREET SCENES:

A ROOSTER WAS PERCHED ATOP A SMALL BUILDING NOT FAR FROM THE JOCKEY CLUB. THERE WAS THE WHISTLE OF A JAPANESE MORTAR SHELL. CPL. SUMNER PLATTEN (11 ZAMORA COURT) JAMAICA PLAINS, MASS., HIT THE DIRT. PLATTEN LOOKED UP IN TIME TO GET A FACE FULL OF ROOSTER FEATHERS.

THE STREETS WERE CROWDED NEAR THE BLOWN SANTA CRUZ BRIDGE WHEN A JAPANESE SHELL FROM THE WATERFRONT HIT. THE CROWD SCATTERED AND THE SHELL EXPLODED. A FILIPINO WOMAN SPRAWLED AMID THE DEBRIS, HER BUNDLE OF BELONGINGS BESIDE HER. AT HER FEET LAY A TINY BABY SHE HAD BEEN CARRYING. IT WAS DEAD AND ITS BODY WAS BURNING.

JUST ACROSS THE JONES BRIDGE A SHELL BURST. A DOZEN BODIES SLUMPED ABOUT THE STREET. AN OLD FILIPINO STRUGGLED TOWARD THE BRIDGE, CARRYING HIS WIFE. HE APPROACHED A MILITARY POLICEMAN. "A DOCTOR, SAIR," HE BESEECHED. THE MP LOOKED AT THE WOMAN AND SAID: "SIT DOWN THERE," MOTIONING TOWARD THE CURB. THE MP MUTTERED TO HIS COMPANION: "A BURIAL DETAIL IS COMING. LET THEM TELL HIM. I HAVEN'T GOT THE HEART."

A SOLDIER IN A COURTYARD BIVOUAC HEARD A MORTAR SHELL SCREAMING TOWARD HIM. HE LEAPED AGAINST A TREE SO HARD HE CUT HIS LEG. THE SHELL BURST BUT HE WAS UNTOUCHED. "IF I HAD STAYED WHERE I HAD BEEN," HE SAID, "I WOULD HAVE BEEN KILLED." A COMPANION POINTED TO THE GROUND. A HOT, JAGGED HALF POUND MORTAR FRAGMENT LAY ON GRASS EXACTLY WHERE HE HAD BEEN STANDING.

THE MOST CASUAL PEOPLE UNDER SHELL FIRE ARE THE FILIPINO WOMEN. FILIPINO MEN ARE SECOND. THE AMERICAN SOLDIER IS BATTLEWISE AND THEREFORE CAREFUL.

IN THE DRIVEWAY OF A HOME BEING USED AS A CASUALTY STATION LAY EIGHT OCCUPIED STRETCHERS AWAITING ATTENTION. FIVE WERE FILIPINO WOMEN, TWO WERE FILIPINO MEN AND ONE WAS AN AMERICAN SOLDIER.

BUT HABIT IS STRONG AND LIFE MUST GO. SHOPPING STALLS AT THE EDGE OF BURNED OUT DOWNTOWN MANILA ARE REOPENING WITH WHAT MEAGER STOCK CAN BE SALVAGED. BARGAINING, BUYING AND SELLING GOES ON. THE GIRLS TALK TO THE SOLDIERS. THE BARBERS TRIM HAIR. AN OLD MAN SWEEPS RUBBLE OFF HIS SHOP SIDEWALK. ALL THE WHILE THE BUILDINGS TREMBLE TO ARTILLERY PERCUSSION AND SHELLS WHINE OVERHEAD. MACHINE GUNS CHATTER. THE CITY SHUDDERS TO DEMOLITION BLASTS AND THE FIRES BURN ON.

SF551APW NM

FEB 12 1945

BY FRED HAMPSON

AT A REGIMENTAL COMMAND POST IN DOWNTOWN MANILA, P.I., FEB 11-(AP)-(DELAYED)-COL. LAWRENCE WHITE OF KANSAS CITY, MO., REGIMENTAL COMMANDER OF THE 148TH INFANTRY, 37TH DIVISION, SAID AT THIS SHELL BATTERED COMMAND POST TODAY: "I CAN SEE LITTLE HOPE OF SAVING MANY OF MANILA'S FAMOUS BUILDINGS.

"THE JAPANESE ARE PUTTING GUNS RIGHT IN CHURCHES AND HOMES AND HOTELS AND ALL WE CAN DO IS BLOW THEM OUT WITH ARTILLERY AS WE DISCOVER THEM. WE ARE NOT GOING TO SEND UNSUPPORTED INFANTRY AGAINST GUNS.

"WE TOOK ONE CHURCH YESTERDAY AND FOUND TWO MACHINE GUNS BENEATH THE ALTAR. SNIPERS ARE IN EVERY BUILDING AND THAT MEANS WE MUST USE MACHINE GUNS AND MORTARS. WE'VE FOUND SEVEN, 8 OR 10 INCH ROCKET TYPE GUNS ON THE TOP OF TALLER BUILDINGS. THIS IS A FULL SCALE ARTILLERY BATTLE AND YOU KNOW WHAT THAT DOES TO A CITY."

COLONEL WHITE SAID THAT THE JAPANESE SHELLING OF THE AMERICAN HELD PORTIONS OF MANILA SOUTH OF THE PASIG RIVER FOR THE LAST TWO DAYS WAS "THE HEAVIEST I EVER SAW. IT'S EASING UP A BIG NOW."

AMERICANS HAVE CAPTURED OR SILENCED TWENTY-THREE 20 MM GUNS, THIRTEEN 40 MM MORTARS, SEVERAL 90 MM MORTARS, 17 HEAVY MACHINE GUNS, 49 LIGHT MACHINE GUNS, SEVEN ROCKET GUNS AND TWO TANKETTES. THEY ALSO CAPTURED TWO 75 MM DUAL PURPOSE GUNS AND THINK THEY HAVE SILENCED 30 OTHERS.

AMERICAN TROOPS HAD TO FIGHT TWO DAYS TO TAKE THE PACO RAILROAD STATION. THEY USED FLAME THROWERS, BAZOOKAS AND KILLED ABOUT 200 JAPANESE. THE STATION WAS DESTROYED.

UP TO NOON TODAY THIS REGIMENT ALONE KILLED AND COUNTED 574 JAPANESE SOUTH OF THE PASIG RIVER AND MAYBA TWICE THAT MANY MORE. THE REGIMENT DIDN'T ACCOMPLISH THIS WITHOUT LOSSES. COLONEL WHITE SAID THE JAPANESE WERE INFLILTRATING AMERICAN LINES IN CIVILIAN CLOTHING TO SPOT THE LOCATION OF OUR TROOPS.

FEB 12 1945

SF628APW NM

BY C. YATES MC DANIEL (170)

LUZON, PHILIPPINES, FEB. 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE "DIRTY DOZEN" FIGHTER SQUADRON FLEW 1,600 MILES TODAY IN THE FIRST PHILIPPINES-BASED FIGHTER SWEEP OF THE CHINA COAST.

LT. COL. BILL HARRIS, PORTERFIELD, CALIF., LED THE FLIGHT WHICH TOOK THE LIGHTNINGS ON A 200 MILE SWEEP ALONG THE ENEMY-HELD CHINA COAST NORTH OF HONG KONG. THEY DIDN'T MEET A SINGLE JAPANESE FIGHTER OR OPPOSITION OF ANY KIND.

WINGING OVER FORMOSA ON THE RETURN FLIGHT WITH THE REST OF THE LIGHTNINGS, LT. DONALD I. HERMAN, LOS ANGELES, SURPRISED AND SHOT DOWN A AAPANESE BOMBER CRUISING UNDER A CLOUD BANK.

?BXJT WAS THE FIRST TIME I EVER FIRED AT A JAPANESE PLANE IN THE AIR," HERMAN SAID. "IT WAS SO SIMPLE I WAS WONDERING WHAT I WAS SUPPOSED TO DO NEXT."

AMONG THOSE MAKING THE FIRST FIGHTER FLIGHT OVER CHINA FROM THE PHILIPPINES WERE LT. CARMEN P. HULTIN, WHOSE MOTHER LIVES AT THE BOWKER APTS., MINOR, N.D.; LT. JOHN J. SZELA, DALLAS, PENN.; CAPT. GEORGE S. WEART, SON OF BRIG. GEN. AND MRS. DOUGLAS WEART, (908 ARGYLE ST). CHICAGO; AND LT. ROLAND L.REESE, (RT. 2), MUNCIE, IND.

XAS21ACW NM

EDITORS NOTE:

THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BY BESSIE HACKETT, SOCIETY EDITOR OF THE MANILA DAILY BULLETIN AND A GRADUATE OF LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY. MISS HACKETT, WHO WAS INTERNED FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS WITH HER MOTHER, THREE SISTERS AND TWO BROTHERS IN THE NOW LIBERATED SANTO TOMAS CAMP, WRITES OF THE HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN AND OTHER WOMEN WHO WERE INTERNED.

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BY BESSIE HACKETT

SANTO TOMAS, MANILA, FEB.10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IF YOU WANT TO VISUALIZE WHAT LIFE HAS BEEN LIKE IN THE SANTO TOMAS CAMP FOR SOME 1,400 WOMEN, DO THESE THINGS:

THROW OUT ALL MODERN HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCES, SUCH AS WASHING MACHINES, REFRIGERATORS, SHINY POTS AND PANS AND MECHANICAL GADETS. EMPTY PANTRY SHELVES OF ALL FOOD.

STRIP BEDROOMS OF ALL SOFT BEDS AND CLOSETS AND ALL BEAUTY AIDS.

IN OTHER WORDS, REMOVE VIRTUALLY EVERYTHING FROM THE HOME UNTIL IT IS NOTHING BUT A SHELL.

THE WOMEN OF SANTO TOMAS WERE ALLOWED A SPACE THE LENGTH OF THEIR BEDS AND ABOUT 40 INCHES WIDE IN WHICH TO STORE ALL PERSONAL BELONGINGS IN ADDITION TO A COT OR A BED. SO PRECIOUS WAS THIS SPACE THAT MANY PERSONAL SQUABBLES RESULTED OVER TERRITORIAL RIGHTS.

DURING THE EARLY DAYS OF INTERNMENT A WOMAN WAS GIVEN A BAR OF SOAP, THREE BY FIVE INCHES IN SIZE, ONCE A MONTH FOR ALL LAUNDRY AND TOILET PURPOSES. MORE RECENTLY WE EACH RECEIVED THREE OUNCES OF SOAP EVERY FEW MONTHS.

THE LAUNDRY WAS DONE BY ALL WOMEN AT THREE LONG TROUGHS--IN COLD WATER, OF COURSE. THERE WERE COMMUNITY CLOTHES LINES BUT FOR SAFETY IT WAS BEST TO FIND ONE'S OWN ROPE OR STRING FOR A PERSONAL LINE.

BEAUTY CARE WAS CONSTANTLY A PROBLEM. AT FIRST THE WOMEN TRIED TO LAY IN SMALL SUPPLIES OF COLD CREAM BUT FOOD AND MEDICINES SOON BECAME MUCH MORE IMPORTANT. SOME WOMEN FOUND A FAIR SUBSTITUTE FOR COLD CREAM IN A CONCOCTION OF VEGETABLE LARD, LIME JUICE AND A FEW DROPS OF PERFUME. THIS WAS IN 1942. TWO YEARS LATER FOUND THE WOMEN USING COLD CREAM, WHICH ARRIVED IN RED CROSS PACKAGES, AS COOKING LARD.

THE WOMEN MADE A MAKESHIFT SHAMPOO IN THE EARLY DAYS BY MIXING SCRAPS OF LAUNDRY SOAP WITH A LITTLE PRECIOUS COCONUT OIL. THE HUNDREDS OF WOMEN TOOK TURNS WASHIN THEIR HAIR AT AN ELEVATED BATHTUB RIGGED WITH FOUR SHOWERS. WHILE IT LASTED THEY USED VINEGAR OR LEMON AS A RINSE. OCCASIONALLY WE GOT A FEW NATIVE LIMES AND HAD TO CHOOSE BETWEEN THE JUICE FOR A RINSE OR AS A DRINK FOR VITAMINS.

ONCE A HUNDRED PIGEONS NESTED IN THE SANTO TOMAS TOWER. SOON THEY BEGAN DISAPPEARING. SO DID THE CATS WHICH SOME SHANTY DWELLERS HAD AS PETS.

SOME INTERNEES SET UP A LITTLE BUTCHER SHOP AGREEING TO KILL AND SKIN CATS IN RETURN FOR ONE HIND QUARTER.

FOR FOOD, THE WOMEN MIXED MUCH FLOUR AND SALT, A LITTLE SODA AND A LITTLE VINEGAR, THEN DUMPED THE MIXTURE INTO OLD TIN CANS LINED WITH BANANA LEAVES AND SET IT INTO IMPROVISED OVENS TO BAKE. IT WAS RATHER COARSE, BUT RESEMBLED BREAD.

FOOD WAS SO SCARCE EVERYBODY STOOD IN LINE FOR DISCARDED VEGETABLE PEELINGS FROM THE KITCHEN AND SALVAGED SCRAPS OF ROTTEN SWEET POTATOES, ALL OF WHICH WERE DUMPED INTO A POT WITH A FEW GREENS, GARLIC, ONION AND ANYTHING ELSE AVAILABLE.

IN THE EARLY DAYS WE MANAGED TO GET SPOOLS OF LIGHT STRING. WHEN CLOTHES STARTED WEARING OUT, WOMEN BEGAN KNITTING SUBSTITUTES OUT OF THE STRING. SOME WOMEN BECAME RATHER PROUD OF MATCHING LINGERIE FROM COLORED STRING.

A HOUSECOAT BECAME A NECESSITY IN SANTO TOMAS, AND MANY AN EVENING GOWN, ONCE SEEN IN MANILA NIGHT CLUBS, BECAME A FAMILIAR SIGHT HANGING AT THE SHOWER SHED.

FOR SHOES THE WOMEN WORE NATIVE CLOGS. RAINY DAYS THEY WORE WAIST-LENGTH RAIN CAPES MADE OF DRIED PALM LEAVES, AND COOLIE-TYPE RAIN HATS FROM THE SAME MATERIAL.

THROUGHOUT ALL 37 MONTHS SANTO TOMAS WOMEN RELIED ALMOST ENTIRELY ON THEIR INGENUITY TO KEEP THEMSELVES, THEIR FAMILIES AND HUMBLE SHANTIES IN BEST POSSIBLE SHAPE.

DV1050PCW

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, FEB.12-(AP)-VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE PUERTO RICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY WAS ON STRIKE TODAY.

THE CONFEDERACION GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES, WHICH WON AN ELECTION JAN.31 AS THE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGENCY FOR SUGAR WORKERS, CALLED ONE STRIKE YESTERDAY BECAUSE NO CONTRACT HAD BEEN REACHED WITH PRODUCERS.

ANOTHER STRIKE WAS CALLED BY THE FEDERACION LIBRE DE TRABAJADORES BECAUSE IT HAD NOT WON RECOGNITION FOR ITS MEMBERS.

QQ427PEW

MEXICO CITY,FEB 12 (AP)-RESTORATION OF DIEGO MARTINEZ BARRIO AS PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH LIBERATION JUNTA IN ORDER TO PREVENT ITS DISINTEGRATION WAS ASKED TODAY BY THE SPANISH IZQUIERDE REPUBLICANA PARTY.

MARTINEZ BARRIO RESIGNED RECENTLY, EXPLAINING HE WANTED TO DEVOTE FULL TIME TO THE REPUBLICAN CORTES, OF WHICH HE IS PRESIDENT.

TO DISSOLVE THE JUNTA "WOULD BE TO INFLICT GREAT DAMAGE ON THE

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CAUSE THAT IT DEFENDS," WHICH IS RESTORATION OF THE REPUBLIC, THE PARTY WROTE THE ORGANIZATION.

THE LETTER POINTED TO RECENT RUPTURE OF RELATIONS BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT AS ONE RESULT OF THE JUNTA'S ACTIVITIES.

GUATEMALAN AMBASSADOR GUILLERMO TORIELLO WAS HOST TO A GROUP OF SPANISH REPUBLICANS LAST NIGHT AND TOLD THEM: "WE WANT YOU TO FORGET YOUR PARTY DIFFERENCES SO THAT GUATEMALA'S STEP MAY BE FOLLOWED BY OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES."

INDALECIO PRIETO, ORGANIZER OF THE JUNTA, ISSUED A CALL MEANWHILE TO FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE BADLY SPLIT SPANISH SOCIALIST PARTY TO RETURN TO HIS FOLD.

WHETHER THE INVITATION INCLUDED DR.JUAN NEGRIN, LAST PREMIER OF THE REPUBLIC, WITH WHOM HE IS PARTICULARLY AT OUTS, WAS NOT SPECIFIED.

SPANISH REFUGEES GENERALLY EXPRESSED SKEPTICISM AT REPORTS THAT DR.NEGRIN REACHED AN UNDERSTANDING IN PARIS WITH MIGUEL MAURA, WHO HAS SAID HE WANTS TO SET UP HIS OWN GOVERNMENT IN SPAIN. THEY ARE MORE INCLINED TO BELIEVE THAT NEGRIN, EXPECTED HERE SOON, WILL JOIN FORCES WITH MARTINEZ BARRIO.

GG12NCW

FEB 12 1945

san salvador, el salvador, feb. 12 -(ap)- united states dimes will be circulated here by the central reserve bank of el salvador with the value of 25 xx centavos of a colon--but any way you look at it it still adds up to 10 cents.

ten
fxxx colons are worth approximately lfxxxxx four u.s. dollars. the x dimes--a half million of them--are being imported to meet a lack of small silver coins. lpa/1115pew

FEB 12 1945

GUATEMALA CITY, FEB. 12-(AP)- Dr. Adrian Recinos and seven PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE PARTY WHICH SUPPORTED DR. ADRIAN RECINOS, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE PRESIDENCY WHEN HE WAS DEFEATED BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO, WERE DEPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT TODAY, A MEMBER OF THE PARTY

COUNCIL REPORTED.

Recinos, former Ambassador to Washington

AMONG THEM WAS RECINOS HIMSELF, WHO WAS ASKED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY AND DEPARTED FOR THE UNITED STATES. ANOTHER WAS JOSE ATANASIO MIRANDA, EDITOR OF THE NEWSPAPER DIARIO DE GUATEMALA, WHO LEFT FOR MEXICO.

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THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION WAS DESCRIBED AS THE CONSEQUENCE OF RECENT RELIGIOUS AND LABOR DISTURBANCES IN GUATEMALA WHICH THE GOVERNMENT CLAIMS WERE INSPIRED BY OPPOSITION POLITICAL GROUPS. FORTY MEMBERS OF RECINOS' PARTY WERE QUESTIONED BY GOVERNMENT AUTHROTIES DURING THE WEEK-END.

WP- 515PEW

OTTAWA, FEB. 12-(AP)-INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS, SPONSORED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION ON AN INTERNATIONAL SCALE, WILL PAVE THE WAY FOR A NEW DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY, PAUL MARTIN, PARLIAMENTARY ASSISTANT TO LABOR MINISTER HUMPHREY MITCHELL AND ONTARIO LIBERAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, SAID TODAY.

MARTIN RETURNED YESTERDAY FROM LONDON WHERE HE REPRESENTED THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AS A MEMBER OF THE I.L.O. GOVERNING BODY.

HE SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT AS THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE HE ENDORSED THE PROPOSAL FOR INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS WHICH RECEIVED APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

IT IS EXPECTED THE I.L.O. WILL CALL CONFERENCES FOR SPECIFIC INDUSTRIES AND PANELS REPRESENTING EMPLOYERS, WORKERS AND GOVERNMENTS WILL BE APPOINTED BY THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCES WILL BE PLACED BEFORE GOVERNMENTS BY THE I.L.O.

"THE EFFECT, IN THE LONG RUN--SAY THE NEXT 25 YEARS--WILL BE TREMENDOUS," MARTIN SAID. "IT WILL MEAN THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF INDUSTRY WITHOUT SOCIALISM.

"IT WILL HAPPEN IN OUR COUNTRY AND IT WILL HAVE A STABILIZING INFLUENCE. SOME PEOPLE WILL OPPOSE IT BUT I THINK THEY ARE SHORTSIGHTED."

GENUINE COUNCILS WILL BE THE PROPER

SHORTSIGHTED."

"THESE COUNCILS WILL BE THE PROPER AGENCY TO THWART CARTELS AND MONOPOLIES," MARTIN SAID.

OTTAWA, FEB 12-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY NOW HAS SUFFICIENT MEN OVERSEAS TO MEET SEVERAL MONTHS' NEEDS, DEFENSE MINISTER A.G.L. MCNAUGHTON ANNOUNCED TODAY. CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS DUTY HAS BEEN A PRIME ISSUE IN CANADA. SEVERAL HUNDRED MEN DESTINED TO GO ABROAD WENT AWOL RECENTLY.

REINFORCEMENTS WHICH ARRIVED RECENTLY IN BRITAIN "WILL BE AUGMENTED BY THE CONTINUING DISPATCH OF FURTHER MEMBERS NOW IN TRAINING IN THE TRAINING CENTERS IN CANADA," GEN.MCNAUGHTON STATED.

MT1055AEW

UNDATED AXIS-BIG THREE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN DNB EUROPEAN RADIO SERVICE BROADCAST EXCERPTS OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS OF THE BIG THREE CRIMEAN CONFERENCE LATE LAST (MON) NIGHT, BUT APPARENTLY DID NOT MAKE THE NEWS AVAILABLE TO GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.

THE TOKYO RADIO, WHICH FREQUENTLY CLAIMS KNOWLEDGE OF ALLIED PLANS BEFORE THEY ARE ANNOUNCED, LAST NIGHT STATED IT HAD "RELIABLE" INFORMATION THAT THE BIG THREE MEETING WOULD END FEB. 17, APPARENTLY BEING UNAWARE THAT IT HAD ENDED.

00736PEW

UNDATED PERRY (110)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

YOKOHAMA MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE YOUTH MOVEMENT TORE DOWN A MONUMENT COMMEMORATING COMMODORE MATTHEW C.PERRY'S LANDING ON JAPANESE SOIL WHICH OPENED NIPPON TO THE WESTERN WORLD IN 1853, THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY.

MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE YOUTH CORPS TOPPLED THE 16 FOOT MONUMENT TO THE AMERICAN COMMODORE LAST THURSDAY ON THE MONTHLY OBSERVANCE OF IMPERIAL RESCRIPT DAY, DOMEI SAID IN A DISPATCH INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

"ADMIST THE YO-HEAVE-HO SHOUTS OF THE MEMBERS," DOMEI REPORTED, "THE MONUMENT WAS BROUGHT DOWN ALL TOO QUICKLY WHILE A CROWD OF ADMIRERS WATCHED."

IT WAS REPLACED BY A WOODEN MONUMENT INTENDED TO "STIMULATE THE SPIRIT TO DEFEND THE FATHERLAND."

PM144APW NM

UNDATED SUB
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AN UNCONFIRMED JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH ASSERTED A NIPPONESE SUBMARINE SANK AN AMRICAN TRANSPORT OFF LEYTE GULF IN THE PHILIPPINES TODAY. THE DISPATCH WAS BEAMED TO NORTH AMERICA AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

SF239APW NM

UUUNDATED B-29
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY A RECONNOITERING SUPERFORTRESS WAS SHOT DOWN IN THE TOKYO AREA TODAY. THE UNCONFIRMED BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE B-29 CRASHED IN WATERS EAST OF THE NIPPONESE CAPITAL.

SF237APW

(130) BROADCASTS

SAN FRANCISCO,FEB.12--THE AUSTRALIAN RADIO SAID TODAY AUSTRALIAN TROLS HAVE KNOCKED OUT THE MAIN BODY OF JAPANESE IN THE NORTHWESTERN PART OF BOUGAINVILLE, IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, AND ARE CONCENTRATING ON MOPPING UP ENEMY FORCES DUG INTO THE CLIFFS FACING THE COAST IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE ISLAND.

AUSSIES IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND HAVE FOUGHT SEVERAL YARDS INLAND, SAID THE BROADCAST HEARD BY THE BLUE NETWORK. ONE AUSTRALIAN FORCE HAS COMPLETELY OCCUPIED THE PENINSULA AT THE SOUTHERN END OF EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY, WHERE

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AMERICAN FORCES ESTABLISHED A BEACHHEAD NOV. 1, 1943 AND THEN AN AIRFIELD WHICH AIDED IN THE DEMOBILIZING OF THE ENEMY'S KEYSTONE OF RABAUL.

THE AUSTRALIANS TOOK OVER THE TASK SEVERAL MONTHS AGO OF CLEANING OUT THE JAPANESE IN MOST OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

GH128PCW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: BRITISH AND CANADIANS PUSH BEYOND KLEVE, FALLING WESTWALL STRONGHOLD, CLEAR THREE-FOURTHS OF REICHS FOREST; U.S. TROOPS WIN HALF OF PRUEM.

THE EASTERN FRONT: BERLIN SAYS BUNZLAU AT BOBER RIVER 75 MILES FROM DRESDEN ENTERED BY RUSSIANS; BRESLAU VIRTUALLY ENCIRCLED BY NEW BREAKTHROUGH OVER ODER MENACMENACMENACMENACMENACMENACMENACMENACVIETS GAIN IN POMERANIA.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: FIFTH ARMY WITHDRAWS SLIGHTLY AT TWO POINTS NEAR MASSA IN WESTERN SECTOR.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: AMERICANS NARROW TRAP ON JAPANESE IN MANILA BETWEEN MANILA BA

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NEW BREAKTHROUGH OVER ODER MENACING DRESDEN AND BERLINS FLANK; SOVIETS GAIN IN POMERANIA.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: FIFTH ARMY WITHDRAWS SLIGHTLY AT TWO POINTS NEAR MASSA IN WESTERN SECTOR.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: AMERICANS NARROW TRAP ON JAPANESE IN MANILA BETWEEN MANILA BAY AND PASIG RIVER; SUPERFORTRESSES BOMB IWO JIMA AFTER BLOWS AT OTA NEAR TOKYO AND SUPPLY DUMPS NEAR RANGOON OVER WEEKEND.

MT843AEW

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GERMAN

KLEVE KLAY'-VAH
LIEGNITZ LEEG'-NEETZ
BUNZLAU BOONTS'-LOW (AS IN HOW)
DEUTSCH KRONE DOYTSH KROH'-NAH
SPROTTAU SHPROH'-TOW (AS IN HOW)

PHILIPPINES

BONGABON BOHN-GAH'-BOHN
DINGALAN DEEN-GAH'-LAHN
ZAMBALES ZAHM-BAH'-LESS

JS302PEW

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
2. WESTERN FRONT: 305 MILES (FROM KLEVE).
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

HJ1038PEW

-FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY-

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB. 12, 1941--SECRETARY HULL REQUESTS ITALY TO CLOSE CONSULATES IN NEWARK N.J. AND DETROIT, MICH.

GERMAN WARSHIPS ATTACK BRITISH CONVOY NEAR AZORES, LONDON REPORTS SIX SHIPS SUNK.

BZ616AEW

(200) NIGHT LEAD THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NORTHERN SECTOR: BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS MOP UP IN KLEVE, PUSH BEYOND CITY; WIN THREE-QUARTERS OF REICHSWALD.

CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS CAPTURE PRUEM, WESTWALL ROAD HUB, EXPAND SURE RIVER BRIDGEHEADS.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICANS VIRTUALLY CLEAR OBERHOFFEN, MODER RIVER LINE ANCHOR.

--DASH--

FEB 14 1945

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: ADVANCES BEYOND KLEVE, MOPPING UP THAT CITY, AND WINS 75 PER CENT OF REICHSWALD.

BRITISH SECOND AND U.S. NINTH ARMIES: TEMPORARILY IMMMOBILIZED ALONG FLOODED ROER RIVER LINE.

U.S. FIRST ARMY: MOPS UP WEST AND NORTH SIDES OF ROER RIVER TO HEIMBACH, 13 MILES INSIDE GERMANY IN SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM AREA.

U.S.THIRD ARMY: CLEARS PRUEM; BROADENS SURE RIVER FOOTHOLDS.

U.S.SEVENTH ARMY: VIRTUALLY CLEARS OBERHOFFEN, EASTERN BASTION OF MODER RIVER LINE; BATTLES GERMANS AT DRUSENHEIM.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY: CREDITED WITH DESTROYING 75 PER CENT OF GERMAN 19TH ARMY IN WIPING OUT COLMAR POCKET.

--DASH--

U.S.DIVISIONS:

FOURTH INFANTRY--HELPS TAKE PRUEM.
FIFTH INFANTRY--BRIDGES SURE SOUTHWEST OF PRUEM.
78TH INFANTRY--FIGHTING NEAR SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM.
80TH INFANTRY--EXPANDS WOLLENDORF BRIDGEHEAD.
90TH INFANTRY--HELPS 4TH INFANTRY SEIZE PRUEM.

WM941PEW

WITH LONDON

WASHINGTON, FEB. 12-(AP)-LABOR IS DIVIDED ON RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL TO USE CONQUERED ENEMY WORKERS TO REBUILT WARDEVASTATED AREAS IN EUROPE, ROBERT J.WATT, AFL INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT, SAID TONIGHT.

FEB 14 1945

WATT HAS JUST RETURNED FROM LONDON WHERE HE REPRESENTED AFL AT A MEETING OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

AMONG NATIONS WHERE ORGANIZED LABOR FAVORS RUSSIA'S PLAN IS FRANCE, WATT SAID. HE EMPHASIZED IT HAD "THE COMPLETE OPPOSITION OF THE AFL IN ANY SHAPE OR MANNER." WATT SAID HE HAD OPPOSED IT IN COUNCIL SESSIONS.

"WE ARE AGAINST USING ENEMY NATIONS AS SLAVE LABOR," WATT TOLD A REPORTER. "WE TAKE THE POSITION THAT SLAVERY IN ANY FORM

BRUTALIZES THE MASTER AS WELL AS THE SLAVE.

"WE HAVE GREAT DIFFICULTY IN UNDERSTANDING WHY THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENTS IN FREE COUNTRIES CAN ENDORSE SUCH A PROPOSAL. AFTER VICTORY WE ARE GOING TO FIND GREAT MASSES OF OUR OWN PEOPLE UNEMPLOYED AND IT WILL ONLY CAUSE GREAT ANIMOSITIES TO FILL JOBS WITH SLAVE WORKERS."

1A5PEW NM

(NR)-NEW YORK, FEB. 12-(AP)-THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ANNOUNCED IN A REPORT MADE PUBLIC TODAY THAT THE COMPANY COMPUTATIONS SHOWED APPROXIMATELY 8,000,000 MEN LOST THEIR LIVES IN WORLD WAR II UP TO THE END OF 1944.

WHILE EXACT FIGURES ARE UNOBTAINABLE, THE REPORT SAID, DUE TO BOUNDARY CHANGES, THE RUSSIANS AND GERMANS SUFFERED FAR HEAVIER LOSSES THAN THEY DID IN THE LAST WAR.

THE AMERICAN FATALITY TOLL EXCEEDS 200,000 AS COMPARED WITH 53,000 IN WORLD WAR I, THE REPORT SAID, WHILE PRESENT STEADILY MOUNTING JAPANESE FATALITIES HAVE PASSED THE 600,000 MARK.

BRITISH EMPIRE AND FRENCH BATTLE DEATHS ARE FAR LOWER NOW THAN THOSE SUFFERED IN WORLD WAR I, THE REPORT SAID, WITH BRITAIN'S CURRENT DEATH LIST AT 325,000 COMPARED WITH THE FORMER 900,000 LOSS; AND FRANCE'S APPROXIMATING 150,000 AGAINST 1,250,000 IN THE FIRST WORLD

XA1148PEW

BLANK

30. 24— 22951

BUDAPEST IS TAKEN AT COST OF 159,000 TO FOE; BRITISH CLEAR REICHSWALD; PATTON PUSHES ON; CAVITE WON, END OF MANILA CAMPAIGN 'IN SIGHT'

RUSSIANS CROSS BOBER, ADVANCE NEARER DRESDEN

49 Day Battle for Budapest Cost Nazis 49,000 Killed, 110,000 Captured.

NAZI DEFENSE BROKEN

Germans Suffered Heavily in Trying to Defend Hungarian Capital.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 14—(AP) The Russians yesterday completed the conquest of ruined Budapest after 49 days of street fighting that cost the enemy 49,000 men killed and 110,000 captured, while in German Silesia another Red army forced the Bober river defenses and thrust within 68 miles of Dresden.

The Budapest victory, greatest single disaster to German arms since Stalingrad two years ago, was announced by Premier Stalin.

Moscow's regular nightly communique and an early-morning supplement stressed that while the Germans inside the city were losing 1,000 men killed each day, vain counter-offensives from the northwest and southwest, personally directed by Adolf Hitler, cost the Nazis additionally "hundreds of tanks and tens of thousands of their officers and men."

The communique also announced ten-mile advances by the First Ukraine army of Marshal Ivan S. Konev in two spearheads through Silesia that broke the Bober river defense lines at several points, seized 150 German towns, and reached the Queis river line.

With the capture of Klitschdorf on the east bank of the Queis, the Russians were but 68 miles from Dresden, panicky capital of historic Saxony.

Near Prison Camps

The fighting advance covered much of a forested district near Sagan where camps for American and British prisoners of war are known to have been, but Moscow mentioned no rescues and it was probable the prisoners previously had been removed by the Germans.

The communique was silent concerning operations on the front directly east of imperilled Berlin, where the Germans said the Russians had made gains of a mile and a quarter, but it announced five and six-mile advances in the continued cleanup of the Polish corridor some six miles south of Chojnice and the slaughter of 2,000 Germans in Tuesday's fighting there.

Budapest's fall, with its staggering loss in manpower to the Germans and a list of captured equipment that included such items as 269 tanks, 1,257 cannon and 46 stores of food and ammunition, was credited by Premier Stalin to Marshals Rodion Y. Malinovsky and Feodor Tolbukhin of the Second and Third Ukraine armies, which cooperated in the long operation.

The order described Budapest as "a strategically-important German defense center on the road to Vienna." It was the seventeenth European capital lost by the Germans to the Allies.

Direct attack on the Hungarian capital began last Nov. 12 after the fall of Monor, to the southeast. Encirclement was completed and Russian troops drove into the suburbs on Dec. 27.

49 Day Battle

Then for 49 flaming days and nights the Soviets fought through the streets of the great twin city astride the Danube, advancing block by block, house by house and even room by room against a stubborn garrison that rejected a surrender ultimatum by shooting the Russians who delivered it.

The bag of prisoners was the greatest in any city since Stalingrad, when the entire German Sixth army of 330,000 men was surrendered Feb. 2, 1943, after a six-month battle in which the besieged Russians turned the tables on the Germans.

The Nazis tried to make Budapest a Stalingrad in reverse with a relieving counteroffensive launched from the northwest Jan. 2, but it failed with a sacrifice estimated by the Russians at 16,000 dead Germans and more than 800 smashed tanks. These figures were in addition to the enemy losses inside Budapest.

Tuesday night 324 of Moscow's saluting cannon fired 24 rounds each in the greatest victory celebration since Warsaw fell Jan. 17.

The Germans acknowledged the loss of Budapest, saying it had been "evacuated"—a patent misuse of the world—and sought to soften the blow with radio statements that the garrison had accomplished its mission by "pinning down enemy armies and inflicting the highest possible losses on them."

The Russian roll of prisoners taken was headed by Col. Gen. Pfeffer Wildenbruch, German commandant, and his staff.

While Budapest was collapsing under the Soviet hammer blows, some 300 miles distant another Red army, the First Ukraine group under Marshal Ivan S. Konev, was sweeping like a sickle across southeastern Germany through the defenses before Dresden and the southern flank of Berlin.

One of Konev's columns was within 70 miles of Dresden, and according to Berlin another was across the Bober river about 20 miles from a junction with Marshal G. K. Zhukov's First White Russian army on the center of the front in Germany.

The Moscow communique announced Konev had captured Beuthen, industrial town on the west bank of the Oder and had encircled Glogau, traffic center on the Oder 55 miles northwest of Breslau and was fighting to annihilate its garrison. The Russians in that area captured 345 German planes on the ground.

Breslau in Danger

The German radio declared Glogau was encircled and said that Breslau itself was in danger of the same fate.

Konev's men also drove west and north in the Silesian forest area south of Sagan and Sprottau for 10-mile gains at several points. Among towns captured there were Lorenzdorf on the Queis river 10 miles northwest of fallen Bunzlau, and Neuhammer, also on the Queis 11 miles southeast of Sagan.

Lorenzdorf is but 70 miles northeast of Dresden and it was likely that the Russians already had sprung from it across to the west bank of the Queis river barrier.

The Russians did not confirm a German DNB agency broadcast placing Konev's northern spearhead north of Sagan and only 20 miles from a junction with the southern wing of Zhukov's central forces.

The Russians did announce, however, the capture of [illegible]dorf, 6 miles due east of Sag[illegible]ad 3 1-2 miles northwest of Si[illegible]tau, and capture of Rueckersdo[illegible] and Grossenbohrau, nine and 13 miles northeast of Sagan. This resulted in virtual encirclement of Sprottau.

(A Swedish press dispatch reported to the U. S. Office of War Information said the industrial evacuation of Dresden already had begun and the Saxon towns of Kamenz, Bautzen and Loebau had been "completely evacuated." Kamenz is 17 miles northeast of Dresden, Loebau 34 miles east and Bautzen 44 miles east.

(The British radio said the Russians were believed to be within 100 kilometers — 62 miles — of Dresden.)

The German radio also lifted slightly its blackout concerning the Berlin front, saying the Russians had made a mile and a quarter penetration of [illegible]zi lines northwest of Kuestrin in "a fierce attack by two divisions."

Dresden Is 70 Miles Away; Germans Flee Budapest

London, Feb. 13 (AP)—Russian troops smashing the Ger-

mans' Bober River line have sliced to within 70 miles of Dresden, and farther north are hammering toward Sommerfeld, only 17 miles from a junction with Marshal Gregory K. Zukov's army fighting before Berlin, German broadcasts declared today.

Budapest, Hungarian capital and former "Jewel of the Danube," fell today to two Russian armies which took 110,000 captives in a month and a half of bitter sieze fighting, Marshal Stalin announced tonight.

Frees Two Ukrainian Armies

Fall of Budapest (population, 1,217,000) freed the 2d and 3d Ukrainian armies of Marshals Rodion Malinovsky and Feodor Tolbukin for drives on Vienna and Prague, in concert with the 1st Ukrainian Army in Silesia sweeping toward central Germany and along the Czechoslovak border.

A Berlin broadcast earlier said Budapest was evacuated by its decimated German-Hungarian garrison, which attacked at dawn and broke through Soviet siege lines "to continue the fight in the open field."

But Stalin declared that he Red Army men today "completed the routing" of the encircled enemy, and that more than 110,000 defenders, headed by the German commander, Colonel General Peter Wildenbruch, and his staff, were captured, along with large stores of arms and booty.

Headed For Sommerfeld

A DNB broadcast said troops of Marshal Ivan Konev north of Sagan on the Bober River were beating toward Sommerfeld, 17 miles below the Oder River's southern bank, where Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army is fighting. Sommerfeld is 70 miles southeast of Berlin.

This thrust of Konev's magnified the flanking threat to the German capital from the south, and was putting the Red Army in position for a possible drive behind the Germans massed on the Oder River line near Berlin.

The German high command communiqué said Konev's troops farther south had burst over the Bober and reached the Queis River sector, 5 to 10 miles beyond.

The Queis is 5 miles west of the Bober at Bunzlau, captured by the Russians, and spreads 10 miles from the Bober farther north before joining it just south of Sagan, 27 miles northwest of Bunzlau. Southwest of Bunzlau the Queis flows within 62 miles of Dresden.

Point Not Specified

Although the German command did not specify where the Queis was reached, it appeared Konev's fast-wheeling 1st Ukrainian Army now was only 70 miles from Dresden.

Dresden is almost halfway from the eastern tip of Silesia to the Rhine. Bunzlau is 74 miles from that important Nazi arsenal city.

DNB declared the Russians had crossed the Bober above Sagan, establishing a "small" bridgehead. The Soviet attacked toward Sommerfeld, it added, but asserted German forces were repulsing all the thrusts pointed in that direction.

Orders Victory Salute

Stalin in announcing capture of Budapest, termed the city a "strategically important German defense center on the road to Vienna," and ordered a victory salute of 24 salvoes from 324 guns.

Stalin did not announce the toll of Germans killed in the defense.

Broke Out, Nazis Say

The German broadcast said the garrison compressed into a small zone inside the encircled city "successfully broke out of Budapest to continue the fight in the open field."

But so powerful and complete was the Russian encirclement that it appeared doubtful here that the German remnants and their Hungarian satellites could have fought to safety.

Budapest is the seventeenth capital taken by the Allies since June 4, when Rome fell.

Once "Jewel Of Danube"

Bloody street fighting has raged for weeks in the city, with its defenders supplied by air.

Moscow last night declared the core of organized resistance had been broken with seizure of the Royal Palace and ancient fortress on the west bank of the Danube in Buda. Pest, the half of the city on the east bank, was cleared January 19.

Berlin asserted the dawn breakout attack caught the Russians by surprise.

"The deepest Russian ring of encirclement" was smashed, the German broadcast said.

Another German broadcast said Zhukov's forces in Pomerania, northeast of Berlin, were being held 6 or 7 miles from Stargard, 20 miles southeast of the port of Stettin.

New E. Prussia Attack

In East Prussia, the German communiqué said, the Russians attacked anew with tank support at Frauenberg on each side of the military highway between Elbing and Koenigsberg but "without being able to score an attempted breakthrough."

No news was given of Zhukov's front along the Oder, 30 to 40 miles east of Berlin.

Giessmannsdorf, 15 miles to the north of captured Buzlau, was taken.

Niesse Believed Fortified

Moscow announcements contained no hint that the Germans had massed strength sufficient even to delay Konev at the Bober. Some 25 miles ahead, however, lies the Niesse River, by some reports almost as strongly fortified as the Oder. The Niesse, like the Bober, is a tributary of the Oder.

An even greater flanking threat to Berlin than this thrust toward Dresden was a column that the Germans declared Marshal Konev had sent into the Naumburg district, 40 miles northwest of fallen Bunzlau and 76 miles southeast of the German capital.

A forcing of the Bober and Niesse rivers from the Naumburg region would place Russian forces around the southern flank of massed Germans who have been holding up Marshal Zhukov's forces along the Oder east of Berlin.

Konev's westward thrust across northern Silesia put the German garrison at Breslau in ever-increasing peril. A 15-mile escape route remained open to the southwest but, on the basis of past Nazi battle procedure, it seemed unlikely the Germans would avail themselves of it, electing rather to fight and die inside the city.

WAR CRIMINAL SEIZED

FEB 14 1945

Soviet troops have captured the former Governor of Warsaw, Gustav Fischer, who was responsible for the liquidation of the Warsaw ghetto, the British radio said today, quoting reports from Moscow. CBS recorded the broadcast.

Berlin Mayor Reported Executed For Cowardice

London, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Moscow radio quoted Stockholm reports tonight that the Mayor of Berlin, Ludwig Steeg, had been shot to death for cowardice.

"One report says that he tried to leave Berlin, but was recognized, arrested and executed," the broadcast said.

Nazi Views Liegnitz Loss As Worst Blow

London, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Red Army's smashing Silesian drive and the fall of Liegnitz, brought one of the most pessimistic broadcasts of the war today from Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, commentator for the German high command.

Dittmar broadcast a report in which he said the fight had been carried to "the very heart of Germany" and confessed, "we are being struck very hard."

"The loss of Leignitz clearly shows the full magnitude of the threat looming from the Oder," he said. "To eliminate this danger is the most urgent task of the *Wehrmacht* at the moment. If it had not been for the Liegnitz breakthrough, the situation in the east could have been optimistic on the whole."

EMPIRE TROOPS DRIVING BEYOND CAPTURED KLEVE

FEB 14 1945

U.S. Third Army Expanding New Break in Westwall South of Pruem.

BATTLE IN MUD

British Planes Blast Nazi Lines in Support of Montgomery's Men.

PARIS, Feb. 13—(AP) Widening their breach in the Siegfried Line between the Maas (Meuse) river and the Rhine, British and Canadian troops today drove beyond Kleve, emerged from the eastern edge of the Reichswald and, south of the forest, established a bridgehead over the Niers river.

Approximately 1,000 British planes slashed at Nazi forces confronting Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops on this northern sector of the Western front.

More than 100 miles to the south, the U. S. Third Army sent elements of three divisions pouring through a new break in Hitler's Westwall south of Pruem, while other Doughboys drove the last Germans from the soil of Luxembourg.

Canadian "water rats" in the northern sector, entered Greithausen, less than a mile from the Rhine and 300 airline miles from Berlin, in what was described as the heaviest fighting of the six-day old British-Canadian offensive against enemy forces now swelled to seven divisions at the expense of other Western front sectors.

The day's heaviest fighting took place in the muddy terrain east of Kleve, where the Nazis battled fiercely to keep the British from pushing beyond the Siegfried Line's second belt of fortifications.

South of Kleve British troops won a bridgehead over the Niers river some 2,000 yards east of the captured stronghold of Gennep and were reported steadily enlarging it tonight. An armored patrol fought into Hommersum, three miles southeast of Gennep. The entire area was heavily sown with mines.

Support from Air

For almost the first time since Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery opened his powerful offensive last week, Allied tactical planes were able to give the attacking troops extensive support.

With the flooded Roer river still forming a menacing obstacle to any operations by three Allied armies drawn up along its banks, the double-barreled assault by Montgomery's forces in the north and Patton's at the center carried the entire weight of Gen. Eisenhower's offensive in the west.

The Germans, realizing that Montgomery's assault bore a deadly threat to the Rhineland, moved reinforcements to the muddy battlefront around Kleve from various sectors, including Alsace, northern Holland and the Ardennes—weakening their already thinly-spread lines.

The German 84th infantry division, which was badly cut up in absorbing the initial onslaught of the Canadian First army, has been bolstered by all or parts of the Second, Sixth and Seventh parachute divisions, the 116th Panzer, the 15th Panzer grenadier and the 180th infantry. The 116th Panzer and the 15th Panzer grenadier divisions participated in the battle of the Ardennes.

Despite the Nazis' intensive resistance, the British Empire offensive had advanced from 10 to 12 miles, pushed through the main Siegfried defenses and the dense timberland of the Reichswald, cleared the important communications center of Kleve and captured well over 5,000 prisoners.

A field dispatch from Ned Nordness of the Associated Press said tonight that the "hard core of enemy armored resistance" had been broken and that British troops were pouring out the eastern edge of the German forest.

"Enemy opposition which had stopped us cold in this sector the past 18 hours suddenly broke before the devilish assault of Scottish and British troops, and (Nazi) parachute troopers and panzers alike gave way before the resumed advance, which was making good gains tonight," correspondent Nordness reported.

The German radio spoke of an impending full-scale Allied assault from the west.

"From hour to hour we expect the full-scale Allied offensive to roll into the Rhine plain," the German army radio said today. "Stupendous forces massed west of Dueren and Juslich are to carry our enemies to the Rhine. Twelve pioneer (engineer) battalions are along, and huge quantities of bridge construction equipment as well as fresh and reconditioned infantry forces are awaiting the signal to strike."

While Patton's Fifth and 80th Divisions were consolidating their new breach in the Siegfried defenses south of Pruem, other Third army troops cleared Vianden—driving the last Nazi troops from Luxembourg. The Fourth infantry division completed mopping up Pruem after repulsing two strong German counterattacks with heavy losses.

With the clearing of Vianden, the Allies held a continuous 145-mile front inside Germany, stretching from the Kleve area to near Saarbruecken.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army front was dormant along the flooded Roer and at the big dams around the stream's headwaters. In a field dispatch Edward D. Ball of the Associated Press emphasized that Hodges' forces had not yet actually captured any of the highly-strategic dams, though they have what is officially called "domination" of two of them.

The whole southern end of the front also was relatively quiet, with only patrol activity and artillery exchanges. The explosion of a delayed action bomb left by the Germans in Colmar caused a number of casualties.

British In Kleve Area Advance; Fighting Hard

FEB 14 1945

Paris, Feb. 13 (AP)—British Empire troops made "steady progress" east and south of captured Kleve today in the heaviest fighting of the new offensive, while Canadians to the north entered Greithausen, less than a mile from the flooded Rhine and 20 from the Ruhr city of Wesel.

The American 3d Army in the center tore a new hole through the Siegfried Line opposite the Luxembourg frontier when the 5th and 80th divisions joined their Echternach-Wallendorf bridgeheads into single salient 2 miles deep and 10 wide. The West Wall is thin and close to the frontier in that sector.

No further progress was reported beyond captured Pruem, where the 3d Army was within 45 miles of Coblenz and the Rhine.

Nazis Send In Tanks

The Germans committed seven first-rate divisions, including tanks, to the Kleve battle.

Allied lines for the first time were thrust within 300 miles of Berlin on the west at Greithausen, 2 miles across the Rhine from the industrial town of Emmerich. The Russians on the east front are 31 miles from Berlin.

Gen. Henry Crerar's Canadian Army beat down numerous counter-attacks from the Rhine to below the Reichswald in a great mudpie created by breaches in the Rhine dikes, rain and a continuing thaw. The battle close to the Rhine, indeed, was amphibious because the lowlands were one to four feet under water.

Planes Aid Allies

Almost for the first time since the offensive started, the air forces were able to supply close ground support to ground troops, despite clouds. Some 500 tactical sorties were flown before noon.

In Alsace, the 36th (Texas) Division of the United States 7th Army once more ejected the Germans from Oberhoffen, 15 miles north of Strasbourg. A terrific explosion in newly-won Colmar, below Strasbourg, did considerable damage. It was believed to have been caused by a German time bomb.

Roer River floods loosed by German demolitions on the headwater dams held up the American 1st and 9th and the British 2d armies.

Roer Floods Still A Barrier

The loss of Pruem and its arterial highways to Coblenz; Cologne, 53 miles northeast, and Saarbruecken, 72 miles south, weakened the whole German defense system in the Eifel Mountains, where 10 miles have been gashed from the Siegfried Line.

Continuing floods on the Roer River kept the American 1st and 9th and the British 2d armies quiet along the crucial 50-mile sector where the Germans trumpeted repeatedly that General Eisenhower was massing men and tanks for a drive to the Rhine.

"From hour to hour we expect the full-scale Allied offensive to roll into the Rhine plain," the German Army radio said today. "Stupendous forces massed west of Dueren and Juelich are to carry our enemies to the Rhine. Twelve pioneer battalions are along and huge quantities

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of bridge construction equipment, as well as fresh and reconditioned infantry forces, are awaiting the signal to strike."

Already 78 combat divisions, totaling more than 1,000,000 troops, have been identified on the Western front. Of these 52 are American divisions.

Luxembourg Cleared

The last of Luxembourg was cleared with the capture of Vianden by the 3d Army, giving General Eisenhower a continuous 145-mile front inside Germany from Karken to near Saarbruecken.

The Canadians, 1 Scots powering Fie Montgomery's offensi north had advanced clea the formidable Reic thick masses of fir trees o eastern edge. Weather was Rains and inundations from the Rhine tended to slow the pace of Marshal Montgomery's divisions rolling up the Germans west of the Rhine.

Prisoners passed 5,000; enemy dead were piling up fast on the water-logged battlefield. The Germans for the first time committed tanks.

The German Forces

A dispatch from the Kleve front said the Germans had tripled their defense forces in that area and were now employing seven divisions. These were the 2d, 6th and 7th Parachute; the 116th *Panzer*, the 15th *Panzer Grenadier* and the 84th and 180th Infantry. Of these, the 84th Infantry was mauled severely in the opening rushes of Montgomery's offensive. The 6th Parachute Division came from Holland, the 7th from Alsace and other reinforcements from various parts of the Western front.

The Germans counterattacked all the way from Kleve to south of the Reichswald and suffered heavy casualties, but failed to stop the slow but steady advances of the Allies.

Resistance Near Kessel

British troops on the Canadian south flank thrusting down the highway to Goch from captured Gennep hit a wall of German resistance near Kessel, 4 miles from Goch, a devastated center of eleven highways and railroads. Some Allied units, however, were reported to be less than 3 miles from Goch.

Mile after mile of the northern front was under water.

Last Two Roer Dams Reached

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's 1st Army front 115 miles south of Kleve was static along the flooded Roer and at the dams on the headwaters. The Americans reached the last two dams, the Heimbach and Ober Maubach, on the Roer headwaters.

"We still have only what is officially called 'domination' of two of the dams, but have physical possession of none of them," Associated Press Correspondent E. D. Ball reported from 1st Army headquarters, "this despite inaccurate and misleading statements from supreme headquarters and other sources."

Pruem Mopup Completed

Brig. Gen. Harold W. Blakeley's 4th (Ivy) Division completed the mopup of Pruem, a strongly fortified position behind the Siegfried Line on the 3d Army front in the center. Two infantry counterattacks were repelled with heavy losses northeast of the fortress.

The 5th (Red Diamond) and 80th (Blue Ridge) Divisions joined forces across the Sure River in Germany, expanding the Echternach-Wallendorf bridgehead to a depth of 2 miles and a length of 10.

The new 76th Division of New England reserves captured Echternach-Brueck, just across the Sure from the Luxembourg town of Echternach.

Nazi Artillery Still Firing

Nazi artillery fire from the Siegfried Line into the new invasion areas remained moderate to heavy. The Germans were trying unsuccessfully to knock out bridges carrying men and supplies across the swollen stream.

In the industrial Saarland to the south, ten more houses across the Saar River from Saarlautern were cleared by the 3d Army.

Slapped, He Shot Nazis, GI Says

By Robert Eunson

With the 35th Division, Feb. 13 (AP)—Pfc. Joseph ("Tex") Kelsoe, of Avery, Texas, said today that when a Nazi officer questioning him slapped him across the face he overpowered his guard, killed the officer and a soldier at the door and escaped.

"Tex" was captured with a ten-man patrol behind German lines when he crawled into a Nazi communications trench. He remembered being led out between two Germans and into a shell-battered house.

Cigarettes Taken Away

He was kept in an unfurnished room for a night and a day without food and water, he said. When he tried to light a cigarette, a guard took the package from him.

About dark the second night a German officer in a spotless black uniform started the interrogation. Kelsoe said he refused to give any information except his name, rank and serial number. This, he said, infuriated the Nazi officer. The German backhanded him across the face and knocked him down.

Declaring he would have the Texan shot, the officer turned Kelsoe over to a guard who had appropriated the American's rifle. Kelsoe said he went for the guard and got his rifle back in a knock-down and drag-out fight that left the German on the floor with his head bashed in.

Face To Face Again

Rounding the corner of the house, he came face to face with the black-uniformed officer and got him "looking right down the barrel," he said. Then he killed the guard of the house and probably several other Germans on the way out of the small town.

"I was scared," he said, "and I wasn't going to let anyone stop me."

The Germans chased him through the muddy fields, throwing machine gun and mortar fire about wildly. Kelsoe reached his own lines just as daylight broke, and learned that all but two of his comrades of the ten-man patrol had been accounted for.

MACARTHUR SAYS END IS NEAR FOR JAPS IN MANILA

FEB 14 1945

Capture of Cavite Naval Base Puts Americans on Shore of Manila.

CORREGIDOR BOMBED

Enemy Casualties 68,000 Compared to American Losses of 9,683.

MANILA, Wednesday, Feb. 14—(AP) Capture of the Cavite naval base and Nichols airfield were announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who said the end of Japan's trapped Manila garrison was "in sight."

MacArthur reported enemy casualties of more than 68,000 for the five weeks of the Luzon campaign as compared with American casualties of 9,683, including 2,102 killed.

Capture of the Cavite naval base put the Yanks on the shores of Manila bay for the first time.

The 11th airborne division in taking Cavite seized ten enemy seaplanes and a battery of three-inch guns intact.

First cavalry division units also reached Manila bay just below the embattled downtown sector as they speared through the Pasay district from the direction of captured Neilson airfield.

MacArthur said the 37th infantry division was "closing in" on the Japanese holed up in the thick-walled intramuros district, near the bay just south of the Pasig river mouth, and "the end of the enemy's trapped garrison is in sight."

Mopping Up

Meanwhile, north of Manila, troops of the Sixth division secured an abandoned airfield at Baier, on the east coast of Luzon. Extensive mopping up of enemy pockets in the central Luzon plain was reported, and a counterattack south of Baguio was turned back.

Corregidor Fortress was kept under American bombsights. Another 150 tons of explosives fell on the island bastion in a quick follow-up to the more than 200 tons dropped the previous 48 hours in company with 700 tons of Bataan.

Hits were scored on four heavy gun batteries on Corregidor. Attack bombers raked southern Bataan and sank six fuel and ammunition barges.

MacArthur announced enemy casualties of more than 68,000 for the five weeks of the Luzon campaign, as against American casualties of 2,102 killed, 192 missing and 7,389 wounded—a total of 9,683.

Off Bataan peninsula, fighter planes sank six enemy barges laden with fuel and ammunition and on the peninsula poured strafing bullets into Nipponese concentrations.

In air operations in the southern Philippines, Mitchell bombers destroyed or damaged four small Japanese vessels at the waterfront of Zamboanga on Mindanao island and blew up a fuel tank. The Padao airdrome near Davao on the same island was cratered.

North of the Philippines at Formosa, American raiding aircraft wrecked parked planes at Heito airdrome, smashed motor transport and rolling stock. One enemy bomber was shot down.

Hit Cargo Ship

Other planes ranged to the vicinity of Amoy, China, heavily damaging a 2,000-ton cargo ship. Off the French Indo-China coast, a cargo ship of similar size and three smaller ones were sunk or damaged. A Japanese float plane escorting this convoy was shot down off Saigon.

Many fires were set in the town of Tondanu on Dutch Celebes.

Rabaul, New Britain, enemy stronghold long since by-passed, was dealt a 125-ton bombing blow by heavy, medium and fighter bombers over a two-day period.

Within Manila, the Japanese suicide garrison appeared bent on exacting as high a price in lives and property as possible before being exterminated.

(Arthur Feldman, Blue Network correspondent, said Manila for the time being is "paralyzed" by the heavy destruction wrought. He reported the devastation is comparable to that around St. Paul's cathedral in London, made familiar to Americans through pictures of scenes there.

(He said the rubble of Manila long will be remembered by the Filipinos and other peoples as contradicting all the professed credoes of Japan of "Asia for the Asiatics, oc-prosperity and things like that.")

finish off the enemy g now confined to less than square miles.

Corregidor Is Hammered.

Across Manila Bay, American bombers dropped more than 100 tons of bombs on the southern end of Bataan Peninsula and over 200 tons on Corregidor fortress in a forty-eight hour period up to Sunday night.

The hazard of any flight across the bay was reflected in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique reporting that American fighter planes sank thirty-five barges, loaded with 2,500 enemy troops, off Bataan on Sunday.

MacArthur, describing the Manila fight as "extraordinarily fierce," said the desperate enemy penned up near the South Manila docks "now is closely enclosed and is gradually being compressed into extinction."

Using Slower Methods

He said every care was being taken to keep American casualties at a minimum and preserve city property. For that reason, the Yanks were not using costly assault methods but rather the slower but safer processes of mine-sweeping, envelopment and infiltration.

Manila Japs Being Crushed

FEB 14 1945

3 U. S. Divisions Tighten on Last Pocket—Yanks Cut Luzon in Two.

Manila, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—Jap suicide troops, cornered in south Manila by a junction of three American divisions, were being compressed and liquidated today as their only possible havens, Corregidor and Bataan, smoldered from a record 1,000-ton saturation bombing.

The final phase of the battle for the capital was mounting as the Thirty-seventh Infantry, First Cavalry and Eleventh Airborne divisions made contact to pin the Japs against Manila Bay south of the Pasig River.

While Sixth Division armored units far to the north roiled to the east coast to cut Luzon in two, the three American divisions in Manila's shell-wrecked downtown area braved rockets, heavy artillery, machine-gun fire and mined streets in their drive to

Associated Press Correspondent C. Yates McDaniel reported that the Jap defenders "have never had any hope of escaping from their self-laid trap."

"Their's is not a last-minute fight of desperation, but apparently a carefully calculated plan to set the price of the capture of Manila as high in lives and property as their destructive ingenuity can raise it."

The Japs have turned buildings with the thickest walls into fortresses and have strewn the path of the Americans with almost every known type of mine and explosive trap. A large enemy gun even fired a few rounds from the tower of the City Hall before it was knocked out.

Rockets, some 8 to 10 inches in caliber, are the latest missiles hurled from the enemy pocket.

The "Little Tokyo" district, last sizable pocket of resistance on the waterfront north of the Pasig, offered no return fire yesterday. Thus the Americans virtually completed control of North Manila.

Key anti-aircraft positions and four coastal guns on Corregidor were knocked out in the 200-ton bombing.

Sixth Division armored units of Maj. Gen. Edwin D. Patrick reached Luzon's Pacific coast at Dingalan Bay over a mountain road from Bongabon on the central Luzon plain, seizing quantities of enemy supplies and equipment.

This cut Luzon from coast to coast on a line southwestward from Lingayen Gulf. The bulk of the island's Japanese are believed to be in the northeastern corner.

Bataan Nurses Start for Home

MANILA, Feb. 12 (AP)—A broad-winged Curtiss Commando transport plane swooped low over war-torn Manila today and made a precarious landing on a deserted street in the northeast section of the city. A few hours later the plane roared away carrying sixty-four Army nurses who had worked with the Americans on Bataan and Corregidor and were subsequently held in Santo Tomas internment ca The nurses were the first Sa Tomas internees to start home

Rail Yards Attacked Vienna ...d Graz

FEB 14 1945

London, Feb. 13 (AP)—Operating for the first time in five days, heavy bombers of the United States 15th Air Force from Italy smashed at rail yards in Vienna and Graz, in Austria, and Maribor, in Yugoslavia, today.

The Italian port of Pola, at the head of the Adriatic, also was attacked and United States 12th Air Force B-25's hit the Brenner Pass

rail line in two waves at San Michele, Lavis, Dogna and Chiusaforte.

German air d warnings meanwhile indica allied fighters and bombers were engaged in wide sweeps behind the Western front.

Spectacular Operation

In one of the most spectacular operations in weeks, RAF Mosquitos yesterday bounced delayed action bombs off the side of a 3,000-foot cliff among German ships packed in the narrow fjord off Midgulen, Norway. Many bombs were seen to burst among the ships.

RAF Mosquito bombers attacked the important rail center of Stuttgart and other targets in western Germany during the night, the Air Ministry announced today.

Citrine Answers Hillman Plaint

London, Feb. 13 (AP)—Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trade Union Congress and president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, recommended to the World Trade Unions Conference today that a provisional committee be formed immediately to implement the conference's proposals.

Citrine's recommendation was in reply to a proposal by Sidney Hillman, CIO representative, to create a new world labor organization on the ground that the IFTU functioned too slowly to meet labor's demands for participation in the peace settlement.

Speaks For BTUC

Citrine emphasized that he was speaking for the British Trade Union Congress rather than for the IFTU. He suggested that the provisional committee would serve as an interim authority for the world TUC, with the power to make recommendations to governments.

V. V. Kuznetsov, representing 27,500,000 Russian workers, supported Hillman's proposal, and it also had the backing of the French delegation.

Kuznetsov said in an address that, despite political differences among nations, labor unions could organize internationally, and he suggested the organization of a standing committee or secretariat as an urgent necessity.

Place For AFL

Hillman had proposed that the conference create an all-inclusive world labor organization to replace the IFTU. It would include the Soviet Union and would reserve a place for the American Federation of Labor, which is not represented here.

E. Thornton, of Australia, also supported the proposal, saying "we must make unity of world trade unions a reality." Further support came from R. Rabinovitz of the General Federation of Jewish Labor of Palestine, and J. S. Annam, of the Gold Coast Railway Civil Servants and Technical Workers Union.

QUERY FOR CHURCHILL

London, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—J. H. Martin, Laborite, asked in the House of Commons today for an official inquiry into the mysterious leakage of Prime Minister Churchill's confidential rebuke to Francisco Franco's proposal for a Western anti-Soviet alliance.

Mr. Martin formally addressed a question to the absent Prime Minister, asking how and why the substance of his letter to the Spanish leader could be published in the United States while still denied to Parliament.

"Did this have the consent and approval of his Majesty's Government?" he asked. "If not, what action has been taken in the matter? What further action does the Government propose to take in future to prevent continuance of episodes injurious to the authority and prestige of Parliament?"

Lord Moyne's Nephew, Viscount Elveden, Killed

Son Is Heir to Earldom and Guinness Fortune

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP).—Viscount Elveden, son and heir of the Earl and Countess of Iveagh, has been killed in action. He was thirty-two years old.

The heir to the earldom and to the Guinness brewery fortune is seven-year-old Arthur Francis Benjamin Guinness, the viscount's son.

The viscount, who had served in the British army from the beginning of the war, was the nephew of Lord Moyne, who recently was assassinated in Cairo.

Grandson of Brewery Head

Viscount Elveden, Arthur Onslow Edward Guinness, was the son of the second Earl of Iveagh and Lady Elizabeth Hare. He attended Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. His father was Rupert Guinness, eldest son of the head of the great Dublin brewery business.

Col. Astor Backs Freedom of News

London, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. J. J. Astor, chairman of the London Times, told the Empire Press Union today that one of its first duties after the war would be to insure freedom in gathering news from every country in the world.

He said the union, of which he is president, must aim for "the fastest possible transmission at the lowest possible rates." The union is made up of newspapers throughou British Emp

NEGRO WAC UNIT REACHES ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM, England, Feb. 13—(AP) A contingent of negro WACS—24 officers and 677 enlisted women—has arrived in England on the way to serve in the European theater postal service.

The first negro WACS to reach England, the contingent was given a rousing welcome. An Army band played as Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, only negro general in the U. S. Army, met the WACS at the disembarkation port. They came to Birmingham by train.

Maj. Charity Adams of Columbia, S. C., daughter of the secretary of education of the African Episcopal church, already was on hand. The contingent's commander, she flew over in advance to prepare for the women's stay in Britain.

This group is the first Army postal unit to be composed entirely of WACS. They will be stationed somewhere on the continent, handling Army postal and directory service for the entire theater.

Capt. Abie Noel Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., is the battalion's executive officer.

The contingent's arrival boosted the total number of WACS now on duty in the European theater to about 7,500.

Soldiers Plan to Reward Blind English Pianist,

Raise $3,000 to Send Him to U. S. for Musical Studies

A UNITED STATES AIR BASE IN ENGLAND, Feb. 13 (AP).—Jimmy Osborne, blind nine-year-old pianist who entertains airmen with everything from Bach to boogie woogie although he never has had a lesson, may get a free trip to the United States soon for a musical education.

A story that soldiers and officers here had raised $3,200 to send Jimmy to America if they could find a responsible family to vouch for his welfare has brought a number of inquiries. Captain John O'Connell, Holyoke, Mass., special service officer at the base, said the names of those offering to take Jimmy would be turned over to the American Embassy in London for investigation. If the embassy approves, he will be flown to the United States.

INSTITUTE OFFERS TO AID BLIND BOY

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 13—(AP) The 100-year-old Perkins Institution for the Blind today offered its world-famed resources to further the piano-playing career of a nine-year-old blind English boy in whose interests the men of an air base in England have raised $3,200.

Dr. Gabriel Farrell, director of the school, said:

"We are very much interested in Jimmy Osborne. We have the facilities here that probably can't be found elsewhere in the country. We have the faculty. We can help Jimmy not only in his musical career but in all other phases of education.

"We can take him through grammar school and high school and then send him to the New England conservatory of music or some other place."

Dr. Farrell said he had not communicated with the air base officials.

The boy was "adopted" after he entertained the base with everything from boogie woogie to the classics, although he never took a lesson. The soldiers are ready to send him to this country when arrangements can be completed for his care.

OFFICER GETS 20 YEARS FOR THEFT

Loop Convicted Of Looting In France By Court-Martial

Paris, Feb. 13 (AP)—First Lieutenant Norris E. Loop, 47, former locomotive engineer, was sentenced to 20 years at hard labor and dismissed from the service today upon conviction of conspiracy to defraud the United States, wrongful diversion of army supplies and neglect of duty.

Loop, whose home is in Pratt, Kan., was an officer of the 716th Railway Battalion and is the third officer of that unit to be court-martialed as a result of the supply-line black-market scandal. One other was been convicted and one has been acquitted. A fourth officer is expected to be tried tomorrow.

'Mutual Inaction'

"Mutual inaction against pillaging" was stressed as a serious factor of the conspiracy with which Loop and the other officers were charged. The prosecution has contended that their failure to prevent looting of supply trains by American soldiers, as well as their receiving pilfered supplies, resulted in diversion of these supplies from the front "during a critical period of combat."

On the witness stand, Loop vigorously denied testimony of prosecution witnesses that he received stolen cigarettes and post-exchange items and did nothing to prevent the enlisted men from looting the trains.

Held A Good Officer

Seven enlisted men called by the defense testified they saw no looting going on in their battalion and asserted Loop was a good officer and a competent railroad man.

Enlisted Men Sentenced

Three more enlisted men of the same railway operating battalion, the 716th, were sentenced to from three to four years in prison after pleading guilty to wrongful disposition of Government property.

They were T/5 John W. Peters, three years; T/5 Carl C. Orr, four years, and Pfc. Russell J. Watson, three years.

Seven enlisted men said they never saw any looting of supply trains by members of the 716th Railway Operating Battalion nor any pilfered cigarettes or post-exchange rations in billets occupied by the men.

Tells Of Incident

Under cross-examination the witnesses said there seldom was any temptation to pilfer trains for food or tobacco since C and K rations were issued trainmen going on long trips and there were mess halls at convenient stations.

Sergt. Frederick W. Butterfield, a conductor on a supply train, said Loop on one occasion rushed sandwiches by jeep from a mess hall to the crew of a train stalled between stations. Under questioning by a member of the court, Butterfield said he never had heard of any officer of the 716th Railway Operating Battalion permitting men to take rations off supply trains.

Three more enlisted men were sentenced to three to four years in prison today after pleading guilty. They were T/5 John W. Peters, Detroit; T/5 Carl C. Orr, Anna, Ill., and Pfc. Russell J. Watson, Danville, Ill.

Officer Convicted In Loot Trial

Paris, Feb. 13 (AP)—Lieut. Norris E. Loop, of Pratt, Kan., was convicted on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States, neglect of duty and wrongful disposition of property in a black-market case today and sentenced to 20 years by an army court.

Defense witnesses said he had an excellent reputation, was a good officer and a competent railroad

France in Puritanic Mood, Campaigns Against Alcohol

Paris, Feb. 13 (AP)—France, with the exuberance of liberation long past, appears to be heading toward Puritanic sobriety.

Straws in the wind are the Government's anti-alcohol campaign, closing of Paris night clubs, suppression of legalized prostitution in the department of Savoie—an isolated but perhaps significant action—and the overhauling of juvenile delinquency courts.

A glass of milk may be more symbolic of the national temper in postwar France than a glass of Burgundy.

New Industry—Juices

The Government announced a campaign to popularize fruit juices as a substitute for alcoholic beverages.

It is also foreseen that France will insist upon retention of rationing, which allows laborers one liter of wine daily and other workers have a liter, and lowering the percentage of alcohol.

Widespread appearance of "modern bars" where wine sales are forbidden and other less glamorous drinks are served are expected to be another result, leading to creation of a new industry for manufacture of fruit juices.

Commenting on this possibility, the official French News Agency said such drinks were "launched on a grand scale in the United States during prohibition," and retained their popularity after repeal.

The anti-alcoholic campaign is directed by the Public Health Minister, Francois Billoux, with the backing of a national committee of doctors.

Prostitution has been suppressed since last October 24 by Prefect Andre Monnier in his department of Savoie, the newspaper *L'Aube* announced recently, along with imposition of stringent regulations concerning wine sales to minors.

"May the Government sanction and follow that example," the newspaper said editorially.

With her birthrate falling seriously and with 3,000,000 persons either killed or deported to Germany, France must nourish her youth carefully, and to this end is setting up modernized juvenile-delinquency courts.

One Reason—Morale

The closing of Paris night clubs resulted from lack of coal and electricity, and also because of official decision that such gayety was out of place in wartime. Although the closing presumably is temporary, it is linked with the present sobermindedness throughout France.

One reason for the closing was the effect on morale of French 1st Army soldiers who came to Paris on leave and saw large numbers of Parisian youths of military age drinking and dancing in crowded cafés.

NAZI RETREAT IN ITALY SEEN

Senio's Banks Dynamited And Large Mine Fields Laid

Rome, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Allied command's official reports indicated today the establishment of a number of conditions under which an enemy withdrawal from northern Italy could be undertaken in

the next few weeks with a minimum of interference by the American 5th and British 8th armies.

Concrete signs that any such withdrawal is imminent were lacking, however.

Fifth Army headquarters said the enemy was laying down smoke screens south of Bologna, "possibly to shield movement, digging parties and the laying of mines."

Water Barrier Formed

On the 8th Army front the Germans in the last week dynamited gaps in the Senio River's banks, forming a water barrier behind which a withdrawal easily could be effected.

Along the Tyrrhenian coast as well as in other sectors the Nazis have sown elaborate mine fields—another form of barrier effective against close pursuit in event of a withdrawal. The Allied command acknowledged that a number of tanks were lost in these mine fields in the recent four-day American attack in that area.

If and when the Germans decide to take their armies behind the Alps, it is unlikely that they will attempt a mass retreat on which the Allies' overwhelmingly superior air forces could pounce.

Piecemeal Withdrawal Likely

The Germans have demonstrated great skill in such evacuations—quietly removing their main bodies of troops unit by unit over a period of days or weeks, leaving behind a thin crust of well-armed rear guards who from well-prepared positions are able to fight delaying actions against much stronger pursuing forces.

With such tactics it is possible and probable that a large-scale removal of German armies in Italy could begin weeks before its effects on fighting along the present Italian battlefront are really apparent. The Russians already have reported that some Nazis they are fighting on the Eastern front recently came from Italy.

front was repulsed, 15th army group headquarters disclosed today.

Official dispatches earlier had tended to discount as minor this attack of the Negro division, which was launched last Thursday. It was the 92nd's first full attack as a division.

A special report from Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's headquarters said "No net gains in terrain were made," and the division was compelled to relinquish the hold it had secured north of the Cinquale canal and at Strettoia and fall back virtually to its original positions.

The Negro doughboys had penetrated as much as a mile on a five-mile front to within two and a half miles of Massa before the Germans recovered from surprise and drove the Americans back in four days of fighting.

The 92d was deployed yesterday near the south shore of the Fiume la Foce, a small stream south of Massa, and action on its sector was limited to patrolling. In the Serchio Valley about fifteen to twenty miles inland, however, the enemy continued to launch small-scale counter-attacks against American positions.

South of Bologna the Germans laid down smoke screens, apparently to shield parties digging strong points and laying mines.

Fog hung low over most of the th Army front. The only important action there was a strong emy raid, which compelled 8th rmy troops to withdraw from an tpost on the east bank of the do River.

The weather grounded heavy mbers of the United States 15th Air Force and only 400 missions were flown by the Allied Tactical Air Forces. Four enemy aircraft were destroyed and three Allied planes were missing. The enemy losses were accounted for by B-25 gunners who fought an engagement with fifteen enemy fighters over Legnano.

cerning the attack of the Negro division, which official dispatches earlier had tended to discount as minor action, said:

"Casualties and tank losses were relatively high and no net gains in terrain were made."

Had Gained A Mile

German counterattacks supported by concentrated artillery and mortar fire repulsed the Negro doughboys after they had gained as much as a mile on a five-mile front.

The 92d's first full attack as a division was launched last Thursday and penetrated to within 2½ miles of Massa before the enemy recovered and drove the Americans back in four days of fighting.

Close To Starting Point

Action in the sector yesterday was limited to patrolling after the 92d had fallen back virtualy to the starting point of its attack, near the south shore of the Fiume la Force, a small stream south of Massa.

In the Serchio Valley about 15 to 20 miles inland, however, the enemy continued to launch small scale counterattacks against American positions.

Air action was restricted yesterday but B-25 gunners over Legnango had an engagement with fifteen enemy fighters and knocked down at least four.

which has just arrived in Switzerland, indicated at a press conference here.

Currie said the search for hidden Axis property was in line with a Bretton Woods resolution covering everything from monetary deposits to art treasures.

Sweden Urged To Aid Norway

Stockholm, Feb. 13 (AP)—Public appeals from a Swedish bishop and a political mass meeting called upon the Swedish Government today to prepare to take all steps possible, even military if necessary, in order to assist Norwegians against the Nazis.

These expressions, apparently fired by last week's Nazi terror wave in which 34 patriots were executed in Oslo, were the first recent outbursts of public opinion urging intervention in Norway.

BIRTH CONTROL HIT IN PAPAL AUDIENCE

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 13—(AP) Pope Pius XII in an audience granted 200 Allied Army surgeons today inferentially reiterated the often expressed Catholic stand against birth control and abortion.

"A doctor worthy of his profession x x x will scorn any suggestion to destroy life, however humanly useless it may appear," the Pontiff said. "x x x As a special minister of God and of nature he will never countenance deliberate frustration of nature's priceless power to generate life."

Pope Acclaims Surgeons

Vatican City, Feb. 13 (AP)—Pope Pius XII received 200 Allied army surgeons today, praised them for their work and urged them to continue "in a spirit of profound love and respect for human life."

Swiss Help Seen In Nazi-Loot Search

Bern, Feb. 13 (AP)—The United Nations are hopeful of receiving Swiss help in the search for Nazi loot and property hidden outside the Reich, Lauchlin Currie, head of United States economic mission

BRITISH SEIZE MORE IN DRIVE AT MANDALAY

KANDY, Ceylon, Dec. 13 (AP)—British Fourteenth Army Troops, consolidating a bridgehead on the east bank of the Irrawaddy River, forty miles above Mandalay in Burma, have captured Singu but are meeting some opposition in the southern outskirts, Allied headquarters announced today.

West of Mandalay other Fourteenth Army units seized Sulegon after a seven-hour battle.

Chinese First Army troops in North Burma cleared the Burma Road southward to within sixty-one miles of Lashio.

Off the Burma coast Fifteenth Indian Corps troops had several clashes with small parties of Japanese attempting to escape from Ramree Island.

To the northwest on the mainland other Indian units cleared Japanese resistance southeast of Kangaw.

British Take Singue

Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 13 (AP)—British 14th Army troops driving down from the north along the Irrawaddy have captured Singue, 40 miles from Mandalay, an Allied communiqué announced today.

However, resistance is being met in the southern outskirts of the base, the communiqué said. To the west of the city, in the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Chinwin and Irrawaddy Rivers, British troops seized a village after a sharp seven-hour battle.

In North Burma Chinese 1st Army troops have cleared the Burma road southward to within 61 miles of the key city of Lashio.

Sergeants Heroes In Burma Action

By John Grover

Calcutta, Feb. 13 (AP)—Two sergeants star in tales of heroism filtering from the Burma jungles, where the American Mars task force has been operating on the Lashio-Loiwing road.

One such story is that of Sergt. James L. Speck, of McKinney, Texas, whose platoon was pinned down by dug-in Japanese using automatic weapons while attempting to claw its way up a steep hill west of the road.

Speck crawled around the Japanese machine-gun nest and neutralized it with grenades, killing two Japanese. Another machine gun covering the first opened up on him from ten feet away, but he flipped a grenade, silenced it and killed a third Japanese.

Got Sixth Jap

Still another enemy machine gun 30 yards away uphill began spitting fire. Speck wormed his way up, threw another grenade and killed two more. As he heaved the grenade a Japanese rifleman 5 yards away fired on him from a slit trench but missed. Speck got him with his carbine—his sixth kill.

But this was only the beginning. The Texan took time out to crawl to three wounded Americans who were exposed to Japanese fire. He rolled them down hill to places of safety, administered first aid and had them removed to the rear. Another American in charge of an ammunition pack train was wounded just then, and Speck aided him too.

Led Another Assault

Crawling back again, the sergeant reorganized his platoon, issued new ammunition and led a ground-hugging grenade assault on a Japanese command post, which was liquidated with all personnel.

He has been recommended for a [illegible] and citation.

decoration and citation.

Sergt. Rim Hill, of Champaign, Ill., former University of Illinois student, fired on by a Japanese machine gun, dived in a foxhole and landed on top of a Japanese soldier. The Japanese tried to stab him with a samurai sword.

Jap Used Grenade

Unable to reach his bayonet, Hill grabbed the sword with his right hand. The Japanese dropped the weapon and began pounding a percussion-type grenade on Hill's head, apparently determined to die along with his American adversary by blowing both of them to bits.

Just a split second before the explosion was due, Hill clawed the grenade from the Japanese soldier's hand and threw it out of the foxhole. He finished off the Japanese with the enemy's own sword.

Chinese Regain Hunan Positions

Chung King, Feb. 13 (AP)—Chinese columns have delivered successful attacks against the Japanese in the mountainous regions through which the Canton-Hankow railroad cut to cross the border between the Hunan and Kwangtung provinces, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

A communiqué said Chinese forces "completely recaptured enemy positions" in the area between Pingshek, 165 miles north of Canton on the railroad, and Ichang, west of the railroad and about 100 miles south of Hengyang.

It also said the Chinese dealt heavy blows against the Japanese in fighting northeast of the railroad town of Chenhsien, 80 miles south of Hengyang, where the Japanese apparently are determined to eliminate potential Chinese threats to their positions along the rail line.

This fighting is centered near Tzeching, 25 miles northeast of Chenhsien, where, the Chinese command said, more than 400 Japanese were killed in the 24 hours beginning February 7. Battles in this region are continuing.

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 13 (AP)—Chinese troops, counter-attacking in a mountainous region where the Canton-Hankow railway cuts through Hunan Province to the Kwangtung border, have "completely recaptured enemy positions" in the six-mile area between Pingshek and Ichang, the High Command announced tonight.

Pingshek is a rail town 165 miles north of Canton and 100 miles south of Hengyang. Ichang is a neighboring town west of the railway.

The High Command also announced that the Chinese dealt heavy blows against the enemy twenty-five miles northeast of the rail town of Chenhsien, eighty miles south of Hengyang.

More than 400 Japanese were killed in twenty-four hours and fighting that began Feb. 7 is continuing.

SUPPLY BASE IN KUNMING

New Headquarters Will Provide Better Gear for Chinese

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 13 (AP)—A new Services of Supply Headquarters designed to provide better food, clothing and equipment for Chinese forces was opened today in Kunming.

It is headed by Maj. Gen. Gilbert Cheves, commanding general of the American Services of Supply in the China Theatre, but is directly under Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Chief of the Chinese General Staff. Col. Mason H. Lucas of Lawton, Okla., is the Headquarters Chief of Staff.

General Cheves declared that the new Chinese Services of Supply could do more good work for the Chinese Army than anything developed since the war started.

RELATIVELY HIGH LOSSES SUFFERED BY U.S. DIVISION

ROME, Feb. 13—(AP) The U. S. 92nd infantry division and its supporting armor suffered "relatively high" casualties and tank losses when a weekend attack in the Liguria[illegible] sector of the Italian

Italy Setback For U.S. Unit

Rome, Feb. 13 (AP)—The United States 92d Infantry Division and its supporting armor were mauled severely in week-end fighting attendant upon their abortive attack in the Ligurian coastal sector, 15th Army Group headquarters said today.

A special report from Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's headquarters con-

MORE U-BOAT BATTLES

Ottawa, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—Sinking of a German U-boat, probable sinking of another and attacks on other undersea raiders in North Atlantic battles in which torpedoes were launched at Canadian ships were announced here today by Navy Minister Macdonald.

Location and dates of the battles were withheld for security reasons. Credit for the "probable" was divided among two Canadian ships—the frigate Dunver and the Corvette Hespeler and an R. A. F. flying boat.

CHINESE STILL GAIN IN COUNTER-BLOWS

Positions Are Recaptured in 6-Mile Area Along Canton-Hankow Railway

903,206 Captives

[By the Associated Press]

General Eisenhower's armies in western Europe have captured 903,206 German prisoners, of which 568,529 were taken by four American armies.

The total is equivalent to 90 German divisions as they are now constituted and greater than the number of troops the enemy is believed to have now on the entire Western front.

Battlefront dispatches gave these latest estimates by armies today:

U.S. 1st	245,691
U.S. 3d	171,663
U.S. 9th	61,708
U.S. 7th	89,467
French 1st	88,279
Canadian 1st	124,520
British 2d	101,878
French with British and Canadians	20,000
Total	903,206

Duchess To Head Red Cross

San Francisco, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Duchess of Gloucester has accepted the presidency of the Australian Red Cross society, the Australian radio said today in a broadcast recorded by the Blue network. She will hold the office while her husband, the Duke of Gloucester and brother of King George VI, is governor general of Australia.

casts reported that aircraft factories were being moved to underground sites in Japan as protection from the B-29 attacks. It recently had told of blunt questions put to Premier Kuniaki Koiso's government by Japanese diet members concerning Nippon's lagging plane output.

BOMBS FALL ON JAPAN

The Tokyo radio said today that three American Superfortresses, flying singly, last night and today bombed the vicinities of Tokyo, Osaka and Shizuoka, all on Honshu Island.

In a broadcast recorded by the FCC and distributed by the A. P., Tokyo added that no damage resulted.

JAPS REPORT LANDING

By Associated Press.

An unconfirmed broadcast by the Tokyo radio today said that a Japanese unit landed Saturday, February 10, on American-held Morotai Island, north of Halmahera, and asserted "a gallant battle is progressing now."

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said "this (Japanese) unit is seeking opportunities to attack enemy airfields and destroy them."

channel and is then connected with the Okinawa (Ryukyu) chain of islands," the radio continued.

Concentration of American might in the Philippines makes it appear "the enemy were aiming at our Taiwan fortress if given the chance," the broadcast said. "The battle for the Philippines is a strategical climax in the present GEA war."

REPORT NAVY MAN CHIEF IN PACIFIC

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 — (AP) Morgan Beatty, NBC news analyst, said tonight in a broadcast from Washington "the supreme command for the next phase of the war in the Pacific will be placed in the hands of the U. S. Navy and Admirals Nimitz and Halsey are prominently mentioned in this connection.

NBC, in distributing the dispatch, pointed out that rumor in the capital had been that the army and Gen. Douglas MacArthur would take over.

Beatty, whose broadcast was passed by censorship, said the reasons the navy would hold top command in the Pacific included:

"The Japanese invariably challenge our advances with their navy and the opening of the next chapter in the Pacific war will find our navy in the driver's seat, anticipating another, perhaps a final test of strength with the Japanese fleet.

"Also, the problems involved in landing an American assault force on Japanese territory, perhaps the Jap homeland, are navy problems. The navy is responsible for getting the ground forces ashore. Not until the army commander is satisfied that he can stick does he assume command. Finally, the supply job for the longest over-water invasion yet attempted, is primarily a navy job.

JAP WAR PLANTS ARE BEING MOVED

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Aircraft factories and other vital war plants are being moved from Japan to Manchuria, Tokyo radio said today with a hint that the transfers were the result of damaging American air raids of the past and the promise of more to come.

The broadcast, heard by the FCC, said that Rokuzo Takabe, director of the Manchukuoan (Manchurian) general affairs bureau, had mentioned the transfer in outlining a general plan for the "readjustment of the Japan-Manchukuo industrial structure."

Kernel of "the plan," said the broadcast, is the "construction of new factories in Manchukuo and removal of plants from Japan."

"The plan is already under way with remarkable efficiency," the broadcaster added.

Tokyo radio in previous broad-

Tokyo Warns Of Formosa Invasion

San Francisco, Feb. 13 (AP)—Tokyo radio today cautioned the home front against possibility of a Allied invasion of Formosa (Taiwan).

The broadcast, recorded here, described the island as not only "the vanguard for the defense of our homeland" but as "the central strong point for the defense of the GEA (Greater East Asia) sphere."

Foe "Aiming At Taiwan"

"The strategical worth of the Philippines is in the fact that it lies but a short distance from the Taiwan (Formosa) fortress divided only by the waters of the Bashi

FDR Wrote Declarations On Liberated Countries

Byrnes Declares U.S. Will Prevent Spheres of Influence Rivalry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 — (AP) In a dramatic first-hand account of the Crimean conference, James F. Byrnes declared tonight that American participation in the affairs of Europe is designed to prevent Russian-British rivalry for spheres of influence.

Byrnes, just back from the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference gave the account to newsmen as the White House announced a bi-partisan slate of American delegates chosen to attend the United Nations parley at San Francisco April 25 to draft a plan for enforcing world peace.

Byrnes, War Mobilization director, said another aim of American participation in European affairs, is to deter outbreaks of violence in liberated countries.

President Roosevelt himself, Byrnes disclosed, wrote the declaration on liberated areas by which this country agrees to share with the other two powers responsibility for restoring order and independence to the war ravaged small nations.

The Mobilization Chief expressed his conviction that the Crimean agreements had gone a long way toward guaranteeing an Atlantic Charter settlement for the small countries of Europe and a lasting peace for the world.

The military decisions of the conference, he said, mean that our military leaders are planning for a war involving "more men than ever before in this conflict."

Assure Eventual Victory

"They do not minimize the possibility of civilian collapse in Germany, but we cannot count on that," he added, explaining his belief that the decisions reached in the Crimea assure eventual victory though not an immediate one.

In describing the role played by the President with "great skill, tact, patience and humor," Byrnes said that he served by informal agreement as chairman of the conference and that he proposed at least two of the specific agreements covered in yesterday's communique summing up accomplishments.

1—The Declaration on liberated areas by which the United States agreed to serve on commissions which may be necessary in one or more countries to restore order and assure the people of eventual free choice of their own governments.

2—The formula for settling the Dumbarton Oaks controversy over whether a great power should vote on a charge of aggression against itself. Byrnes did not say what this formula is nor how it reconciles the previously opposing positions taken by the United States and Russia.

Immediately after his news conference at the White House broke up President Roosevelt through his press office announced the names of nine persons invited to be delegates to the San Francisco conference.

Secretary of State Stettinius will head the delegation. Other members chosen are former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who also will serve as senior advisor, chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) a member of the committee, Chairman Bloom (D-NY) of the House Foreign Affairs committee, Representative Eaton (R-NJ), Commander Harold Stassen, former Republican governor of Minnesota, and Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard college.

Senator Vandenberg declined tonight to say immediately whether he would serve on the delegation.

The appointment of Hull raised the possibility that he might become chairman of the conference. President Roosevelt, when Hull resigned as secretary, expressed the hope that he might have such position when the conference was called.

Byrnes dealt with many aspects of the Crimean agreements and said that more than once President Roosevelt by using tact and good humor brought about decisions of the Big Three. "And we did have decisions," he emphasized. The conclusions on military questions, Byrnes reported, promise greater cooperation "than has ever before existed" among the Allies and they mean that "if Hitler had relied for success upon a division among the powers he is doomed as never before."

"I was tremendously impressed," Byrnes added, "by the comradeship and genuine affection shown by the President, Stalin and Churchill."

He said that the settlement provided for the Three Power dispute over Poland was a specific application of the general system agreed upon for big power handling of problems which may arise from now on in the liberated countries of Europe. In these countries, it was stated, the war has left chaos and disorder which, without such an agreement, would lead to factional bids for support of either Russia or Britain.

Polish Case a Compromise

Byrnes said the Polish case represents a compromise but that "whenever you have three powers in a situation like this there must be a reconciliation." He laid great stress on the creation of a commission consisting of Foreign Commissar Molotov of Russia, U. S. Ambassador Harriman and British Ambassador Clark Kerr at Moscow to consult members the various political groups in Poland and try to convert the present Warsaw government into a government of national unity to administer the country until free elections can be held.

Asked whether this means that the present provisional regime at Warsaw is to be considered a government by the United States, Byrnes replied, without going into the technicalities of recognition, that "of course it's a government. We may be opposed to it but it's there".

He was told that the Polish exile government at London had said today that it could not accept the Big Three formula. "How many of them are there?" he replied.

Asked whether the Baltic states were discussed, Byrnes said that all sorts of questions were taken up but that those specific states were not talked about in any meeting at which he was present. The United States has not recognized Russia's absorption of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia.

All the decisions taken at the conference have not been made public, Byrnes said.

On the Curzon Line settlement of Poland's eastern boundary, by which Poland loses a little more than one third of her pre-war territory, he said that the Russians made a strong case for acquiring this area. He said that Clemenceau of France and Lord Curzon of Britain established the line in discussions on winding up the First World war and that it came down to a question whether Stalin would ask less for Russia than Clemenceau and Curzon had been willing to grant.

Repeatedly Byrnes emphasized the importance of American participation in European settlements. He cited the cases of Greece, Poland and Yugoslavia as examples of nations where there should be or could have been concerted action by the great powers to avert spheres of influence politics and internal violence.

"There was a great danger," he said, "that one group or another inside a country would likely get in touch with the British or the Soviet government and solicit support for its own struggle for power.

"Now the fact that the three powers have agreed to step in jointly in an emergency will be a deterrent to all factions and they will know they cannot play one against another."

Asked whether the President had a plan for making a personal report to the country on the conference, Byrnes said he knew of none but "my hope is that when he returns he may make a radio broadcast or address Congress."

Meantime the Crimean plan for tomorrow's world encountered some criticism.

There appeared to be wide acceptance of the Big-Three pledge to continue Anglo-American-Soviet unity after the war and to call the United Nations conference at San Francisco April 25 to breathe life into the Dumbarton Oaks security plan. Proposals for smashing Germany, for breaking up her notorious general staff as well as the Nazi gang, and for hobbling her war-making powers also drew much praise.

But some of the sections having to do with relations between the great victorious powers and their smaller Allies — particularly the plan for settling the Polish controversy—were in for rough weather.

Comment and reaction showed the wide extremes of praise and citicism. Acting Secretary of State Grew called the plan "one of the greatest steps" yet taken toward lasting peace, but Rep. O'Konski (R-Wis) thundered in the House that it is a "stab in the back for Poland" and a "second Munich."

In London the Polish exile government bitterly rejected the formula applied to its country and accused the Big Three of violating "the letter and spirit of the Atlantic charter and the right of every nation to defend its own interest."

Vodka, Red Peppers Drink of Authority

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—(AP) "How's the Vodka?" was the first question put today to War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes on his arrival from the Big Three meeting.

"It's new corn," Byrnes replied with a smile.

He added they have a brand of Vodka called "pepper" which contains red pepper.

"And boys, that has authority," Byrnes said. "When they toast in that it has strong language."

No. 24 — 22957

Big 3 In Agreement On 9-Point Master Plan

Washington, Feb. 13 (AP)—War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes returned today from the Crimean Conference. He apparently is the first of the American delegation at the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting to come home. The White House announced his return.

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Wirephotos on Page 15

By John M. Hightower

Washington, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Big Three are in agreement today on a nine-point master plan to hasten victory over Germany, guarantee the sovereignty of Europe's liberated peoples and lay the foundations of a secure peace.

The pattern of the peace—the Dumbarton Oaks proposal for the world security organization—is to be placed before a United Nations conference to be called at San Francisco April 25.

Those are the over-all results of President Roosevelt's eight-day meeting at an old czarist palace in the Crimea with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.

Renewed Hope For Peace

By their own word it offers the world renewed hope after Germany's unconditional surrender for generations of international security, in which men "may live out their lives in freedom from want and fear."

The Big Three announcement was hailed at the Capitol by both Republicans and Democrats.

It commits the United States to a new and active role in the settlement of European political affairs. To consider these problems as they arise, British, Russian and American foreign secretaries are to meet every three or four months, beginning after the San Francisco conference.

Stettinius In Moscow

On his way home from the Crimea, Secretary of State Stettinius has gone to Moscow for a brief visit. The whereabouts of Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt were not disclosed. Presumably Stalin has returned to his duties as Soviet commander in chief and the other two are homeward bound.

The Crimean agreement pledges the greatest alliance of military and political power in history to support the ideal of a peace based on the Atlantic Charter.

But it provides also for the growth of France as a fourth great power in Europe and recognizes, through the agreement on Dumbarton Oaks, the potential power of China in the Orient.

The announcement was released at 4.30 P.M. yesterday.

All the conclusions were not made public. The solution for the split between the United States and Russia over the issues of a great power "veto" on charges involving itself in the world security organization is to be given out only after France and China are consulted.

The plans for joint military action to "shorten the war" against Germany also are unrevealed, and there is no mention whatever of the war against Japan.

Summary Of Decisions

The decisions which were reported fall into categories which may be summed up thus:

MILITARY PLANS—British, American and Russian high commands planned together for the first time in detail "the timing, scope and co-ordination of new and even more powerful blows" to crush the enemy. The staffs will continue to meet when necessary. "The German people," it was said, "will only make the cost of their defeat heavier to themselves by attempting to continue a hopeless resistance."

OCCUPATION, CONTROL — France was asked to make a fourth power in the control of postwar Germany with the promise that the country would be split into four occupation zones, instead of three, and ruled by a control commission of the four supreme commanders in Berlin. In addition to having their armies disarmed and demobilized and Nazism and militarism wiped out, the Germans will have all their real or potential war industries eliminated or controlled.

Said the Allied leaders: "It is not our purpose to destroy the people of Germany, but only when Nazism and militarism have been extirpated will there be hope for a decent life for Germans, and a place for them in the comity of nations."

REPARATIONS—A commission will be established at Moscow to study reparations "in kind" by Germany to the Allied countries. This probably means using German labor and German machinery, wealth and raw materials to rebuild devastated Europe.

GENERAL POLICY — Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin agreed—and expressed the hope that France would join them—on a plan for jointly helping the liberated and former statellite peoples of Europe to regain full political independence with a guarantee of free, secret elections as soon as possible. They said they would help establish internal peace in disturbed countries, relieve distress, form interim governments pending elections and facilitate the holding of elections. As a reassurance to the smaller nations, the Big Three promised to consult them on matters of mutual concern.

Plans In Poland

POLAND—Russia is to get the eastern part of prewar Poland, which is to be compensated by German lands to the west. The Soviet-sponsored Polish provisional regime now in control of the country will be converted into a "national unity" government by including "democratic leaders" from within Poland and from the exiled Poles in London. This leaves the exile government at London out in the cold. Britain and the United States, which now recognize it, promised to recognize the new national unity administration, but even that will be provisional until the Polish people have a chance to hold elections.

YUGOSLAVIA—Marshal Tito, now in control within the country, and Dr. Subasic, chief of the exile Government at London, are being told to get their projected coalition administration set up at Belgrade without delay. Members of the old Parliament who are not enemy collaborationists will be included in the new national liberation assembly to form a temporary Parliament.

Foreign Ministers Meetings

FOREIGN MINISTERS — American, British and Russian foreign ministers will meet every three or four months to discuss current problems, the first gathering to be held in London following the United Nations conference at San Francisco in April and May.

DUMBARTON OAKS—The plan for a world security organization should be set up as quickly as possible, hence the conference of United Nations at San Francisco. China and France are being asked to join in sponsoring the invitations to this meeting. Big Three agreement on the council voting issue cleared the way for the conference.

ATLANTIC CHARTER—In declaring the "sacred obligation" of their governments to remain united in peace as in war, the Big Three in effect reaffirmed the principles of the Atlantic Charter promising "all men" freedom from fear and want.

WORLD SECURITY DELEGATES NAMED

FEB 14 1945

Stettinius to Head Group, Hull to Be Senior Advisor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—(AP) President Roosevelt today named eight American delegates, including two Republican legislators, Cordell Hull and a woman educator, to the United Nations conference on world security at San Francisco April 25.

The delegation will be headed by Secretary of State Edward Stettinius.

Hull, former secretary of state, also will serve as senior adviser to the Americans as they sit down with representatives of other nations to draft formally the plan for a peace-enforcing agency.

A White House announcement said that besides Hull, the following have been asked to serve on the delegation:

Senator Connally (D-Tex), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee; Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich)' Rep. Bloom (D-NY), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs committee; Rep. Eaton (R-NJ); Navy Commander Harold Stassen, former governor of Minnesota and mentioned as a possible Republican presidential candidate in 1948, and Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College in New York.

Cordell Hull's appointment was underlined with the release at the State department of a cable of greetings from participants of the Crimea conference, sent to him by Secretary of State Stettinius.

Stettinius said that Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill, Molotov and Eden had asked him to tell Hull that "we have missed you at this conference and send to you our affectionate greetings. We wish for you a speedy recovery in order that all of us may have the benefit of association with you again."

Grew Silent On Purpose Of April 25 Meeting

Washington, Feb. 13 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Grew told reporters today to put their own interpretation on the choice of a locale and date for the approaching United Nations conference.

The Big Three announcement yesterday said the meeting to draw up a charter for a world security organization will be held in San Francisco beginning April 25.

The date is regarded here as particularly significant because April 25 would be Russia's last chance to tel Japan she wants to call off their non-aggression pact. Otherwise the treaty automatically runs another five years.

Ratified April 25

Signed in Moscow April 13, 1941, and ratified April 25, the treaty's article on duration says:

"The present pact comes into force from the day of its ratification by both contracting parties and remains valid for five years. In case neither of the contracting parties denounces the pact one year before expiration of the term, it will be considered automatically prolonged for the next five years."

Earlier there had been some confusion whether the notification deadline falls on the anniversary of the day of signing or the day of ratification. The text shows it is the latter, April 25.

Problem Delays Meeting

The United Nations meeting, originally planned last year, had been delayed until the top Allied leaders could work out the crucial problem of the voting procedure.

When the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were drawn up in August, the Russians held out for the right of big powers to veto any international action against themselves. Britain, the United States and China disagreed.

May Follow British Plan

The British proposed a compromise which was turned down at the time and the point was left unsettled. Speculation here was that the Big Three worked out their solution along the lines of the British suggestion.

It divided consideration of quarrels involving major powers into two parts. In the first stage, while the council was deciding whether peace was threatened, who was the aggressor and whether anything should be done, the veto would be out.

But when the last question came up — whether international force should be called out to stop the dispute—Russia, Britain, the United States, China or France could quash an affirmative vote even if they were accused of breaking the peace.

Would Prevent Major War

The idea behind this was that if the major powers get to the point of wanting to send their armies against one another, that would mean another world war and the failure of peace machinery.

At the same time, up to the final test, it would place a strong country in the same position of submitting to decisions of others as it would a little country called on the carpet for menacing the safety of its neighbors.

The communiqué said France and China would be consulted on the precise answer worked out at the Crimean conference.

Grew Amends Big 3 Charter

Washington, Feb. 13 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Grew today called the Crimean Charter "one of the greatest steps forward" yet taken on the road to victory and establishment of an enduring peace.

Grew told a news conference he hopes France and China will concur soon on the solution to the Dumbarton Oaks voting question arrived at by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

He added that as soon as those two countries are heard from invitations will be issued to the April 25 United Nations conference in San Francisco.

Grew also told newsmen that, perhaps as a result of the Big Three meeting, arrangements have been made to release a limited amount of shipping to UNRRA so civilian supplies can be sent to Italy, Czechoslovakia and Poland. He said some shipments might begin before the end of this month.

What Wasn't Revealed

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Washington, Feb. 13 (AP) — The Big Three kept mum on answers to some major questions.

The Roosevelt - Stalin - Churchill communiqué revealed that they had decided on some of these points. They were just silent on the others.

They include:

1. Possible Russian entrance into the war against Japan.
2. Voting procedure in the 11-member security council of the proposed world peace organization.
3. Plans for crushing new blows into Germany from the "east, west, north and south."

"Surrender Terms"

4. "Unconditional surrender terms which we shall impose together on Nazi Germany."
5. The future of the Baltic states. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have been incorporated into the Soviet Union, but the United States and Great Britain never recognized that action.
6. Boundary settlements other than the Russo-Polish frontier, set at the Curzon line. This line is indefinite in the South, where it requires specific definition.
7. Tentative conclusions about the future of old League of Nations mandates and Italian colonies.

Mrs. Boettiger F.D.R. Aide

Washington, Feb. 13 (AP)—Anna Roosevelt Boettiger's presence at the Big Three meeting emphasized her role as one of President Roosevelt's chief confidants.

In a photograph taken aboard a United States warship at Malta en route to the Crimea Mrs. Boettiger was shown chatting with the President. She wore a tailored suit, open-throat blouse and beret. Mr. Roosevelt was wearing unfamiliar headgear—a tweed cap.

A good sailor like her father Mrs. Boettiger became the first member of the Chief Executive's family to attend a Big Three gathering. Her brothers have been to Roosevelt-Churchill meetings.

Most of Press Backs Decisions Taken at Yalta

See Peace Milestone Won by Give and Take; A Few

Call Stalin Real Victor

By The Associated Press

Following is editorial comment from the nation's leading newspapers on decisions reached by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin at the recent Crimea Conference held at Yalta:

"New York Times"—The alliance of the Big Three stands firm. Progress has been made. The hope of further gains is high. This conference marks a milestone on the road to victory and peace.

"New York Sun"—Clear, concise and informative, the joint report on the conference is by long odds the best that has come out of any conference since President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met at sea to formulate the Atlantic Charter.

"New York World-Telegram"—The Big Three agreement at Yalta was an attempted post-war settlement, a compromise in which Stalin dictated most of the terms and the Atlantic Charter pledges—other than German disarmament—came off a bad second.

"Washington Evening Star"—The Yalta statement must sound like the crack of doom in the ears of the Nazis and the Prussian militarists.

"Philadelphia Inquirer"—The Big Three appear hearteningly to have reached general agreement on the great issues of victory and security against war. The appeal to the German people over the heads of their criminal leaders promises greater hope of an earlier collapse than an ultimatum.

"Philadelphia Evening Bulletin"—From Yalta can date the foundations, laid deep and truly, of an international order of peace and security. The three powers, by refusing to yield on unconditional surrender have shattered enemy hopes of salvaging anything from the war.

"Detroit News"—The completeness of the agreement on political questions has left in ruins the last hope of the Nazis for a rift between the Allies and a possible separate peace. The guaranteeing of democratic decisions by elections, where necessary, under joint Big Three auspices, in large measure should deprive of their explosive quality current controversies over provisional governments in Italy, Belgium and elsewhere.

"Chicago Tribune"—No American in his right mind can fail to hope that the decisions and agreements reached at Yalta produce a stable and peaceful Europe. In Poland Stalin got ratification by his present Allies of virtually the same partition for which he bargained with Hitler in 1939. The Allies announce their intention of intervening in the affairs of these (liberated) countries. There is no specific reaffirmation of the Four Freedoms in the Yalta communique.

"Boston Globe"—As a program for constructive effect this communique is superb.

"Cleveland Plain Dealer"—The patchwork arrangements which Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin devised during the eight days they conferred mark something of a retreat from the high position the Allies assumed when the war was young and military aid was urgently needed. The customary generalities in which the communique was phrased contain enough specific information to let the world know that little progress was made toward settling Europe's political difficulties.

"Cincinnati Times Star"—Whatever final judgment may be pronounced upon it by time and experience, the Crimean Conference must be rated as the most tangible of all the meetings of the Allied great powers since the war began. The declaration of Tehran included a few high-sounding but barren paragraphs. The joint communique issued Monday is made up of weighted words.

"Cincinnati Enquirer"—We are immensely gratified by the work taken up and accomplished. If this spirit persists this war may accomplish something the last great conflict so tragically failed to achieve.

"St. Louis Globe-Democrat"—The conference leave not a glint of sunshine to brighten Hitler's darkest hours.

"St. Louis Post-Dispatch"—On the fact that the Big Three could agree rests the hope that this time the world will not miss its opportunity to create peace and security for future generations.

"Los Angeles Times"—The association of China and France with the nations issuing invitations to the conference (United Nations) is an important step and may possibly be quite significant. It may indicate: (1) That Stalin is no longer worried about possible irritation in Japan if Russia meets with the Chiang Kai-shek government as he was at the time of the Dumbarton Oaks; and (2) That Stalin has or professes no interest in the Chinese Communists. If Stalin has made up his mind to break with Japan these inferences are explicable; they are not readily so otherwise.

"Baltimore Sun"—The essential signposts for the immediate future have been erected and the more distant goals are now discernible.

"Baltimore Evening Sun"—More important than any agreement on particular questions at the Crimean Conference is the over-all fact that the conferees managed the negotiations in such a way as to bring Russia, Britain and the United States closer together.

Exile Government Charges Boundary Ruling Violates Atlantic Charter

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London, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Polish Government in London, bitterly denouncing the Big Three, announced tonight that it was refusing to accept the decisions regarding Poland made at the Crimean conference and accused President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin of violating the Atlantic Charter.

A 500-word statement from Premier Tomasz Arciszewski of the London Polish Government, issued 24 hours after the British Foreign Office had released the text of the Big Three Polish agreement, said the big powers' intention to create a provisional government of national unity for Poland "can only legalize Soviet interference in Polish internal affairs."

Free Vote Held Impossible

"As long as the territory of Poland will remain under the sole occupation of Soviet troops, a government of that kind will not safeguard the Polish nation, even in the presence of British and American diplomats, the unfettered right of free expression," the statement declared.

It reiterated its claim as the "sole legal and generally recognized Government of Poland" and said it was ready to co-operate in creation of a Government of Poland truly representative of the will of the Polish people."

The London Poles complained that the Big Three conference reached its decision not only without participation and authorization of the London Government, but also without its knowledge.

Decision Not Recognized

"The method adopted in the case of Poland was a contradiction of the elementary principles binding the Allies and constitutes a violation of the letter and spirit of the Atlantic Charter and the right of every nation to defend its own interests," the statement declared.

"The Polish Government declares that the decisions of the three-power conference cannot be recognized by the Polish Government and cannot bind the Polish nation."

The Polish Government here said that before the Big Three conference began it handed Britain and the United States a memorandum "in which hope was expressed that these governments would not be a party to any decision regarding the Allied Polish state without consultation and without consent of the Polish Government."

Calls It Fifth Partition

"At the same time," it added, "the Polish Government declared itself willing to seek a solution to the dispute initiated by Soviet Russia through normal international procedure and with due respect for the rights of the two parties concerned"

The London Poles said their Government would regard severance of the eastern half of Poland through imposition of the Polish-Soviet frontier along the Curzon Line as "a fifth partition of Poland, now accomplished by her allies."

Diplomatic quarters here regarded the Polish statement as killing the last hope of a chance of any of the members of the present London Government participating in the new regime proposed by the Big Three.

The Polish action, in effect, relegated the London Government to the status of a political society, with the certainty that it would no long continue to have the recognition of the major powers.

Mikolajczyk Again To Fore

With this clear-cut answer by the London Poles, it seemed certain that the Big Three would proceed immediately to assist the formation of a broadened Lublin provisional Government.

The possibility grew that peasant-born Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, the former Premier, might fly to Moscow shortly for discussions with the Allied Commission authorized by the Big Three to form a new Polish provisional Government of national unity.

Mikolajczyk is considered one of the most likely choices for Premier in the new provisional Government. After his resignation from the London Government, the Lublin Poles offered him the Premiership of their regime.

Additional points in his favor now include his agreement with the Big Three on the Polish frontier settlement and his leadership of Poland's powerful Peasant party, which is not represented in the Arciszewski Cabinet. Mikolajczyk is highly regarded by Churchill and is on good terms with Stalin.

No Drawn-Out Wrangling

There will be no drawn-out wrangling in view of the Big Three's determination to install a new government and hold free and unfettered elections as soon as possible.

The London Evening Star suggested that if the Poles themselves would emulate the three major powers in their approach the problem "will be solved."

FEB 14 1945

Exiled Regime Sees Soviet Interference in Poland Legalized by Accord.

ECHOED IN WASHINGTON

Representative O'Konski Assails Pact in House as Stab in the Back for Freedom.

London, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—The Polish Government in London tonight refused to accept the decisions of the Big Three and accused them of violating "the letter and spirit of the Atlantic Charter and the right of every nation to defend its own interest."

The London Poles bitterly denounced the Polish decision of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin, giving their answer just twenty-four hours after the British Foreign Office handed the Polish Ambassador in London the text of that decision.

The intention of the three Powers to create a Polish Provisional Government of National Unity "can only legalize Soviet interference in Polish internal affairs," a 500-word statement from Socialist Premier Tomasz Arciszewski of the London group declared.

"As long as territory of Poland will remain under the sole occupation of Soviet troops, a Government of that kind will not safeguard the Polish nation, even in the presence of British and American diplomats, in the unfettered right of free expression," it said.

Reiterate Claim to Legality.

The London Poles reiterated their claim as "the sole legal and generally recognized government of Poland."

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former premier of the London government, was reported to be planning to fly soon to Moscow to take part in discussions concerning the new Polish provisional government envisioned by the Big Three.

The statement declared that the London Government would regard severance of the eastern half of Poland through imposition of a Polish-Soviet frontier following the Curzon Line "as a fifth partition of Poland now accomplished by her allies."

It maintained that the three-Power conference reached its decisions not only without participation and authorization of the London government but without its knowledge, and that the decisions "cannot bind the Polish nation."

Ambassador To Poles Will Remain In D.C.

Washington, Feb. 13 (AP)—Official Washington still had a wait-and-see attitude today toward the working out of the Big Three formula for the Polish governmental dispute.

This was indicated by authoritative word that Arthur Bliss Lane, American Ambassador to Poland, will remain in Washington pending developments.

Lane was accredited to the Polish Government in exile in London last September but he never left Washington. The official explanation was that he was having consultations.

The Crimean conference provided for dissolution of the exiled Government in London and reorganization of the Soviet-recognized provisional Government in Warsaw, probably including some London Poles.

HOUSE HEARS BIG 3 SCORED

Congressman Of Polish Descent Sees 'Second Munich'

Washington, Feb., 13 (AP)—A Polish-descended congressman, Representative O'Konski (R., Wis.) arose twice in the House today to denounce the Big Three Crimean conference as a "second Munich" which sells "Poland down the river."

O'Konski raised the only voice of protest in a congressional atmosphere filled with praise for the agreements concluded by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin in their Crimean conference.

"I am a descendant of a Polish family," O'Konski shouted, "and I hope no one will accuse me of being a Nazi sympathizer because I disagree with the Crimean Conference."

"Charter Torn To Bits"

Speaking from hastily scrawled notes, O'Konski punctuated his bitter words with finger-jabs at attentive members.

"The Atlantic Charter has been torn to bits and thrown into the Black Sea," he declared.

He fired all of his criticism at that section of the Crimean agreements which calls for a realignment of the Polish border.

"The sixth partitioning of Poland is a definite renunciation of the Atlantic Charter," he cried.

"What Pole was ever consulted when these three men met on the Black Sea? What European was consulted? Stalin isn't a European. Churchill isn't a European. Roosevelt isn't a European. . . .

"Punished For Patriotism"

"Poland is being sold down the river. She is being punished for her patriotism. That is her reward for fighting the Nazis."

O'Konski took the floor this morning to interrupt a round of laudatory speeches on the Crimean conference and call it a "stab in the back" for Poland. He came back this afternoon and renewed his denunciation.

When he finished speaking the members on the floor applauded briefly.

Freshman Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas, a California Democrat and a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, began the flurry of oratory by heralding the conference as "the foundation of the world of tomorrow."

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Britons Hail U.S. Pledge To Take Hand In Europe

London, Feb. 13 (AP)—The new "Crimea Charter" was welcomed in Britain today as a pledge of full participation by the United States in the reshaping of Europe's political and geographical future.

The feeling in London was that the United States could hardly have been more firmly committed to a part in the postwar reformation of Europe than by the clauses pledging joint assistance to any liberated or former Axis satellite nation in forming "interim governmental authorities."

Part of this joint assistance will be to determine that these interim governments represent all democratic elements. America must necessarily dip her hand deeply into Europe's cauldron to back this pledge.

This promise of United States participation was welcomed especially in London because of the storm stirred here and abroad by Britain's lone intervention in Greece, Italy and Yugoslavia, and Russia's independenet recognition of a Polish Government which was nurtu[illegible] in the Soviet [illegible] garde[illegible] [illegible]uon.

Praise Almost Unanimous

Press comment in London virtually was unanimous in praise of the charter, which was described as the "most hopeful document that has been produced in the present century" and "a landmark in human history."

It was believed that major power decisions on policing of the peace would not be publicized until after Germany's defeat.

The conference, it was believed, would lay the groundwork for the anticipated World Security League, confined to the United Nations.

This would place both neutral and enemy countries on probation until such time when they would be willing and able to assume active roles toward preserving world peace.

Argentina, Spain To Be Kept Out

It seemed certain that the United States would oppose the admission of Argentina until the present policies and regimes of the South American country have been revised. Russia was expected to take a similar attitude toward Spain.

If future security policies actually were laid at Yalta, it was considered that Spain and Argentina might be the primary targets for probationary action among the neutrals, leaving the status of Turkey, Sweden, Portugal, Switzerland and Eire in doubt.

British Press Hails Big 3 Decisions

London, Feb. 13 (AP)—Announcement of the decisions reached by the Big Three at Yalta brought the following comment from London newspapers today:

The Times—"The march of military events invest the whole proceedings with immediate authority over the whole future of Europe. . . . A remarkable harmony of policy has been obtained over a wide and most controversial range. The world will seize at once upon the hope which it offers that the greatest of all stumbling blocks to inter-Allied understanding is rolled away by the unanimity reached between the three great powers on the future of Poland."

"Nothing Shirked"

Daily Telegraph—"Nothing has been shirked. No difficulties have been ignored. In the long communiqué there are no loose ends."

Daily Express—"It is a design for living—now, at this moment, in the future and, if the ideals of man achieve fruition, for many a long day ahead. Throughout there is evidence of give and take, on a friendly spirit, of a united will to shape the future. What does this mean? That the futures of the three great nations will become daily more interwoven."

Daily Herald—"It is safe to say already that many great anxieties have been met and relieved. The greatest of these was the fear that as victory neared the three major Allies were drifting apart. . . . Britain, America and Russia have now found their way out of the difficulties which threatened gravely to divide them. As a whole, the Crimean agreement should be well received."

Daily Mail—"The Crimea conference is a landmark in human history. Never has been held in so short a time a meeting of such tremendous scope coming to such momentous decisions."

Daily Sketch—"The decisions which they reached as the Allied leaders are worthy of the cause of the United Nations. Than this there can be no higher tribute."

British Staff Chiefs Home From Crimea

London, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—The three British chiefs of staff—Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke and Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal—have returned from the Big Three Crimean conference, the British Ministry of Information announced today.

The announcement gave no hint as to the present whereabouts of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

PRESS OF RUSSIA IS ELATED OVER YALTA OUTCOME

By EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 — (AP) The Soviet Union's official press described the Crimea conference today in glowing terms, and the impression in Moscow was that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin all were highly pleased with its results.

Pravda, the official Communist party organ, set the keynote of Soviet reaction to the Big Three conference with the declaration that the parley "has proved that the alliance of the Three Big powers possesses not only an historic yesterday, victorious today, but also a great tomorrow."

The government newspaper Izvestia hailed the conference as "the biggest political event of current times—an event which will enter in history as a new example of coordinated solutions of complicated questions in the interest of peace and democracy."

Russians will expect a considerable increase in the blows against Germany from the west, south and north as a result of the parley. This is the thing they have been clamoring for since the start of their winter offensive a month ago.

The Russian people remember that Marshal Stalin came back from the Teheran conference with assurance that there would be blows on Germany from the east, west and south—and there were. Of considerable interest to the Russians is the fact that the Crimea announcement added the north to the earlier three directions.

The conference again proved "the stability of the Allies' military alliance," Izvestia declared, and added:

"Hitlerite Germany is doomed. The hour of its collapse has arrived. Its resistance is hopeless. Such was the first and happiest conclusion of the conference."

Frank Talks

A deep and firm impression prevails in Moscow that Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin left better friends this time than ever before, and that although much was left to the future, they accomplished great things at Yalta and are themselves highly pleased with their work.

Some persons in the Allied camps were described as "elated" over the results. Not the slightest sign of friction developed at any time during the meetings, it was said, and the three men saw things through by talking frankly. Stalin especially was said to have never talked more frankly.

Special Publication

Pravda, which ordinarily does not publish on Tuesdays, came out today in honor of the Big Three meeting.

"The conference will go down in history as an example of real democratic co-operation," the paper said, adding that plans were adopted for the defeat of Germany "on a closer and more intimate basis of co-operation than ever before."

The editorial sought to assure the Russian people that the conference not only decided Hitler's defeat but "elaborated conditions which will make it impossible for a repetition of German military aggression."

Izvestia said that the Big Three "deliberated and discussed a large number of questions, any one of which could be regarded as a test of the political wisdom and far-sightedness of a statesman." The conference provided a "unanimous solution" of many questions, the paper said.

The unity which forms the basis of the military friendship of the three nations will permit the Allies "to solve problems tremendous in scope and significance for the future of all mankind," *Izvestia* declared, adding that strengthening this unity during peacetime has been accepted as "a holy pledge" by the governments concerned.

Soviet factory workers and miners held spontaneous meetings following announcement of the conference over the radio in triumphant terms with playing of martial music.

STETTINIUS SAYS VISIT TO MOSCOW WAS SIGHTSEEING

MOSCOW, Feb. 13. — (AP) U. S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius indicated today that his visit to Moscow was not so much for business as to gratify his long-held desire to see Russia and obtain first-hand information on the wartime character of the country.

Stettinius arrived Monday with U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, who, he said, had done much to persuade him to make the quick trip through the Soviet Union on the invitation of Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov.

The secretary and his party are staying with Harriman at the ambassador's Moscow residence, Spasso house.

Stettinius plans to atend a performance of the Russian ballet and a busy schedule has been arranged for his visit, which may last two or three days.

Enroute to the capital, the secretary told correspondents, he saw much of Russia which has been damaged by the war and received a graphic impression of how the Soviet Union has suffered at the hands of the Nazi invaders.

He said he hoped to call at the Kremlin before his visit ends, but his stay largely will be a "tourist visit."

The Soviet news agency Tass quoted Stettinius as stating on his arrival:

"I am delighted to be in Moscow. I have always looked forward to this moment. One of the proud accomplishments of my life has been to have served the Soviet Union through lend-lease in association with Ambasador Harriman during the past three or four years. I am very proud to be your guest."

Stettinius Attends Ballet In Moscow With Dignitaries

By DANIEL DE LUCE

Moscow, Feb. 13 (AP)—Big Ed Stettinius, looking like the world's happiest salesman of goodwill, turned up at the Moscow Ballet tonight with a 3,000-ruble bouquet for its blond star and received an ovation from the packed house led by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

[At the diplomatic exchange rate 3,000 reubles would be approximately $240.]

The United States Secretary of State occupied the gold-leafed imperial box of the capital's famous Bolshoi Theater for the four-act performance of Tchaikovsky's Swan Lake, in which flaxen-haired Marina Semenova was the prima ballerina.

U.S. And Soviet Anthems

Flanked by Molotov and Vice Commissar Andrei J. Vishinsky, the white-haired American statesman was greeted by continued applause, which was quieted only by the playing of the United States and Soviet anthems.

Just to make the evening perfect from an Allied point of view, the final liberation of Budapest was announced from the stage after the first act. The reverberation of Moscow's hundreds of guns saluting the victory was heard within the theater.

American and Soviet flags hung from Stettinius's box, and a Russian newsreel camera ground a record of his visit to what, after decades, has become a shrine of the art of the dance—a shrine which, incidentally, Prime Minister Churchill, General de Gaulle and many other Allied notables have visited during the last year.

The audience was sprinkled with officers of the Red Army as well as members of the American Embassy staff, Allied and neutral diplomatic missions and Foreign Commissariat personnel.

Edward J. Flynn, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee who is a guest at the American Embassy along with Stettinius, also was a guest in the imperial box. Others included Kath[illegible]en Harriman, daughter of the [illegible]ited States Ambassador Averell [illegible]rriman; Mrs. George K. Ken[illegible], wife of the United States Min[illegible]r, and Maj. Gen. S. P. Spalding, chief of the supply division of the United States military mission.

Maxim Litvinov, former Ambassador to the United States, shared the duties o fhost with Molotov and Vishinsky.

Wore Wrinkled Suit

Stettinius wore a rather wrinkled gray business suit. Molotov likewise was in civilian garb, but the other Soviet officials wore the gray uniform with gold-braided trimmings of the Foreign Commissariat.

Stettinius' bouquet for Ballerina Semenova included lilacs and foxgloves, but no roses. The bill of 3,000 rubles is only nominal for such a luxury at this season.

Stettinius had indicated earlier today that his visit to the Soviet capital was not so much for business as to gratify his long-held desire to see Russia and obtain first-hand information on its wartime character.

Stettinius Moscow Visit Adds To Reds Rejoicing

Moscow, Feb. 13 (AP)—Announcement of decisions by the Big Three were given added significance for the Russian people today with the presence of United States Secretary of State Stettinius in Moscow on a brief official visit.

Fresh from the Crimean conference, Stettinius's plane landed here as the capital still buzzed with news of the doings of Premier Stalin, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

In one of the first editorial comments in the Soviet press on the conference, the Communist party organ *Pravda* declared: "The Crimean conference has proven that the alliance of the three big powers possesses not only a historical yesterday, a victorious today, but also a great tomorrow. The conference will go down in history as an example of real democratic co-operation."

Evidence Of Alliance

A communiqué said that Stettinius, who was accompanied by United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, had come at the invitation of Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and would

Vyacheslav Molotov stay several days. His visit was taken as new evidence of the ties binding Russia to the Allies.

Others in the Stettinius party included H. Freeman Matthews, director of the United States State Department's Office of European Affairs; Alger Hiss, deputy director of the department's Office of Special Political Affairs; Wilder Foots, assistant to Stettinius, and Major Terence L. Tyson, military aide to Stettinius.

En route to Moscow, Mr. Stettinius saw a great deal of Russia damaged by the war and received a graphic impression of how the Soviet Union had suffered at the hands of the invading Nazis.

FLYNN'S MISSION STILL A MYSTERY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—(AP) Edward J. Flynn's mission to Moscow is still a mystery.

Presence of the former Democratic National chairman at the Big Three's Crimea conference was disclosed yesterday at the White House. A spokesman said President Roosevelt invited him to the meeting "as an old friend" when he learned that Flynn planned a trip to Moscow. The White House said it did not know the purpose of the Moscow trip.

War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, just returned from the Crimea, likewise told a news conference today he does not know Flynn's mission. "He did not tell me," Byrnes said, "and I did not ask him."

In New York, Flynn's law partner, Monroe Goldwater, said he had not known of Flynn's plan to go to Moscow and had believed he was going to Mexico. The reason for the Russian trip is "a complete mystery" to him, Goldwater said.

CHURCHILL WEARS LAMBSKIN SHAPKA

Moscow, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill's latest headgear—a black lambskin shapka—has two advantages. In addition to keeping one's head warm, it protects the top of one's ears. The wearer may even pull it down over his ears, but this is not good form.

Pictures from the Crimean Conference showed the Prime Minister in the black headgear, of a type long worn by Moscow merchants and professional men. Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov often wears the same kind of hat.

Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin Each Had Own Palace at Yalta

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, Feb. 13—(AP) President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill each had a palace at the Crimean resort of Yalta during the "Big Three" conference.

The President's—where the business sessions were held—was the Livadia palace, one-time residence of Tsar Nicholas II.

Churchill's palace was at Alupkathe, an Elizabethan gothic style built by English architects between 1830 and 1837 for Prince Voronotsov, who once served as Ambassador to Britain. This palace descends to the "lion terrace," which means just that—a yard full of stone lions, which particularly pleased the prime minister.

Stalin's palace formerly belong to Prince Yusupov, the man credited with doing away with Rasputin. This palace was between the other two along the coast.

Stalin and Churchill daily journeyed the few miles to Roosevelt's palace for their regular meetings. All three, however, visited one another and each gave a special dinner before the conference ended.

All three palaces have a splendid view of the sea. Roosevelt was particularly pleased with his and spent his leisure time resting at vantage points where he could look out over the Black Sea toward Turkey.

President's FBI Guard Embarrassed In Malta

New York, Feb. 13—FBI men who traveled with President Roosevelt on a tour of Malta before the Chief Executive left for the Big Three conference seized a man only to discover that he was a member of the Malta Board of Governors, Grant Parr, of the National Broadcasting Company, said today from Malta.

FRANCE TO BUILD BIG SEA AND AIR BASE IN AFRICA

PARIS, Feb. 13—(AP) Construction of a huge naval and air base at Dakar in West Africa was voted by the cabinet of the deGaulle government today, a move which it announced would eventually contribute to "collective security."

The Dakar project was adopted on reports of the war, Navy, air and colonial ministers shortly after Gen. deGaulle announced he had been informed last night by the American, British and Russian ambassadors of the decisions reached at the Big Three Crimean conference.

There was no specific comment from the government on the results of the meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Marshal Stalin, but an official spokesman observed that it was a step forward for France to be given a share in the occupation of Germany and a place at the United Nations conference to open April 25 at San Francisco.

"We are confronted with a fait accompli," he added, "on a subject in which we are most essentially interested—the settlement of the future of Germany."

The governmental announcement of the plan for Dakar said the naval and air base was aimed at guaranteeing communications of the empire as well as contributing to collective security. The emphasis it placed on the latter led to speculation that France intends to make Dakar an international base and perhaps put it at the disposal of the United Nations security council.

Dakar, at the westernmost point of Africa, now has a large American naval base, established as a result of the agreement between Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark and Admiral Darlan after the North African invasion. In the hands of an aggressor nation it would be a threat to both North and South America.

French Plan Base At Dakar

Paris, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Government announced today that the Council of Ministers had approved a plan to build a huge naval-air base at Dakar to protect the French empire lifelines and as a contribution to "collective security."

The plan, approved at a session in which Gen. de Gaulle reported he was notified last night by American, British and Russian ambassadors of decisions reached at the Crimea conference, reminded the major powers that France still holds a trump card for conferences yet to come.

Comment Reserved

The Government has reserved specific comment on the Crimea conference's decisions. Members repeated de Gaulle's position that France would not be bound by decisions affecting her interest which were taken without her consultation.

The first editorial reaction to the Yalta conference reflected a tone of noncommittal reservation.

"A country whose rapid recovery and whose courage in adversity have won admiration of the world should no longer be a poor relation," said the newspaper *Liberation Soir*, adding that the French resented the nation's exclusion from Yalta.

"Resuming Her Place"

The editorial said, however, that France seemed to be resuming her place and that "in world affairs, in the organization of the peace and the application of the Atlantic Charter, she will also have a word to say."

An official spokesman said it was an advance for France to have a share in the occupation of Germany and a place among the Big Five sponsoring the April 25 conference at San Francisco, but declined to comment further.

"We are confronted with a *fait accompli*," said an official, "on a subject in which we are most essentially interested—the settlement of the future Germany."

Chinese Acclaim Big Three Accord

Chungking, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—Chinese circles today acclaimed the Big Three decisions as a happy augury for a future accord on Far Eastern questions and the eventual entry of Russia into the war against Japan.

It was obvious that the Chinese were greatly impressed by the unity of purpose emerging from the conference, especially on the Polish question, which it had been feared might prove a snag. China was expected to follow the lead of the United States and Britain in recognizing a provisional Polish government.

NAZIS PREDICT GUERRILLA WAR

Call On Germans To Resist Plans Made By "Big 3"

London, Feb. 13 (AP)—Nazi leaders summoned the German nation today to "resist to the last breath Yalta's Magna Charta for the pauperization and misery of Europe," and a German Foreign Office spokesman declared "millions of us will wage guerrilla warfare; every man before he dies will try to take five or ten enemies with him to the grave."

The spokesman, Dr. Paul Schmidt, was quoted by the German radio as making this pronouncement to foreign correspondents, saying that he thought the Allied "Big Three" communiqué was "excellent, for it helps German leaders to maintain and strengthen war morale."

Contending that "there have been worse situations in the history of war than the one in which Germany is today," Schmidt said "eighty million people know how to defend themselves. We have gathered experience in smaller countries. Millions of Germans will pay back murder with murder."

In Same Boat, People Told

Ignoring that part of the "Big Three" declaration which pledged "not to destroy the German people" and which promised hope of "a decent life" after the destruction of nazism, Propaganda Minister Goebbels's orators sought to persuade all the people they were in the same boat with the Nazis.

After weeks of stiffening the Germans against an anticipated "surrender now" call, the propagandists may have been caught off balance by the Crimean conference results. They denounced "Bolshevik terror and Jewish revenge whose terms will be made public only after we have laid down our arms."

"We will never lay down our arms," shouted a DNB commentator, "and this document will help us keep up our fighting morale because it shows that the individual German could never be worse off than if we capitulated now."

Termed "Political Murder"

The general theme of German radio and press comment on the Crimean meeting was that the United Nations intended to exterminate all Germans and to make the Soviet Union the chief agent of what was termed "the greatest political murder conspiracy of all time."

Marshal Stalin was painted as a monster whose intention was "the dismemberment and extirpation of Germany and the domination of Europe." Thus, the Nazis harped on one of their oldest strains, the "Red menace."

Emphasize Moscow Role

They emphasized the Yalta declaration provision and the Allied commission to fix war damage would have its seat at Moscow.

"Moscow will thereby become a great slave center where the fate of millions of Germans will be decided," declared DNB.

A spokesman of the German Foreign Office was quoted as claiming that Stalin had imposed his will on President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in the Polish and Yugoslav questions and saying, "this is an unlimited triumph for Stalin in all spheres because a decisive influence on European affairs has been conceded to him.

"Stalin has become the governor of the three big powers on the Continent and the Red Army is the chosen instrument to maintain order, guarantee peace, protect morale and the bearer of world culture. There is nothing more grotesque and only fools would put down such principles."

Mania "Molded Into Program"

"The mania to destroy Germany that inspires the enemies of Europe has now been molded into a program," DNB said. "It assumed official shape recently at Yalta in the Crimea in a statement signed by the three chief war criminals, Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin, a statement unmistakably inspired by a truly Jewish Biblical hatred."

It concluded its distorted review of the Yalta declaration with an appeal to the Germans to stand firm and an assertion that the German people "will dig their toes into home soil and, weapon in hand, will shatter this most diabolical plan of all times."

'Hate-Program,' Germans Say

London, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Polish Government in London tonight refused to accept the decisions of the Big Three and accused them of violating "the letter and spirit of the Atlantic Charter and the right of every nation to defend its own interest."

London, Feb. 13 (AP)—Nazi radios poured out a strong blast today to the German people against the Big Three agreement, terming it "the hate program of Yalta" and "a crime on mankind and humanity."

The first home-consumption reaction to the Crimean plan—which Berlin blamed directly on "the Jew, the wandering Jew"—was withheld until long after most Germans had gone to work this morning. Once started, however, the DNB home service pulled out all stops.

"Spreading Like An Alarm"

The Berlin propagandists, who had been busy for a week preparing the German people against any "surrender-now" ultimatum, apparently were a bit taken back.

"The words of the Yalta plan are spreading through Germany like an alarm," said a Nazi commentator. "Never—this is our sacred oath in this hour in which the enemy has dropped his mask and in which we Germans now see the devilish grimace of the Jew—never will this murder plan be practiced on our people."

The Germans ignored that part of the Crimea plan which declared: "It is not our purpose to destroy the people of Germany."

Berlin Version

This was the version broadcast by Berlin:

"Germany should be smashed with brutal force, details of the statement announce. It will be split up, German industry will be robbed, so-called 'courts' will be set up to continue mass slaughter of German men, women and children. Those Germans who live to see the 'days of judgment' will be pressed into slave labor for the foreign tyrants . . ."

The broadcasts asserted that the "source of this plan . . . has to be looked for in the ranks of international jewry."

"Reason For Unity"

It added:

"Only because of this can we understand the unity between Washington, London and Moscow, because the driving power behind Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt is the Jew, the Wandering Jew who, for the last few thousands of years, has brought so much misery and sorrow to the world."

Virtually every Allied radio capable of reaching the Reich had beamed the text of the conference communiqué to German listeners last night.

REICH TO LOSE ECONOMIC ROLE

Yalta Charter Gives Nation a Bleak Future.

Singleton

London, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—Germany was confronted today with a bleak future as an economic Power in the post-war world under the Big Three's Crimea Charter. The terms obviously would strip the Reich of much of its heavy industry and probably would commit a big part of the country's labor to help rebuild Europe.

The document disclosed the intention of the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia to "eliminate or control all German industry that could be used for military production"—a far-reaching step in this machine age of quick conversion from civilian to war production.

This condition likely would apply to Germany's aircraft and automotive industries—both of which can be shifted speedily to mass production of war machines, including weapons such as robot bombs.

Chemical Industries.

Similarly, it is hardly possible that the Germans will be permitted to retain the chemical industries, in the fear that they might turn to new and perhaps more deadly methods of warfare.

The huge toll of Allied shipping taken by German U-boats in the early years of the war make it certain that the Allies, at least, will exercise tight control over the Reich's ship building facilities and perhaps will temporarily bar the Germans from the sea altogether.

The determination of Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Premier Marshal Stalin to exact "reparation in kind for the destruction wrought by the Germans" probably will mean that the country will lose other industries beyond those in the military category.

Machinery May Be Moved.

While it is likely that some unbombed German industries will be kept functioning under Allied control to meet Europe's civilian needs, much machinery may be transplanted to liberated countries eventually to replace equipment looted or destroyed by the Nazis.

Just how far reparation "in kind" will go remains uncertain, but in their years of triumph the Nazis impressed millions of Europeans in slave labor battalions. Russia already has indicated that she plans to use forced German labor to help rebuild her cities and towns, and it is likely that several other overrun countries will do likewise.

the sizeable Baltic Fleet.

Also in the list could be a drive by Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery's Twenty-first Army Group northward through the Netherlands, perhaps looking to the right toward Bremen, on the Weser River, or further north toward vital Wilhelmshaven.

This would leave three other possibilities, all of which have drawn speculation at one time or another. One could be a landing in Norway, where the Germans have been shrinking into a smaller ring in the south after bleeding off troops urgently needed on other active fronts.

New Nerve War Aimed at Reich

FEB 14 1945

Crimea Reference to Blows From North Driven Home in Broadcasts.

Chester

London, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—The German nation, pounded from the east, west and south, had a new psychological weapon aimed at its heart tonight—the first officially uttered threat of new Allied blows from the north.

Experienced London observers had no doubt that the threat would be carried out. Proof enough seemed to rest in the fact that the Big Three Crimean communique—obviously a carefully-worded document—included the word "North," whereas the statement issued after the Teheran Conference spoke only of the other points of the compass.

The only questions were which of six possible avenues would be followed and when. The consensus, however, was that the blow would come soon.

The Nazis tried their best to keep the new threat from the German people. Neither press dispatches nor the German home radio service mentioned this passage of the Crimean communique issued by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. But it was pounded home by dozens of Allied broadcasts beamed directly into the Reich.

What's Possible.

The most obvious avenue of attack from the north would be by air and the Big Three left room for this interpretation. Almost equally obvious would be a continued sweep by the Red Army along the Balt[illegible] coast, perhaps accompanied by sea attacks by

Another could be a landing on the west coast of Denmark and a drive southward into Schleswig-Holstein and on toward Hamburg.

Anglo-U. S. Invasion Possible.

The most daring of all would be another Anglo-American amphibious landing on Germany's northwest coast aimed at the Hanseatic ports. Such an operation could be made at less cost now than before Germany had had to divert all her available man power to the threatened eastern and western fronts.

The Crimean communique stated flatly that "powerful blows to be launched by our armies and air forces into the heart of Germany from the east, west, north and south, have been fully agreed and planned in detail."

Where and when?

The Big Three added only that "combined military plans will be made known as we execute them."

TOKYO 'EXPLAINS' YALTA CONFERENCE

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13—(AP) The decisions reached at the Crimea conference of the "Big Three" are "nothing by an indication of an absolute Anglo-American submission to the overwhelming influence of the Soviet Union," said a Tokyo radio broadcast today which quoted what it termed well informed circles. The broadcast was recorded by the Blue Network.

"The United States and Britain," the broadcast continued, "have been obliged to recognize the dominance of the Soviet Union in the so-called disposal of Germany."

Selection of San Francisco as the site of the world security organization conference, the enemy broadcast commented, "may give the casual observer the impression that the war effort of the United States has been recognized. But in reality the problem of the establishment of the so-called peace structure is not concerned with peace but with the disposal of Europe. The Soviet Union has forced this in a most realistic manner."

"Russian domination" of the conference, said the broadcast especially indicates that Britain "is tobogganing toward a downfall."

Japs See Big 3 Victory For Russia

London, Feb. 13 (AP)—A Tokyo radio commentator today asserted that Russia was the "winner" of the Big Three conference and declared "well-informed Tokyo quarters" saw "humiliation" for both the United States and England in the Crimean communiqué.

"We can indeed pity Great Britain, who is heading toward a tragic end," the commentator concluded.

LEASE-LEND NEED TO BE CONTINUED FOR PACIFIC WAR

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 — (AP) Assistant Navy Secretary H. Struve Hensel told a House committee today it would be "tragic" to discontinue Lend-Lease when the fighting ends in Europe.

The need for mutual aid among the Allies will be "greatly accelerated in the Pacific" after Germany's collapse, he said. Strategic plans already are being formulated, based on the principle of Lend-Lease exchange of war materials.

Hensel testified before the House Foreign Affairs committee considering a one-year extension of the Lend-Lease act which otherwise will expire next June 30.

"Not to extend the Lend-Lease act would require a reversal of the whole principle of military and naval operations based upon the concept of mutual aid," he said.

Hensel said that through Lend-Lease the French navy has been trained and equipped to guard vital Allied shipping lanes in the Mediterranean.

"Now the French are assuming the operation of bases established by us in the Mediterranean area," he said.

FRENCH BUILDING NAVY WITH U. S. AID

Washington, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—Lend-lease is equipping and training French naval forces policing Allied sealanes in the Mediterranean.

H. Struve Hensel, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, reporting this to a congressional committee today, added that not only have escort vessels gone to the French through lend-lease "but their remaining combatant vessels have been repaired and refitted in our yards."

Mr. Hensel appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which is considering a one-year extension of the lease-lend act, which expires June 30. The French now, he said in a statement, "are assuming the operation of bases established by us in the Mediterranean area."

"Moreover, under lend-lease, he added, "members of their forces have been and are being trained in technics, a knowledge of which is necessary in order to operate these bases, to handle the equipment on the escort craft we have furnished them, and to operate the patrol planes that we have supplied them—all to the end that they may police the sea lanes that have been assigned to them and perform necessary escort duty.

"Although we may not like to emphasize it, the fact remains that where an escort craft leased to the French goes down with all hands it is that many American lives saved."

Mr. Hensel said all planning for future military operations "is based upon the principle of mutual aid," adding: "Not to extend the lend-lease act would require a reversal of the whole principle of military and naval operations based upon the concept of mutual aid."

Escort Carrier, Mine Sweeper Lost In Philippine Fighting

Washington, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Navy disclosed tonight the loss of the Ommaney Bay and its brief gallant career that made the escort aircraft carrier a scourge to the Japanese.

Both the Ommaney Bay and the Long, a mine sweeper, were sunk by enemy action in the Philippine area, the brief communiqué said.

The Ommaney Bay had carved herself a record since she went into action last September. She supported three invasions and was in the naval battle of Leyte.

Without Combat Loss

Up until the final action, heavy destruction was achieved without loss in combat of a pilot or aircrewman of the vessel's air complement, know as Composite Squadron 75, the Navy said.

The next of kin of casualties in the sinkings have been informed, the Navy said, but the number was not disclosed. Both commanders were saved.

The Ommaney Bay was the tenth United States aircraft carrier and the fifth of the "baby flattops" class sunk in this war. The two losses brought the total of warships sunk to 209.

The little carrier established a superb record during the year since she was commissioned. From her deck flew Composite Squadron 75 under the leadership of Lieut Com. Allen W. Smith, of Atlanta and Jacksonville.

Sank Jap Heavy Cruiser

Her Wildcats and Avengers sank a Japanese heavy cruiser and a troop transport, damaged four cruisers and four destroyers, probably damaged three battleships, shot down 16 Jap planes, destroyed other planes on the ground, wiped out troops with bombs, bullets and rockets and damaged scores of enemy ground installations, vehicles and ammunition and supply dumps.

No details of the action in which the ships were lost was given. The Navy said merely that next of kin of casualties had been notified. The carrier would have a normal complement of 500 officers and men, a navy officer said, and the mine sweeper would carry about 120 personnel.

Commanders Named

The Ommaney Bay was commanded by Capt. Howard Leyland Young, a native of Brooklyn, N.Y., whose wife lives at Corando, Cal.

The Long was commanded by Lieut. Stanley Kaplan, 30, a native of Elmira, N.Y.

The Ommaney Bay and her squadron of flyers supported the invasion of the Palau Islands in September and later fought at Leyte and Mindoro and took part in the fight in which escort carriers stood off a Jap battleship force aimed at the Leyte beachhead.

The little carrier was launched at the Kaiser shipyards at Vancouver, Wash., December 23, 1943, and commissioned on February 11, 1944. She displaces 10,902 tons

CONSUL AT MANILA ASSAILED IN HOUSE

Coffee Demands Spaniard Be Held Persona Non Grata

Washington, Feb. 13 (AP)—Representative Coffee (D., Wash.) charged in the House today that Jose Del Castano, Spanish consul to Mainla, "has on his hands the blood of thousands of Americans," and demanded that the State Department declare the consul *persona non grata*.

Branding Del Castano "a Fascist" and "a murderer," Coffee said such action would "clear the wa yfor the American military authorities to arrest and hold (him) for a speedy trial."

Listed Axis Foes

Coffee said that when the Japanest occupied Manila, each foreign consul was requested to prepare a list of Americans considered "most dangerous to the Axis."

"The only diplomat who consented," Coffee said, "was Jose del Castano.

"Need I describe the tragic fate of every American named on del Castano's list who was subsequently

caught by the same Japs whose 'exceptional human values' had the admiration of del Castano's Falange?"

Coffee said the United States Government knew the facts "in great detail."

didn't want her to know what I had done," he said. "That was one reason why I waited so long, trying to decide how to go to the authorities"

Gimpel, Nazi Spy Suspect, Doesn't Testify in Trial

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 — (AP) Erich Gimpel, accused with William Curtis Colepaugh as a Nazi spy and once described by Colepaugh as an important person in security army headquarters in Berlin, failed to testify today as both sides rested in their military trial.

Behind the censored communiques of the closed trial there was a hint that German agents were active in this country, or trying to enter it.

"Why did you turn in Gimpel?" A commission member asked Colepaugh, who had insisted he landed off the Maine coast from a submarine "with a guilty conscience" and wanted to give himself up to get away from the Nazis.

"Not because it was Gimpel," he replied. "I had no grudge against Gimpel. I had to turn him in because of the dirty racket just being started and I wanted to break it. I wanted to help my native country."

There was no explanation of the reference to " the dirty racket" and no indication whether it referred to a spy plot, but there was a reference earlier today to "other agents."

Asked why he had shown no hurry to give himself up, why he didn't give the alarm that a U-boat was offshore and why he went to night clubs in New York, Colepaugh, a native of Niantic, Conn., said "Gimpel wasn't active so there was no hurry."

"But the other agents were active. You just wanted to have a good time, didn't you?"

"Yes."

There has been on indication that others besides Gimpel and Colepaugh came ashore from the submarine An FBI agent did quote Gimpel earlier as saying he left aboard the U-boat a typed list of his contacts in this country

Today's testimony disclosed that Colepaugh never contacted his mother when he arrived in New York

"I knew I had done wrong, and

FULL SCALE ARMS OUTPUT IS URGED AFTER NAZIS FALL

FEB 14 1945

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 — (AP) Some high officials are urging that America's $5,000,000,000-a-month munitions capacity be kept in full war harness after Germany collapses.

They want Pacific war strategy to be broadened to make use of the production capacity thus released to hasten Japan's downfall.

The proposal, reliably reported tonight to have influential civilian backing in the government, implies a deliberate review of war plans to step up the scope and speed of planned operations against Japan.

If carried out fully, it would mean shifting from all-out warfare in Europe to full-scale fighting in the Pacific without loss of the production momentum which the government has been at pains to build up in recent months.

Also, it would leave few vestiges of the V-E day reconversion plan of last fall—which envisaged munitions cutbacks as deep as 40 per cent and a return to civilian manufacture at 1939 levels while the Japanese war continued.

Elimination of such a "guns and butter" stage of reconversion would be well repaid, proponents hold, if sustained high-level production would result in shortening the war.

Some acceleration in planning of the kind now proposed, already has taken place.

One example was the Navy's recent decision to ask funds for an additional 500,000-ton warship building program after mid-year.

Another is a decision to keep aircraft manufacture at a high rate for an indefinite period after German collapse. Hopes have been raised that the B-17 and B-24 bombers, the workhorses of Europe, may be used against Japan along with the B-29 Superfortresses and B-32 dominators designed for that purpose. This indicates that war planners believe it feasible to establish bases much closer to the heart of the Japanese empire than those from which the 20th air force's B-29s are now striking.

LONG HEARINGS DUE ON MONETARY PLAN

Washington, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—Congressional leaders moved quickly, but cautiously, today to comply with President Roosevelt's request for expansion of the Bretton Woods world monetary plan.

Legislation embodying the two major agreements worked out last July by representatives of forty-four nations meeting in the New Hampshire hills is expected to be introduced this week in both Senate and House. But prolonged hearings, lasting perhaps a month, are in sight and storm clouds already are gathering.

Few members of Congress are familiar with the Bretton Woods agreements but influential House Republicans indicated in advance their suspicions about the plans mapped to expedite global recovery and stabilize world currency. Some felt, they said, that the program might develop "into a world WPA with Uncle Sam footing the bill."

Ledo Road Called GI's Monument

Washington, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Ledo road—built to carry supplies to China—was described to the House today as "Gen. Joe Stilwell's vision, Gen. Lewis A. Pick's job and the GI's monument."

Representative Mansfield (D., Mont.), who visited the China-Burma-India theater last November and December as a personal observer for President Roosevelt, said in a prepared statement that before another two months have passed the Allies will be transporting from India to China a minimum of 13,000 tons of oil and 12,000 tons of supplies each month over the Ledo road.

Describes Dangers

"And I think that before 1945 is out," he added, "we will be shipping supplies into China over the hump and the road at the rate of 100,000 tons a month. In the China theater that amount will be worth four times as much as on a use basis as it would in any other theater."

Describing the dangers and difficulties pursuant to building the road, Mansfield said that its undertaking has no parallel in military history.

He also told of the pipeline now under construction which will parallel the Ledo road from Assam to its junction with the Burma road and then follow the latter into Kumming, China.

The line will deliver approximately 8,000 barrels of fuel every 24 hours, Mansfield said.

'Area' Labor Bill Backed

Washington, Feb. 13 (AP)—A growing disposition was evidenced in the Senate Military Committee today to apply only to a few critical areas whatever manpower control legislation may be enacted.

Senator Kilgore (D., W. Va.), said that a proposed substitute he is drafting for a House-approved work-or-jail bill is based on the theory that each area largely must solve its manpower problems.

He proposes to give statutory authority to labor-management committees and reshuffle labor in the area through War Manpower Commission controls.

Similarly, Senator Maybank (D., S.C.), who supports the principle of work-or-jail legislation, said he thinks there is a "good prospect" that a bill can be framed which which "critical areas only would be subject to compulsion."

Some Irregular Dealing Found In Smokes

Washington, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission said today "a number of undesirable practices" have developed in the tobacco industry in connection with the cigarette shortage.

These practices didn't cause the shortage, the commission said, but were the results of it.

Investigating the scarcity at the request of Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.), the Federal agency reported that it is directly traceable to the volume of cigarettes going to the armed services and the Allies, and is magnified by an increased civilian demand.

No Large Hidden Stocks

The report said the scarcity was not caused by an illegal arrangement within the industry. No large hidden stocks were uncovered in the investigation, and the commission said it isn't likely that anybody will try to accumulate such stocks.

As for the "undesirable practices," the commission said they include:

1. Inequitable "rationing" by some manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. But the commission criticized this only mildly, saying the informal rationing plans were better than no plans at all because some degree of order was maintained in marketing.

2. Some wholesalers are using "tie-in" sale practices—that is, selling other tobacco products to retail stores as a condition to the sale of cigarettes. The commission said it will take separate action on the complaints of retailers about such methods.

3. Citizens haunted by the fear of being without cigarettes are buying more than they need immediately—that is, "hoarding." The commission said this practice, which all retailers protest, is at the same time a result of the shortage and a contributing factor toward making it worse.

No Increase Seen

The commission said there is little prospect of much increase in production in 1945. The armed forces will probably take a larger proportion than ever. Therefore the only help for the situation is "a more equitable distribution of the available domestic supply."

Of cigarette manufacturers, the commission said there can be no doubt that some of them, "for a variety of reasons, including friendship and good business, favored those customers who had been loyal in times of adversity, or who had co-operated with them or assisted them.

But the commission made special note of the fact that "no manufacturer has been found to have capitalized on the situation by manipulating rationing for competitive advantage or with undue trade-restrictive results."

New York-Asia Air Service Via Alaska Is Asked

Port Authority Foresees 38,000 Traveling Route Yearly in Each Direction

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP).—The Port of New York Authority urged today direct air service between New York, Alaska and the Orient without intermediate stops in the United States.

John W. Moore, the authority's air-transport traffic manager, told Civil Aeronautics Board examiners such direct service would have to be provided to prevent loss of considerable New York-Orient air traffic to Canadian flag air lines.

Mr. Moore appeared at the opening of hearing on applications of eleven companies to provide air service between the United States, Alaska and East Asia.

Predicting that 38,000 persons a year will travel the route in each direction in the early post-war period if adequate direct service is provided, Mr. Moore said about one-fourth of this number would originate in the Port of New York area. In addition to that average of twenty-six passengers a day, he estimated that three passengers a day would board planes in New York for Alaska.

These figures, he added, do not include the "substantial interchange traffic of passengers from Europe, South America and the Caribbean who would prefer a through route to East Asia by way of the Port of New York."

Mr. Moore presented evidence which he said, indicates that more than 40 per cent of this country's international mail and about half the value of its trade with East Asia originate in the Port of New York district.

He said the direct route—by way of Canada, Alaska, Japan, China and Manila—would be 1,600 miles shorter than the existing route by way of Pacific Coast ports and Hawaii and 460 miles shorter than the route via Seattle and Alaska.

The authority, Mr. Moore said, is not supporting the application of any one carrier.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce took a similar position, asking only that it be provided with adequate service. The chamber's brief said Los Angeles is the principal Pacific Coast port city, that the metropolitan area has the largest concentration of population west of Chicago, that Los Angeles County leads all other Pacific Coast areas in industrial and agricultural production, and that the city and county lead all other Pacific Coast areas in the generation of rail, water and air traffic.

Representative Mike Mansfield, Democrat, of Montana, told the examiners that Great Falls, Mont., would be an ideal terminal for United States-Orient air traffic. He said this is indicated by the establishment there of such a terminal by the Army Air Transport Command.

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Head Of Nurses Group Opposes Draft Law

Washington, Feb. 13 (AP)—Miss Katharine Densford, head of the American Nurses Association, told the House Military Committee today she believes the armed services' needs for nurses can be met without a draft law.

Strengthening of the existing voluntary machinery, Miss Densford testified as the committee resumed hearings on nurse-draft proposals, would suffice if the War Manpower Commission, or some other agency, is given "proper authority."

Should the voluntary method fail, she added, draft legislation should be enacted but should provide for the needs of not only the Army and the Navy but also of the veterans' administration, civilian health and nursing education.

Miss Densford expressed belief full utilization has not been made of Negro nurses or of registered male nurses.

Through its secretary, Anna D. Wolf, the National League of Nursing Education approved the drafting of nurses as "the first step in a national selective service act for women and a national service act for the civilian population."

30.24 — 20963

6 Balk At Hearings On Poll Tax

Washington, Feb. 13 (AP)—Southern congressional leaders said today they will refuse to testify at a hearing scheduled here Friday on voting conditions in states requiring a poll tax.

Six committee chairmen said they plan to ignore subpœnas served yesterday ordering them to appear at the hearing, arranged by the Southern Electoral Reform League.

The session is part of the league's campaign to unseat congressmen elected from poll-tax states. It contends such a levy is unconstitutional.

Labeled "Publicity Stunt"

Some of the Southerners sharply criticized the attempt to make them witnesses, labeling it "a publicity stunt" and "an impractical scheme." Also, some declared that as Congressmen they are immune from any such call.

The six, and the committees which they head, included: Senators Bilbo (D., Miss.), District; Byrd (D., Va.), Rules; Connally (D., Texas), Foreign Relations, and McKellar (D., Tenn.), Postoffice and Post Roads. Representatives Rankin (D., Miss.), Veterans, and Smith (D., Va.), Investigation of executive agencies.

Moss A. Plunkett, of Roanoke, Va., league president, said that Speaker Rayburn (D., Texas) also was subpoenaed. Rayburn was not immediately available for comment, but it was learned that he probably would follow a House precedent under which such summonses are ignored.

The league announced last fall it would contest the election of Congressmen from the poll-tax states.

UAW Suspends Local Officers On Fund-Misuse Charges

New York, Feb. 13 (AP)—All officers of the executive board of Local 669, United Automobile Workers (CIO), which represents 22,000 workers in seven Paterson (N.J.) plants of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, were suspended yesterday by unanimous action of the international executive board.

Harold I. Cammer, attorney for the international board, announced the action in a statement released [illegible] after a nine-hour hearing yesterday. He said the hearing "disclosed many delinquencies and irregularities as well as improper application of funds of the local union running over a considerable period of time and involving large sums of money."

Supervision Slated

The statement said the board had directed that the international supervise the local's affairs until they are "satisfactorily adjusted."

On receipt of the investigators' report, the statement said, "the international board contemplated the institution of charges against and the trial of persons shown by the investigation to have violated the constitution of the union, to have misappropriated funds of the local union, or to have failed to have turned over funds owing to the international union."

Charles Kerrigan, regional UAW director, declared after the hearing that not all the officers are involved in the delinquencies disclosed and that the suspensions were made to facilitate further investigation.

At local headquarters in Paterson, John Tamsen, acting president of the local since early last month, said he had tried "to co-operate as much as possible" in the investigation and that he "realized that we had a 'situation' on hand."

William Albrecht, chairman of the united rank and file committee of the local, said in a statement last night that the workers at Wright's are "'solidly behind their international union and have confidence in its program."

Girl Aids to Nazis Sentenced

Two Get Prison Terms for Helping Owosso Prisoners Escape

BAY CITY, Mich., Feb. 13 (AP).—Federal Judge Frank A. Picard imposed prison terms today on two girls convicted of conspiring to aid the escape of two German prisoners of war from a work detachment at Owosso. Kitty Marie Case, twenty-one years old, was sentenced to a year and three months; Shirley Jean Druce, eighteen, to a year and one day.

Testimony at the girls' trial disclosed a series of illicit dates with prisoners assgined to work in an Owosso canning factory preceded their act in aiding Gottfried Hobel and Erlt Classen, Nazi prisoners, to escape last July 20. They were recaptured the following day.

Vice Admiral Honored

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 13 (AP)—Vice Admiral Patrick N. L. Bellinger, USN, Air Force Commander, Atlantic Fleet, was presented the Distinguished Service Medal today by Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, USN, Commander in Chief, United States Atlantic Fleet.

QUITS INDIAN POST

Washington, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—Indian Commissioner Collier, frequently target of congressional criticism, has resigned and William A. Brophy of Albuquerque, N. M., has been named to take his place.

Mr. Collier's resignation from the post he has held since April, 1933, was announced yesterday by Interior Secretary Ickes simultaneously with President Roosevelt's nomination of Mr. Brophy.

Mr. Brophy is now chief of the Puerto Rican section of the Interior Department's division of territories and island possessions, a position in which he was appointed in 1943. He was born in New York city in 1903, was graduated from the University of Colorado law school and then opened a law office in Albuquerque.

COAST PLANE CRASH KILLS 24 NAVY MEN

Twin Engine Land Plane Dives into San Francisco Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13—(AP) Twenty-four Navy men died today as a twin-engine land plane dived into San Francisco bay 12 minutes after it had taken off from the Oakland airport on an eastbound flight.

There were 21 passengers and a crew of three on the transport plane.

Late in the day, after the wreckage of the shattered ship had been lifted from the shallow water, the Navy said six bodies had been recovered. The fuselage broke off just behind the wing as the plane hit the water with a crash that jarred houses in Alemeda's fashionable south shore residential district.

The plane was operated by the Naval Air Transport service. The Navy did not disclose its eastern destination.

Residents of the neighborhood said they heard the big ship flying very low. Then the engines cut out, and within a moment or two the plane hit the bay waters at the foot of Chestnut street with a tremendous crash.

As is customary, the names of those aboard were withheld until relatives were advised.

STUDENTS ASK BOARD PARLEY

Censorship Held First Issue In William And Mary Case

Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 13 (AP)—An invitation to the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary to discuss at an open forum the question of continued publication of the *Flat Hat*, college weekly newspaper, without faculty supervision has been extended by the student body.

The request for the meeting followed action of the board Sunday in directing the faculty investigate circumstances regarding the publication of an editorial in the *Flat Hat* on race relations in the future, written by its 22-year-old undergraduate editor, Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle, in which she suggested that Negroes be admitted to the college, "join the same clubs, pin the same classmates and marry among us."

Action Of Board Of Visitors

The faculty was directed by the board of visitors to "take such corrective and disciplinary action as may be necessary."

A meeting of the college officials was held this afternoon to consider the question of editorial supervision of the college publication, which has been temporarily suspended on order of Dr. John E. Pomfret, president, and also a protest against censorship lodged by the students following a mass meeting Monday.

No announcement was made early tonight of what decisions the faculty had reached.

Invitation From Students

The invitation for an open meeting to discuss the editorial future of the *Flat Hat* and the question of censorship in general was forwarded to J. Gordon Bohannon, of Petersburg, rector of the college board of visitors, in a letter signed by W. L. Williams, of Norfolk, president of the student body.

The invitation accompanied the formal protest of the student body over the board's action Sunday, directing the college administration to take steps toward assuming control over material in college publications.

Censorship Held Issue

"Since the principle involved in this protest is of fundamental importance," the letter stated, "we feel that your presence is essential for the immediate clarification of the issue at hand, and for the establishment of more harmonious relations."

A copy of the protest and letter was given Dr. Pomfret for consideration and comment by faculty members at its meeting.

Interest remained high on the campus today, but indignation appeared to be subsiding. Students reiterate they were not interested in the editorial or its sentiments as much as the threat of censorship.

AFL DELAYS LEWIS DECISION

Council Wires Miners' Head As To Readmission

Miami, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—The AFL executive council today again put off a final decision on readmission of John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers, striving meanwhile to agree on the mine leader's future role in the organization.

President William Green said he would wire Lewis tonight informing him of obstacles encountered in today's discussions and he hoped for an answer and settlement of the question before the council leaves here Thursday night or Friday.

Thus the gift which the AFL had at its disposal to hand to Lewis on his sixty-fifth birthday today became instead a sort of Valentine greeting.

Seeks Council Place

Green declined to say what the difficulty was, but it was learned that Lewis had asked for a place or at least representation on the all-powerful executive council of fifteen members who run the AFL between annual conventions.

While the council members were reportedly willing to make this concession to their former colleague, whom they tossed out in 1937, they could not guarantee it. The council consists of the three international officers and twelve vice presidents. The latter are elected by convention.

Lewis could be appointed to a vacancy between conventions, but there is no vacancy at present. His election to a vice presidency, which most of the council members probably could sway if they combined to do so, could not be guaranteed.

Lewis knows this and may readily accept by return telegram the qualification imposed by the council.

The council decided a[illegible] jurisdictional conflict today between the machinists and the operating engineers, and created another major problem for itself.

It upheld a report of a special committee which gave the engineers the right to repair machinery used on construction jobs, if it breaks down and the operator can fix it.

If the operator is unable to make the repairs and another must be called in, he must be a member of the machinists' union, the council held. It limited such work to construction sites only.

Harvey Brown, head of the machinists and a member of the council, described the decision as "unsatisfactory," however, and said he would report to his own executive council meeting in Washington next week.

Brown has been empowered to call a special convention of the union, now the largest in the Federation as a result of its membership in war plants, for next summer in the event he disapproved of the council's decision. The convention would consider the question of leaving the Federation, as it did briefly two years ago.

Add London Astor xxx throughout the British empire.

"AN EXCHANGE OF NEWS FROM REPUTABLE SOURCES AND OF RESPONSIBLE COMMENT FREE FROM GOVERNMENT CONTROL FROM WHATEVER COUNTRY OF ORIGIN IS ONE OF THE BURNING QUESTIONS OF THE DAY," HE SAID. "WE HAVE SEEN WHAT MISCHIEF CAN BE WROUGHT AND HARM DONE WHEN PEOPLE ARE KEPT IN IGNORANCE OF WORLD AFFAIRS AND THEIR OWN COUNTRY'S AFFAIRS AND WHEN NEWS CAN BE CENSORED, DOCTORED AND DELAYED."

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ASTOR SAID THE UNION ALWAYS HAD FOUGHT FOR FREEDOM FROM GOVERNMENT CONTROL AND SPEEDY AND CHEAP TRANSMISSION OF NEWS.

"ONE OF OUR FIRST DUTIES AFTER THE WAR," HE SAID, "WILL BE TO ENSURE FOR THE EMPIRE PRESS THE FULL BENEFIT OF WAR TIME TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND INVENTION. OUR AIM MUST ALWAYS BE TO SECURE THE FASTEST POSSIBLE TRANSMISSION AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES."

RB10AAAEW

Add London Polish (Morris) xxx "will be solved."

THE SOLUTION PROPOSED BY RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES BROADLY IS THE SAME AS THIS SOUGHT BY THE LATE PREMIER GEN. WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI IN HIS NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND FOLLOWED UP BY MIKOLAJCZYK WHEN HE WAS PREMIER.

MIKOLAJCZYK WAS WILLING TO ACCEPT THE CURZON LINE AS THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN POLAND AND RUSSIA, BUT MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET BALKED AND FORCED HIS RESIGNATION.

ARCISZEWSKI CAME INTO OFFICE TO LEAD THE FIGHT AGAINST GIVING UP TERRITORY IN EASTERN POLAND AS THE CURZON LINE WOULD REQUIRE.

Add London Polish (dw) xxx the Polish nation."

HIGHLY REGARDED BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND ON GOOD TERMS WITH PREMIER STALIN, MIKOLAJCZYK IS REGARDED HERE AS A LIKELY CHOICE FOR PREMIER OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT. A LEADER OF POLAND'S POWERFUL PEASANT PARTY, HE IS KNOWN TO BE THOROUGHLY IN AGREEMENT WITH THE CRIMEAN CONFERENCE PROPOSALS ON THE POLISH FRONTIER QUESTION.

MEANWHILE THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON SUMMONED A CABINET MEETING TO CONSIDER THE DECISIONS OF THE BIG THREE, WHICH SPELL ITS ENDS AS A RECOGNIZED REGIME.

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NIGHT LEAD AERIAL
BY CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, FEB. 13-(AP)-A WARNING THAT ENEMY PLANES WERE OVER THE REICH WAS SOUNDED BY THE GERMAN RADIO TONIGHT AT CONCLUSION OF A DAY IN WHICH ALLIED CONTINENT-BASED TACTICAL AIRFORCES FLEW MORE THAN 2,500 SORTIES AGAINST UNUSUALLY HEAVY GERMAN AERIAL OPPOSITION.

ALLIED AIRMEN DOWNED THREE ENEMY PLANES, BUT LOST 23.

A LONG SERIES OF GERMAN "ACHTUNG" WARNINGS INDICATED SEVERAL FORCES OF ALLIED BOMBERS WERE RANGING OVER GERMANY TONIGHT, SOME APPARENTLY IN SUPPORT OF THE RUSSIAN DRIVE.

ONE GERMAN WARNING SAID RAIDERS WERE OVER THE DRESDEN AREA. BERLIN WAS NOT MENTIONED IN THE NAZI BROADCASTS, BUT TELEPHONE SERVICE BETWEEN STOCKHOLM AND BERLIN WAS INTERRUPTED FOR AN HOUR. IN SWEDEN THIS WAS TAKEN AS AN INDICATION THAT THE GERMAN CAPITAL ALSO WAS A TARGET.

BAD WEATHER LIMITED HEAVY BOMBER BLOWS AGAINST THE GERMANS TO ATTACKS ON THREE RAILYARDS BY THE 15TH AIRFORCE BASED IN ITALY, BUT DESPITE THE CLOUDY SKIES, BRITISH MITCHELLS AND BOSTONS POUNDED COMMUNICATIONS LINKS AT WEEZE, UDEM, XANTEN AND CEVELAER AHEAD OF THE CANADIAN ARMY ON THE NORTHERN SECTOR OF THE WESTERN FRONT.

AT LEAST 900 BRITISH SECOND TACTICAL AIRFORCE FIGHTER-BOMBERS ATTACKED ENEMY POSITIONS EAST OF THE REICHSWALD IN THE SAME SECTOR AND HIT TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND TRANSPORT TARGETS.

NINTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER-BOMBERS FLEW 789 SORTIES AND HAMMERED RAIL AND MOTOR TRANSPORT IN THE DUESSELDORF, BONN, EUSKIRCHEN, ECHTERNACH AND KAISERSLAUTERN AREAS, DESTROYING OR DAMAGING 663 RAILROAD CARS, 37 LOCOMOTIVES, 256 MOTOR VEHICLES. MEDIUM AND LIGHTWEIGHT BOMBERS OF THE NINTH HIT RAIL BRIDGES AT EUSKIRCHEN AND SINZIG AND OTHER TARGETS.

FIGHTER-BOMBERS OF THE U.S. FIRST TACTICAL AIRFORCE FLEW 508 SORTIES AGAINST NINE RAILWAYS EAST OF THE RHINE ON THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP FRONT.

THE LUFTWAFFE MADE ITS STRONGEST BID OF THE MONTH IN CHALLENGING THE ALLIED FORMATIONS, SOME INTERCEPTING GROUPS COMPRISING AS MANY AS 24 ENEMY CRAFT.

FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS OF THE 15TH AIRFORCE, OPERATING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FIVE DAYS, STRUCK FREIGHTYARDS AT VIENNA AND GRAZ IN AUSTRIA AND AT MARIBOR IN YUGOSLAVIA.

RW927PEW

SECOND LEAD BUDAPEST FEB 14 1945

LONDON, FEB. 13-(AP)-BUDAPEST, HUNGARIAN CAPITAL AND FORMER "JEWEL OF THE DANUBE" FELL TODAY TO TWO RUSSIAN ARMIES WHICH TOOK 110,000 CAPTIVES IN A MONTH AND A HALF OF BITTER SIEGE FIGHTING, MARSHAL STALIN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

FALL OF BUDAPEST (POP. 1,217,000) FREED THE SECOND AND THIRD UKRAINIAN ARMIES OF MARSHALS RODION MALINOVSKY AND FEODOR TOLBUKIN FOR DRIVES ON VIENNA AND PRAGUEN IN CONCERT WITH THE FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY IN SILESIA SWEEPING TOWARD CENTRAL GERMANY AND ALONG THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER.

IT IS THE 17TH CAPITAL TAKEN BY THE ALLIES SINCE ROME FELL JUNE 4.

A164

A BERLIN BROADCAST EARLIER SAID BUDAPEST WAS EVACUATED BY ITS DECIMATED GERMAN-HUNGARIAN GARRISON WHICH ATTACKED AT DAWN AND BROKE THROUGH SOVIET SIEGE LINES "TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT IN THE OPEN FIELD."

BUT STALIN DECLARED THAT THE RED ARMY MEN TODAY "COMPLETED THE ROUTING" OF THE ENCIRCLED ENEMY, AND THAT MORE THAN 110,000 DEFENDERS HEADED BY THE GERMAN COMMANDER, COL.-GENPETER WILDENBRUCH AND HIS

STAFF, WERE CAPTURED, ALONG WITH LARGE STORES OF ARMS A

HEADED BY THE GERMAN COMMANDER, COL.-GEN.PETER WILDENBRUCH AND HIS STAFF, WERE CAPTURED, ALONG WITH LARGE STORES OF ARMS AND BOOTY.

STALIN TERMED BUDAPEST A "STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT GERMAN DEFENSE CENTER ON THE ROAD TO VIENNA," AND ORDERED A VICTORY SALUTE OF 24 SALVOES FROM 324 GUNS.

A165

FOR WEEKS BLOODY STREET FIGHTING HAS RAGED IN BUDAPEST, WITH THE GERMANS SUPPLIED BY AIR AS THEY SLOWLY WERE THROTTLED. MOSCOW LAST NIGHT ANNOUNCED SEIZURE OF THE ROYAL PALACE AND ANCIENT FORTRESS ON THE WEST BANK OF THE DANUBE IN BUDA. PEST, THE OTHER HALF OF THE CITY ON THE EAST BANK, WAS CLEARED JAN. 19.

STALIN DID NOT ANNOUNCE THE TOLL OF GERMANS KILLED IN THE DEFENSE.

BERLIN ASSERTED THE DAWN BREAKOUT ATTACK CAUGHT THE RUSSIANS BY SURPRISE.

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"THE DEEPEST RUSSIAN RING OF ENCIRCLEMENT" WAS SMASHED, THE GERMAN BROADCASTS SAID.

BUDAPEST WAS CONSIDERED SO IMPORTANT IN THE NAZI SCHEME OF WAR THAT GERMAN TROOPS FOUGHT STREET BY STREET TO DEFEND IT. ALTHOUGH THE RED ARMY REACHED ITS OUTSKIRTS FROM THE SOUTHEAST IN THE FIRST WEEK OF NOVEMBER, IT WAS NOT UNTIL DEC.27 THAT TROOPS BROKE INTO THE CITY FROM THE SOUTHWEST AFTER ENCIRCLING IT.

BUDAPEST IS IMPORTANT NOT ONLY AS A POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL CENTER BUT AS THE GUARDIAN TO A GREAT PLAINS AREA WHICH FORMS A NATURAL GATEWAY TO VIENNA, 130 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST.

ONCE A GAY AND FASHIONABLE SPA, RIVALING VIENNA AS A CULTURAL AND TOURIST CENTER, WAR TURNED THE BEAUTIFUL CITY INTO A NAZI ARSENAL. TO ITS MILLS--LARGEST IN ALL EUROPE--AND ITS ELECTRICAL, CHEMICAL, SHIPBUILDING AND TEXTILE WORKS, THE NAZIS ADDED AIRCRAFT PLANTS AND MACHINE FACTORIES.

A STEADY STREAM OF WAR SUPPLIES MOVED ACROSS THE BROAD DANUBE RIVER WHICH SPLITS THE CITY.

STANDING AT THE CROSSROADS OF EUROPE, BUDAPEST IS THE JUNCTION OF 14 MAIN RAILWAYS AND THE HUB OF ARTERIAL HIGHWAYS TOWARD AUSTRIA, GERMANY, ROMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA.

ALTHOUGH IT DATES BACK TO ROMAN TIMES AND IT HAS BEEN PILLAGED BY MANY INVADING CONQUERORS, IN SPIRIT AND ARCHITECTURE THE CAPITAL IS MODERN.

ITS WIDE, ACACIA-BORDERED BOULEVARDS, PARKS, FASHIONABLE HOTELS, COLORFUL FESTIVALS AND SPARKLING NIGHT LIFE DREW THOUSANDS OF PRE-WAR VISITORS.

BUDA, CONTAINING THE ROYAL PALACE, IS THE GOVERNMENTAL CENTER, WHILE PEST IS THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NUCLEUS.

TOGETHER, THE TWO SECTIONS OCCUPY 80 SQUARE MILES.

THE TWO CITIES WERE UNITED IN 1873 UNDER THE OFFICIAL NAME OF BUDAPEST. THEY WERE CONNECTED BY SIX BRIDGES, INCLUDING TWO OF THE LARGEST SUSPENSION SPANS IN ALL EUROPE.

M918AEW

LONDON, FEB. 13-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN CONQUEST OF BUDAPEST TODAY BROUGHT IGNOMINIOUS CAPTURE FOR THE MAN WHO LED THE FIRST OF THE NAZI SEIZURES OF OTHER PEOPLE'S TERRITORY.

HE IS COL.-GEN.PFEFFER-WILDENBRUCH, JUNKERS COMMANDANT OF BUDAPEST, WHO IN 1938 COMMANDED THE GERMAN POLICE TROOPS THAT TOOK OVER THE SUDETENLAND OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AFTER MUNICH.

TODAY PFEFFER-WILDENBRUCH AND HIS STAFF WERE CAPTURED HIDING IN A SEWER, THE RUSSIANS DISCLOSED.

WE1223AEW

NIGHT LEAD

LONDON, FEB. 13-(AP)-DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SIDNEY HILLMAN, WHO FAVORS A NEW WORLD LABOR ORGANIZATION, AND BRITAIN'S SIR WALTER CITRINE, WHO WANTS TO RETAIN THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, MIGHT BE COMPROMISED, CIO DELEGATES TO THE WORLD TRADE UNIONS CONFERENCE INDICATED TONIGHT.

"BETWEEN THE TWO PROPOSALS I THINK SOMETHING CAN BE WORKED OUT," SAID R.J.THOMAS OF THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS.

CITRINE RECOMMENDED TO THE WTUC THAT A PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE BE FORMED IMMEDIATELY TO IMPLEMENT THE CONFERENCE'S PROPOSALS AND SERVE AS AN INTERIM AUTHORITY FOR THE ORGANIZATION WITH POWER TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO GOVERNMENTS.

IN CALLING FOR THE CREATION OF A NEW WORLD LABOR ORGANIZATION, HILLMAN, CIO REPRESENTATIVE, SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FUNCTIONED TOO SLOWLY TO MEET LABOR'S DEMANDS FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE PEACE SETTLEMENTS.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE CIO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION, BUT THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR IS AFFILIATED WITH THAT ORGANIZATION. HILLMAN SAID HE FELT SURE A NEW WORLD LABOR ORGANIZATION WOULD LEAVE A PLACE FOR THE AFL WHICH IS NOT REPRESENTED AT THE CURRENT CONFERENCE HERE.

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CITRINE URGED CAUTION IN ADOPTING HILLMAN'S PROPOSED NEW ORGANIZATION LEST "WE THROW UP A JERRY-BUILT STRUCTURE THAT WILL NOT STAND THE RIGORS OF SUBSEQUENT CONTROVERSY AND OPPOSITION."

HILLMAN, CONFINED TO HIS HOTEL WITH A SLIGHT COLD, DESCRIBED CITRINE'S SPEECH TODAY AS "VERY INTERESTING," BUT SAID HE WOULD NOT COMMENT FURTHER UNTIL HE HAD STUDIED THE TEXT.

WE1142PEW

AN EIGHTH AIRFORCE LIBERATOR STATION, ENGLAND, FEB 13-(AP)-LT. COL. EDWARD E. HUBBARD, FREDERICK, OKLA., A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA IN 1938, HAS BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE 453RD BOMBER GROUP OF THE SECOND AIR DIVISION. HE SUCCEEDS COL.LAWRENCE THOMAS, COOPER, TEX., A FORMER ATC PILOT AND COMBAT AIRMAN.

MK145AEW

Add Paris W Front (Long) xxx 3rd Army

SINCE THE START OF ITS CURRENT OFFENSIVE JAN. 30, THE THIRD ARMY HAS CAPTURED 7,572 PRISONERS. IT HAS DESTROYED 56 TANKS INCLUDING 21 TIGERS, 40 ARTILLERY PIECES AND 148 VEHICLES. SINCE IT WAS ACTIVATED LAST AUG. 1, IT WAS ANNOUNCED, THE THIRD HAS KNOCKED OUT 1,299 TANKS INCLUDING 731 TIGERS, 2,524 ARTILLERY PIECES AND 6,350 VEHICLES.

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HURRIEDLY PLACED ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS AND WORSENING WEATHER FAILED TO HALT THE CANADIANS AS THEY CONTINUED TO GAIN ALL ALONG A SEMI-CIRCULAR ASSAULT FRONT EXTENDING FROM THE MAAS TO THE RHINE RIVER.

SWINGING SOUTHEAST OF BATTERED KLEVE WITHOUT WAITING FOR A FINAL MOP-UP, CRERAR'S FORCES CAPTURED HAU, TWO MILES BELOW KLEVE AND WITHIN 22 MILES OF WESEL, MEDIEVAL TOWN OF APPROXIMATELY 25,000 POPULATION AND AN IMPORTANT HIGHWAY AND RAIL CENTER IN THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE RUHR INDUSTRIAL BASIN.

LATE FRONT DISPATCHES INDICATED SOME UNITS WERE POSSIBLY LESS THAN THREE MILES FROM GOCH, A KEY COMMUNICATIONS STRONGHOLD SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF KLEVE, AFTER CUTTING THE RAILWAY LEADING TO GOCH.

THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE REICHSWALD, WHICH ENDS TWO AND A HALF MILES NORTH OF GOCH, WAS VIRTUALLY CLEARED AND THE GERMANS WERE FALLING BACK TO THE EAST.

NINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF KLEVE BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS CAPTURED THE MAAS RIVER TOWN OF GENNEP. TO THE EAST THEY HAD SMASHED ACROSS THE NIERS RIVER AND REACHED KESSEL, WITHIN FOUR MILES OF GOCH.

BY SEIZING THE HIGHWAY HUB OF PRUEM THE U.S. THIRD ARMY GAINED CONTROL OF THE ENTIRE HIGHWAY NETWORK EAST OF THE 10-MILE BREACH THE DOUGHBOYS HAVE CARVED IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE. HEAVY ENEMY FIRE EAST OF THE PRUEM RIVER INDICATED THE NAZIS PLANNED STIFF RESISTANCE AGAINST A PLUNGE DEEPER INTO THE EIFEL MOUNTAINS TOWARD THE RHINE.

SOUTHWEST OF PRUEM LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S FORCES WERE CHALLENGING THE GERMAN HOLD ON THE SIEGFRIED LINE ALONG THE GERMAN-LUXEMBOURG BORDER. THEY SENT TANKS AND TANK DESTROYERS ACROSS THE OUR AND SURE RIVERS AT SEVERAL POINTS OVER QUICKLY-PLACED PONTOON BRIDGES.

A15

PATTON'S TROOPS CAPTURED HARSPELT, 11 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PRUEM, AND ENTERED SEVENING, NEAR THE NORTHERNMOST OF THREE OUR AND SURE RIVER BRIDGEHEADS. FRONT REPORTS SAID TWO OF THE BRIDGEHEADS, FROM 20 TO 25 MILES SOUTH OF PRUEM, WERE ALMOST FIVE MILES WIDE, TWO MILES DEEP AND LACKED ONLY A QUARTER OF A MILE OF BEING MERGED.

ENEMY BROADCASTS REFLECTED FEARS THAT THE ALLIES WERE MASSING FORCES FOR A RHINE BREAKTHROUGH. ONE GERMAN ACCOUNT SAID A LARGE SCALE OFFENSIVE WAS IMPENDING IN THE AACHEN AREA, WHERE THE BRITISH SECOND AND U.S. NINTH ARMIES WERE LINED UP ALONG THE FLOODED ROER RIVER 14 MILES FROM THE RUHR CITY OF MUENCHEN-GLADBACH.

THERE WAS NO REPORT OF IMPORTANT ALLIED ACTIVITY ON THAT SECTOR, AS WELL AS TO THE U.S. FIRST ARMY FRONT ON THE UPPER ROER, WHERE RAINS ADDED TO THE FLOOD WATERS.

THE CREST OF THE FLOOD CAUSED BY THE ENEMY DYNAMITING OF THE ROER DAM FLOODGATES HAD BEEN REACHED WITHOUT CAUSING GREAT DAMAGE TO ALLIED POSITIONS. THE WATER LEVEL IN THE SCHWAMMENAUEL RESERVOIR, GREATEST IN THE ROER RIVER SYSTEM, HAD DROPPED 46 FEET.

DN349AEW

FEB 14 1945

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA. Add Pcs Paris (Patton) xx South America.

THE FRENCH PRESS MADE CLEAR FRANCE WAS DISAPPOINTED THAT THE DECISIONS OF THE BIG THREE WERE MADE WITHOUT FRENCH REPRESENTATION.

THE NEWSPAPERS LE MONDE, FRANCE SOIR AND PARIS PRESSE DECLARED THEY WERE UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND HOW THE DECISIONS, PARTICULARLY THOSE REGARDING THE FUTURE OF THE RHINELAND, COULD BE MADE WITHOUT FRANCE PARTICIPATING.

"IF THESE SESSIONS WERE EMPOWERED TO DETERMINE CONDITIONS WITHIN THE REICH, INTERVENTIONS IN LIBERATED NATIONS OR THE GENERAL PEACE ORGANIZATION, FRANCE WOULD NOT BE BOUND BY THEM UNLESS GRANTED AN EQUAL VOICE," LE MONDE SAID.

FRANCE SOIR DECLARED THAT FOUR-POWER POSTWAR CONTROL OF GERMANY WOULD GIVE IT AN OPPORTUNITY TO PLAY ONE OF THE ALLIES AGAINST THE OTHER AND WRECK COOPERATION AMONG THE CONQUERORS.

LE MONDE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT FRANCE SHOULD "REJOICE WITHOUT RESERVATION IN ALL WHICH REINFORCES THE ALLIES' COALITION."

FJ523PEW

PARIS, FEB. 13-(AP)-AMERICAN WACS AND NURSES WHO GET MARRIED IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL FROM NOW ON CAN GO TO THE ALTAR IN A TRADITIONAL WHITE GOWN DESIGNED AND MADE FREE BY ONE OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS DRESSMAKING HOUSES.

LEADERS IN FEMININE FASHIONS ARE CURRENTLY PREPARING SETS OF "LEND-LEASE" BRIDAL GOWNS TO PROVIDE AMERICAN GIRLS WITH WHITE WEDDINGS AS A COURTESY OF THE FRENCH FASHION INDUSTRY.

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FUTURE BRIDES WILL BE ABLE TO PICK THEIR FAVORITE FROM A LIST OF NOTABLE DESIGNERS WHO ARE SENDING THEIR NAMES TO WAC AND NURSE OFFICERS. THE BRIDE CAN BORROW A GOWN FOR THE CEREMONY AND THE HOUSES WILL MAKE ALTERATIONS IN CASES WHERE THE READY-MADE MODELS DON'T FIT.

THE LEADING DRESSMAKING HOUSES ALSO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THEY WERE SENDING MINIATURE MODELS OF THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS TO AMERICA. SOME 175 DOLLS A YARD HIGH WILL CARRY FRANCE'S SPRING MODES AROUND THE WORLD TO OUTWIT SHIPPING TRADE RESTRICTIONS WHICH PREVENT EXPORT OF THE REAL ARTICLE, ACCORDING TO OFFICIALS OF THE FRENCH FASHION ASSOCIATION. THE PLANS CALL FOR SHOWING THE DOLLS IN LONDON, NEW YORK AND SYDNEY.

PW/02215-02300/MP-945PEW

WITH THE 76TH DIVISIO", GERMA"Y, FEB. 13-(AP)-PFC. LEO" FAIR, 1341 55TH ST., BROOKLY", ". Y., TALKED 20 GERMA"S OUT OF THREE PILLBOXES WITHI" A FEW HOURS AFTER HIS OUTFIT CROSSED THE SURE RIVER I"TO GERMA"Y I" THEIR FIRST BATTLE.

"CLAMBERI"G UP THE HILLS I" THE DARK WE'D FALL OVER THOSE BOXES OR BE ON TOP OF THEM BEFO"E WE K"EW THEY WERE THERE, THEY WERE SO WELL CO"CEALED," FAIR RELATED. "BUT THE KRAUTS MUST HAVE BEE" ASLEEP, BECAUSE MA"Y OF THEM DID"'T FIRE AT ALL. I K"OW A LITTLE GERMA", AND I'D YELL THROUGH THE DOOR TELLI"G THEM TO COME OUT AND SURRE"DER BECAUSE THEY WERE SURROU"DED. THEY USUALLY ARGUE A LITTLE ABOUT WHETHER WE WERE GOI"G TO SHOOT THEM, BUT AFTER A FEW MI"UTES THEY'D BE CO"VI"CED AND COME OUT QUIETLY. WE GOT EIGHT OUT OF ONE BOX AND SIX OUT OF EACH OF TWO OTHERS."

FEB 14 1945

WR HAWKI"S 01131MK 905

BY NED NORDNESS

WITH THE CANADIAN ARMY IN GERMANY, FEB. 13-(AP)-BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS IN FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S NORTHERN OFFENSIVE BROKE THE HARD CORE OF THE ENEMY'S ARMORED RESISTANCE TODAY AND POURED OUT OF THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE FORMIDABLE REICHSWALD.

ENEMY OPPOSITION WHICH HAD STOPPED THEM COLD IN THIS SECTOR FOR THE PAST 18 HOURS SUDDENLY BROKE BEFORE AN ASSAULT BY SCOTTISH AND BRITISH TROOPS AND PARATROOPS. NAZI PARATROOPERS AND PANZER UNITS BOTH GAVE WAY BEFORE THE RESUMED ADVANCE WHICH WAS MAKING GOOD GAINS TONIGHT.

KEEPING STRIDE WITH THE TRIUMPHANT INFANTRY AND ARMOR ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE REICHSWALD, OTHER ALLIED FORCES ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE FOREST ENLARGED THEIR MAAS (MEUSE) BRIDGEHEADS AT GENNEP AND ARE EXPANDING THEIR GAINS.

ONE PATROL STOLE INTO HOMMERSUM AND CAME BACK WITH 60 PRISONERS, BRINGING THE DAY'S TOTAL CAPTURED ON THIS NORTHERN FRONT TO 5,000.

INFANTRY SUPPORTED BY ARMOR IS PUSHING DOWN THE KLEVE ROAD TOWARD UDEM, WHILE OTHER TROOPS HOLD FIRMLY TO KLEVE ITSELF. THE CANADIANS ARE MAINTAINING A FIRM LINE FROM THAT CITY TO THE RHINE.

TYPHOONS VISITED THE ENEMY DEFENSES EAST OF THE REICHSWALD TODAY AND, IN SAVAGE ATTACKS JUST A FEW YARDS AHEAD OF THE TOMMIES, LOOSED DESTRUCTION ON THE BATTERED GERMANS. EVIDENTLY WEARIED AND UNDOUBTEDLY CONVINCED THEY COULD NOT ROCK OUR STRONG FORCES, THE GERMANS WERE ORDERED BACK TO A MORE EASILY DEFENDED SECTOR.

GERMAN FORCES CONFRONTING MONTGOMERY'S HAVE BEEN TREBLED, BUT IT IS PROBABLE THEY WILL NOT BE EXPENDED RECKLESSLY BECAUSE THERE ARE FEW REPLACEMENTS FOR THEM.

THE ENEMY IS DUMPING SHELLS AND MORTARS INTO KLEVE FROM ACROSS THE RHINE AND FROM POINTS CLOSER TO THE CITY ON THE RIVER'S EAST BANK.

RW836PEW

30-24- 22967

FEB 14 1945

WITH 42ND RAINBOW DIVISION IN ALSACE, FEB 13-(AP)-PVT. WILLIAM MARVIN THOMPSON, ROUTE SIX, MARSHALL, TEX., WAS LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION AFTER THE FIGHTING AT SESSENHEIM ON JAN.19 IN THE RHINE VALLEY POCKET NORTH OF STRASBOURG.

IN A BOILING ENGAGEMENT DURING WHICH SESSENHEIM, STATTMATTEN AND HNDM

$6 PREFOOMOOVVNONMVCMTTTM

B53 (Q)

WITH 42ND RAINBOW DIVISION IN ALSACE, FEB 13-(AP)-PVT. WILLIAM MARVIN THOMPSON, ROUTE SIX, MARSHALL, TEX., WAS LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION AFTER THE FIGHTING AT SESSENHEIM ON JAN.19 IN THE RHINE VALLEY POCKET NORTH OF STRASBOURG.

IN A BOILING ENGAGEMENT DURING WHICH SESSENHEIM, STATTMATTEN AND SEVERAL OTHER VILLAGES CHANGED HANDS SEVERAL TIMES, TWO PLATOONS WERE CUT OFF IN SESSENHEIM.

THOMPSON WENT INTO THE TOWN WITH A RESCUE MISSION LED BY SGT. WILLIAM E. RUH (NO STREET ADDRESS) OF OSHKOSH, WIS.

"WHEN WE MADE OUR GETAWAY," RUH SAID, "A HALF DOZEN MEN AT THE END OF THE SQUAD TURNED OFF TO THE RIGHT FIGHTING A REAR GUARD ACTION. THOMPSON WAS WITH THEM. I DIDN'T SEE THEM AGAIN."

LT. SIMEON LEIBER OF 217 PINE STREET, MONROE, LA., WHO WAS COMMANDING IN THE FIELD IN THAT ENGAGEMENT, SAID HE SENT 50 MEN WITH THREE TANKS INTO THE ATTACK AND THE MISSION WAS SUCCESSFUL, GETTING 20 MEN OUT.

M1044AEW

FEB 14 1945

WITH THE 42ND (RAINBOW) DIVISION IN ALSACE, FEB 13-(AP)-IN THE BEST QUARTERS AVAILABLE IN A RUINED LITTLE TOWN CPL.RUSSELL LILLIE, 25, OF COOPERSVILLE, MICH., AND HIS WIFE, LT.JOY LILLIE, ARE ENJOYING A SECOND HONEYMOON AFTER MORE THAN A YEAR OF SEPARATION.

LILLIE AND HIS WIFE, CHILDHOOD SWEETHEARTS IN COOPERSVILLE, WERE MARRIED SHORTLY AFTER SHE JOINED THE STAFF OF ST.MARY'S HOSPITAL IN GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. HE WAS INDUCTED IN 1941. SHE JOINED THE NURSE CORPS IN APRIL, 1943, WENT TO NORTH AFRICA IN SEPTEMBER OF THAT YEAR, RECEIVED LEAVE AT HOME IN JANUARY, 1944, AND RETURNED TO ENGLAND A YEAR AGO.

SHE LANDED ON D-DAY PLUS SIX IN NORTHERN FRANCE AND HAS SERVED WITH THE 51ST FIELD HOSPITAL WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY.

CPL.LILLIE ENTERED AN ARMORED OUTFIT AFTER INDUCTION, THEN TRAINED AS A FLYING CADET AND LATER WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE RAINBOW DIVISION AT CAMP GRUBER, OKLA., LAST SPRING.

THEY HAD NOT SEEN ONE ANOTHER SINCE A BRIEF MEETING A YEAR AGO IN

JANUARY. EARLY LAST MONTH MRS.LILLIE MANAGED TO GET LEAVE BUT COULD NOT SEE HER HUSBAND, WHO WAS STATIONED AT AN ADVANCED POSITION. HE WAS UNABLE TO GET BACK TO SEE HER BEFORE HER LEAVE EXPIRED.

LAST WEEK CAPT.BORDEN TENNANT, 1505 NORTH BOULEVARD, HOUSTON, TEX., CPL.LILLIE'S SUPERIOR OFFICER, SET MACHINERY IN MOTION TO BRING THE COUPLE TOGETHER. THE PAPERS HAD JUST BEEN SIGNED MONDAY NIGHT WHEN WORD CAME FROM THE REAR ECHELON THAT LT.LILLIE WAS ON HER WAY ON ANOTHER LEAVE.

TENNANT CALLED LILLIE AND ANNOUNCED LUGUBRIOUSLY THAT THE SCHEDULED FURLOUGH WOULD HAVE TO BE CANCELLED. LILLIE'S DISAPPOINTMENT WAS APPARENT THEN CAPT.TENNANT ADDED THE POSTSCRIPT:

"WHAT WOULD YOU SAY IF I TOLD YOU YOUR WIFE WOULD BE HERE SHORTLY?"

TENNANT SAID LILLIE DIDN'T UTTER A WORD. HE JUST THREW HIS RIFLE UP TO THE CEILING.

TENNANT ARRANGED TO HAVE LILLIE RELIEVED FROM DUTY AND FOUND QUARTERS IN THE CITY HALL FOR THE COUPLE.

G306PEW

FEB 14 1945

Rid Rome Italian (Verdadd) at least four.

GUNNERS WHO SHARED THE VICTORIES WERE STAFF SGTS. WILLIAM A. LIMERICK OF DURHAM, N.C., ORVIE HARRIS OF REDONDO BEACH, CALIF., RALPH J. PERRY OF BOSTON, MASS., DEAN W. REYNOLDS OF OIL CITY, PA., OLIVER H. TOWER OF NEW KENSINGTON, PA., AND SGT. EMIL M.STRENEC OF CUDAHY, WIS.

1919AEW

ROME, FEB. 13-(AP)-- ARMANDO ROSSINI, AN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN, DENIED TODAY THAT ITALIAN PLANES PARTICIPATED IN THE GREAT GERMAN AIR ATTACKS ON LONDON IN 1940-41.

FEB 14 1945

"PRESUMPTUOUS FASCIST PROPAGANDA" WAS REPONSIBLE FOR THE BELIEF THAT ITALIAN AIRCRAFT JOINED THE RAIDS, HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, HN STATING THAT "DESPITE AFFIRMATIONS TO THE CONTRARY IN THE BRITISH PRESS BRITISH AIR FORCE CIRCLES ARE CONVINCED THAT NO ITALIAN PLANE EVER RAIDED LONDON."

---DASH---

DISPATCHES FROM ROME ON OCT. 25, 1940 SAID ITALY HAD ESTABLISHED A "TREMENDOUS" AIR BASE IN FRANCE NORMAN NEAR THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND THAT FASCIST AIRMEN HAD PARTICIPATED IN THEIR FIRST ATTACK AGAINST ENGLAND THE PREVIOUS NIGHT.

FEB 14 1945

STEFANI, OFFICIAL ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY, CARRIED A REPORT OF THE RAID, WHICH ALSO WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND.

INFORMED ITALIAN SOURCES AT THE TIME SAID MUSSOLINI HIMSELF HAD TAKEN THE INITIATIVE IN SETTING UP ITALY'S OWN BASE TO JOIN WITH THE GERMANS IN INTENSIFYING THE AERIAL ASSAULT ON LONDON.

BIG THREE (170)

VALLETTA, MALTA, FEB.13-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL DISCUSSED PLANS FOR CRUSHING JAPAN ON THIS FAMOUS MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND BEFORE THEY FLEW TO THEIR CRIMEA MEETING WITH PREMIER STALIN.

INFORMATION THAT ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL HAD DISCUSSED THE PACIFIC WAR IN THEIR PRELIMINARY RENDEZVOUS HERE CAME FROM A HIGH-RANKING U.S. OFFICER. IT CONSTITUTED THE ONLY MENTION OF THE PACIFIC AXIS PARTNER IN CONNECTION WITH THE BIG THREE MEETING.

JOINING THE CHIEFS OF THE U.S. AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS IN THE DISCUSSIONS HERE WERE MANY OF THE LEADING MILITARY AND NAVAL FIGURES.

WITH THE PRIME MINISTER WERE ADM.SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM, FIRST SEA LO

RD; AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR CHARLES PORTAL AND FIELD MARSHALS SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, SIR ALAN BROOKE AND SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER.

WITH THE PRESIDENT WERE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL; FLEET ADM.ERNEST KING AND MANY OTHERS. ADM.CHESTER NIMITZ ALSO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN PRESENT, BUT THIS WAS NOT CONFIRMED.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LANDED ON A MALTA AIRDROME AND RECEIVED A THUNDEROUS OVATION DURING A TOUR OF THE ISLAND.

JP548AEW

Add Moscow Big 3 Reaction XGilmore xxx hold for music.

B. 24 — 22969

THE POLISH QUESTION APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN BROUGHT CLOSER TO A SOLUTION THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE IT BECAME ACUTE. ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL AND STALIN ARE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE AGREED THAT THE POLISH PROBLEM WBULD NOT INTERFERE AND WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO INTERFERE WITH UNITY IN WINNING THE WAR OR IN WINNING THE PEACE.

TO PUT IT FRANKLY, THEY ARE GOING TO SEE THAT A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY IS FORMED--BUT ALONG THE DEMOCRATIC LINES THEY WANT.

FEB 14 1945

THE FIELD APPARENTLY IS WIDE OPEN TO ALL POLES EXCEPT THOSE REGARDED AS ANTI-DEMOCRATIC, PRINCIPALLY THE "SANACJA" CLIQUE--FOLLOWERS OF THE LATE MARSHAL PILSUDSKI AND THE LATE COL.JSEF BECK.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE PRESENT RECOGNITION OF THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT BY THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN WILL BE WITHDRAWN QUICKLY WHEN A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY--ONE WHICH SATISFIES EACH OF THE BIG THREE--IS FORMED.

THE SECTION OF THE BIG THREE COMMUNIQUE DEALING WITH THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY WAS OF IMMENSE SATISFACTION TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE, WHO HAVE NEVER OBJECTED TO THE THREE POWERS OCCUPYING SEPARATE ZONES IN GERMANY. THE RUSSIANS LOOK FAVORABLY UPON FRANCE JOINING IN THE OCCUPATION.

NO ONE COULD BE MORE PLEASED THAN THE RUSSIANS OVER THE CRIMEA COMMUNIQUE'S ARTICLE DEALING WITH HE UNITED N

NO ONE COULD BE MORE PLEASED THAN THE RUSSIANS OVER TGE CRIMEA COMMUNIQUE'S ARTICLE DEALING WITH THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND SECURITY. THE RUSSIANS HAVE STUMPED FOR SUCH A THING FOR YEARS, AND THE SOVIET PRESS AND SPEAKERS HAVE NEVER QUIT THIS THEME. THE RUSSIAN VIEW LONG HAS BEEN THAT THE LACK OF SUCH AN ORGANIZATION CONTRIBUTED LARGELY TO WAR.

EJAPEW

STETTINIUS DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE CRIMEAN CONFERENCE, BUT THE RESULTS WERE EXPECTED TO BE SAVORED PLEASANTLY BY THE SOVIET PUBLIC.

THE TOTAL ERADICATION OF NAZISM LONG HAS BEEN AN AIM OF THE RUSSIANS AS A MEANS OF PRESERVING PEACE. Add Moscow Big 3 (Gilmore) xx Nazis.

THE DECISION ON REPARATIONS ALSO WAS PLEASING TO THE AVERAGE RUSSIAN. THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT "GERMANY WILL BE OBLIGED TO MAKE COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE IN KIND TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE" IS CHEERING NEWS TO PEOPLE WHO HAVE SEEN THEIR CITIES WRECKED, HOMES SMASHED, FAMILIES LIQUIDATED AND CHILDREN AND WOMEN TORTURED ALONG WITH THEIR SOLDIERS.

THE RUSSIANS ALSO REACT FAVORABLY TO THE PLAN FOR FORMATION OF AN ORGANIZATION TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND SECURITY, A PLAN LONG SPONSORED IN THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND AMONG ITS PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

FEB 14 1945

A38

THE DECISIONS REGARDING POLAND--THE AGREEMENT SUGGESTS THE FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THAT COUNTRY'S WESTERN BOUNDARIES SHOULD AWAIT PEACE--ARE NOT INCONSISTENT WITH RUSSIAN PRONOUNCEMENTS.

PERHAPS THE MAIN HOPE IN THE AGREEMENT WAS THE PROMISE THAT IT "WILL RESULT IN SHORTENING THE WAR."

THE PLAN FOR OCCUPATION OF GERMANY ALSO MET APPROVAL BECAUSE THE RUSSIANS NEVER HAVE OBJECTED TO THE THREE POWERS OCCUPYING SEPARATE ZONES AND LOOKED MOST FAVORABLY ON FRANCE JOINING THE OCCUPATION FORCES AS A FOURTH MEMBER OF THE CONTROL COMMISSION.

THE RUSSIANS PARTICULARLY APPLAUDED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOR THE PERSONAL EFFORT INVOLVED IN HIS LONG JOURNEY, THE LAST LEG OF IT BY AIR.

PRAVDA'S EDITORIAL DECLARED THAT THE CONFERENCE NOT ONLY DECIDED HITLER'S DEFEAT, BUT "ELABORATED ON THE CONDITIONS WHICH WILL MAKE IMPOSSIBLE A REPETITION OF GERMAN MILITARY AGGRESSION."

IZVESTIA, THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER, HAILED THE CONFERENCE AS "THE BIGGEST POLITICAL EVENT OF CURRENT TIMES--AN EVENT WHICH WILL ENTER IN HISTORY AS A NEW EXAMPLE OF COORDINATED SOLUTIONS OF COMPLICATED QUESTIONS IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE AND DEMOCRACY."

ROOSEVELT, STALIN AND CHURCHILL "DELIBERATED AND DISCUSSED A LARGE NUMBER OF QUESTIONS, ANY OF WHICH COULD BE REGARDED AS A TEST OF THE POLITICAL WISDOM AND FAR SIGHTEDNESS OF A STATESMAN," SAID IZVESTIA. IT ADDED THAT THE CONFERENCE AGAIN HAD PROVED THE "STABILITY OF THE ALLIES' MILITARY ALLIANCE."

"HITLERITE GERMANY IS DOOMED, THE HOUR OF ITS COLLAPSE HAS ARRIVED, ITS RESISTANCE IS HOPELESS," IZVESTIA SAID.

STRENGTHENING OF UNITY IN THE PERIOD OF PEACE, THE PAPER ADDED, IS ACCEPTED AS A "HOLY PLEDGE" BY THE THREE GOVERNMENTS, AND THE PEOPLE OF SOVIET RUSSIA ARE "FIRMLY CONVINCED" THE CRIMEAN DECISIONS WILL BE REALIZED IN FULL.

FACTORIES AND MINES THROUGHOUT SOVIET RUSSIA HELD SPONTANEOUS MEETINGS LAST NIGHT AND EARLY THIS MORNING FOLLOWING RADIO ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

IMPROMPTU SPEAKERS MADE SUCH REMARKS AS THESE: "WE'LL BE IN BERLIN SOON," AND "THIS MEANS THE END OF HITLER."

MT924AEW

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD GILMORE'S BIG THREE DESCRIPTIVE (A19)

X X X TOWARD TURKEY.

THE LIVADIA PALACE HAS 50 TO 55 ROOMS, REPRESENTING ALL KINDS OF ARCHITECTURE AND DECORATION FROM ANCIENT TO MODERN DAYS.

THE SCENERY AT LIVADIA RESEMBLES PORTIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA COAST. NUMEROUS REDWOOD TREES HAD BEEN PLANTED AROUND IT YEARS AGO.

THE WEATHER GENERALLY WAS FAIR AND SHARP. THE COLDEST DAY WAS THE

DAY PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CONFERENCE WERE TAKEN. THIS ACCOUNTS FOR CHURCHILL APPEARING IN A RUSSIAN HAT.

ACTUALLY THE HAT WAS A PRESENT FOR THE PRIME MINISTER FROM CANADA BUT IT WAS IN THE RUSSIAN STYLE AND EVOKED JOKES FROM STALIN AND ROOSEVELT. CHURCHILL STUCK TO IT.

CHURCHILL'S PALACE WAS IN THE BEST CONDITION BECAUSE IT WAS USED BY A GERMAN GENERAL DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION. ROOSEVELT'S AND STALIN'S PALACES HAD BEEN CONSIDERABLY LOOTED, BUT THE ROOMS WERE NOT RUINED.

THE THREE PRINCIPAL WOMEN PRESENT WERE MRS.ANNA BOETTIGER, DAUGHTER OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, KATHLEEN HARRIMAN, DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, AND MRS.SARAH OLIVER, DAUGHTER OF CHURCHILL.

THEY DID NOT ATTEND ANY OF THE MEETINGS OR DINNERS WHERE BUSINESS WAS DISCUSSED, BUT DID ATTEND MANY OF THE OTHER FUNCTIONS.

THE STAFFS OF THE THREE LEADERS EACH STAYED ON THE GROUNDS OF THE VARIOUS PALACES, WHICH, HOWEVER, DID NOT FLY THE SPECIAL FLAGS OF THEIR NATIONS. ALL THE DELEGATIONS DID SOME SIGHTSEEING DURING THEIR EIGHT-DAY VISIT.

WE1114PEW

FEB 14 1945

WITH LONDON RUSSIAN (275)
BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FEB.13-(AP)-MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV HURLED HIS FIRST WHITE UKRAINIAN ARMY TOWARD DRESDEN TODAY IN AN EVER-INCREASING THREAT TO GERMANY'S MAIN NORTH-SOUTH COMMUNICATION LINES.

FROM THE SECTOR OF CAPTURED BUNZLAU ON THE BOBER RIVER, HIS ARTILLERY HAS BEGUN POUNDING SIGERSDORF, EIGHT MILES ALONG THE DIRECT HIGHWAY TO GORLITZ, ENEMY STRONGHOLD ON THE NEISSE RIVER.

(THIS SUGGESTED A POSSIBLE CROSSING OF THE BOBER, BUT THE DISPATCH DID NOT SAY FLATLY THAT THIS HAD BEEN ACCOMPLISHED. BERLIN, HOWEVER, HAS REPORTED TWO CROSSINGS IN THE BUNZLAU AREA.)

ALONG THE NEISSE THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED FRANTICALLY DIGGING IN. SOVIET BOMBERS, PACING THE GROUND ATTACK, WERE BLASTING TRUCKS AND TRAINS BRINGING UP RESERVES.

KONEV'S PUSH APPEARED STILL CARRYING TREMENDOUS MOMENTUM. MINDFUL THAT HE HAS GOT THE ENEMY ON THE RUN, THE SOVIET MARSHAL KEPT RAMMING HOME THE ATTACK TOWARD SAXONY AND HURRYING TO GET AT THE NUMEROUS RAILWAYS RUNNING NORTH AND SOUTH THROUGH THE REICH.

BY PRESSING THE ATTACK WESTWARD WITH SUCH SWIFTNESS KONEV ALREADY HAS WON A TREMENDOUS POSITIONAL VICTORY OVER THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND.

HE FIRST FEINTED NORTHWESTWARD FRUM THE STEINAU BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE ODER, BUT QUICKLY SWITCHED THE CENTER OF GRAVITY DIRECTLY WESTWARD TOWARD SAXONY. BY WITHDRAWING NORTHWESTWARD FOR AN EXPECTED ALL-OUT PUSH TOWARD BERLIN THE GERMANS GOT THEMSELVES OUT OF POSITION IN THE CENTER.

IN ALL PROBABILITY THE NAXI HIGH COMMAND EVENTUALLY WILL BE ABLE TO SLOW DOWN THE KONEV THRUST AT CENTRAL GERMANY. THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE ENEMY HOPES TO MAKE THIS STAND ON THE NEISSE, BUT THERE IS CONSIDERABLE DOUBT HERE THAT THE GERMANS CAN LONG DELAY THE GREAT WEIGHT OF KONEV'S ARMY.

JP557AEW

CONFERENCE
WHILE AT THE CRIMEA

MOSCOW, FEB. 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AWARDED U. S. MILITARY DECORATIONS TO EIGHT SOVIET OFFICERS INCLUDING THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE RED ARMY AND THE COMMANDER OF THE RED AIR FORCE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE LEGION OF MERIT DEGREE OF CHIEF COMMANDER WAS BESTOWED UPON MARSHAL AXENDER MIKHAILOVIC VASILEVSKY AND AIR CHIEF MARSHAL ALEXANDER ALEXANDROVIC NOVIKOV, NEITHER OF WHOM WAS PRESENT AT THE CONFERENCE.

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THE COMMANDER OF THE LEGION OF MERIT WAS GIVEN TO COL. GEN. ALEXANDER KNSTANTINOVIC RD REPIN, LT. GEN. DMITRI DAVIDOVIC GRENDAL[illegible] AND LT. GEN. NIKOLAI IVANOVIC KROLENKO, AND MAJ. GEN. NIKOLAI VASILYEVIC SLAVIN AND MAJ. GEN. STEPHAN TIMOFEVEVIC LEVANDOVIC.

OFFICER OF THE LEGION OF MERIT WAS AWARDED TO COL. GRIGORI IVANOVIC BYAZ.

PW DELUVES 1830 SERIES JB 610PEW

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 13-(AP)-GERMAN CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO SURRENDER ALL TYPES OF WEAPONS TO AUTHORITIES BEFORE FEB. 20 BY A DECREE WHICH INDICATED NOT ONLY THE NEED FOR ARMS AT THE FRONTS BUT ALSO GOVERNMENTAL APPREHENSION OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF A REVOLT ON THE HOME FRONT, SWEDISH CORRESPONDENTS SAID TODAY.

FEB 14 1945

30. 24 - 22971

THE REPORTS FROM BERLIN SAID THE MEASURE APPLIED TO INDIVIDUALS AS WELL AS TO ORGANIZATIONS AND INCLUDED EVERYTHING FROM PISTOLS TO MACHINE-GUNS AND OTHER AUTOMATIC WEAPONS. ONLY SOLDIERS, POLICEMEN AND HEINRICH HIMMLER'S WAFFEN AND SS TROOPS AND NAZI LABOR SERVICES AND PARTY MEMBERS WERE EXEMPTED.

THE DISPATCHES SAID THE DECREE EXPLAINED THE WEAPONS WERE NEEDED FOR THE VOLKSSTURM (HOME GUARD). THE MEASURE ALSO INDICATED HOW SERIOUSLY GERMAN ARMAMENT INDUSTRIES HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY BOMBINGS, SHORTAGES OF MATERIALS AND THE RUSSIAN ADVANCES INTO THE REICH.

RW1051PEW

FEB 14 1945

ATHENS, FEB. 13-(AP)-THE THORNY QUESTION OF THE LAYING DOWN OF ARMS BY THE ELAS HAS BEEN SETTLED BY PERMITTING ELAS GUARDS TO ACT AS CUSTODIANS OF THE ARMS FOR GREEK GOVERNMENT, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

UNDER THE TERMS OF THE PACT SIGNED YESTERDAY BY THE LEFT WING EAM (NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT) AND THE GOVERNMENT, THE ELAS, FIGHTING FRONT FOR THE EAM, WILL TURN IN THEIR ARMS WITHIN TWO WEEKS TO ELAS GUARDS IN 37 LOCALITIES IN ELAS TERRITORY. THE GUARDS WILL ACT AS CUSTODIANS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

THE AGREEMENT PROVIDES A PLEBISCITE ON THE MONARCHY AND THE ELECTION OF A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY SHALL BE HELD.

BY RELMAN MORIN

CAIRO, FEB. 13-(AP)-GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS REPRESENTING A MAJOR PORTION OF THE ARABIC WORLD ARE GATHERED IN CAIRO AND WILL BEGIN CONFERENCES TOMORROW DESIGNED TO WELD THE INDIVIDUAL ARAB NATIONS INTO A SINGLE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC UNIT.

DELEGATIONS WERE SENT BY SEVEN GOVERNMENTS--EGYPT, SAUDI ARABIA, IRAQ, LEBANON, SYRIA, TRANSJORDANIA AND THE YEMEN, ALL INDEPENDENT STATES. IN ADDITION, PALESTINE, WHICH IS UNDER A BRITISH MANDATE, HAS A DELEGATE PRESENT TO REPRESENT THE COUNTRY'S ARABIC POPULATION.

UNOFFICIAL OBSERVERS FROM OTHER NATIONS AS FAR AWAY AS SPANISH MOROCCO ARE EXPECTED TO ATTEND.

THE BLUEPRINT FOR A PAN-ARAB FEDERATION ALREADY HAS BEEN DRAWN. LAST OCT. 8 DELEGATES MET AT ALEXANDRIA AND DRAFTED A PROTOCOL, THE MAJOR POINTS OF WHICH WERE AGREEMENT TO FOLLOW A SINGLE CONCERTED FOREIGN POLICY AND TO ABOLISH AS FAR AS POSSIBLE ARTIFICIAL ECONOMIC BARRIERS AS WELL AS CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS BETWEEN THE ARAB COUNTRIES.

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE INDEPENDENCE OF LEBANON AND SYRIA WERE PASSED AND THE CONFERENCE RECORDED ITS UNALTERABLE OPPOSITION TO CREATION OF A JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE.

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THE EMBODIMENT OF THE ALEXANDRIA PROTOCOL INTO A FORMAL INSTRUMENT OF POLICY IS THE MAIN OBJECTIVE. MOREOVER, IT IS FREIGHTED WITH MUCH GREATER IMPORTANCE AND HAS A GREATER LIKELIHOOD OF SUCCESS OWING TO THE PARTICIPATION OF SAUDI ARABIA, ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST POWERFUL OF THE ARAB STATES.

THE ARABS ARE CONCERNED ABOUT FRENCH INFLUENCE IN LEBANON AND SYRIA WHICH HAS PERSISTED TO A DEGREE WHERE THEIR INDEPENDENCE IS SHARPLY LIMITED.

WE&MK1148PEW

DEST[illegible]ON AS POSSIBLE BEFORE THE AMERICANS OVERWHELMED HIM, FLASH ~~SAID.~~)

HOPE OF ESCAPE ACROSS THE BAY WAS SEALED BY THE WATCHFULNESS AND DEADLY ACCURACY OF AMERICAN WARPLANE SUPPORTING THE LAND ACTION, AS EVIDENCED BY THE SINKING OFF BATAAN OF 35 ENEMY BARGES CARRYING AROUND 2,500 TROOPS OFF BATAAN.

FORT CORREGIDOR, AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE BAY, AND BATAAN ITSELF SHOOK UNDER INCREASING BOMB LOADS DELIVERED BY YANK PLANES WHICH, HEADQUARTERS SAID, HAD RECEIVED NO ANSWERING ACK-ACK FROM THE FORT FORE MORE THAN A WEEK.

ARMORED UNITS OF THE SIXTH U.S. DIVISION COMPLETED THE SEGREGATION OF JAPANESE TROOPS IN MOUNTAINOUS NORTH AND NORTHEASTERN LUZON FROM THE SOUTH, WITH A DRIVE FROM BONGABON THROUGH THE SIERRA MADRES TO DINGALAN BAY ON THE EAST COAST.

THE YANKS' PENETRATION TO DINGALAN BAY ESTABLISHED A COMPLETE DEFENSE LINE ACROSS THE ISLAND FROM LINGAYEN GULF ON THE NORTHWEST.

FEB 14 1945

MOST OF THE JAPANESE FORCE ON LUZON IS BELIEVED ESTABLISHED IN THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS, FROM WHICH THE ENEMY MAKES OCCASIONAL DASHES AGAINST AMERICAN POSITIONS ON THE CENTRAL PLAIN. ALL THESE FORAYS HAVE BEEN BLOODILY REPULSED.

PHILIPPINES-BASED AMERICAN PLANES SCOURING THE CHINA SEA FROM INDO-CHINA NORTH TO HONG KONG AND FORMOSA SHOT DOWN 13 ENEMY PLANES, DESTROYED OR DAMAGED A NUMBER OF OTHERS PARKED ON AIRFIELDS AND SANK OR DAMAGED SEVERAL VESSELS. ONE AMERICAN PLANE WAS LOST.

THESE AIRATTACKS, TAKING THE YANK FLIERS ALSO ALONG THE BATAN ISLANDS BETWEEN LUZON AND FORMOSA AND OVER THE SAKISHIMA GROUP NORTHEAST OF FORMOSA, ARE TAKING A TOLL OF JAPANESE SEA AND AIRCRAFT DESTINED FOR THE RELIEF OF NIPPONESE FORCES IN NORTHERN LUZON.

JW240PCW

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT S. BEIGHTLER'S 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION BORE THE BRUNT OF THE VICIOUS CLOSE-QUARTER FIGHTING BETWEEN HOUSES AND IN NARROW STREETS. Add Manila Philippines xxx northeastern corner.

THE 37TH WAS JOINED NEAR THE CENTER OF SOUTH MANILA BY MAJ. GEN. VERN D. MUDGE'S TANK-RIDING FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION. THE JUNCTURE WAS AT THE PACO RAILROAD STATION, A MILE AND A QUARTER FROM THE BAY SHORE. OTHER CAVALRY ELEMENTS CONTACTED THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION OF MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH M. SWING NEAR THE MANILA POLO CLUB ON THE SOUTHERN OUTSKIRTS.

THE 11TH AIRBORNE, WHICH HAS VIRTUALLY SURROUNDED NICHOLS FIELD, CAPTURED OR DESTROYED 111 PILLBOXES AND LARGE QUANTITIES OF EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING 75 ARTILLERY PIECES.

KEY ANTIAIRCRAFT POSITIONS AND FOUR COASTAL GUNS ON CORREGIDOR WERE KNOCKED OUT IN THE 200-TON BOMBING. ALL THE ISLAND FORTRESS' GUN BATTERIES HAVE BEEN SILENT FOR MORE THAN A WEEK, TESTIFYING TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SUSTAINED AMERICAN RAIDS.

SATURATION ATTACKS ON SOUTHERN BATAAN WITH MORE THAN 700 TONS OF BOMBS CAUSED WIDESPREAD DAMAGE TO DEFENSE POSITIONS.

THE TWO-DAY POUNDING OF CORREGIDOR AND BATAAN, MEMORABLE PLACES IN THE FRUITLESS AMERICAN STAND IN THE SPRING OF 1942, WAS THE MOST CONCENTRATED AIR ASSAULT OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

NORTH OF BONGABON, IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE CARABALLO MOUNTAINS, PATROLS OF THE SIXTH DIVISION AND MAJ. GEN. CHARLES L. MULLINS' 25TH DIVISION DISPERSED SEVERAL ISOLATED ENEMY GROUPS AND DESTROYED OR CAPTURED 21 TANKS.

TWO JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS WERE TURNED BACK IN THE BITTERLY-CONTESTED SECTOR SOUTH OF BAGUIO, SUMMER CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINES, NORTHEAST OF LINGAYEN GULF.

AMERICAN BOMBERS RANGING THE CHINA SEA SET A NUMBER OF PARKED PLANES ABLAZE AT HEITO AIRDROME ON FORMOSA AND SHOT DOWN 13 PLANES OVER FORMOSA AND NEARBY BATAN ISLAND. ONE OF THE RAIDERS WAS LOST.

A SMALL FREIGHTER WAS SUNK AND A NAVAL ESCORT DAMAGED NEAR THE PESCADORES ISLANDS, WEST OF FORMOSA. OFF THE FRENCH INDO-CHINA COAST A DESTROYER-TRANSPORT WAS PROBABLY SUNK AND A FREIGHTER DAMAGED.

JP121APW

(EDITOR'' NOTE: THE FOLLOWING STORY OF LIFE AS A JAPANESE PRISONER WAS WRITTEN BY ROY.C.BENNETT, MANAGER OF THEMANILA BULLETIN SINCE 1926 AND ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING NEWSPAPERMEN OF THE PHILIPPINES. BENNETT, FORMERLY OF HARTFORD, KY., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA., IS IN MANILA'S SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP WITH HIS WIFE, MARGARET WILSON, FORMERLY OF MADISON, WIS., AND THEIR TWO DAUGHTERS --JOAN, 10, AND HELEN, 8.)

BY ROY C.BENNETT

MANILA, P.I.,FEB .8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THREE YEARS AGO I WAS BEGINNING TO DIE BY THE SLOW DEATH METHODS OF A TEMPORARILY VICTORIOUS, BRUTAL JAPANESE ARMY.

NOW THAT I AM BEGINNING TO LIVE AGAIN AS A CIVILIZED CITIZEN AND A CIVILIZED HUMAN I CANNOT UNDERSTAND HOW WE WHO WENT THROUGH THOSE EXPERIENCES MANAGED TO LAST.

I RECEIVED 389 DAYS OF UNADULTERATED "MIS-

TREATMENT" IN A JAPANESE PRISON CELL FOR MY PRE-WAR EDITORIAL EFFORTS TO WARN THE READING PUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES OF THE DANGERS OF JAPAN'S PLATFORM OF RULE OR RUINA ASIA.

THE JAPANESE ENTERED MANILA JAN.2, 1942 AND THE FOLLOWING MORNING SWAGGERING GENDARMES BROKE INTO MY HOUSE AND ARRESTED ME.

I WAS TAKEN FIRST TO A BUILDING IN THE FORMER UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES FOR THREE MONTHS OF "PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION."

THAT MEANT A SERIES OF BAITING INTERROGATION PERIODS OF GRUFF, INSOLENT JAPANESE ASKING ENDLESS QUESTIONS, MANY OF THEM IRRELEVANT, IN AN ATTEMPT TO TRAP ME OR WEAR ME DOWN INTO MAKING IMPROPER STATES.

FEB 14 1945

A70KX (WEST OUT)

THEN I WAS THROWN INTO A THICK STONE BUILDING WITHIN THE WALLED CITY, WHICH HAD SERVED SUCCESSIVELY AS MILITARY HEADQUARTERS FOR SPANISH AND AMERICAN FORCES. NOW IT WAS THE HEADQUARTERS FOR THE INFAMOUS JAP GENDARMARIE.

NONE OF THE 15 OTHER MEN NOR MYSELF HAD BEEN CONVICTED OF ANY CRIME OR GIVEN ANY IMPARTIAL HEARING WHEN TAKEN TO THE PRISON. THEY WERE CHINESE, ANTI-FRANCO SPANISH, ANTI-VICHY FRENCH AND ANOTHER EDITOR WHO WAS BRITISH.

WE WERE THROWN INTO A BARREN CELL APPROXIMATELY 12 BY 13 FEET WHICH WAS MORE LIKE A BOX STALL FOR A COW THAN A DETENTION PLACE FOR HUMANS.

THERE WAS NO FURNITURE AND NO BEDDING---ONLY TWO HOLES IN THE FLOOR, ONE FOR AN OVERTURNED BOX WHICH SERVED AS A MAKESHIFT LAVATORY AND THE OTHER FOR THE OVERWORKED LITTLE WATER PIPELINE.

ON ENTERING WE WERE FORCED TO SIT DOWN ON THE FLOOR AND THERE WE SAT DAY AFTER DAY, SOME A FEW WEEKS OR A FEW MONTHS. I WAS THERE FOR APPROXIMATELY 13 MONTHS.

OUR FOOD WAS WORSE THAN ANY FORCED ON A SHARECROPPER BY A DROUGHT-- ONE SERVING OF RICE DAILY, AN OCCASIONAL SMATTERING OF SWEET POTATOE TOP, STALE FISH OR POOR SCRAPS.

MY FAMILY TRIED REPEATEDLY TO SEND ME FOOD AND LITTLE NECESSITIES, BUT THEY WERE STERNLY REFUSED. I LIVED UNDER BESTIAL CONDITIONS WITH NO CHANCE TO SHAVE OR BATHE AND, MORE IMPORTANT, WITHOUT WORD CONCERNING THE WELFARE OF MY FAMILY.

A71KX (WEST OUT)

IN 1943 I WAS RELEASED AFTER REPEATED REFUSING JAP DEMANDS TO COLLABORATE BY PUBLISHING A NEWSPAPER UNDER THEM.

A SORRY PARADE OF GENDARMIE VICTIMS HAD GONE ON WHILE I WAS THERE AND I WAS NEVER SURE WHAT MY FATE WOULD BE BUT I WAS TAKEN TO SANTO TOMAS WHERE I WAS REUNITED HAPPILY WITH MY FAMILY. SLOWLY MY HEALTH RETURNED AS I WAS ABLE TO WORK IN THE GARDEN AND LIVE IN A SHANTY WITH MY FAMILY AND THE FEEL OF FRIENDS AROUND ME.

I WAS READY THEN FOR THE LAST PHASE OF THE JAP PROGRAM--SYSTEMATIC STARVATION OF CIVILIAN INTERNEES. BUT AMERICAN FORCES WON THE RACE TO RESCUE US AND, STILL UNBELIEVING, WE TESTED OUR MINDS AND HEARTS AS UMAN BEINGS AGAIN. WE LOST WEIGMT BWO WE NEVER LOST HOPE. OUR FAITH HAS BEEN JUSTIFIED.

(EDS: END FIFTH GRAF READ "STATEMENTS" INSTEAD OF STATES)

FW750PCW

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14-(AP)-THE SECRET IS OUT--AND THE DATELINE TELLS THE STORY.

FEB 14 1945

FLEET ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ, WHO ANNOUNCED SEVERAL WEEKS AGO HE HAD MOVED HIS ADVANCED BASE TO A "FORWARD AREA", LET IT BE KNOWN IN A PRESS RELEASE THAT THAT FORWARD AREA IS GUAM.

GUAM HAD BEEN UPPERMOST IN SPECULATION FROM THE MOMENT NIMITZ FIRST ANNOUNCED THE TRANSFER OF HIS BASE, THE ADMIRAL HIMSELF HAVING MENTIONED IT PROMINENTLY SEVERAL MONTHS AGO AS AMONG THE LIKELY SITES.

GUAM, ALSO THE BASE OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND WHICH IS SENDING THE SUPERFORTRESSES AGAINST JAPAN AND BASES IN BETWEEN, IS 3,800 MILES WEST OF PEARL HARBOR -- THE STARTING POINT OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

GUAM IS 1,565 STATUTE MILES FROM TOKYO.

ELEMENTS OF ADMIRAL NIMITZ' PLANNING AND OPERATIONS STAFF ARE WITH HIM AT GUAM. INCLUDED IN THE NEW BASE SET UP ARE THE OFFICES OF COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC (CINCPAC) AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS (CINCPOA) --BOTH OF WHOM ARE NIMITZ.

PM937PPW NM

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, FORWARD AREA, WEDNESDAY, FEB 14 -(AP)-ARMY LIBERATORS DEALT TRIP-HAMMER BLOWS FOR THE 67TH CONSECUTIVE DAY ON IWO JIMA MONDAY, ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE.

BESIDES THE VOLCANO ISLAND, CHICHI JIMA AND MEI JIMA IN THE BONINS, ALL ATHWART THE B-29 AIRLANE TO TOKYO, WERE PLASTERED WITH BOMBS.

CONTINUING RAIDS WERE DEALT TO BABELTHUAP IN THE PALAU ISLANDS AND YAP IN THE WESTERN CAROLINES BY MARINE PLANES, MONDAY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. ONE BUILDING WAS DESTROYED AND ANOTHER DAMAGED ON BABELTHUAP.

MM621PPW NM

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, FORWARD AREA, FEB.13-(AP)-IWO JIMA IN THE VOLCANO ISLANDS WAS PLASTERED AGAIN SUNDAY BY ARMY LIBERATORS, FLEET ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ ANNOUNCED IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE. FIVE JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES WERE OBSERVED IN THE AIR.

FEB 14 1945

ARMY PLANES ALSO STRUCK MARCUS ISLAND SUNDAY.

MARINE FLIERS ON THE SAME DAY SANK A BARGE AND BURNED NINE OTHERS AND SIX TRUCKS ON BABELTHUAP. THEY ALSO STRUCK YAP IN THE WESTERN CAROLINES AND ROTA IN THE MARIANAS.

NAVY PATROL PLANES BOMBED ONCE-POWERFUL TRUK. TWO JAPANESE PLANES WERE AIRBORNE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

JP124APW

30.34 - 22973

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, FEB.13-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN OF AUSTRALIA SAID TODAY THAT HE REGARDS THE SELECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO BY THE BIG THREE AS THE APRIL 25 CONFERENCE SITE FOR WORLD SECURITY "AS POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT AS IT IS GEOGRAPHICALLY ACCESSIBLE."

A MINISTER WILL REPRESENT AUSTRALIA AT THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE CONFERENCE IT WAS AUTHORITATIVELY STATED.

CURTIN SAID THAT "WORLD SECURITY CANNOT BECOME PRACTICABLE UNTIL JAPAN IS DEFEATED IN THE PACIFIC AND CHINA."

JP126APW NM

MEXICO CITY,FEB.13-(AP)-FORMER PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTA OF CUBA PLANS TO LEAVE THURSDAY FOR THE STATE OF MICHOACAN AS THE GUEST OF SECRETARY OF WAR LAZARO CARDENAS. ACCORDING TO TENTATIVE PLANS GENERAL BATISTA THEN WILL PROCEED TO GUADALAJARA, FROM WHERE HE WILL FLY TO LOS ANGELES,CALIF.

HE WILL CONTINUE UP THE U.S. WEST COAST TO CANADA, ACCORDING TO THE TENTATIVE SCHEDULE. HE PLANS TO CROSS CANADA AND RETURN TO CUBA AFTER VISITING NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON,D.C.

GENERAL BATISTA AND HIS PARTY WERE LUNCHEON GUESTS OF FOREIGN SECRETARY EZEQUIEL PADILLA AND MRS.PADILLA.TODAY.

JW153PEW

FEB 14 1945

FIRST LEAD ARGENTINE

MEXICO CITY,FEB.13-(AP)-MEXICO, IT WAS CONFIRMED TODAY, HAS ORDERED THE SEIZURE OF THE "SOCIEDAD IMPORTADORA DE VINOS ARGENTINOS." IT FIRST WAS DESCRIBED BY OFFICIALS AS "ARGENTINE" BUT LATER THIS WAS WITHDRAWN.

AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, IT WAS SAID UNOFFICIALLY TONIGHT, OFFICIALS THERE HAD NO EXACT KNOWLEDGE AS TO THE NATIONALITY OF THE OFFICER OR THE ORIGIN OF ITS CAPITAL BUT SAID THAT THE COMMISSION'S PRACTICE WAS TO SEIZE ONLY COMPANIES WITH ENEMY CAPITAL OR CHARGED WITH ILLEGAL CONNECTION WITH THE ENEMY.

THE INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMISSION FOR ENEMY PROPERTY AND BUSINESS WHICH ORDERED THE SEIZURE REFUSED ANY DETAILS OF ITS ACTION.

(NO PICKUP.)

Add Ottawa U-boats are fixing best

DEFENCE MINISTER A.G.L.MCNAUGHTON RECENTLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE ATLANTIC WAS ALIVE WITH SUBMARINES AND MR.MACDONALD SAID THAT ENEMY U-BOATS HAD BEEN MORE ACTIVE RECENTLY THAN FOR ANY TIME SINCE 1941-42

A DISPATCH FROM HALIFAX FRIDAY SAID LONG-RANGE UNDERSEA RAIDERS HAD MADE A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO CUT THE ATLANTIC SUPPLY LINE AT ITS WESTERN ANCHOR THIS WINTER BY DARINGLY SNIPING AT ALLIED CONVOYS IN THE VICINITY OF CANADIAN PORTS, TAKING A TOLL OF OPE WARSHIP AND FIVE MERCHANTMEN

FEB 14 1945

THE VICINITY OF CANADIAN PORTS, TAKING A TOLL OF ONE WARSHIP AND FIVE MERCHANTMEN WITHIN A PERIOD OF 22 DAYS.

RQ1137AEW

OTTAWA, FEB 13-(AP)-JOHN BRACKEN, PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE NATIONAL LEADER, SAID IN A STATEMENT TONIGHT THAT PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING SHOULD REPLACE DEFENSE MINISTER MCNAUGHTON IMMEDIATELY AND "BRING TO THE OFFICE A MAN WHOSE POLICY WILL COMMAND THE CONFIDENCE OF OUR FIGHTING MEN AND THE PEOPLE AT HOME IN CANADA."

THIS, HE SAID, WAS THE ONLY COURSE KING COULD FOLLOW IN THE LIGHT OF THE RESULT OF THE GREY NORTH BY-ELECTION IN WHICH MCNAUGHTON WAS DEFEATED. BRACKEN DESCRIBED THE DEFEAT AS A "CLEAR AND UNEQUIVOCAL REPLY" TO THE "KING-MCNAUGHTON POLICY OF A LIMITED DRAFT" OF MEN FOR SERVICE OVERSEAS.

MK122AEW

OTTAWA, FEB. 13-(AP)-RESTRICTIONS ON DELIVERIES OF ANTHRACITE COAL, COKE AND BLOWER COAL TO CANADIAN HOUSEHOLDS WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT BY THE MUNITIONS DEPARTMENT. UNDER A NEW ORDER DELIVERIES MAY NOT BE MADE TO ANY CONSUMER WHO HAS 30 DAYS' SUPPLY ON HAND, DELIVERIES ARE LIMITED TO ONE TON AND PRIORITY MUST BE GIVEN TO PURCHASERS WHO HAVE LESS THAN SEVEN DAYS' SUPPLY.

COAL CONTROLLER BRUNNING SAID SEVERE STORMS IN THE UNITED STATES HAD DISLOCATED DELIVERIES OF COAL BY RAIL AND CAUSED A DROP IN MINE PRODUCTION.

HJ221PEW

FEB 14 1945

OTTAWA, FEB. 13-(AP)-NAVY MINISTER ANGUS MACDONALD (SMALL D) SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT IT WAS "CERTAINLY NOT" TRUE TO SAY SHIPS WERE BEING TORPEDOED DAY BY DAY IN THE ATLANTIC.

DEFENSE MINISTER A.G.L.MCNAUGHTON SAID IN A GREY NORTH BY-ELECTION CAMPAIGN SPEECH JAN. 24 THAT "TODAY THE NORTH ATLANTIC IS, AS IT HASN'T BEEN FOR MONTHS PAST, ALIVE WITH GERMAN SUBMARINES. WE ARE HAVING SHIPS TORPEDOED DAY BY DAY."

A REPORTER RECALLED THIS STATEMENT AND ASKED: "IS THIS TRUE?"

"NO, CERTAINLY NOT," REPLIED MACDONALD.

HE SAID U-BOAT ACTIVITY IN 1944 WAS "VERY MUCH LESS" THAN IN 1943. HOWEVER, U-BOAT SINKINGS IN THE LAST FEW MONTHS HAVE BEEN GREATER THAN IN PRECEDING MONTHS.

NO COMMENT WAS FORTHCOMING IMMEDIATELY FROM MCNAUGHTON.

VANCOUVER, B.C., FEB. 13-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY ISSUED A STATEMENT TODAY SAYING REPORTS THAT WOMEN WERE MOLESTED ABOARD A NAVY TUG DURING A RECENT CRUISE OF VANCOUVER HARBOR BY THE CAST OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD SHOW "TARS AND SPARS" WERE BADLY DISTORTED.

THE STATEMENT SAID AN OFFICIAL INQUIRY SHOWED THAT THE "CROCK OF RUM" MENTIONED IN THE REPORTS WAS IN FACT DISINFECTANT CARRIED ON BOARD THE TUG IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATIONS.

ONE SAILOR, HELPING A SPAR INTO AN OVERCOAT, ACCOMPANIED THE ACTION WITH AN UNSOLICITED "SQUEEZE" BUT THE SPAR SHOOK HERSELF FREE AND THE INCIDENT ENDED, THE STATEMENT SAID. IT ADDED THAT ANOTHER SAILOR TRIED TO MAKE A DATE WITH A SPAR AND TRIED TO DRAW A FEMININE CIVILIAN INTO THE SHIP'S GALLEY WHERE DRINKING WAS TAKING PLACE, BUT WAS DISSUADED IN BOTH CASES.

THESE WERE THE ONLY ACTS OF MOLESTATION, THE REPORT STATED. IT SAID THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR ABOARD SHIP EXCEPT THAT BROUGHT BY A CIVILIAN MEMBER OF THE VISITING PARTY.

WINDSOR, ONT., FEB 13-(AP)-NORMAN MCLARTY, SECRETARY OF STATE WHO HAS JUST RETURNED FROM A TRIP TO ENGLAND, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT HE WOULD NOT SEEK REELECTION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AT THE NEXT FEDERAL ELECTION.

MCLARTY, WHO WILL BE 56 YEARS OLD NEXT SUNDAY, SAID HE WAS RETIRING BECAUSE OF ILL-HEALTH.

LIBERAL MEMBER OF THE HOUSE FOR ESSEX WEST SINCE 1935, HE HAS BEEN A CABINET MINISTER SINCE 1939, SERVING FIRST AS POSTMASTER GENERAL, THEN AS MINISTER OF LABOR AND LATER AS SECRETARY OF STATE.

M950AEW

UNDATED BUDAPEST

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 14 1945

BUDAPEST'S IMPORTANCE IN THE NAZI SCHEME OF WAR

BUDAPEST WAS CONSIDERED SO IMPORTANT IN THE NAZI SCHEME OF WAR THAT GERMAN TROOPS FOUGHT STREET BY STREET TO DEFEND IT THROUGH WEEKS OF RUSSIAN SIEGE. ALTHOUGH THE RED ARMY REACHED ITS OUTSKIRTS FROM THE SOUTHEAST IN THE FIRST WEEK OF NOVEMBER, IT WAS NOT UNTIL DEC. 27 THAT [redacted] TROOPS BROKE INTO THE CITY AFTER ENCIRCLING IT, AND THEN THEY HAD TO BATTLE THEIR WAY BLOCK BY BLOCK.

THE CAPITAL OF HUNGARY, WITH A POPULATION OF 1,217,000, BUDAPEST IS IMPORTANT NOT ONLY AS A POLITICAL [redacted] AND INDUSTRIAL CENTER BUT AS THE GUARDIAN TO A GREAT PLAINS AREA WHICH FORMS A NATURAL GATEWAY TO VIENNA, 130 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST.

ONCE A GAY AND FASHIONABLE SPA, RIVALING VIENNA AS A CULTURAL AND TOURIST CENTER WAR TURNED THE BEAUTIFUL CITY INTO A NAZI ARSENAL. [redacted] TO ITS MILLS--LARGEST IN ALL EUROPE--AND ITS ELECTRICAL, CHEMICAL, SHIPBUILDING AND TEXTILE WORKS, THE NAZIS ADDED AIRCRAFT PLANTS AND MACHINE FACTORIES.

A STEADY STREAM OF WAR SUPPLIES MOVED ACROSS THE BROAD DANUBE RIVER WHICH SPLITS THE CITY INTO TWO TOWNS--BUDA ON THE RIGHT BANK, AND PEST ON THE LEFT.

STANDING AT THE CROSSROADS OF EUROPE, BUDAPEST IS THE JUNCTION OF 14 MAIN RAILWAYS AND THE HUB OF ARTERIAL HIGHWAYS TOWARD AUSTRIA, GERMANY, ROMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA. FEB 14 1945

ALTHOUGH ITS HISTORY DATES BACK TO ROMAN TIMES AND IT HAS BEEN PILLAGED BY MANY INVADING CONQUERORS, IN SPIRIT AND ARCHITECTURE THE CAPITAL IS MODERN.

ITS WIDE, ACACIA-BORDERED BOULEVARDS, PARKS, FASHIONABLE HOTELS AND COLORFUL FESTIVALS DREW THOUSANDS OF PRE-WAR VISITORS.

[redacted] HOTELS, COLORFUL FESTIVALS AND SPARKLING NIGHT LIFE [redacted] DREW THOUSANDS OF PRE-WAR VISITORS.

BUDA, CONTAINING THE ROYAL PALACE, [redacted] IS THE GOVERNMENTAL CENTER, WHILE PEST IS THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NUCLEUS.

TOGETHER, THE TWO SECTIONS OCCUPY 80 SQUARE MILES.

DD1150AEW

30. 34. 22975

UNDATED BIG THREE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
IN AN EIGHT-DAY SESSION ON THE SHORES OF THE BLACK SEA PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PREMIER STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL BLUEPRINTED THE MILITARY ECLIPSE OF GERMANY AND THE BEGINNING OF A COLLECTIVE PEACE.

FROM FEB.4 TO FEB.11 THE BIG THREE WITH A COTERIE OF MILITARY AND POLITICAL ADVISERS HELD DAY-AND-NIGHT SESSIONS AT YALTA, CRIMEAN WATERING RESORT.

THEIR NINE-POINT PROGRAM EMBRACING PLANS TO SMASH, OCCUPY AND CONTROL GERMANY; TO ASSIST EUROPE'S LIBERATED PEOPLES IN SOLVING THEIR PRESSING POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND TO ORGANIZE "A SECURE AND LASTING PEACE" WAS ANNOUNCED LATE YESTERDAY. COMMUNIQUES WERE ISSUED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN WASHINGTON, MOSCOW AND LONDON.

MISSING WAS ANY REFERENCE TO POSSIBLE RUSSIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

PRECEDING THE THREE POWER CONCLAVE, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WITH THEIR MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC ADVISERS CONFERRED AT MALTA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

JAPAN PROBABLY WAS A PRINCIPAL TOPIC OF DISCUSSION THERE.

PARTICIPATING WITH THE BIG THREE IN THE BLACK SEA TALKS WERE 13 AMERICAN, EIGHT RUSSIAN AND 12 BRITISH OFFICIALS, MILITARY AND CIVILIAN.

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WERE SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, FLEET ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY, CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT; ADVISER HARRY L.HOPKINS, WAR MOBILIZER JAMES F. BYRNES, CHIEF OF STAFF GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, ADMIRAL ERNEST J.KING, FLEET COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, LT.GEN.BREHON B.SOMERVELL, COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY SERVICE FORCES; VICE ADMIRAL EMORY S.LAND, WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATOR; MAJ.GEN.L.S.KUTER, OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES; W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA; H.FREEMAN MATTHEWS, ALGER HISS AND CHARLES E.BOHLEN OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.
HY309AEW

FEB 14 1945

UNDATED BIG THREE REACTION (160)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY (TUES5 IT REFUSED TO BE BOUND BY THE DECISIONS OF THE "BIG THREE" CRIMEA CONFERENCE AND ACCUSED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN OF VWMTATING THE ATLANTIC CHARTER.

DENOUNCING THE AGREEMENT IN A 500-WORD STATEMENT BY PREMIER TOMASZ ARCISZEWSKI, THE LONDON POLES DECLARED THAT CREATION OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY "CAN ONLY LEGALIZE SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN POLISH INTERNAL AFFAIRS."

OTHER EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS MADE NO IMMEDIATE SPECIFIC COMMENTS UPON THE COURSE TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA AT THE YALTA MEETINGS.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT THAT FRANCE WAS NOT REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE, BUT AN OFFICIAL FRENCH SPOKESMAN SAID IT WAS A STEP FORWARD FOR FRANCE TO BE GIVEN A SHARE IN THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY AND A SPONSOR'S PLACE IN THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR APRIL 25 IN SAN FRANCISCO.
MK115OPEW

UNDATED SUBMARINES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
AN UNCONFIRMED RADIO BROADCAST BY THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY CLAIMED THE SINKING OF TWO SUBMARINES MONDAY. THEIR NATIONALITY WAS NOT GIVEN.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID ONE WAS SUNK BY JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC AND ONE BY AIR FORCES IN WATERS WEST OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.
WW528APW NM

NEW YORK, FEB. 13-(AP)-FORWARDING PICTURES OF THE CABANATUAN PRISON CAMP RESCUE ON LUZON TO NEW YORK, "LIFE" PHOTOGRAPHER CARL MYDANS, REPRESENTING THE WAR PICTURE POOL, ENCLOSED THIS IDENTIFYING NOTE WITH ONE OF THEM:

FEB 14 1945

"THIS IS THE SERGEANT WHO OPENEDTHE MAIN GATE OF THE CAMP. HE WEARS NO SHIRT, CARRIES A TOMMY GUN. HE IS SGT. THEODORE R. RICHARDSON OF DALLAS, TEXAS. AS HE OPENED THE GATE HIS PISTOL WAS SHOT OUT OF HIS HAND. THEN A JAP WALKED ACROSS IN THE DUSK IN FRONT OF HIM.

"'HOW FAR DID HE WALK,' I ASKED HIM.

"'ONE CLIP FULL,' HE ANSWERED."

PKL PHOTOS-BILL BROWN-902P FEB.13

OBROADCASTS
SAN FRANCISCO, FEB. 13--MAIN JAPANESE CENTERS OF RESISTANCE IN MANILA HAVE BEEN COMPRESSED INTO AN AREA 5,000 YARDS LONG AND 1,200 YARDS WIDE, NBC WAR CORRESPONDENT PAT FLAHERTY REPORTED TODAY IN A BROADCAST FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

HE SAID JAPANESE ARTILLERY FIRE HAS BEEN REDUCED TO ABOUT A TENTH OF ITS STRENGTH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE FOR MANILA.
WW644APW NM

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

FEB 14 194

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB.13, 1941--SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE REPORTS FAVORABLY ON AMENDED VERSION OF LEND-LEASE BILL. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ASKS NAVY FUNDS AND AUTHORIZATION FOR FORTIFYING PACIFIC BASES, INCLUDING HAWAII, GUAM AND SAMOA.

JP614AEW

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY (130)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NORTHERN SECTOR: CANADIAN FIRST ARMY OFFENSIVE DROVE BEYOND CAPTURED KLEVE IN DIRECTION OF WESEL, RUHR RAIL CENTER; OTHER UNITS DROVE CLOSE TO GOCH, CAPTURED GENNEP ON THE MAAS.
CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS CONTROLLED ENTIRE ROAD NETWORK EAST OF SIEGFRIED LINE BREACH WITH CAPTURE OF PRUEM, KEY CITY; CHALLENGED GERMAN HOLD ON SIEGFRIED LINE ALONG REICH-LUXEMBOURG FRONTIER.
ALSATIAN SECTOR: NO MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED.
-DASH-
THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: CAPTURED KLEVE, GENNEP, DROVE ON GOCH AS OFFENSIVE SAGGED GERMAN NORTHERN FLANK.
BRITISH SECOND, U.S. NINTH, U.S. FIRST ARMIES: MASSED ALONG FLOODED ROER; GERMANS REPORTED OFFENSIVE IMPENDING EAST OF AACHEN.
U.S. THIRD ARMY: CAPTURED PRUEM, CONTROLLED ROAD NEWORK EAST OF TEN-MILE BREACH IN WEST WALL.
U.S. SEVENTH, FRENCH FIRST ARMIES: NO MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED.
-DASH-
U.S. DIVISIONS:
FOURTH INFANTRY: CAPTURED PRUEM.

FEB 14 1945

DN826AEW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT: CANADIANS CAPTURED KLEVE, DROVE ON TOWARD WESEL, RUHR ROAD CENTER; NEARED GOCH, CAPTURED GENNEP; AMERICANS CAPTURED PRUEM, CONTROLLED HIGHWAY NETWORK; NAZIS PREDICTED NEW OFFENSIVE EAST OF AACHEN WAS IMMINENT.
THE RUSSIAN FRONT: RED ARMY DREW UP ALONG BOBER RIVER ON 15-MILE FRONT, INCREASING MENACE TO DRESDEN; GERMANS SAID BUDAPEST WAS EVACUATED BY NAZI TROOPS, AFTER REPORTING SUICIDE ATTEMPT TO BREAK THROUGH ENCIRCLEMENT; OTHER RUSSIANS ADVANCED IN POLISH CORRIDOR, SPEARED AHEAD IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA TOWARD MORAVSKA OSTRAVA.
THE ITALIAN FRONT: GERMAN ARTILLERY-SUPPORTED COUNTERATTACKS REPULSED IN WEST COAST SECTOR BY AMERICAN TROOPS, AFTER INITIAL GAINS.
THE PACIFIC FRONT: JAPANESE CORNERED IN SOUTHERN MANILA, COMPRESSED INTO POCKETS WHICH WERE BEING LIQUIDATED METHODICALLY; AMERICANS TO THE NORTH REACHED PACIFIC COAST, CUTTING JAPANESE DEFENSES OF LUZON IN TWO; SOUTHERN END OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR BLASTED HEAVILY BY U.S. BOMBERS.

MT902AEW

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--

Y THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).

2--WESTERN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM SOUTHEAST OF KLEVE).

3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

JP613AEW

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB. 13-(AP)-THE JAPANESE WOULD LIKE TO GET OUT OF BURMA, BUT ARE PREPARED TO PUT UP A TOUGH FIGHT FOR CHINA, IN THE OPINION OF BRIG.GEN. FRANK DORN, ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON, D.C., FROM SOUTHWEST CHINA.
GENERAL DORN WAS IN CHINA AS AIDE TO LT.GEN. JOSEPH STILWELL WHEN HE WAS A COLONEL AND MILITARY ATTACHE AT PEIPING BEFORE THE WAR; AND WAS THROUGH THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA CAMPAIGN LEADING TO OPENING OF THE LEDO ROAD.
"JAPAN IS PROBABLY MOVING OUT OF BURMA, THAILAND AND ALL OTHER CONQUESTS IN THE SOUTH," HE SAID HERE YESTERDAY. "AT LEAST I THINK THEY WOULD LIKE TO GET OUT RIGHT NOW," HE SAID.
"I DON'T THINK THEY WILL GET OUT OF CHINA. JAPAN IS A CONTINENTAL POWE[illegible]IGHT NOW. THEY'RE SAFER I[illegible]IA THAN THEY ARE IN THEIR OWN [illegible]."

FJ659ACW

FEB 14 1945

30.24.22977

8,000 Allied Planes Hit Germany in 24 Hours, Cut Way for Reds Toward Dresden and Berlin

FEB 15 1945

FEB 15 1945

FEB 15 1945

8,000 Planes Blast Germany's Industry

Night Raiders Follow Up Heavy Day Attacks —U.S. Airmen Concentrate on Dresden— Communications, Fuel Targets Lashed.

FEB 15 1945

By Charles Chamberlain

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 15. (AP)—Reports from Stockholm said a Berlin air raid alarm interrupted telephone communication between the Nazi capital and Scandinavia last night and the German radio warning system indicated that Allied bombers were over three sections of the Reich.

Night Attacks

The night attacks would carry the air campaign into a second consecutive day, for the 24-hour period which ended last night, approximately 8,000 planes, of which more than 3,000 were heavy bombers, spread destruction throughout Germany.

They blasted at least 10 industrial centers and delivered a tremendous blow to Dresden, eastern gateway to the heart of beleaguered Nazidom, which the German "Achtung" warning system indicated was under attack again last night.

The warnings broadcast through Germany said one Allied bomber formation was over Saxony, of which Dresden is the capital; one was over Brandenburg, the province which includes Berlin, and a third over Heligoland heading for Northwestern Germany and Schleswig-Holstein.

At Vital Communications

Yesterday's round-the-clock aerial bombardment, one of the greatest of the war, was aimed at the vital communications and fuel targets of Dresden, Chemnitz, Magdeburg and Bohlen—all south of Berlin and within 120 miles of the Nazi capital—and at Nuernberg, Bonn, Dortmund and Vienna and Maribor in Yugoslavia.

The tactical airforces based on the continent also had a big day, striking at enemy emplacements and formations along the western front.

Bomber formation losses from these operations had not been announced last night, but the tactical airforces reported loss of 23 planes, most of them downed by anti-aircraft fire.

The Dresden attack was in direct and coordinated support of Russian troops advancing westward through Silesia.

In 12-Hour Period

In a 12-hour period some 4,000 tons of explosives were rained on Dresden by American and British planes. It was suggested unofficially in London that Air Marshal Charles Portal, British air staff chief who returned from Yalta yesterday, brought instructions from the Big Three to step-up other blows in support of the Red Armies whenever possible.

Dresden was caught in a tornado of explosives as a force of 2,250 U. S. heavy bombers and fighters ranged over Germany in widespread raids, delivering their main attack on this refugee-packed capital of Saxony.

The American air strikes came in the wake of blows by 1,400 RAF bombers during the night. Of these, 800 bombed Dresden twice in attacks three hours apart. The British dumped perhaps 2,200 tons of bombs on the city, and it still was burning when American planes arrived later in the day.

Center on Dresden

A division of about 450 American Flying Fortresses centered on Dresden, which was enveloped by fire and smoke probably visible to Marshal Ivan Konev's First Ukrainian Army units now only 60-odd miles or so away.

Italy-based Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the U. S. 15th Air Force blasted oil and rail targets in Vienna and freight yards at Maribor, Yugoslavia, today for the second successive day.

The German radio flashed air raid alarms constantly during the day. Warnings came after the Britain-based American force was en route home, indicating that RAF bombers also were striking a daylight blow.

While one American Fortress division was concentrating on Dresden, 450 more fortresses attacked transportation and industrial targets at Chemnitz, 35 miles southwest of Dresden, and 400 Liberators hit targets at Magdeburg, 70 miles west of Berlin.

Some 50 Liberators flew to Wesel, 19 miles ahead of Canadian First army on the western front, and made direct hits on a six-span bridge across the Rhine.

Visual Runs

The bombers got visual runs over rgets at Dresden, but clouds cov- d Chemnitz and Magdeburg.

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...rts indicated that there ...German air force opposi- ...on, permitting most of the 900 escorting Mustangs and Thunderbolts to make far-flung strafing sweeps.

Dresden, with a prewar population of 640,000, now is of vital importance to the German defense system against the Russians. Road and rail lines to eastern and southern Germany, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Breslau and Leipzig run through Dresden.

Chemnitz, a machine-tool center of 30 miles from the border of Czechoslovakia, has four railway yards capable of handling 3,500 cars daily and repair shops employing 6,000 men. Often-bombed Magdeburg is in the center of Germany's synthetic oil producing zone.

U. S. Ninth Air Force planes based on the continent flew 580 sorties before noon. Medium and light bombers in 375 of these concentrated on the communications centers of Geldern, Kevelaer and Xanten, which form a triangle some 30 miles southeast of Nijmegen.

The bombing of the Vienna area, where heavy damage was caused in a raid of more than 500 big bombers yesterday, was done both visually and by target finding instruments today. Mustangs and Lightnings escorted the bombers.

Liberators also bombed the railyards at Klagenfurt, Austria. B-25s and Thunderbolts of the 12th Air Force flew through bad weather and hammered bridges and other targets along the Brenner pass rail line. Thunderbolts attacked the important Travisio route in northeastern Italy.

FEB 15 1945

Yanks Follow Up Night Raids on Saxon Capital

By the Associated Press. JAMESON

LONDON, Feb. 14.—More than 2,250 American bombers and fighters today struck Germany in widespread attacks, delivering a main blow at Dresden, which already was burning from a night assault by 800 heavy RAF bombers.

Dresden is only 68 miles or less from advancing Russian troops, and is a nerve center of Nazi defenses in Central Germany. The day and night air blows were in direct and co-ordinated support of Marshal Ivan Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army.

The RAF bombed Dresden twice in attacks three hours apart.

Part of the American force, consisting of more than 1,350 Flying Fortresses and Liberators and 900 fighters, also bombed transportation and industrial targets at Chemnitz, 35 miles southwest of Dresden, and at Magdeburg, 70 miles west of Berlin.

A fourth formation was assigned to knock out an important Rhine bridge at Wesel, 19 miles ahead of the Canadian 1st Army on the western front.

Announcing the night operations, the British Air Ministry declared:

"As the center of a railway network and a great industrial town it (Dresden) has become of the greatest value for conducting any defense the Germans may organize against Marshal Konev's armies."

Altogether the RAF dispatched 1,400 aircraft to Germany during the night. Other targets were a synthetic oil plant at Bohlen, south of Leipzig, objectives at Magdeburg, 75 miles southwest of Berlin, and the railroad towns of Nuernberg, Bonn and Dortmund. All the night operations were at a cost of 16 bombers missing.

The British blow against Dresden, Germany's seventh city, was the first major attack ever made there. A striking feature was the lack of antiaircraft fire.

When the first wave hit about 10 p.m. clouds obscured the target. When the second arrived three hours later the sky was clear. The crews said fires could be seen for 200 miles.

Dresden is 90 miles south of Berlin, and is overflowing with refugees fleeing ahead of the Russians. Some

German government offices also are said to have been shifted there.

Together American and British tactical forces on the continent yesterday flew more than 2,100 sorties against battle area targets and Nazi supply lines. The pilots reported meeting the stiffest anti-aircraft opposition to these battle line attacks since the German Ardennes offensive was checked.

Their combined claims for the day included 109 locomotives, 307 railcars and 278 motor vehicles wrecked and 48 rail cuts.

The United States 9th Air Force, which lost 11 aircraft, claimed two Nazis shot down and three more damaged.

SOVIET UKRAINE TROOPS LUNGING ACROSS SILESIA

FEB 15 1945

Seven Cities Captured and 4,000 Nazis Killed in Two Pronged Drive.

BRESLAU SURROUNDED

Holdout Fortress of Schneidemuehl Liquidated by Soviet Army.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 15—(AP) The Russian First Ukraine army, lunging across Silesia 13 miles in a day, seized seven German city - strongholds yesterday and killed more than 4,000 Germans in a two-pronged drive towards Berlin and Dresden with the aid of RAF and American bombers that smashed Dresden, Chemnitz and other centers in the path of the advance.

Some 45 miles behind the Soviet spearheads, in an irregular sac of bypass territory, the Silesian capital city of Breslau was surrounded, the German radio said, in a battle that was approaching a climax.

NIGHT

In Pomerania the First White Russian army liquidated the holdout fortress of Schneidemuehl, 15 miles behind the lines, killing more than 7,000 Germans and capturing 5,000 after a two weeks siege. The tremendous booty taken at that strategic Berlin-Danzig rail junction included 203 German airplanes.

The Schneidemuehl garrison, despairing of rescue, wrecked itself in vain efforts to break out, a supplement to the Moscow communique said early today.

In Budapest, which fell Tuesday, the Russians picked up another 12,700 prisoners, mostly abandoned wounded, raising the list of captured in that one city to nearly 123,000. The final toll will be higher, as Moscow said a fragment of the garrison escaped only to be surrounded again west of the Hungarian capital.

The day's successes, announced in two orders of the day by Premier Stalin and the regular nightly Moscow communique, also credited the First Ukraine army of Marshal Ivan S. Konev with bagging 2,100 prisoners and taking more than 200 population centers in Silesia.

Dresden lay 68 miles or less ahead of the southern arm of Konev's drive, by Russian account, while the Germans said the northern arm had reached within 71 miles of Berlin.

In between lay an ill-defined pocket or pockets of by-passed towns, including surrounded Glogau and the Silesian capital, Breslau, which the Germans Wednesday night said had also been encircled.

Importance of the drive through Silesia was pointed up by Russian announcement that another 200 German planes had been captured, making 545 in two days.

Can See Glare of Burning City

Up ahead to the west the Russians could see in the skies the red glare of fires set in Dresden by 4,000 tons of British and American bombs, apparently the first fruits of the Crimea conference. Chemnitz, 34 miles farther west, also was hard hit.

The BBC quoted a Soviet military observer as saying the Allies were working together "with precision and according to a definite plan."

Konev's men held the spotlight, however. Moscow news dispatches said they had crossed the Queis river defense line in their drive towards Dresden while the Swiss radio quoted German accounts as saying the northern wing had reached Sommerfeld, only 71 miles southeast of Berlin. The German DNB agency itself broadcast that Konev had broken into Sorau, 84 miles southeast of Berlin.

By Russian official account Konev's nearest approach to Berlin was 84 miles, with capture of Freystadt, 75 miles northwest of besieged Breslau.

Other cities taken in this northwestward sweep included Neuzalz, six miles northeast of Freystadt; Neustadtel, seven miles southeast; and Sprottau, 13 miles south.

The southwestern wing swept over Goldberg, Jauer and Striegau, from 45 to 28 miles southwest of Breslau and a score of miles from the Czechoslovak border.

The German radio conceded that Konev's forces were 'inevitably tearing gaps in our lines" and said the People's Army and "Alarm Units" had been thrown into the struggle to keep lines of retreat open.

A Moscow news analyst, Nikolai Akimov, declared that Konev's drive was of such great importance that "it is difficult as yet to foresee all its consequences." He predicted that the Germans would have to throw in "several dozen" more divisions to fill Konev's 100-mile gap in their defenses and that this inevitably would weaken the other enemy fronts "on the eve of new and more powerful blows planned by the Allies."

Part of Allied Plan

The R.A.F. and U.S.A.A.F. raids on Dresden apparently were part of the Allied plan of closer cooperation as the eastern and western fronts draw nearer.

In 12 hours Dresden was struck by 4,000 tons of bombs, and it was suggested unofficially in London that R.A.F. Marshal Sir Charles Portal, chief of the air staff, just returned from the Yalta meeting of the Big Three, carried orders to support the Red army advance whenever possible.

On the other eastern front sectors obscure battles raged.

Big Battle Rages On Oder

A delayed dispatch to Moscow from the central front east of Berlin said that a big battle was in progress as the Germans steadily buttressed their Kuestrin and Frankfurt-on-Oder defenses against Marshal Zhukov's blows. This dispatch, without date, said three days of snow had turned roads into a mess and that Soviet troops were mud-caked from head to foot.

It told of successive German counterattacks which the Russians met by pulling back their tanks and sending infantry and artillery ahead through the mud.

The same dispatch said the Germans on that front were using a new fighter plane, the Focke-Wulfe 109A-8, with indifferent success.

Slugging Away at Stettin

German radio commentators insisted that fighting around Frankfurt and Kuestrin was "only of a local character" but said the Russians were slugging away at the approaches to Stettin, Berlin's Baltic port, against strong German defense.

The German commentators also said fighting in East Prussia had died down somewhat, although Russian dispatches said Koenigsberg's defenses appeared to be cracking.

The Russians confirmed German accounts of a continuing Soviet drive northward in the Polish corridor and just inside the German border some 60 miles southwest of Danzig in an apparent outflanking movement.

Fifty towns fell to the Russians there Wednesday, including one only 12 miles south of the communications center of Chojnice, while the Germans lost 1,000 men killed and 500 captured and had 19 tanks knocked out.

Russians Enter Sorau in Drive Flanking Berlin

(Map on Page 4-5)

FEB 15 1945

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Red Army troops have crashed through the Germans' Queis River line less than 68 miles from Dresden, a Moscow dispatch said today, and Berlin declared armored units to the north had broken into Sorau, junction city 83 miles southeast of Berlin.

Marshal Ivan Konev's forces hitting westward "in a sensational threat to split Germany asunder south of Berlin" were approaching the Upper Neisse River, which runs about 50 miles from Dresden, a direct Moscow dispatch declared.

The German high command said Marshal Konev's armor, beating northward toward a junction with other Red Army men along the Oder east of Berlin, had broken into Sorau, 8 miles northwest of Sagan and across the Bober River. Sorau is 5 miles inside Berlin's province of Brandenburg.

Sommerfeld Reported Reached.

The Swiss radio quoted German sources as saying Marshal Konev already had lunged to Sommerfeld, 13 miles northwest of Sorau, and within 17 miles of a junction of Marshal Gregory Zhukov's troops on the Oder.

Berlin broadcasts said Marshal Konev "inevitably is tearing gaps in our lines, and that Volkssturm and "alarm units" were being thrown into the fight to keep open retreat lines to the west.

They also reported Marshal Zhukov was "massing strong forces" on the Frankfurt-Fuerstenberg front along the Oder for an assault on Berlin.

Moscow dispatches said the Konev forces were 18 miles or less from the frontier of Saxony, of which Dresden is the capital.

Reds 90 Miles from Prague.

Marshal Konev's lower wing was only about 90 miles from Prague, Czechoslovak capital. The conquest of Budapest, whose siege cost the enemy 159,000 troops captured or killed, freed strong Russian forces for new tasks. Premier Stalin significantly described the Hungarian capital as a bastion on the route to Vienna.

Moscow dispatches spoke of the Germans' "growing debacle in Silesia" under the Konev blows, and said his vanguards nearing Saxony were "still meeting poorly armed mobs of the volkssturm sprinkled with some police and SS detachments."

"The decision, attributed to Hitler, to hold besieged strong-points on the Oder such as Breslau and Glogau doomed to annihilation army divisions which otherwise might be reformed and used again to establish a basic defense zone," said Associated Press Correspondent Daniel de Luce in Moscow.

Moscow still had no official comment on German reports that Marshal Zhukov had thrown bridgeheads over the Oder within 30 to 40 miles of Berlin.

Drive on Other Cities.

Some of Marshal Zhukov's columns were driving on Chojnice, in the Polish Corridor 62 miles southwest of Danzig, and on Neustettin in Pomerania 35 miles west of Chojnice.

Marshal Konev cracked the Nazis' Queis River line after a similar rapid thrust over the Bober River yesterday in gains of up to 10 miles.

Towns which fell yesterday included Klitschdorf, 68 miles northeast of Dresden.

Both Klitschdorf and Neuhammer, another newly captured town, are situated on the east bank of the Queis River which, like the small Tschirne River about 6 miles to the west, flows north and joins the Bober in the vicinity of Sagan.

The speed of the Konev advance—25 miles in two days—indicated there was little to give him pause short of the Niesse River, 20 miles beyond the Queis. The Niesse generally is rated as second only to the Oder in Eastern German's defenses.

Called Important Center.

A new Russian attempt to drive into Austria was portended in Premier Stalin's order of the day yesterday announcing the capture of Budapest.

The order was directed jointly to Marshals Rodion Y. Malinovsky and Feodor Tolbukhin of the 2nd and 3d Ukraine Armies. Their forces have long been well west of Budapest on a 250-mile battle line stretching generally northeast into Slovakia.

Leipzig Outbreak Reported

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP).—A captured German soldier was quoted in a Moscow broadcast today as reporting that a large-scale peace demonstration occurred last week in Leipzig, and that the demonstrators were dispersed by Nazi flyers using tear gas.

NO CIVILIAN GOODS

LONDON, Feb. 14—(AP) Manufacture of civilian goods in Germany "has now completely ceased," the German DNB news agency reported in a broadcast tonight.

"Even everyday necessities cannot be produced anymore," the radio report stated. "Everybody should use old reserves, and materials available now must last until the war is over."

FEB 15 1945

Canadian Forces Nearing Goch, Virtually Turn German Flank

Big Traffic Center Is By-passed, With Capture of Two Villages

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The Canadian 1st Army today charged behind massed guns and flamethrowers to within a mile and a half of Goch, 11-way German traffic center between the Rhine and Meuse, and outflanked it on the northeast by capturing Hasselt and Bedburg.

The Canadians, Scots and Britons of Gen. Henry Crerar's army advanced 2 miles or more, leaving behind all the 45-square-mile Reichswald after breaking the core of resistance offered by seven strongly armored German divisions. They virtually turned the northern end of the Siegfried Line.

Northeast of Kleve, Canadian infantry closed up firmly to the line of the Oude Rhine, a tributary of the main river, and sent a strong raiding force from captured Kellen almost to the Rhine ferry crossing facing the industrial center of Emmerich.

Defenses Threatened.

Tanks, huge sky fleets and Parachute troops powered the assault steadily rolling up the soggy German positions between the Rhine and the Meuse and threatening defenses on the Cologne plain between the flooded Roer and the great Rhineland cities.

The Germans were pushed at least 3 miles east of Kleve to positions a dozen miles inside the Reich. They appeared to be falling back to a new line between Goch, 8 miles south of Kleve, and Calcar, close to the Rhine 7 miles southeast of Kleve and 15 miles from the Ruhr railroad of Wesel.

More than 100 miles to the south, the American 3d Army gained up to a half mile in muddy, tortuous terrain through fresh breaches in the Siegfried Line opposite Northern Luxembourg. Systematic blasting by tank destroyers and self-propelled guns carved avenues through the thickest part of the West Wall and a slackening of German artillery indicated the Germans were pulling back to new positions south of Pruem.

Breach Is Expanded.

The breach was expanded to 4,000 yards in depth and almost 11 miles in width by the 5th, 76th and 80th Divisions.

Other fronts were quiet. Gen. Eisenhower had committed only a small fraction of his strength to the offensive.

Clearing weather over the entire front tended to slow ground operations with increased thaws and flooding, but it permitted great Allied air fleets to attack the enemy. Nearly 4,500 bombers and fighters

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pummeled the Germans in the six hours ended at dawn.

Canadian Highlanders occupied Kellen, 2 miles northeast of the ruins of Kleve, and Ontario Highlanders cleared Griethausen, close to the Rhine. Scots from Ontario raiding halfway from Kellen to the Emmerich ferry encountered stiff opposition. German flooding north of Kleve increased.

The Germans yesterday still were near enough to Kleve to shell it heavily.

South and southeast of the cleared Reichswald the Germans pulled back to the line of the Niers River, which already has been crossed and bridged by the Allies.

Germans Hurled Back.

East of Kleve, Germans of three parachute divisions were thrown back and the sting was taken from their counterattacks, Associated Press correspondent Roger D. Greene reported.

The total of prisoners in the six day Canadian offensive rose to 5,300.

The village of Hasselt, 3 miles east of Kleve and 4 miles northwest of Calcar, was taken in a mile advance. Troops who captured Bedburg advanced more than a mile beyond it on the road to Udem.

The Germans blew more dykes on the Rhine north of Kleve, sending fresh torrents into the flooded region. Allied engineers countered by dynamiting other dykes which swamped the enemy.

CANADIANS GAIN NEW BRIDGEHEAD AT RIERS RIVER

Powerful Wedge Slowly Turning Flank of Northern End of Siegfried Line.

FOUR COUNTERDRIVES

Almost 8,000 Allied Warplanes Batter German Defense Installations.

PARIS, Feb. 14—(AP) While almost 8,000 Allied warplanes battered German installations from the Siegfried line to the Russian front today, British and Canadian forces lunged nearer Hitler's industrially vital Ruhr valley against resistance that began to slacken after a week of steady pressure.

The Canadians advanced all along the front of their powerful wedge which is inflexibly turning the flank of German divisions holding the northern end of the Siegfried line and the Rhine plain.

They pushed to points northeast of Kleve, four miles southeast of Kleve, cleared the Kleve forest three miles north of Goch and established a second bridgehead over the Niers river, west of Kessel.

Four Counterattacks

The German command hurled at least four counterattacks against the Canadian units driving eastward, but they were officially described as generally lighter than previous counterthrusts and all were repulsed, some with the aid of Allied planes.

Allied vanguards, muddy and tired from their terrific effort of the past week, stood and cheered as wave upon wave of fighters and fighterbombers tore into the attacking Nazis and magnificently-aimed artillery sent sheets of steel through the enemy's ranks.

Under this terrible assault the German infantry and armor broke, and tonight apparently was pulling back into prepared positions under dogged pressure by Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery's men.

For once the weather was against the Germans. Brilliant springlike sunshine flooded the battle zone as the enemy launched his counterattacks, enabling Allied planes to take to the air in the greatest numbers since the Canadians opened their push west of Kleve last week.

One Allied column was fighting forward within a mile and a half of the heavily-fortified road center of Goch, eight miles south of Kleve. Goch already was outflanked by the capture of Bedburg and Hasselt, twin towns east of Kleve. Another road center, Calcar, was the objective of other British troops who neared Moyland, three miles to the northwest. Moyland is 18 miles from the important Ruhr valley city of Wesel.

Outflanking Nazis

As a result of these advances and the cleaning-out of the Reichswald forest, Montgomery's forces were through the main belt of the original Siegfried line and threatened to turn the northern flank of the Westwall. Once they reach the Rhine to the east they will be in position to sweep southward and roll up German defenses between the Rhine and the Meuse.

On the southern flank of the offensive front, Scottish troops pushed steadily down a road toward Afferden on the east bank of the Maas. A field dispatch said that both bridgeheads over the Niers river in the vicinity of Bennep and Viller had been expanded in heavy fighting. One was more than a half-mile deep.

Allied troops were within a few hundred yards of Kessel, road hub at the southern edge of the Reichswald, and its capture was believed near. The Kleve state forest, at the eastern edge of the Reichswald, was almost cleared. Three of the enemy's strongest counter-attacks were made in this vicinity, just southeast of the captured village of Bedburg.

Despite flooded fields which forced them to use amphibious tanks and other vehicles, Canadian forces pushing eastward from Kleve entered Beyen, more than halfway to the Rhine, but withdrew later. Many roads east of Kleve were inundated, and the Nazis continued to open dikes and flood gates to hamper the Allied advance.

The U. S. Third army—the only other major unit of Gen. Eisenhower's massive forces now participating in the attack from the west—scored gains up to a mile in expanding its Wallendorf-Echternach bridgehead south of captured Pruem.

Doughboys of the Fifth division pushed halfway through the village of Ernzen, two miles north of Echternach, and reached a point beyond Ferschweiler, three-quarters of a mile from the Pruem river. A field dispatch said German artillery fire had decreased markedly in that sector, indicating that the enemy was pulling back to new positions.

On the First Army front, just to the north, Lt. Gen. Courtney M Hodges' forces used mortars and artillery to break up German preparations for a strong attack in the Hellenrath sector. The Nazis were observed hurriedly digging defenses on the east side of the flooded Roer river three miles east of Hurtgen. The First army captured only 22 prisoners in the past 24 hours.

Allied headquarters reported that the Roer, along which the American First and Ninth and the British Second armies are standing, had receded four inches from its highest point by late Tuesday, but still was five to six feet above normal as a result of the enemy's breaching of dams at its headwaters. The river's present average depth is between 11 and 12 feet.

Taking advantage of the bright weather, the Ninth Tactical Airforce flew more than 200 sorties and blasted targets from Dusseldorf to Coblenz, including Nazi headquarters at Bad Ems, five miles east of Coblenz, which was set ablaze. Some 2,000 Allied planes flew in direct support of the British and Canadian drive in the north.

Air activity alone enlivened the Seventh Army front, with Allied planes renewing their attacks on German-held towns. Drusenheim, in the path of the 36th Division, was heavily bombed.

'Gag' Scares Germans

Americans' Razor-Tipped Guns Bring Quick Surrender

IN GERMANY (AP).—One "secret weapon" which a group of doughboys invented as a gag turned out to be quite effective.

In the battle for Brest they found a cache of German straight-edged razors. Led by Staff Sergeant Elmer F. Coverdale, of Milford, Del., and Sergeant Obie C. Peadon, Pensacola, Fla., several infantrymen tied the razors to their rifles and called themselves "The Razor Squad."

In the subsequent street fighting many terror-stricken Germans surrendered at the sight of rifles tipped with sharp-slashing razors.

"It was just a gag for us," said Coverdale. "But the Jerries could not figure out what kind of troops they were up against."

Gen. W. E. Dean Named To Command 71st Division

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE UNITED STATES 7th ARMY, Feb. 14.—Brig. Gen. William F. Dean, 45, Salt Lake City, Utah, is the new commanding general of the 44th Infantry Division now in the line in Alsace. He succeeds Maj. Gen. Robert Spragins, who led the division at Cherbourg.

Gen. Spragins, whose home is at Huntsville, Ala., was evacuated because of ill health. He formerly commanded the 71st Division.

It also was disclosed that Maj. Gen. W. W. Eagles, former commander of the 71st Division, recently was wounded severely in action.

Announcement was made that the 6th Corps, originally organized in Italy June 14, 1944, now is a part of the 7th Army. Brig. Gen. Carl Baehr, one-time West Point football player, has been commanding the corps' artillery since Anzio.

GERMANS RELYING ON MYSTIC FAITH

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, Feb. 14—(AP) Mystical faith rather than secret weapons now keeps up the morale of German soldiers, testimony of prisoners increasingly shows.

Only a few weeks ago, captured Germans still boasted of astounding weapons which the German general staff would throw into the balance and thus assure victory. They told of German reserves, a strategy of surprise attacks. They referred to a new air force in the making and to new gasoline substitutes.

This kind of talk is giving way to irrational explanations for belief in victory. Such conceptions as manifest destiny, divine providence, faith in Hitler, and belief in miracles are an integral part of their talk.

They remind questioners of the dark days of Frederick the Great who came out on top despite overwhelming odds, and recall episodes in the careers of other German leaders.

It is the 21-and 22-year-old lads who speak this way. For instance, a 21-year-old SS man, declared that "since 1940, I believe in miracles. Those early German victories cannot be explained rationally."

A 22-year-old sergeant said, "it is Germany's destiny to be the leader in Europe. You need merely go back in German history to prove it."

POLES IN EXILE LEADER TO MEET REPORTERS TODAY

By JOHN A. PARRIS, JR.

LONDON, Feb. 14—(AP) Premier Tomasz Arciszewski, having bitterly denounced the big three's Polish decision, has arranged to meet American and British newspaper correspondents tomorrow to explain further his government's waning cause.

The 68-year-old leader of the Polish government in exile is expected to elaborate at the press conference on the reasons for his government's rejection of the Crimea conference proposals.

London Poles called on Polish armed forces under their command to remain calm and continue the fight alongside soldiers of the United States, Britain, Canada and France, "to whom they are tied by bloodshed in common battle."

No reference to Russia or the Crimean decisions was made in the statement, issued by the exiled government's ministry of information.

"The esteem and friendship for Poland which has grown up during the service, full of sacrifice, which Polish forces have given among the free people of the west are still in possession of the Polish Republic," the statement added.

Thousands of Polish troops are in Italy, France, Scotland and England and all are directly under the Polish administration here. The future status of these forces became a matter of conjecture, since it is generally agreed that Arciszewski's government will not retain recognition in London and Washington long.

Sources close to the exiled regime said its cabinet had not considered what step Arciszewski would take when Britain and the United States withdraw recognition in favor of a new provisional government.

"One thing is certain," one of them declared. "This government will continue to carry out its duties as long as it can."

Urges Troops to Carry On.

London, Feb. 14 (A. P.).—The London Polish Government in Exile, which repudiated the Big Three plan for Poland, called today on its armed forces to remain calm and carry on the fight alongside the soldiers of Britain, Canada, the United States and France, "to whom they are tied by bloodshed in common battle."

The statement made no reference to Soviet Russia.

Premier Tomaz Arciszeski's regime declared last night that the Big Three's intention to create a Polish provisional government of national unity "can noly legalize Soviet interference in Polish internal affairs."

London Poles said the Arciszewski Government would regard severance of territory in eastern Poland through placing of the Polish-Russian frontier along the Curzon line as "a fifth partition of Poland, now accomplished by her allies."

NAZIS FAN HATRED AS DEFENSE DEVICE

'Kill, Murder and Poison' Foe, They Urge People—Himmler Picks Unknown Aides

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Nazi propagandists exhorted the German people today to "cast overboard our last scruples" and "kill, murder and poison" their enemies.

Charging that the Crimean declaration expressed the Allies' aim "not only to cut off Germany's head and limbs, but to exterminate us," Radio Commentator Joseph Saal declared: "Our last scruples must be cast overboard and all-out fanatical resistance must be the laconic reply to the pact of our enemies."

The exhortation to murder came from Paul Schmidt, German Foreign Office spokesman, as quoted by the Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet in a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent. Schmidt, the dispatch said, also contended at a press conference that the Big Three declaration released Germany "from all moral scruples."

Food Situation Worsens

As the propagandists fanned the hate campaign, there were increased reports of troubles within the refugee-ridden Reich. The Nazi Government acknowledged that the food situation had deteriorated, making new demands upon farmers to "supply bread for soldiers and workers of this battle."

The Moscow radio reported food riots in Berlin, with "armed patrols guarding food stores." The same source, in a German-language broadcast, quoted German prisoners as saying Elite Guard troops had dispersed peace rioters in Leipzig.

Moscow also claimed information that the Nazis were feverishly transforming Bavaria in southern Germany for a last-ditch defense, "constructing subterranean hangars and hiding stocks of arms and food brought from all parts of the country."

Unknown Put in Command

Nazi Home Front Commander

Heinrich Himmler has put the "politically reliable" but unknown former commander of the Twenty-fourth Armored Division, Lieut. Gen. Ritter von Hauenschild, in command of the defense of Berlin and Brandenburg Province, the British radio said.

The broadcast, recorded by the Office of War Information, said command of the approaches to Berlin was shared by four persons: Himmler, who commands the Central Army Group; Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, commander of the Berlin Volkssturm; Lieut. Gen. Emil Remer, commander of German forces in the Kuestrin sector, and General von Hauenschild. At the time of the attack against Adolf Hitler last July 20, Remer, then a major, was credited with having foiled an attempt to take over the Berlin government.

Three high Nazi officials in Baden have been sentenced to death by a special German court, reportedly for saying "the war is lost," the Paris radio said in a broadcast heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The report said "the Storm Troop leader of Baden and Alsace, the Minister of the Interior in Baden, Dr. Karl Pflaumer, and the Minister of Public Education in Baden" had been sentenced because "they had entered into a dispute with Gauleiter Walter Wagner and had accused him of public corruption in service."

"Besides," said the broadcast, "they had dared to say 'the war is lost.'"

The two other Baden officials were Walther Kohler, head of the province, and Karl Gaertner, Educational Minister, according to the National Broadcasting System.

Swedish press dispatches reported that a large-scale "compulsory evacuation" of eastern Saxony was under way and that Nazi party officials were fleeing Prague in fear of Czechoslovak revenge.

Nazis. He decided to go ahead and take the consequences. For that his commander kept him under arrest for ten days and threatened him with confinement in a concentration camp.

When the Ninety-fourth Infantry Division increased its pressure the commander ordered the priest to take a machine pistol and fight. The priest took the pistol and walked up to the front lines. He kept right on walking—into the American lines.

Today, over a loudspeaker, his voice rumbled two miles deep into the German lines. The slim, bespectacled priest said:

"As your comrade and chaplain I want to say a few words. When I was captured I was received here with open arms.

"I want to implore you now, my comrades, to cease these unholy doings, this murder. Put your weapons away; come over to us here, because it is senseless to continue fighting.

"First, there is the enormous superiority of the Americans in weapons, tanks and airplanes as well as personnel.

"Secondly, why do we fight at all? Do you really believe that Adolf Hitler and those officers close to him can give you the promised peace? No, never, comrades. Because a man ridden by the devil can never bring peace to our fatherland. Innocent blood has flowed because of this man who is a partner of the devil."

The priest said in an interview that 178 priests had been drafted from Cardinal Innitzer's diocese. With Sgt. Richard Ury of San Mateo, Calif., and Lieut. Alois Liethen of Appleton, Wis., translating, he declared most men of his unit believed the war would be over soon and continued to fight only because of officers' threats.

Austrian Priest Crosses Lines, Broadcasts To Germans to Cease Fighting for Hitler

WITH UNITED STATES NINETY-FOURTH DIVISION, in Germany, Feb. 13 (Delayed) (AP)—A 28-year-old former priest of Theodore Cardinal Innitzer's Vienna archdiocese never preached before as he preached today.

A few hours ago he was a private in the German Army on the front southeast of Luxembourg. For weeks he had not been permitted to say mass. Then, like Cardinal Innitzer, he defied the

Marshall Visits Fifth Army At Front, Praises Teamwork

By SID FEDER

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Feb. 14—(AP) Gen. George C. Marshall told Fifth Army soldiers during a tour of the Italian front today that by holding a large German army in Italy they had prevented it from bolstering Nazi forces on the eastern and western fronts.

It is estimated the Nazis have 27 divisions in Italy.

In a surprise visit enroute home from the Crimean conference, the U. S. Army Chief of Staff made a three-day tour of the Fifth Army sector, Marshall was overseas for the first time since his new five-star insignia as a General of the Army.

He made one stop at the place the GI's have been calling "Death Valley" since the Germans threw some 1,500 rounds of ammunition into it last December. It still is under perfect observation from the enemy-held hills.

Later the same afternoon he climbed a muddy trail to a forward observation post from which he could see virtually the entire eastern sector of the Fifth Army front.

He brought from the Big Three meeting a general picture of the final blows to be made against Germany for the officers and enlisted men here all the way from the rear echelons to the front.

As he concluded his tour, during which he made some 15 stops, Marshall declared "such a spirit of common purpose, such teamwork, make certain the destruction of German military power."

Marshall was accompanied by Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of U. S. Army Forces of the Mediterranean theater; Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the Allied 15th Army group, and Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., commander of the Fifth Army.

His statements obviously pepped up the troops, many of whom have been overseas battling the axis more than three years.

At conclusion of his tour, which marks his first visit to the Italian front since last June, Marshall issued a prepared statement saying that what he saw was "very reassuring."

"The difficulties of a mountainous country with few roads and winter conditions are very real," the statement said. "The strength of the enemy's defensive positions in such country equally is apparent.

"Under these conditions our U. S. troops and those of our Allies have done a splendid job and made a great contribution to the war. A large German force has been held in Italy and prevented from bolstering the enemy's hard-pressed troops on the eastern and western fronts.

"The infantry has borne the greatest burden of the struggle but has been strongly supported by the perfect cooperation of the air, artillery and other arms of the service. The supply of troops has been made possible by the really magnificent work of the engineers in the mountains.

"The strategical air force in Italy has struck an unending series of blows against enemy production centers and communications despite usual inclemency of the weather.

"Probably the most impressive phase of the operations in Italy is the degree of cooperation and unity evidenced by the Allied composition of the forces. The guard of honor which met me at Gen. Clark's headquarters was composed of military representatives of 12 nationalities in the Fifth and Eighth armies and paraded as one body commanded by one officer."

Germans Probe Actively At Allied Lines in Italy

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Feb. 14.—The entire Italian front subsided into minor patrol clashes and artillery duels today, with the Germans probing more actively at Allied lines.

A Brazilian platoon with artillery support raided an enemy-held hill a mile east of Gaggio, 29 miles southwest of Bologna, and engaged the Nazi defenders in a sharp clash, Allied headquarters announced.

South of Bologna an enemy patrol was driven from Montecalderaro and a small party was captured near Frassinet. In the Tyrrhenian coastal sector, American tanks made a demonstration which drew enemy fire in the vicinity of Gallicano.

Similar activity was reported in the 8th Army sector. A German combat patrol was repulsed with losses in an attack on an Allied outpost on the east side of the Senio River north of the Bologna-Faenza highway.

Brazilians Attack Hill Near Gaggio

ROME, Feb. 14. (AP)—Brazilian troops in platoon strength and supported by artillery attacked a German-held hill near Gaggio, 29 miles southwest of Bologna, and engaged the Nazis in a stiff fight, Allied headquarters announced today without giving details of the engagement.

Otherwise the Italian front had subsided to minor patrol clashes and artillery duels. South of Bologna, an enemy patrol was driven from Monte Calderaro. Another small Nazi group was ambushed and captured near Frassinet.

Near the west coast, where an attack by the U. S. 92nd Division failed to gain ground last weekend, American tanks made a demonstration in the vicinity of Gallicano and drew prompt and heavy enemy fire. Similar small actions were reported from the mud-bound Eighth Army front along the Senio River in the Po Valley.

More than 500 U. S. heavy bombers with fighter escort flew from Italy and attacked railyards in the Vienna and Graz areas in Austria and at Maribor in Yugoslavia yesterday. In all, Allied planes flew some 2,400 sorties during the day, losing 15 craft.

Amnesty Marks End Of Greek Martial Law

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Simultaneous with lifting of martial law in Greece British Minister of State Richard K. Law announced in Commons today that general amnesty would be granted for "all political crimes" committed since beginning of the Greek revolt.

Even critics of British policy in Greece applauded.

The British Foreign Office released the preamble to the agreement signed in Athens by the Greek government and the EAM. It specified that one chief characteristic of the pact must be "respect for liberties which the Atlantic Charter and the decisions therein proclaimed."

Stettinius Leaves Moscow By Plane

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—U. S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius left Moscow by air Wednesday, a broadcast from the Soviet capital heard in London tonight reported.

A guard of honor lined the path to the secretary's plane at the central airdrome and he was accompanied to the field by officials of the Soviet foreign ministry and U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman.

PAPER SHORTAGE

LONDON, Feb. 14—(AP) Der Angriff, Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels' own newspaper, will publish its last edition next Saturday, the Berlin radio announced today, leaving the Berliner Nachtausgabe the only afternoon paper in the Nazi capital.

Growing restrictions on the German press, the broadcast said, have cut publication of the Berlin Illustrierte and Illustrierter Beobachter to a very limited number of copies, most of which will be sent abroad.

Report 8 Allied Ships Sunk

Nazis Credit New Type U-Boat With Torpedoings

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP).—The German communique said today that U-boats equipped with air masts had sunk eight ships totaling 51,000 tons in waters near the British coast and on "the Seven Seas."

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill announced several months ago that the Germans were fitting their submarines with an air intake like a periscope which permitted the U-boats to remain submerged for longer periods.

TOLEDANO CALLS A. F. L. DISRUPTIVE

London, Feb. 14 (A. P.).—V. L. Toledano, criticizing the American Federation of Labor for refusing to participate in the world trade union conference, declared today that the A. F. of L. was "the most disruptive force on the American continent." Senor Toledano, president of the Latin-American Federation of Labor, questioned whether any new world labor organization would be successful if the A. F. of L. became a member.

"They have told us that if the Soviets come in one door, they would go out the other door," the Mexican labor leader said. Apparently seeking some sort of a showdown, Senor Toledano suggested that "this congress make public an invitation to the A. F. of L. to join us."

Senor Toledano favored a plan by Sidney Hillman of the C. I. O. for a new world organization, and said that the present organization was a product of the last war and "we must forge a new weapon—a new weapon for the working classes of the world."

Says Japs Won't Reject Peace

Tokyo Commentator Asserts the American Plan of World Domination Is Clear.

London, Feb. 14 (A. P.).—A Tokyo radio commentator told the world today that it is Japan's policy not to reject any hand that offers peace.

The commentator made his assertion during a discussion of the decisions announced by the Big Three at the Crimea conference.

"The American plan of world domination is clearly recognizable," the broadcaster said. "The only way to re-establish peace in the world is by a just policy as outlined by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu.

"Shigemitsu's principle is not to reject any hand that offers peace."

Nazi radio propagandists adopting the line followed by Tokyo radio yesterday, told the German people today that Stalin had "won" the Crimea conference at Yalta.

"The conference was a resounding triumph for Moscow," declared a DNB broadcast. "Great Britain and the United States have consented to recognize the Lublin committee. The Balkans are to remain the uncontested zone of influence of Moscow."

The broadcast asked the German home front to fight back "with fanatical willpower. Ninety millions of Germans cannot be simply exterminated."

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Canadian Navy Head Denies Big Increase In U-Boat Activity

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—Navy Minister Angus MacDonald said at a press conference yesterday that it was "certainly not" true to say ships were being torpedoed day by day in the Atlantic.

Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, defense minister, said in a Grey North by-election campaign speech January 24 that "today the North Atlantic is, as it hasn't been for months past, alive with German submarines. We are having ships torpedoed day by day."

A reported recalled this statement and asked: "Is this true?"

"No, certainly not," Mr. MacDonald replied.

He said U-boat activity in 1944 was "very much less" than in 1943. However, U-boat sinkings in the last few months have been greater than in preceding months.

No comment was forthcoming immediately from Gen. McNaughton.

Meanwhile, John Bracken, Progressive Conservative national leader, said in a statement that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King should replace Gen. McNaugton immediately and "bring to the office a man whose policy will command the confidence of our fighting men and the people at home in Canada."

This, he said, was the only course Mr. King could follow in the light of the result of the Grey North by-election in which Gen. McNaughton was defeated. Mr. Bracken described the defeat as a "clear and unequivocal reply" to the "King-McNaughton policy of a limited draft" of men for service overseas.

ed reliably today.

Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, a special adviser to the President, left by a special plane today for Italy and was expected to confer with his chief there.

The President is expected to inspect war ruins in Italy and return to various spots he visited in that country as a young man.

It is quite conceivable that after a stay in Italy the President will come to France, where arrangements to receive him have been made both by the French government and by Allied Supreme headquarters.

High-ranking administration officials and army officers have been summoned to be prepared to meet the President. Judging from this the President may intend to make inquiry into the problem of the relief of the French civilian population. It is reported that White House directives for more of this relief have not been fulfilled.

One of the war's greatest scandals may come out in this connection if Mr. Roosevelt visits France.

He is expected to take advantage of his sojourn to persuade General de Gaulle to forget the blow to France's pride in her exclusion from the Yalta meeting of the Big Three. The President could depict all the benefits for France in wholehearted, enthusiastic cooperation within the proposed United Nations organization.

All arrangements of the President's tour are subject to change. While there are no indications that the President is ill, there is no doubt that the Crimea conference has been a hard strain on him

(Continued on Page Two)

... his aides are ... physical condition.

Roosevelt May Visit Pope In Trip to Italy, France

Churchill and Eden Receive Ovation from Throngs in Athens.

By EDWARD KENNEDY AND JOSEPH DYNAN

PARIS, Feb. 14 — (AP) President Roosevelt is expected to visit Italy and call on Pope Pius, and perhaps come to France during his current visit abroad, it was reported ... today.

Meanwhile, both French and American authorities here are standing by for news from Italy, where Mr. Roosevelt is reported preparing to receive a group of White House correspondents flown from Washington for a press conference on the Big Three meeting. (This reference apparently was to certain White House reporters, including an Associated Press representative. There has been no Washington announcement of their trip pending formal clearance from abroad).

In Washington, Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information said he assumed that the scandal mentioned by Kennedy was the failure to ship as much civilian supplies into France as planned before the invasion.

"However, this government made no promise that I know of," Davis said. "The estimates on shipment planned following D-day was our guess rather than any pledge of performance."

In this respect, Mr. Davis said, the French situation differed from Italy where there were actual promises of greater food shipments which the Allies found it impossible to make good.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—(AP) President Roosevelt's reported plan to visit Italy stirred speculation today that he may be exploring the possibility of establishing friendly relations between the Kremlin and the Vatican.

Would Close Great Gap

Such an approchment, which is not considered out of the question among diplomats here, would close, at least formally, the last great gap in the ranks of those forces destined to wield powerful influence in Europe and the world after defeat of Germany and Japan.

Certainly it was evident, even under the restrictions of censorship, that a visit by the President to Italy would offer an opportunity for an extraordinary meeting with Pope Pius, and Kennedy, in fact, said it was expected that he would call on the head of the Roman Catholic church.

Now that the Big Three powers have agreed on a program of joint action for liberated Europe and control policies for Germany, possibly the greatest remaining uncertainty in European affairs is the relationship between the Kremlin and the Vatican.

The headquarters of Communist Russia and the Roman Catholic church have not had diplomatic or political relations since the revolution gave Russia Communism and set it at odds with most of the world. The Communists' militant atheism put them into conflict with religious movements and leaders all over the world and their specific split with Catholicism has been deep and wide.

It has been a factor in many world issues and recently it has been reflected in a long-distance exchange of arguments, through the Moscow and Vatican City press, over the respective Russian and Catholic approaches to the defeat of Germany and establishment of peace in Europe.

It doubtless has also been a great though often submerged factor in more specific European political problems. Poland, where the Russians are demanding a pro-Soviet government as one guarantee of their security in future, is a Catholic country.

Report of Roosevelt Visit to Marseille Lacks Confirmation

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The newspaper France Libre published an unconfirmed report today that a plane carrying President Roosevelt from the Crimean conference had landed a few hours at the Marignane Airport outside Marseille.

The French news agency and Allied news sources with correspondents at Marseille said they had no confirmation.

NEW DECLARATION ON ITALY LIKELY

ROME, Feb. 14—(AP) Britain and the United States were reliably reported today to be preparing to issue another joint declaration regarding Italy—a statement which, informants said, will promise greater economic aid and lift some of the control of administrative affairs without granting Italy full Allied status.

The declaration, expected to be announced soon in Washington and London, was reported to have been agreed upon after the British steadfastly refused the suggestion of some American officials that the present armistice be scrapped for a new accord in which the Allies would lethin military rights necessary for prosecution of the war in Italy.

The new pronouncement, it was reported, will hold Italy to its "armistice" status, although some of the terms of the armistice will be relaxed. The secret clauses of the surrender document signed by Marshal Pietro Badoglio in September, 1943, however, will remain known to only a few men.

Why these clauses never were made public is a mystery to most observers. Last summer President Roosevelt said there was no objection to their publication and both governments of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi have declared that for their part they were willing to have them known.

In a recent statement United States Undersecretary of state Joseph C. Grew cited military reasons as responsible for the decision not to publish the terms at this time. Those who want them made public, however, say it is difficult to understand what compelling military reasons there are for secrecy.

Two U. S. Army Schools To Be Opened in France

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The United States Army indicated today it expects the war to continue awhile when it announced opening of two schools. One is to train sharpshooters and the other is to turn out second lieutenants.

The sharpshooter school will train thousands of riflemen and the officers' school is expected to turn out 1,000 second lieutenant platoon leaders per month in a streamlined 12-week course, with the first graduation slated for the latter part of May.

The new officers' school will have a capacity of 4,000 men per month. It will be staffed with instructors brought from Fort Benning, Ga.

New York Supplants Tokyo

PARIS, Feb. 14 (AP).—The City Council decided today to change the name of the Avenue de Tokyo on the Seine's right bank to the Avenue de New York.

3 More Yanks Sentenced

PARIS, Feb. 14 (AP).—Three more enlisted men were sentenced to from three to four years in prison yesterday after pleading guilty to wrongful disposition of United States Government property in the railway battalion black market cases.

Chief Rabbi of Rome Resigns To Be a Catholic

Takes Pope's Name in Gratitude for Pontiff's Aid to Jews

ROME, Feb. 14 (AP).—Israele Zolli, Chief Rabbi of Rome, and his wife were baptized into the Roman Catholic Church today at the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, after he had resigned his post and declined the presidency of the Rabbinical College.

He is taking the name Eugenio Maria in honor of Pope Pius XII (Eugenio Pacelli) for the aid he gave Jews in Rome during the German occupation. She is taking the name Emme Maria.

The two announced that they would be confirmed and take communion within a few days, along with a daughter who is betrothed to a Catholic.

Is a Noted Scholar

A noted scholar, who served as chief rabbi of Trieste for thirty years, the seventy-three-year-old Rabbi Zolli went into hiding in Rome when the Germans took over control of Italy. During that period, with a price of 300,000 lire on his head, he found refuge twice with Catholic families "who had never heard of me, and they treated me like their father." He repeatedly expressed his gratitude to the Vatican for its labors on behalf of Nazi-persecuted Jews in Italy. Long acquainted with Pope Pius, the former rabbi was the only Jew ever appointed to work in the Vatican on exegesis of the Old Testament.

Vatican Denies Attack On Big Three Decisions

By the Associated Press.

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 14.—The Vatican Secretariat of State today described as without foundation reports published abroad quoting authoritative Holy See quarters as expressing fears that the Big Three Crimean decisions would sow the seed of future war. (The reports were not carried by the Associated Press).

There was no direct comment on the Crimean conference from the Vatican.

Soviet Press Says Security Red Objective

Hails San Francisco Conference as Important Step to Peace.

DE LUCE

MOSCOW, Feb. 14. (AP)—The Russian press, describing postwar international security as the main objective of Soviet foreign policy, looked forward today to the United Nations conference in San Francisco on April 25 as an important step toward that goal.

Soviet newspapers did not publish the declaration of the London Poles against the Polish settlement reached by the Big Three at the Crimean conference. In recent months Russian publications have called the leadership of the London Polish government "anti-Soviet" and "reactionary."

Three Objectives

The government newspaper Izvestia attributed these three objectives to "the broad masses of the Hungarian people" now that Budapest has been completely liberated: the creation of a democratic army for war on the Nazis, eradication of "Fascistic feudal reaction" within Hungary by agricultural reform, and the "just fulfillment of the armistice terms."

Izvestia said people's courst had been widely established in liberated Hungarian territory "for the trial and punishment of Fascist criminals."

Committees of peasants have been formed to distribute estates of more than 143 acres on behalf of an "army of 5,000,000 landless or nearly landless farmers," it said.

Quotes Communique

Quoting from the Crimean conference communique regarding Allied readiness to assist former Axis satellites to reach a democratic solution of their political and economic problems, Izvestia said:

"Hungary must get rid of the past. The Hungarian provisional government is going in the direction of democratization of the country and is closely linked with the new foreign political line and mobilization of the country for liberative war."

The choice of San Francisco for the United Nations conference appeared to meet widespread Russian approval. Soviet delegates expected to find it convenient to reach by ship from Vladivostok or by plane over the Alaska route.

U. S. Secretary of State Stettinius' visit to Moscow was front page news in Russian newspapers, which stressed the applause he received when he attended the ballet last night at the Bolshoi theatre. A detailed chronicle of the round of official functions in Stettinius' honor left no doubt of the warmth of the Soviet welcome.

Five Soviet Air Officials Die

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (AP).—The Soviet Commissariat for the aviation industry announced today the deaths "on duty" of Major Generals Vasily Dubov and Piotr Feodorov, Colonels Alexander Komarov and Dmitri Timofeiev and the assistant department chief of the commissariat, Yakov Girich. It was assumed the five were killed in an airplane crash.

SAYS YALTA MARKS HUNGARIAN COURSE

Moscow, Feb. 14 (A. P.).—The Crimea conference has charted the future course for Hungary, the Government newspaper Izvestia said today.

Citing the planned assistance of former Axis satellites in a democratic solution of political problems, the newspaper said that "the Hungarian Provisional Government is going in the direction of democratization of the country, and is closely linked with the new foreign political line and the mobilization of the country for a liberative war."

With Budapest freed, Izvestia said, the Hungarian people now have three major objectives: the creation of a democratic army for war on the Nazis; eradication of "Fascistic feudal reaction" by agricultural reform, and the "just fulfillment of the armistice terms."

Committees of peasants have been formed to distribute estates of more than 143 acres, on behalf of an "army of 3,000,000 landless or nearly landless farmers," it said.

Swedish Intervention In Norway Proposed

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 14. — Public appeals from a Swedish bishop and a political mass meeting called on the Swedish government yesterday to prepare to take all steps possible, even military if necessary, in order to assist Norwegians against the Nazis.

These expressions, apparently fired by last week's Nazi terror wave in which 34 patriots were executed in Oslo, were the first recent outbursts of public opinion urging intervention in Norway.

Churchill, Eden In Athens; Get Big Reception

Thousands Applaud In Outdoor Ceremonies —Briton Speaks

ATHENS, Feb. 14 (AP)—British Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden arrived in Athens by plane late today and received a stirring ovation from thousands of Athenians at a ceremony in Constitution Square.

Churchill, in a short speech full of enthusiasm and optimism, told the assemblage, "these are great days. These are days when darkness rolls away and the future lies before your country."

He emphasized the long friendship between Britain and Greece and expressed hope for the unity and prosperity of the Greek people.

Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in the Mediterranean, also was in Churchill's party.

Hold Conference

After the speeches Churchill and Eden held a 45-minute conference with Greece's Premier Nicholas Plastiras and Foreign Minister John Sofianopoleus. British and diplomatic advisers were present.

Later Plastiras held an informal reception at his offices in the old palace and tonight the Greek regent, Archbishop Damaskinoy, tendered a banquet to the visitors.

Churchill was reported greatly touched by the warmth of the welcome accorded him and to have promised Plastiras he would make every personal effort to assist Greece in her rehabilitation.

Special editions of Athens afternoon newspapers had carried the story that the two British statesmen were expected to visit the Greek capital and make a public appearance at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Constitution Square.

Urge Populace

The papers urged the populace to be present and a vast crowd assembled in the square two hours before Churchill and Eden arrived.

The crowd cheered as aircraft circled over the city in the cloudless Spring sky, and broke into new roars later as an automobile procession brought the distinguished visitors to the square.

Churchill rode in an open car with Archbishop Damaskinos, the Greek regent, preceded by British armored cars, Lt. Gen. R. M. Scobie in his own yellow limousine and other cars carrying British and Greek officials.

The regent, first to speak, said, "This is a great day for Greece. Mr. Churchill's presence proves the interest of his mighty country for Greece. It is a happy event because it coincides with the signing of peace in Greece and the three power conference in the Black sea. Greeks remember warmly Mr. Churchill's first visit to bring peace to this country and therefore receive him with much joy."

Thanks Him

"On behalf of the Greek people I want to thank him," the regent concluded. "I thank him and wish success in all his efforts. Long live Churchill. Long live Britain. Long live the United Nations."

Churchill then spoke, after prolonged cheering and cries of "Zito Churchill."

The British prime minister said, "These are great days. These are days when darkness rolls away and the future lies before your country. There has been much misunderstanding and ignorance of our common cause and misrepresentation of the issues fought out here in Athens."

"Speaking as an Englishman," Churchill continued, "I am very proud of the part the British Army played in protecting this immortal city from violence and anarchy.

"Our two countries long have marched along the dusty road together in friendship and loyalty. The freedom, prosperity and happiness of the Greek people are dear to all nations of the British Commonwealth and Empire. We who have been associated with you in every struggle for Greek victory will march with you until the end of the dark valleys. We will march with you until we reach the broad highlands of justice and peace."

CHINESE WIDEN GAP IN CANTON RAILWAY

Recapture Pingshek to Hold 16 Miles of Line to Hankow, but Lose in Kiangsi

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Japanese hold on the Canton-Hankow railroad has been broken with the recapture by Chinese forces of the town of Pingshek, 165 miles north of Canton, the Chinese High Command announced today.

Chinese troops are in possession of a sixteen-mile section of the railway extending north from Pingshek, the announcement said.

The Japanese recently claimed their forces occupied the entire length of the railroad. Repair of sections of the track torn up by the Chinese would have given the enemy rail communication from Korea and Manchuria to Canton and Hong Kong.

The High Command also claimed that the Chinese had achieved control of a ten-mile stretch of the highway running northwest from Lokchong, a railroad town 150 miles north of Canton.

Fighting continued west and northwest of Tzehing, twenty-five miles northeast of the railroad town of Chenhsien, eighty miles south of Hengyang, as well as at a point north of Yungyun, the immediate objective of the Japanese column moving southeastward from Kukong, 125 miles north of Canton, the Chinese reported. Yungyun is a highway center east of the railroad and about 100 miles northeast of Canton.

The High Command acknowledged that the Japanese had expanded their holdings in Kiangsi Province with a slash eastward from Yungsin, 125 miles east of Hengyang. It said that on Feb. 7 the Japanese drove from Yungsin toward Taiho, thirty-five miles away, but were repulsed Saturday after reaching a point twelve miles from their objective.

The Chinese communiqué contained no information to support a Japanese claim that columns of their forces from Kanhsien in Kiangsi and Namyung in Kwantung had effected a junction. This, if true, would mean that the Japanese had encircled a large area east of the railroad.

CHINESE VICTORY

Chungking, Feb. 14 (A. P.).—Counter-attacking Chinese forces have recaptured Pingshek, 165 miles north of Canton, and now control a sixteen-mile section of the vital Canton-Hankow railroad, the High Command claimed today. The Chinese-held section of the rail line extends northward from Pingshek.

CHINA COMMUNISTS REJECT 4 OFFERS

Gen. Chou Returns to Yenan With New Proposals—Hurley Aids in Negotiations

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 14 (AP)—China's Communists and the Chungking Government, whose long-standing differences have been declared a hindrance to China's war effort, have been negotiating for two weeks with the assistance of the United States Ambassador, Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, Information Minister Wang Shih-chieh disclosed today.

The Communists, after the two weeks of discussion, rejected a four-point settlement offered by the Chungking Government. Then the Government made new proposals which the Communist delegate, Gen. Chou En-lai, has taken back to Yenan, Mr. Wang declared.

The Government made a number of "important concessions" in the negotiations, according to Mr. Wang, who was one of the negotiators. Among them, he said, were these:

(1) A readiness to recognize the Chinese Communist party as a lawful political party.

(2) Inclusion of a high-ranking Communist official in the national military council.

(3) Inclusion of Communist representatives and representatives of other political parties in the Executive Yuan, with a view of forming a sort of wartime cabinet.

(4) Establishment of a committee of three to consider a reorganization of the Communist army and the question of their supplies, with Government and Communist representatives on the committee having equal status and with possibly an American army officer presiding.

"The Communists considered these proposals unacceptable," Mr. Wang said, "and rejected them, although they brought forth a proposal to convene a conference of all political parties."

The Chungking government, "in compliance with the general idea of this request," has offered to convoke a conference of the Kuomintang [Government party], the Chinese Communist party and other parties, as well as some nonpartisan independent leaders, to consider interim measures of military and political unification pending the convoking of a national congress, Mr. Wang said.

"As to the final outcome," the Minister continued, "I shall make no forecast. In the course of the negotiations we appreciated the disinterested but friendly efforts of United States Ambassador Hurley in bringing the two sides together and in helping to create a better atmosphere for negotiations."

Chinese Communists Reject Chungking's Settlement Offer

Government Sends New Proposals to Yenan by Returning Delegate

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Feb. 14.—Gen. Chou En-lai, Communist delegate, has rejected the Chungking government's proposals for a settlement of the Communist question and has returned to Yenan, Information Minister Wang Shih-chieh announced today.

Wang disclosed, however, that the government had made new proposals which Chou is taking back to Yenan with him.

Concessions Made.

Wang, one of the government's representatives in the two-week negotiations with the Communists, said the government had made a number of "important concessions," including these:

A readiness to recognize the Chinese Communists as a lawful political party.

Inclusion of a high Communist official in the National Military Council.

Inclusion of Communist representatives and representatives of other political parties in the executive Yuan, with the view of forming a sort of wartime cabinet.

Establishment of a committee of three to consider reorganization of the Communist army and the question of that army's supplies, with possibly an American Army officer presiding.

"However, the Communists considered these proposals unacceptable and rejected them, though they brought forth a proposal to convene a conference of all political parties," Wang said. "It is in compliance with the general idea of this request that the government has again consented to convening a conference of the Kuomintang (the government party), the Chinese Communist party and other parties as well as some nonpartisan independent leaders to consider interim measures of military and political unification pending a convocation of a national congress."

The information minister added: "In the course of the negotiations we appreciated the disinterested but friendly efforts of the United States Ambassador, Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, in keeping the two sides together and in helping create a better atmosphere for the negotiations."

BRITISH AFRICAN UNITS IN BURMA

KANDY, Ceylon, Feb. 14 — (AP) East African units of the British 14th army, operating approximately 105 miles southwest of Mandalay, have captured the Burmese town of Seilpyu on the Irrawaddy river and seized large stores of Japanese equipment, the southeast Asia command announced today.

In northern Burma Chinese first army troops consolidated positions on the Burma road above Lashio yesterday, strengthening the defenses of the new overland supply link.

The headquarters communique said five Allied planes were missing from widespread air attacks including a low-level strike by heavy bombers which wrecked a main bridge and its by-pass on the Burma-Thailand railway.

Allies Capture Town On Irrawaddy River

By the Associated Press.

KANDY, Ceylon, Feb. 14.—East African troops have captured Seilpyu on the Irrawaddy River about 105 miles southwest of Mandalay, seizing large stores of Japanese equipment, the Southeast Asia Command announced today.

In Northern Burma, Chinese 1st Army troops consolidated positions on the Burma road above Lashio yesterday, strengthening defenses of the new overland supply link.

Five Allied planes were reported missing in forays which included the destruction of a main bridge and its by-pass on the Burma-Thailand Railway, the Allied communique said.

China Accepts

CHUNGKING, Feb. [illegible]—China has accepted an invitation to be one of the sponsors of the United Nations conference opening at San Francisco on April 25 and has agreed on voting procedure in the peace security organization it is to set up, Information Minister Wang Shih-chieh announced today.

Likely to Oppose Jewish State

CAIRO, Feb. 14 (AP).—Palestine, which is under British mandate, has sent a delegate to represent

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its Arab population at the conference of foreign ministers of Arab states in progress here.

Drafting of the Alexandria Protocol, with its resolutions relating to independence for Lebanon and Syria and unalterable opposition to creation of a Jewish state in Palestine, into a formal instrument of policy was expected to be the main action.

Manila Knockout Blow Loosed as Cavite and 2 Airfields Are Seized

End of Trapped Japs Near, MacArthur Says; Enemy Losses Heavy

By the Associated Press

MANILA, Feb. 14.—American troops, advancing among ruins strewn with bodies of the enemy, loosed the decisive blow for Manila today at Japanese cornered in an area of 3 square miles near the Pasig River's mouth after other doughboys on the southern outskirts seized Cavite naval base and two airfields.

"The end of the enemy's trapped garrison is in sight," Gen. MacArthur announced on the 12th day since his columns entered the city.

Doomed to be added to the more than 68,000 enemy casualties on Luzon Island in five weeks, the Japanese survivors within Manila are massed behind thick walls of the centuries-old Intramuros, within government buildings and among docks.

Japs Cleared From Cavite.

Cavite, on the south shore of Manila Bay, fell yesterday. The last Rising Sun warrior was killed at Nichols Airfield near the city's southern outskirts, ending five bitter days of struggle. Nielson Airfield, on the southeast, was cleared of the foe.

Most of the enemy's big guns within Manila have been silenced. Thousands of Japanese have died here, adding heavily to casualties which during the fifth week of the Luzon campaign exceeded 20,000.

Every Yank knows the last Japanese will fight as long as there is one man left with a gun. Enemy troops man the thick walls and fill the narrow streets of the Intramuros (Walled City), built by the Spanish who founded Manila in 1571.

Thirty-seventh Division infantrymen of Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, using flame thrower, rifle and bayonet, moved on the Intramuros after a slow push through streets and alleyways, over and around wrecked houses, churches, hospitals and cemeteries. Many Japanese yet to be added to the casualty lists are buried in the debris.

Nichols Field Captured.

The 1st Cavalry Division of Maj. Gen. Vern D. Mudge, which crossed the Pasig on the eastern edge of Manila and skirted the devastated battle pit of the 37th, plunged all the way west to Manila Bay yesterday through suburban Pasay.

Below Pasay, the 11th Air-borne Division of Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Swing snuffed out all enemy resistance at Nichols Airfield. Other elements captured Cavite. That naval base, which the Americans destroyed prior to abandoning Manila without a fight late in December, 1941, yielded 10 enemy seaplanes and a battery of 3-inch guns. They were seized intact.

American casualties for the fifth week rose from 7,076 to 9,683. The totals consisted of 2,102 killed—an increase of slightly over 500 in a week—192 missing and 7,389 wounded.

Out in Manila Bay, Japan's silenced fortress of Corregidor was blasted with 150 more tons of bombs Monday, today's communique disclosed. This followed a 200-ton bombing during a 48-hour period ending Sunday night. Corregidor bars fleet usage of Cavite.

Planes Strafe Bataan.

Other planes strafed enemy troops on Bataan Peninsula, where 700 tons of explosives were unloaded over last week end.

In Central Luzon, where a drive to the east coast at Dingalan Bay cut the island in half, Maj. Gen. Edwin D. Patrick's 6th Division has reached Baler Bay, 20 miles north of Dingalan, and occupied an abandoned airfield.

On the west side of the island near Lingayen Gulf, the Yanks at hard-won Rosario beat off a night raid by the enemy. Farther down the west coast, the 40th Division of Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush, which secured big Clark Air Center, still is mopping up enemy remnants in the mountain range which flanks that base.

Air blows reported today included the damaging of a 2,000-ton enemy cargo ship off Amoy, China; the sinking or damaging of four ships along the French-Indo China coast, the downing of a float plane off Saigon and destruction of rolling stock on Formosa.

Smoke billowed from Fort Santiago, Gen. MacArthur's peacetime headquarters in Manila, which the Japanese turned into a headquarters for gendarmerie inquisition.

Several men crawled through the fire and battle from the fort to American lines. They were in such condition they could not tell the story of the people of all nationalities who until recently were known to have been held in the fort.

Throughout the day refugees, both Filipinos and neutrals, streamed through battle-wasted areas south of the Pasig to American bridgeheads. The story they told of their existence, and of the death of families and friends, was not a pretty one.

The wife of a well-known automobile agency official said her husband, a neutral, survived seven days in the midst of battle, only to be shot by a Japanese as he was leaving his shattered home to seek safety across the river.

Civilians in Manila Slaughtered by Japs

American Infantry Pushing Forward Inexorably in Bitter Fighting.

By C. YATES M'DANIEL

MANILA, Thursday, Feb. 15—(AP) Fighting for each street intersection, American infantrymen pushed forward inexorably with caution Wednesday toward the South Manila Bay front while enraged Japanese killed civilians in cold blood and dynamite and fired sections of the city so well known to tourists.

The enemy demolition fires blackened the skies as the Yanks tightened a circle on doomed Nipponese weakened but still fighting in an area between Pasig river mouth and the bay front.

Explosions and flames swept over the bayside stretch from the port area south to the Pasay residential sector.

The devastation, threatening to match that wrought on Manila's ravaged Escolta business district on the north side of the Pasig, perhaps portends the beginning of the end of Japanese ability to resist in Manila.

There was a marked falling off of Japanese artillery fire, due in large part to the fact that American guns throughout Tuesday and Wednesday bore down with concentrated deadliness upon a system of connecting fortresses in the old walled city, Intramuros, and adjacent dock area where a tiring enemy has been battling day and night for well over a week.

Thirty-seventh infantrymen fought Wednesday through to the University of Philippines campus a half mile from the high commissioner's residence on the bay front.

Until Japanese are destroyed in the General hospital, which they have converted into one of their strongest positions, the Yanks cannot safely hold the university area.

At nightfall yesterday, the [illegible] nese in the hospital were still ing back although the Am[illegible] were pouring fire into the[illegible] from three sides.

Fred Hampson, Associated Press correspondent with Maj. Gen. Oscar Griswold's 14th army corps, said:

"Generally speaking, the Japanese in South Manila now are crowded into a sector about 5,000 yards long from the Pasig river south to Harrison Field and 2,000 yards inland from the bay front.

"It is not a large area and the Japanese there have taken a terrific beating but it still is a dirty house-to-house fight with American tanks being called in for point blank fire in every block."

Yanks on historic Bataan peninsula won 11 miles of the bay's eastern arm by driving down the peninsula shore to Abucay.

Out in the bay, Corrigidor, barring entry of American warships, was battered by 107 more tons of explosives aimed by bombardiers of Liberators at its coastal batteries.

The Japanese, who have wantonly shot down civilians in the streets and even fired into their houses in South Manila, are still believed to have many Filipinos and other nationals with them inside the Intramuros, thus forcing caution on the attacking Americans.

("We do not hold the lives of civilians in low esteem," Arthur Feldman, Blue network correspondent said, in a broadcast from Manila today saying the Nipponese would make their last stand in the walled city. Feldman pointed out the walls are 40 foot thick at the base and wide enough at the top to serve as a road for a jeep.)

Front line reports increasingly depicted a story of horrors as the enraged Nipponese in South Manila turned ruthlessly against unarmed Filipinos.

(George Thomas Folster, NEC war correspondent in a broadcast today reported "wanton mass murder by the Japs of men, women and children who were burned or machineguned"—burned if they remained in the houses the enemy fired; killed if they emerged.

(He said some civilians were bayoneted or hacked to death with sabers).

The Japanese, committed to die-and-destroy tactics, were fighting stubbornly from entrenchments along the once-magnificent Taft avenue, which parallels the Manila Bay shore, dimming earlier hopes o fa speedy purge of the enemy.

Cleans Out Japs

On Bataan, the 11th Corps has cleaned the last Japanese from the base of the peninsula and has advanced 11 miles southward to capture Abucay, the eastern anchor of MacArthur's first defense line during the futile holding fight of 1942.

To the north, 40th division Yanks captured a "great quantity" of supplies in the Zambales mountains after inflicting heavy casualties on enemy pockets.

On the eastern side of the Central Luzon plain the sixth, 25th and 32nd Divisions were probing deep into the southern Caraballo mountains. There additional large stores of enemy equipmen, including four tanks, were found abandoned.

American warplanes closely supported all ground operations. They bombed widespread targets on Luzon, including artillery positions at Fort William McKinley south of Manila.

Fighter patrols raided Japanese communications o nFormosa, destroying locomotives and freight cars. The French Indo-China coast was hit by a reconnaissance plane which shot down an enemy fighter.

Japanese Raced Down Manila Streets Firing Machine Gun Bursts in Doors

MANILA, Feb. 13.—(AP) Tony Streegan said today that Japanese troops went up and down streets in Manila, opening doors and firing machine gun bursts in each house.

"I saw several civilians running from a burning house. They were shot down by Japanese machine guns," he said.

Streegan, an American who lived in Manila, spent two years in Santo Tomas before he was given a medical discharge. He and his family were living in the Paco district south of the Pasig river when the Americans arrived.

Fearful of being trapped by the Japanese he and his family ran for the river.

"Machine guns opened up on us and many of our party were killed," he said. "We got away by running through backyards and climbing fences until we met rescuing Americans."

The Streegans are again in Santo Tomas but this time it's a haven.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14—(AP) Japanese atrocities in Manila "undoubtedly will go down in history as a darker chapter than the rape of Nanking," CBS Correspondent John Adams reported from Luzon today.

Adams, who interviewed Maj Gen. Robert S. Beightler, commander of the 37th Infantry Division, said the general "was bitter in his denunciation of the Japs' ruthless destruction of the Philippine capital and the atrocities committed against the Filipino and Chinese civilians who have been trapped in south Manila."

Army photographers are documenting some of the atrocity incidents, Adams said. He related:

"At one intersection in south Manila they found the bodies of 26 civilians, of which nine were babies. It appeared that all had been bayoneted, and many of them had their hands tied behind their backs.

"It is the same story in other parts of the city. It will be a long time before the Filipinos will forget this final phase of Japanese coprosperity."

Adams quoted Beightler as saying the battle for the Intramuros (walled city) near the south Manila docks was the toughest scrap of the Pacific campaign.

Nimitz Reveals Guam Is New Headquarters

By the Associated Press.

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Feb. 14.—Marine and Army patrols—sometimes armed with guns and sometimes with loudspeakers—are clearing out the last few hundred Japanese from this island, which Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today as his advance headquarters.

Admiral Nimitz said several weeks ago he had moved from Pearl Harbor to a "forward area" to keep up with the war marching westwardly toward Japan.

Guam, long mentioned as the site of the new headquarters, also is the base of Maj. Gen. Curtis Le May's 21st Bomber Command, which dispatches Super Fortresses from the Marianas Islands to the Japanese homeland.

At this headquarters "you can get a sniper bullet from almost any area of the island," said Col. Shelton C. Zern, operations officer for the island commandant, Marine Maj. Gen. Henry Larsen.

Such fire, however, usually comes only during darkness or in unpopulated jungle areas.

IWO JIMA BOMBED

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Thursday, Feb. 15—(AP) Daily bombing of Iwo Jima, in the Volcano islands 750 miles south of Tokyo, went into the 69th day Tuesday as Army Liberators hit the tiny island with unobserved results, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Haha Jima in the Bonin group immediately north was bombed the same day, while Marine fighters hit the Palaus and attacked Yap in the western Carolines through intense antiaircraft fire. Two buildings were destroyed on Yap.

Airplane Scrap Become Watch Bands

PELELIU—(AP) Pieces of 117 Japanese planes which littered the captured airstrip here have been so popular that the scrap piles have been stripped clean.

Watch bands made of Japanese metal command a high price and small instrument panels bearing Japanese inscriptions are particulary valuable.

DRAGON FLY TACTICS

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC—(AP) Even the dragon flies learn tactics from Marine airmen, S-Sgt. Robert C. Peverly of San Diego says, telling of one which drove other insects from a food supply by buzzing them like a fighter plane going after a bomber.

Johnson to Leave Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 14 (AP).—Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister to Australia, announced his resignation today and said he expected to leave Australia in April. It is not known here who will succeed him.

Venezuela Drafts War Declaration

Caracas, Feb. 14 (A. P.).—The Foreign Office announced last night Venezuela's intention of adhering to the United Nations pact and the newspaper El Nacional published the communique today under the headline "Venezuela will declare war." The brief bulletin said the Government was taking the necessary steps.

Puerto Rican Plebiscite Is Opposed by Tugwell

Governor Against It Unless It Is Authorized by Congress

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 14 (AP).—Governor Rexford G. Tugwell said in a message to the Legislature last night that he opposes a plebiscite on the political status of Puerto Rico unless it is "authorized and defined" by Congress

"If Puerto Rico wants to separate herself from the United States I see no reason—except the danger to her own people—why she should not be allowed to do so," he said. "But no noisy faction ought to force it on the people of Puerto Rico."

Tugwell said the island, with its present population, could not exist alone. He added that "the United States, for its part, needs a secure arrangement for military and naval bases in the central Caribbean."

Four Share Berlin Command.

Heinrich Himmler, Nazi home front commander, has put the "politically reliable," but unknown, former commander of the Twenty-fourth Armored Division, Lieut.-Gen. Ritter von Hauenschild, in command of the defense of Berlin and Brandenburg province, the British radio said today. The broadcast, recorded here by the OWI, said that command of the approaches to Berlin is shared by four persons: (1) Himmler himself, who commands the central army group; (2) Propaganda Minister Goebbels, commander of the Berlin Volkssturm; (3) Lieut.-Gen. Remer, commander of German forces in the Kuestrin sector. (At the time of the attack against Adolf Hitler last July 20, Gen. Remer, then a major, was credited with having foiled an attempt to take over the Berlin Government); (4) Gen. von Hauenschild, in command of the defense of Berlin and Brandenburg.

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Job for Rosenberg.

Alfred Rosenberg, Hitler's former Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories, has been made Commissar for Refugees, the Paris radio said today in a German-language broadcast, quoting a Zurich message.

CBS also recorded this broadcast, which added that Rosenberg has set up an office in

U. S., Russia Compromise On Security

Substantial Concessions Made on Dumbarton Oaks Voting Procedure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Crimean compromise on Dumbarton Oaks voting procedure represented substantial concessions by both Russia and the United States along lines originally put forward by Britain, diplomats learned today.

Russia accepted the principle that a great power might be accused of real or threatened aggression before the World Security Council of which the five greatest postwar powers will all be permanent members.

Under Agreed Rule

The total council membership now planned is 11, of which six would be smaller nations. Under the voting rules agreed to, any combination of six members could agree to bring up any subject, including a charge of aggression, before the council. On this point Russia had originally held out for a system of unanimous agreement among the Big Five. Thus any accused great power would have a veto.

Russia, however, agreed at Yalta that a great power could be accused. The United States receded on an allied point involving the next step in dealing with a power accused of aggression—that is the decision on whether to apply sanctions, military or other forms of collective action against it. On this point Russia obtained agreement to a voting procedure which would require unanimous agreement of the five permanent powers. Thus any one of the powers would always be assured of an opportunity to veto the use of force in any form against itself.

Clears Way for Meet

Settlement of the voting issue, which had been left undecided by the Dumbarton Oaks conference here, cleared the way for calling the San Francisco United Nations conference April 25.

A compromise along these lines was originally propose dby the British delegation at Dumbarton Oaks but was considered unacceptable by the American and Russian delegations. However, when President Roosevelt went to the Crimea he took with him a draft of a proposal for the compromise and himself put it up to Stalin and Churchill.

War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, who attended the conference, told newsmen yesterday he believed the President's draft was accepted without change, but elsewhere it was learned that certain technical changes were made though the substance remained unaltered.

PEACE CONFERENCE NOW HELD LIKELY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 — (AP) Indications mounted today that the big three have definitely decided to hold a grandiose general peace conference when all the fighting is done.

This represents a change from earlier official views, especially among American authorities, that World War II would wind up with a series of piece-meal settlements unlike the long, formal peace of Paris and Versailles.

Doubtless, the conference will await the defeat of Japan. Officials hope that an international security organization will be set up by then.

The peace agency could handle many of the problems facing the Allies. It now appears, however, that the new map of the world will be drawn up in a separate, special meeting which will probably result in a treaty.

Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill referred to a peace conference in their communique on Poland. They said the extent of German territory awarded Poland would be reviewed at such a meeting.

War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes, giving a first-hand report on the Big Three meeting, said "It is to be expected that there will be a peace conference."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP).—The death sentence once imposed on Private Henry Weber for refusing to drill has now been cut down to five years at hard labor. This was disclosed today by Major General Myron C. Cramer, Army judge advocate general, in a letter to Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, chairman of the Senate Military Committee.

Thomas became interested in the case after the death sentence was pronounced at Camp Roberts, California. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, demanded an investigation, telling the Senate: "Whoever sentenced that boy to hanging ought to be discharged from the Army."

Weber had been quoted as asking for a non-combat assignment, on the ground that as a member of the Socialist Labor party he was opposed to killing human beings. His superior officer charged him specifically with refusing to join his squad for training, a court-martial offense in war time.

Weber was convicted. The trial court itself, however, rescinded the death penalty and decreed life at hard labor. General Cramer wrote to Senator Thomas:

"The record was then returned to the reviewing authority," Cramer wrote, "who reduced the period of confinement to twenty years, and forwarded the record of trial to the office of the judge advocate general in Washington in accordance with regular procedure. The record was examined by a board of review in my office which determined that the evidence was legally sufficient to support the sentence. The case was then submitted to me as judge advocate general.

"I concurred in the holding of the board of review and recommended to the reviewing authority a reduction in the term of confinement to five years, in order to equalize the sentence in accordance with War Department policy.

"This recommendation has been acted on by the reviewing authority, who has issued a general court-martial order promulgating Weber's sentence to dishonorable discharge, total forfeitures and confinement at hard labor for five years."

"On a previous occasion," General Cramer wrote, "he was tried by a special court martial for a similar offense and sentenced to confinement at hard labor for six months. After his release, he persisted in his refusal to submit to military discipline and the present trial resulted.

"In time of war deliberate disobedience of an officer cannot be justified. The success of the Army and the security of the Navy is dependent upon instant and unhesitating obedience by every officer and enlisted man to superior authority."

Weber's Term Cut to 5 Years; Got Death in Refusal to Drill

Subs Sink 31 Jap Ships To Make Total of 1,020

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. (AP)—United States submarines operating in Far Eastern waters have sunk 31 more enemy vessels, including a converted light cruiser, a converted gunboat and an escort vessel.

Large Haul

This haul of Japanese shipping announced today by the Navy, was one of the largest ever reported in a single communique. Presumably it covered a period of several months.

Non-combatant vessels claimed included 14 medium cargo vessels, a small transport, seven small cargo vessels, two medium tankers, a small cargo transport, a medium cargo transport, a large cargo transport and a small tanker.

The communique's figures boosted to 1,020 the total of Japanese vessels of all types which have fallen prey to American submarines.

The total includes 107 combatant and 913 non-combatant ships sunk.

266,000 BY-PASSED JAPANESE ON ISLES

Washington, Feb. 14 (A. P.).—Estimates of Japanese troops virtually isolated on Pacific islands run up to 266,000, a naval spokesman said today. Many have supplies on hand for extended resistance.

On some smaller islands, however, the Japanese were described as "dying on the vine" for lack of outside help. The information has been gathered by continuous air reconnaissance and through natives and prisoners. There is evidence that some effort is made to move supplies by submarine and in some instances the Japanese maintain contact by aircraft.

The by-passed enemies will have to be taken care of some time, officials feel, but there is no great haste, because they do not constitute a serious danger. So long as they remain on the islands, however, they must be watched, since clever maneuvering might make possible a Japanese air strike from the rear of the American forces, using landing strips on some islands. The areas covered by the estimates do not include the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines.

STIMSON URGES LEND-LEASE GO ON

Washington, Feb. 14 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson said today that it would be a "disastrous mistake" to abandon the lend-lease program now with the Allied "net of steel" closing around the foe.

Mr. Stimson appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee which is considering a one-year extension in the lend-lease program which expires June 30. He said lend-lease has equipped in whole or in part the equivalent of 4,760,000 Allied troops at a cost of only 16 per cent of our munitions production.

"We are at the crisis of the war, but not yet at its finish," he asserted. "It would be a disastrous mistake not to continue in full effect the lend-lease act. Its extension should be adopted without delay."

Saying that lend-lease has been a "most potent factor" in welding Allied unity, he added that Allied grand strategy is following a "harmonious course" largely through its operations.

"Today we are reaping the benefits of lend-lease," he said. "The net of steel is drawn around Germany. . . . The net of conquest has already begun to be drawn around Japan. . . .

"We—together with the British and Russians—have just begun the assault on the great nation-wide fortress of Germany. . . . In the Pacific . . . we have not yet even engaged the main forces of her (Japan's) armies in their homeland. . . .

"We are at that stage of war when every ounce of our force must be thrown at the enemy."

NATIONAL DEBT CUT FAR DISTANT

Washington, Feb. 14 (A. P.).—Congressional fiscal leaders bit their lips today as they conceded that the national debtt limit will have to be boosted to $300,000,000,000 soon.

But they foresaw a chance to start whittling it down not later than two years after the war, provided, as one of them put it, "the people wake up."

Confronted with legislation to add another $40,000,000,000 stretch to the present debt limit of $260,000,000,000, the chairman

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and the ranking Republican member of the House Appropriations Committee joined in demanding sharp curtailment of all Government spending.

The debt now stands at $234,000,000,000. A month before Pearl Harbor it was $55,000,000,000.

Rear Admiral Beatty Cited

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty Jr. has been awarded the Navy Cross by President Roosevelt for his heroism as commanding officer of the Columbia in the Solomon Islands area. Admiral Beatty was a captain at the time of the action for which he was cited, which occurred in 1943. Against a Japanese task force of superior fire power, the citation said, he fought his ship with superb skill in a victorious engagement which resulted in the sinking of five enemy warships and the damaging of four. Directed the anti-aircraft fire of the Columbia in a barrage which assisted in shooting down seventeen Japanese planes.

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Byrnes Says Vodka Is Like New Corn

Washington, Feb. 14 (A. P.).—"How's the vodka?" was the first question put late yesterday to James F. Byrnes, war mobilization director, on his arrival from the Big Three meeting.

"It's like new corn," he replied, and added that the Russians had a brand of vodka called "pepper" which contains red pepper.

"And boys, that has authority," said Mr. Byrnes. "When they toast in that it has strong language."

mortar fire on three Jap 75-mm guns firing point-blank at the invading American forces; then added to his laurels by rescuing a wounded buddy, at great peril to himself, during a Jap hand grenade attack.

Bogart's Diary

Here is his combat diary:

"I was a platoon sergeant in a with the third wave on Leyte, the rifle company. When we went in Japs were hitting us with everything they had from the ground and air. Several landing barges close to mine were bombed and sunk by Jap planes. Luckily, I escaped, but then we ran into more trouble on the beachhead.

"Three 75's were our biggest immediate worry,' the Connecticut doughboy related in an interview at Letterman General hospital, San Francisco. "They were firing point-blank at us and were not only menacing our tanks, but our infantry on the beachhead. I knew my best bet would be to get our mortars into the tank trap, where we could direct a fire at the big guns with good cover.

"It was a rough job bringing those mortars up under machine-gun and mortar fire, but we finally made it. Then we began to tee off on the Jap 75's. We picked the crews off one oat a time with battery fire. I was doing the observing and shouting fire orders from the top of the tank trap. It was wasn't easy, sticking your head up over that trench, with bullets flying at you from all directions, but somebody had to do it, and I was the platoon sergeant."

Guns Silenced

In less than five minutes, the three Jap 75's were silenced.

The Connecticut infantryman a few days later rescued a buddy, a technical sergeant from Kansas, who had been wounded by a hand grenade.

"The 11th day on Leyte, my outfit had to repel a Jap hand grenade assault while we were storming an enemy position on a hill," he releated. "I was about 25 yards from the sergeant when he was hit. He yelled for aid and then disappeared over the crest of the hill.

"How I got to him without being hit myself is still a mystery to me. Hand grenades were popping all over the place and enemy machine-gun fire was clipping the grasstops. However, I got him back over the hill, gave him sulpha tablets and first aid, and dragged him back about 200 yards to an aid station."

Not long after he had taken charge of the platoon, Sgt. Bogart himself was wounded by a Jap rifleman.

The Bronze Star winner received his training at the infantry replacement training center, Camp Wheeler, Ga. Three of his four years in the Army have been spent overseas. He planned to go back into combat after his arm has healed completely, but first wanted to spend a furlough with his father, Walter Bogart, 110 Sylvan street, Bridgeport.

Bridgeport Sergeant Silences Jap Guns, Saves Wounded Buddy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 — (AP) The fighting 24th Infantry Division can claim many heroes in its brilliant battle record in the Southwest Pacific, and one of its doughboys who helped bring fame to the division was Tech. Sgt. John Bogart, of 110 Sylvan street, Bridgeport, Conn., winner of the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious achievement in action against the enemy.

Sgt. Bogart distinguished himself his first day on Leyte by directing

AUCTIONEER SAYS BUSINESS RUINED BY SENATE PROBE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—(AP) Auctioneer Jacob Goldberg today accused the Senate war investigating committee of "wrecking" his business and costing the government money thereby.

The outburst, at a shouting, uproarious session, came near the close of a hearing in which Goldberg heatedly denounced a 23-year-old story that he once offered another auctioneer a $25,000 bribe.

After four hours of testimony, Chairman Mead (D-N.Y.) suspended until further notice the inquiry into Goldberg's surplus auction sales for the defense plant corp.

His voice raised to a high pitch, the 55-year-old Goldberg, president of Surplus Liquidators, Inc., shouted:

"You've wrecked my business, why don't you indict me, put me in prison, if you think I've done anything wrong."

Earlier he asserted, "that's a lie" when Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) read from a War department report of May 27, 1922 quoting another auctioneer as having said Goldberg tried to bribe him.

The report, signed by General H. L. Rogers, then quartermaster general, and addressed to the assistant secretary of war, said that the Goldberg Wrecking Co., Kansas City, Mo., had been disbarred from bidding for surplus goods.

Rogers' report said disbarment was on the ground that Goldberg had attempted to bribe Charles S. Gerth, government auctioneer at Kansas City, "to recommend acceptance of a bid of $110,000" for camp Funston, Kansas.

In the report, however, Rogers recommended reinstatement of the firm, on the ground of a conflict in testimony over whether Goldberg offered Gerth $35,000 prior to a public auction of the camp properties.

ARMY HEADS PLEA FOR NURSE DRAFT

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 — (AP) The army turned on its heaviest persuasive powers today in a drive for prompt enactment of legislation to draft women nurses for military service.

Secretary of War Stimson, by letter, and undersecretary Robert P. Patterson, in fighting person, hammered before the House Military committee the urgency of a draft law at once.

Patterson, a surprise witness as the committee neared the end of public hearings, tossed at the group new casualty figures showing 400,000 soldiers wounded and needing nursing care.

And then, apparently suspecting committee apathy toward the legislation requested by President Roosevelt on January 6, he asserted bluntly:

"Gentlemen, we pledged, when we declared war, our entire resources. We inducted millions of men and sent them overseas. We called on them to face the hardest ordeals and they are entitled to the best nursing care . . . The view of those responsible for military operations is the end of the fighting in Europe is not in sight, and that our forces there face a great deal of hard fighting."

Secretary Stimson, who said "we are at the crisis of the war but not yet at its finish," in advocating extension of lend lease before the House Foreign committee, sent a letter to chairman May (D-Ky) of the Military committee. It recalled the President's January 6 message and said:

"As the President so aptly stated the fact—'The need is too pressing to await the further outcome of efforts at recruitment.'"

MORGENTHAU HAILS WORLD FUND PACTS

Bretton Woods Shows We Have Ended Isolationism, He Says in St. Louis Speech

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau asserted in an address here tonight that the Bretton Woods international monetary agreements stood before the world "as a symbol of the end of economic isolationism in the United States."

Speaking to the local Chamber of Commerce, he said that America was emerging from this war in a position of world leadership and that its willingness to take a clear and firm position on the problem of international economic cooperation was "the first step in meeting the greatest challenge of all history—the challenge of a lasting peace."

While the Bretton Woods agreements among forty-four nations for creation of an international monetary fund and an international bank for reconstruction admittedly did not represent perfection, Mr. Morgenthau said, they did represent "a concrete avenue toward international cooperation on the economic front."

The underlying cause of failure to stabilize currencies after the last war was the view of each country that it was a problem of exclusive concern to each, the Secretary said, and added that the resultant instability must certainly be counted as a contributory cause of the great depression, and the first phase of the present war.

Draft-Dodger Arrest Pleases Patriotic 4-F

But Short, Flat-Footed Man Is Dejected Again When Authorities Reject Him

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 14 (AP).—Red-haired George Lee Williams, twenty-one years old, was elated when police arrested him to be held for the F. B. I. in California, which said he had failed to report for induction into the armed forces.

"That's swell," he grinned, when they told him to come along to jail and the F. B. I. would see that he went into the Army.

His happiness was so great that he made the mistake of telling the police his story:

On the day Pearl Harbor was bombed Williams left for a recruiting station.

"For two days," he said, "I stood in line, first for the Army, then for the Navy. They wouldn't take me."

He registered with a Kansas City draft board and was rejected twice at the Fort Leavenworth, Kan., induction center for having third-degree flat feet. Also, he is only 4 feet 11 inches tall.

He wrote to President Roosevelt, and he showed the officers his rejection by the Adjustant General's Office.

The closest he got to the Army was playing U. S. O. shows in camps in California, where he changed his name to Robert Lee Williams and registered with a Los Angeles draft board. They didn't call him then, but when they did get around to his name they couldn't find him.

The board ordered Williams released when they learned the true story.

Two Nazi Prisoners Escape From Virginia Sawmill

By the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 14.—Two German prisoners of war escaped from the Weissiger saw log project at Mannboro, Amelia County, Monday night, the Richmond office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported yesterday.

There is a possibility the prisoners may have jumped on a train after walking away from the camp, the FBI report said.

The two were listed as Heinz Perau, aged 34, 5 feet 7 inches in height, weight 145 pounds; blue eyes, blond hair and fair complexion, and Nikolaus Port, 37, 5 feet 7 inches tall, weight, 150 pounds; blue eyes, gray hair and ruddy complexion.

Neither prisoner can speak English and both were wearing prisoner of war clothing.

NIMITZ SON WINS NAVY DECORATION

NEW LONDON, Feb. 14 — (AP) Twenty-three submariners, among them Comdr. Chester W. Nimitz, Jr., son of Admiral Nimitz, commander of the Pacific fleet, received awards today at the submarine base for accomplishments in submarine warfare against the enemy, presumably the Japanese.

The 30-year-old Commander Nimitz was merely identified as the commanding officer of a submarine. The announcement of the award contained no information of his deeds as a submarine skipper. He received the Navy cross. His home is in Wellsfleet, Mass.

One New Londoner, a native of this city, was among the 23 officers and men decorated.. He is Edward Kupidlowski, chief electrician's mate son of Mrs. Stella Sloan of Poquonoc Bridge. He was presented a commendation ribbon.

The presentations were made by Rear Adm. Charles W. Styer, commander of submarines, Atlantic fleet.

STUDENTS SUSPEND PAPER IN DISPUTE

William and Mary Group Acts as Supervision Is Ordered After Racial Article

By The Associated Press.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Feb. 14—Students of William and Mary College voted today to suspend publication of the college weekly after President John E. Pomfret stated there would be faculty supervision of the paper and termination of the editorial services of the student who wrote that the time would come when Negroes should attend the college and "marry among us."

The student body, by a standing vote, decided to cease publication of the weekly, The Flat Hat, rather than have the paper "subject to advisory supervision" by a faculty committee.

A spokesman for the students said they preferred to have no paper than a faculty "censored" one. Dr. Pomfret, in his statement, said it was not proposed to set up a "censorship."

The college president said the author of the controversial editorial, Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle, 22, of Jackson, Mich., "cannot continue as editor."

Miss Kaemmerle later said that she had nothing to say except "the matter is now out of my hands."

William L. Williams of Norfolk, president of the student body, read to the students a letter from a minority faculty group. This group stated its opposition to supervision of the publication and expressed the belief that the subject of race relations was a proper one for discussion by students through their paper. Names of the minority

group were not disclosed.

Dr. Pomfret said that the board of visitors and the faculty of the college had concurred in his view that supervision should be established over student publications.

"Freedom of expression has its responsibilities as well as its privileges," he said, "and it is incumbent upon the college to prevent the abuse of this freedom. This is one of the canons of responsible journalism."

TWO NAZI SPIES ARE SENTENCED TO DIE ON GALLOWS

Colepaugh and Gimpel Found Guilty by Seven Man Army Commission.

CALM AT SENTENCE

Convictions to Be Reviewed —'Received Fair Trial' Says Gimpel.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—(AP) William Curtis Colepaugh, an American whom the prosecution called "a double-crossing traitor," and Erich Gimpel, his German accomplice, were convicted today as Nazi spies and sentenced to die by hanging.

Without displaying emotion, Gimpel—and then Colepaugh — stood before a seven man military commission and heard Col. Clinton J. Harrold, its president, say:

"This commission, by a secret written ballot, finds you guilty upon all three counts, and you are hereby sentenced to be hanged by the neck until dead."

Still silent and showing no signs of faltering, Colepaugh and Gimpel were led by their guards from the courtroom and taken back to the 138-year-old Castle Williams, Governors Island guard house.

The charges against them were: They violated the law of war by secretly landing behind our defense lines from a submarine; they acted as spies in violation of the 82nd article of war and they conspired to commit espionage and sabotage.

The verdict meant that the 26-year-old Colepaugh, a native of Niantic, Conn., had tried in vain to throw off the traitor label.

He testified he went to Berlin a year ago to join the German army and was made an agent against his wishes. He said he became disillusioned with conditions in the Reich and saw in the assignment an opportunity to get away.

The closely-censored communiques of the closed trial indicated that he finally contacted the FBI—nearly a month after their landing last Nov. 29 off Hancock, Maine — and "turned in" Gimpel. Gimpel, 35, was described by Colepaugh as an important person in army security headquarters in Berlin.

Subject to Review

Before the sentences can be carried out they will be subject to review, first by Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, commanding general of the second service command, and then by the Board of Review of the Judge Advocate General's office at Washington.

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It took the commission less than three hours to reach its verdict, but whether it was unanimous was not known. Five votes—two thirds of the commission—were necessary to convict.

The trial was the second of its kind in this war. In the summer of 1942, a commission sitting in Washington convicted eight Nazi saboteurs who landed by submarine on the coast of Long Island and Florida.

Six were electrocuted, one was sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor and another to 30 years' imprisonment.

Colepaugh and Gimpel heard the verdict about 4:15 p.m. (EWT)

The court had summoned the prosecution and Army-assigned counsel for the defense at 2:30 p.m. and asked if they had anything further to say. None did.

The commission members were asked if they had any questions. None did.

The court was cleared and closed again. It reconvened at 4:13. Col. Harrold said the commission had reached a verdict and called in the defendants.

It was over quickly. Gimpel was the first to leave the room, as he had been first to enter and leave every day. Colepaugh followed.

Gimpel Says Trial Fair

After court was adjourned, Gimpel's counsel informed the commission that Gimpel desired to say he felt he had received a fair trial and was impressed by the conduct of the proceedings.

Unlike Colepaugh, Gimpel did not take the stand during the eight day trial.

Occasionally he had smiled or conferred with his counsel as Colepaugh told this story:

He was ordered to come to the United States as "front man" for Gimpel; he "felt pretty good at being back in the United States" and had to turn in Gimpel because "I wanted to help my native country;" he lied to Gimpel about the desirability of a house on Long Island because "I didn't want to locate Gimpel where he could build and operate a radio."

Story "A Pack of Lies"

The prosecution called Colepaugh's story "brazen" and a pack of lies.

The evidence showed that Colepaugh and Gimpel distrusted each other and maneuvered to get control of the $60,000 given them in Germany for their two-year mission. FBI agents found $44,095 in Gimpel's briefcase and $10,574 and 99 diamonds in his pockets.

There was in evidence against Gimpel a statement taken by the FBI in which he said he was asked to find out about the political situation in this country. He said he was reluctant to do so, and though he was not a Nazi member he was "a good enough German to be loyal to my country" and to do "what they asked me to."

The FBI said it had known for many months that Colepaugh was in Germany and had ordered a watch for his re-entry in this country.

Counsel for both Colepaugh and Gimpel conceded in their summations that the first charge against them had been proved—that they violated the law of war by coming behind American lines secretly.

Colepaugh's counsel said the question was whether Colepaugh did so as an agent of the German Reich and with the intent to serve it.

Gimpel's counsel argued that inasmuch as the place where they came ashore, Frenchmen's Bay, Maine, was in the First Service Command, this commission — appointed by the Second Service Command—had no authority to try them.

The trial ended with no explanation of cryptic references in the testimony to the activity of "other agents."

Colepaugh spoke of a "dirty racket just being started."

Whether he meant a spy plot was not disclosed.

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POLISH AMERICANS PROTEST

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 — (AP) The national committee of Americans of Polish descent, claiming to represent Polish organizations throughout the nation, telegraphed to all U. S. Senators today a protest against the decisions affecting Poland made at the Crimea conference.

Terming the decisions a "new rape on the body of Poland," the committee appealed to the Senators to oppose United States participation in the proposed "fifth partition" of the country.

JAPANESE ASSAILS CRIMEA RESULTS

ChiefPropagandistHopesNazis Will Fight All the Harder— Scores Deal on Poland

Sadao Iguchi, spokesman for the Japanese Board of Information, yesterday denounced the Allied agreement reached at Yalta as an expression of "international power politics" and restated an old Japanese propaganda argument that Japan alone sought true world peace in a system that would invite the "collaboration" of all nations, according to a Domei Agency wireless transmission directed to North America.

As recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, the Domei dispatch, using its own English translation of the statement quoted Iguchi as concluding:

"Future world peace and security cannot be found by driving hard bargains for personal gains at a cost to others but by just and honest statesmanship that is guided by the principles adhered to by Japan, which Foreign Minister Shigemitsu has explained as excluding none but inviting the collaboration of all."

Hopes Germans Won't Quit

Iguchi, according to Domei, "said that all the grandiose schemes which the three powers claim to have agreed upon are meaningless while the war continues—and the end is not yet in sight." Voicing faith that the German people would not be swayed by Allied statements from what he said was their belief in ultimate victory Iguchi commented:

"If there is any effect, it will be that the German people will be stimulated even more in their intense determination to fight with supreme vigor."

Although Japanese propaganda broadcasts for consumption at home as well as abroad have termed the Yalta agreement a victory for the Soviet Union, Iguchi devoted himself chiefly to attacking the United States and Britain and insisting that the conference had failed to achieve unity. Said Domei:

"He pointed to the realistic international politics in the anti-Axis camp, which reveals divergent aims. The purposes for which each member is fighting lead us to the conclusion that developments that are yet to unfold, whether in the military or political field, will sooner or later disprove the high claims of the Crimean conference."

Domei supplied a directed quotation from Iguchi's attack on the United States and Britain, thus:

"For all their professions of noble idealism and fair play the United States and Britain have at last definitely exposed their true and faithless nature."

Iguchi added that "they have sold Poland down the river in one of the most shameful acts in the game of power politics the modern world has known."

He Warns Small Nations

"Iguchi said that the fate of this small country is a living example of the continuing menace under which all small nations must live as mere pawns on a chessboard in international power politics," Domei continued.

On the subject of the United States, Iguchi was reported by the Japanese agency to have insisted that "America's sinister ambitions to possess the largest Army, Navy and Air Force are well known, not only to us, but even to those now supposedly allied with America."

"He added that this trend in American world policy will in itself be the foremost contributing factor in the eventual failure of the Dumbarton Oaks scheme — a failure probably more tragic than that of the old League of Nations," Domei said.

The Japanese home radio showed considerable concern over the selection of San Francisco as the site for the international security conference opening April 25.

Japan Will Not Reject Hand Offering Peace,

Tokyo Radio Says

Another Broadcast Says Nazis Will Not Give Up Before April 25 Parley

By the Associated Press.

A Tokyo radio commentator told the world in a broadcast heard in London today that it is Japan's policy "not to reject any hand which offers peace."

The commentator made his assertion during a discussion of the decisions announced by the Big Three at the Yalta conference.

"The American plan of world domination is clearly recognizable," the broadcaster said. "The only way to re-establish peace in the world is by a just policy as outlined by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu.

"Shigemitsu's principle is not to reject any hand which offers peace."

Early End of War Scouted.

In another broadcast, Domei, Japanese news agency, said America, Britain and Russia "are indulging in preposterous assumptions" that the European war will terminate before April 25, date set for the world security conference in San Francisco.

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"It is not possible that the German people, who are fighting to decide the rise or fall of a people, will submit to unconditional surrender so easily," the Domei broadcast said.

Still another Tokyo broadcast quoted "informed circles" in the Japanese capital as saying the San Francisco conference "is the result of the fact that American activities among anti-Axis nations have been temporarily recognized." It added:

"Britain, who was so intent on settling matters (at Yalta) concerning Europe * * * was powerless, and was able only to recognize and accept the will voiced by America and the Soviet Union. The recent joint communique has pointed out the sorry position that Britain now holds."

Stalin Called Winner.

Nazi radio propagandists adopting the line followed by the Tokyo radio, told the German people that Premier Stalin had "won" the Crimea conference.

"The conference was a resounding triumph for Moscow," declared a DNB broadcast. "Great Britain and the United States have consented to recognize the Lublin Committee. The Balkans are to remain the uncontested zone of influence of Moscow."

The broadcaster asked the German home front to fight back "with fanatical willpower" and disregard the "threats" of the Big Three. He asserted:

"Ninety millions of Germans cannot be simply exterminated."

Guerrilla War Promised.

A German foreign office spokesman said "Millions of us will wage guerrilla warfare; every German before he dies will try to take five or 10 enemies with him to the grave."

The spokesman, Dr. Paul Schmidt, was quoted by the German radio as telling foreign correspondents he thought the Big Three communique was "excellent, for it helps German leaders to maintain and strengthen war morale."

Contending that "there have been worse situations in the history of war than the one in which Germany is today," Dr. Schmidt said the German people "know how to defend themselves. We have gathered experience in smaller countries. Millions of Germans will pay back murder with murder."

THREE HIGH NAZIS SENTENCED TO DIE

By Associated Press.

Three high Nazi officials in Baden have been sentenced to death by a special German court, reportedly for saying that "the war is lost," the Paris radio said today in a broadcast heard here by the Columbia listening post. A series of civilian executions has been announced by the Germans in eastern front areas.

The Paris report said that "the SA (storm troop) leader of the province of Baden and Alsace, the Minister of the Interior in Baden, Dr. Karl Pflaumer, and the Minister of Public Education in Baden" were sentenced because "they had entered into a dispute with Gauleiter Walter Wagner and had accused him of public corruption in service."

"Besides," said the broadcast, "they had dared to say 'the war is lost.'" Burgomaster Schroeter of the small Pomeranian town of Koenigsberg has been hanged for leaving his town without evacuation orders; the deputy burgomaster of Breslau and the police president and other officials of Bydgoszcz were executed for "cowardice," the Germans have announced.

The National Broadcasting Company reported the names of the other two Baden officials as Walther Kohler, head of the province, and Karl Gaertner, educational minister.

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KOREA AND FORMOSA RAIDED, TOKYO SAYS

Two Superfortresses "raided" an undisclosed area in Korea yesterday, the Tokyo radio said after Domei had reported that lighter bombers and fighters had carried out heavy daylight attacks on southern Formosa on Monday and Tuesday.

Quoting an announcement by Japanese army headquarters in Korea, the Tokyo broadcast said that the B-29 sorties had been carried out between 10:15 A. M. and noon, according to the Federal Communications Commission.

R. A. F. Drops Bombs in Clouds 1,000 Yards Ahead of Troops

The Royal Air Force has developed a new method of tactical bombing which permits "attacks by medium bombers through total cloud only 1,000 yards ahead of our front-line troops," the British radio announced yesterday.

"Such an attack was made a few days ago between the Maas and the Rhine," said the broadcast, recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System. "Men of the Canadian 1st Army saw the bombs go right on a town which they captured shortly afterward.

"Blind bombing by instruments is not new, but blind bombing in the immediate battle area is. How it's done can't, of course, be revealed."

Another British broadcast, monitored by the National Broadcasting Company, gave additional details of the perfection of R. A. F. bombing technique. It quoted a commentary by Squadron Leader John Strachey as saying:

"The R. A. F. Bomber Command has developed a technique by means of which, for the first time, night bombing has come to compare in precision with daylight pin-point attacks. This brilliant and daring technique relies on instrumental navigation of the air-

(Continued on page 2, column 4)

craft until it reaches the target, and outlining the target with brilliant, slow-dropping flares which disclose every slight detail.

"A great fleet of heavy bombers will go three-quarters of the way across Europe on instruments without the navigator ever glancing at the ground for guidance. Yet the final marking of the precise target, such as the oil plants of Magdeburg, is so exact that pilots can see not only the plant but every detail, its chimney, its powerhouses, its oil distilleries, all outlined in the brilliant light of slowly dropping flares.

"Then the heavies pile their bombs on the pin-point of light which is the burning marker lying in the heart of the plant. It's this combination of blind navigation on

portation of supplies is so pressing that they cannot afford to operate their trains only at night.

SOLDIER TO BE RETURNED

Loss of Two Brothers to Bring Sgt. Stavros Pappas to U. S.

FEB 15 1945

The War Department announced yesterday that Sgt. Stavros Pappas, sole surviving son of Mrs. Despina Pappas of 45 Pinehurst Avenue, had been ordered returned from his overseas assignment because his two brothers had been lost in the war. The order was in accord with the department's policy that the sole surviving son of a family that had lost two or more sons in service should be retained in or returned to the continental limits of the country for permanent assignment.

Sergeant Pappas' brother, Sgt. Basil Pappas, was killed in action on Jan. 2. Another brother, First Sgt. Constantine A. Pappas, was reported missing in action on Dec. 23. Sgt. Stavros Pappas was born on Feb. 27, 1919, in New York City and was inducted into the Army on Sept. 9, 1942.

Mystery of Flynn's Trip To Moscow Still Unsolved

By the Associated Press.

Edward J. Flynn's mission to Moscow is still a mystery. WV STAR

Presence of the former Democratic national chairman at the Big Three's Crimea conference was disclosed yesterday at the White House. A spokesman said President Roosevelt invited him to the meeting "as an old friend" when he learned that Mr. Flynn planned a trip to Moscow. The White House said it did not know the purpose of the Moscow trip.

War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, just returned from the Crimea, likewise told a news conference yesterday he does not know Mr. Flynn's mission. "He did not tell me," Mr. Byrnes said, "and I did not ask him."

In New York Mr. Flynn's law partner, Monroe Goldwater, said he had not known of Mr. Flynn's plan to go to Moscow and had believed he was going to Mexico. The reason for the Russian trip is "a complete mystery" to him, Mr. Goldwater said.

Soldiers Killed in Action

The War Department announces the names of 2,858 United States soldiers killed in action and the names of 2,438 wounded in action in the European area. In all cases next of kin have been notified by the War Department and in the case of the wounded have been kept informed of any change in

Merchant Marine Casualties

The Navy Department announces sixty-four casualties of the United States Merchant Marine. Next of kin have been notified. Following are names for metropolitan New York and New Jersey:

NEW YORK

PANICO, Frank Saverio, 2d cook, dead; wife, Mrs. Frances Panico, 153 E. 124th st., New York.

BERMAN, Harvey Raymond, fireman and watertender, missing; mother, Mrs. Leone Berman, 11 Hillside av., Jamaica.

TOON, Chew, utility, missing; brother, Chew Fook, 46 Molt st., New York.

NEW JERSEY

POLIACIK, Joseph, able seaman; mother, Mrs. Maria Poliacik, Raritan.

Gen. von Hauenschild Put At Head of Berlin Defenses

By the Associated Press.

Heinrich Himmler, commander of the Nazi home front, has put the "politically reliable" but little known former commander of the 24th Armored Division, Lt. Gen. Ritter von Hauenschild, in command of the defense of Berlin and Brandenburg Province, the British radio said today.

The broadcast, recorded by OWI, said command of the approaches to Berlin is now shared by four persons: (1) Himmler, who commands the central army group; (2) Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, commander of the Berlin Volkssturm; (3) Lt. Gen. Remer, commander of German forces in the Kuestrin sector.

At the time of the attack against Adolf Hitler last July 20, Remer, then a major, was credited with having foiled an attempt to take over the Berlin government; (4) Von Hauenschild, in command of the defense of Berlin and Brandenburg.

A74

LONDON, FEB 14-(AP)-AN RAF PILOT, BACK AT HIS BASE AFTER A HEDGE-HOPPING ATTACK ON AN ENEMY TRAIN, FOUND A PAIR OF GERMAN FIELD SERVICE TROUSERS HANGING FROM A WING OF HIS FLAK-DAMAGED SPITFIRE.

THEY APPARENTLY HAD BEEN THROWN INTO THE AIR WHEN THE TRAIN BLEW UP.

BZ709AEW

LONDON, FEB 14-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IS EXPECTED TO GIVE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS A FULL REPORT NEXT WEEK ON THE "BIG THREE" CONFERENCE AT YALTA, HIS PRESENT WHEREABOUTS REMAINED A CLOSELY GUARDED SECRET TODAY.

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IT WAS BELIEVED THE CONFERENCE REPORT MAY BE ONE OF HIS LONGEST AND MOST THOROUGH REVIEWS OF THE WAR.

WHILE THE "BIG THREE" COMMUNIQUE WAS WELL RECEIVED IN BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, SOME MEMBERS ARE EXPECTED TO SEEK A CLEARER DEFINITION OF SOME POINTS.

THERE HAS BEEN SOME SPECULATION THAT CHURCHILL MAY VISIT ITALY AND GREECE ON HIS HOMEWARD TRIP.

BZ714AEW

BY ERNEST G.FISCHER

LONDON, FEB. 14-(AP)-A COMMITTEE OF 11 HEADED BY AMERICAN, BRITISH AND RUSSIAN DELEGATES--SIDNEY HILLMAN, SIR WALTER CITRINE AND MAJ. GEN.TARASOV--WAS NAMED BY THE WORLD TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION TODAY TO DETERMINE WHETHER IT SHOULD UNDERTAKE CREATION OF A NEW WORLD LABOR ORGANIZATION.

THE ALTERNATIVE TO SETTING UP THE NEW ORGANIZATION WOULD BE ADOPTION OF AN INTERIM AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESENT CONFERENCE.

HILLMAN URGED A NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION ON THE GROUND THAT THE

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS IS UNPREPARED TO REPRESENT LABOR IN THE PEACE SETTLEMENTS AND TO COPE WITH POSTWAR PROBLEMS.

CITRINE, PRESIDENT OF THE IFTU, ARGUED THAT THAT UNION HAD STOOD THE TEST OF 25 YEARS, AND HE OPPOSED CREATION OF A NEW ORGANIZATION AT THIS TIME. HE URGED INSTEAD THAT AN INTERIM AUTHORITY BE EMPOWERED TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE NAMED TODAY ARE S.A.DANGE OF THE ALL-INDIA TRADES UNION CONGRESS, E.THORNTON OF AUSTRALIA, H.T. LIU OF CHINA, J.KOSINA OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BENOIT FRANCHON OF FRANCE, BRIAN GOODWIN OF NORTHERN RHODESIA, V.L.TOLEDANO OF THE LATIN AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND P. IVER SCHEVENELS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADES UNIONS.

R.J.THOMAS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS (CIO) AND HILLMAN'S ALTERNATE ON THE COMMITTEE, SAID THE AMERICAN DELEGATION WAS "WELL SATISFIED" WITH THE COMPSOTION OF THE COMMITTEE AND THAT A REPORT FROM IT WAS EXPECTED TOMORROW.

TOLEDANO EARLIER TOLD THE DELEGATES THAT THE AFL (WHICH IS NOT REPRESENTED IN THE CURRENT CONFERENCES) SHOULD BE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION. IN AN INTERVIEW FOLLOWING HIS STATEMENT, TOLEDANO EXPLAINED HE WANTED THIS CONFERENCE TO INVITE THE AFL INTO THE WORLD ORGANIZATION "IN ORDER TO PLACE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR REFUSAL WHERE IT BELONGS."

RESPONSIBLE HEADS OF THE AFL, TOLEDANO SAID IN HIS ADDRESS, ALREADY HAVE MADE THE STATEMENT, "IF THE SOVIETS COME IN ONE DOOR, WE GO OUT THE OTHER."

SN953PEW

ADD LDN 1X SLOVAICIA

EXCEPT FOR HOLDING ACTIONS AND REDUCTION OF BUDAPEST THESE ARMIES HAVE BEEN MOSTLY MARKING TIME SINCE THE MAIN RUSSIAN DRIVE TOWARD BERLIN OPENED IN THE NORTH MORE THAN A MONTH AGO.

FEB 15 1945

BEFORE THE GERMANS LAUNCHED A COUNTERATTACK IN EARLY JANUARY AND REGAINED SOME GROUND IN AN ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE THE BUDAPEST GARRISON, THE RUSSIAN FORCES HAD REACHED THE VICINITY OF KOMAROM, DANUBE VALLEY CITY 90 MILES FROM VIENNA. THEY ALSO WERE LESS THAN 50 MILES FROM AUSTRIA BELOW LAKE BALATON IN THE SOUTHWESTERN CORNER OF HUNGARY.

THE CONQUEST OF BUDAPEST IN 49 DAYS OF STREET FIGHTING COST THE GERMANS 49,000 MEN KILLED AND 110,000 CAPTURED, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED. IT WAS THE GREATEST SINGLE DISASTER TO GERMAN ARMS SINCE THE BATTLE OF STALINGRAD TWO YEARS AGO.

MOSCOW ANNOUNCEMENTS STRESSED THAT THE VAIN COUNTERATTACKS TOWARD BUDAPEST FROM THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST COST THE GERMANS ADDITIONAL HUNDREDS OF TANKS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS OF THEIR OFFICERS

AND [illegible]

THE ROLL OF GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED IN BUDAPEST WAS HEADED BY THE ENEMY COMMANDANT, COL.GEN.PFEFFER-WILDENBRUCH. IT WAS THIS OFFICER WHO IN 1938 COMMANDED THE GERMAN POLICE TROOPS WHICH TOOK OVER THE SUDETENLAND OF CZECHOSLOVALKA AFTER MUNICH -- THE FIRST NAZI SEIZURE OF ANOTHER NATION'S TERRITORY.

SOME DIRECT SUPPLY LINES TO GERMAN FORCES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA ALREADY HAVE BEEN CUT AND OTHERS ARE BEING IMMINENTLY MENACED BY MARSHAL KONEV'S WESTWARD THRUST ACROSS NORTHERN SILESIA.

FEB 15 1945

KONEV'S ADVANCE YESTERDAY SWEPT UP 150 GERMAN COMMUNITIES. IN ADDITION TO ADVANCING TO, AND POSSIBLY CROSSING, THE QUEIS RIVER, HIS TROOPS WERE MOPPING UP THE APPROACHES TO SAGAN.

CAMPS FOR AMERICAN AND BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN LOCATED NEAR SAGAN, BUT MOSCOW MENTIONED NO RESCUES AND IT WAS PROBABLE THE PRISONERS HAD BEEN REMOVED TO OTHER SITES.

THE RUSSIANS APPROACHED WITHIN SIX MILES OF SAGAN BY CAPTURING JOHNSDORF, DUE EAST.

OTHER TOWNS THAT FELL INCLUDED RUECKERSDORF AND GROSSENBOHRAU, NINE AND 13 MILES NORTHEAST. THESE GAINS AND THE ADVANCE TO NEUHAMMER, 11 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SAGAN, RESULTED IN THE VIRTUAL ENCIRCLEMENT OF SPROTTAU, 10 MILES EAST AND SLIGHTLY SOUTH OF SAGAN.

KONEV'S RIGHT FLANK, DRIVING UP THE WEST SIDE OF THE ODER RIVER, ENCIRCLED GLOGAU, TRAFFIC CENTER ON THE RIVER 55 MILES NORTHWEST OF BRESLAU, AND CAPTURED BEUTHEN, ASTRIDE THE STREAM 18 MILES BEYOND.

THE GERMANS ADMITTED THAT GLOGAU WAS CUT OFF AND INDICATED THAT

30.24. 22989

BRESLAU ITSELF WAS IN DANGER OF THE SAME FATE. AT LAST REPORT, THE BRESLAU GARRISON HAD ONLY A 15-MILE-WIDE ESCAPE CORRIDOR.

BY GERMAN ACCOUNT, KONEV ALREADY HAS SENT ONE SPEARHEAD NORTH OF SAGAN TO WITHIN 20 MILES OF A JUNCTION WITH THE SOUTHERN WING OF MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV'S FORCES BATTERING THE KUESTRIN-FRANKFORT-FUERSTENBERG LINE EAST OF BERLIN.

THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE WAS SILENT ON OPERATIONS ON ZHUKOV'S FRONT, BOTH DIRECTLY BEFORE BERLIN AND IN THE THRUST TOWARD STETTIN TO THE NORTHEAST, BUT IT ANNOUNCED FIVE AND SIX-MILE GAINS IN THE CONTINUED CLEANUP OF THE POLISH CORRIDOR.

BJ&DN451AEW

FEB 15 1945

ADD LDN XX CAN

GLOOM AND BITTERNESS WAS EVIDENT IN ALL POLISH GOVERNMENT OFFICES HERE TODAY. SOME COMPARED WHAT THEY TERMED THE BIG THREE'S CURZON LINE "LAND SWAP" WITH HITLER'S TERRITORIAL GRAB AT MUNICH.

BUT THE BRITISH PRESS HAD LITTLE PATIENCE WITH THOSE VIEWS.

THE LONDON STAR, IN AN EDITORIAL CAPTIONED "WAKE UP," SAID:

"BY REFUSING TO RECOGNIZE THE POLISH SETTLEMENT ARRANGED BY THE BIG THREE, THE LONDON POLES DISCLOSE THAT THEY HAVE LOST TOUCH WITH REALITIES. THE PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS OF THE ARCISZEWSKI ADMINISTRATION IN LONDON ARE ACKNOWLEDGED BUT, LIKE ALL EMIGRE ORGANIZATIONS, THEY HAVE TO RECOGNIZE THAT EVENTS HAVE PASSED BEYOND LEGALISTICS AND CONSTITUTIONAL NICETIES."

POINTING OUT THAT THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT WOULD BE BROADENED AND THAT FREE ELECTIONS WOULD FOLLOW, THE STAR SAID, "THE LONDON GROUP SHOULD WAKE UP TO THE OPPORTUNITY EXTENDED TO ALL DEMOCRATIC POLES."

THE DAILY WORKER SAID THE LONDON POLES "OBVIOUSLY WANT TO EXCLUDE THEMSELVES FROM THE CATEGORY OF 'DEMOCRATIC LEADERS'" WHO HAVE BEEN INVITED BY THE BIG THREE TO JOIN THE NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

G241PEW

NIGHT LEAD (350)

BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, FEB.14-(AP)-MINISTER OF STATE RICHARD K.LAW TOLD COMMONS TODAY THAT THE PROBLEM OF FEEDING THE HUNGRY AREAS OF LIBERATED WESTERN EUROPE "CERTAINLY IS GRAVE," BUT HE DEFENDED THE RELIEF ROLE OF UNRRA AND OUTLINED INCREASING ALLIED EFFORTS TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS.

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FRANCE NOW IS PRODUCING AS MUCH FOOD AS BEFORE HER OCCUPATION, HE SAID, BUT LACK OF TRANSPORTATION IS CAUSING "ALMOST INSOLUBLE DIFFICULTIES" AND GREAT HARDSHIPS IN SOME REGIONS.

THE STATEMENT CAME AFTER HE OUTLINED DIFFICULTIES, CHIEFLY OF TRANSPORTATION, IN FRANCE, BELGIUM AND THE LIBERATED SECTION OF HOLLAND, IN MOVING FOOD, AND HE EMPHASIZED THAT MANY OF THE REQUIREMENTS WERE "IN DIRECT CONFLICT WITH URGENT MILITARY DEMANDS."

LAW DENOUNCED AS "ALTOGETHER UNJUST" CRITICISM WHICH HAS BEEN DIRECTED AT UNRRA, REMINDING PARLIAMENT THAT THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ORGANIZATION IS BARRED FROM OPERATION IN ALLIED COUNTRIES EXCEPT AT THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED.

"BOTH THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT HAVE PREFERRED TO TAKE ON THIS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEMSELVES," HE SAID. "THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT OTHER GOVERNMENTS X X X WILL NOT WISH TO HAND OVER THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES TO UNRRA, OR THAT UNRRA WILL NOT HAVE WORK TO DO WHICH WILL TAX ITS CAPACITY TO THE UTMOST."

ON THE WHOLE, HE SAID, THE SITUATION IN WESTERN EUROPE IS IMPROVING RAPIDLY WITH INCREASED IMPORTS. TO AID IN THE TRANSPORTATION SHORTAGE, THE ALLIES HAVE SENT TO THE CONTINENT 7,500 TRUCKS FOR CIVILIAN USE SINCE D-DAY, LAW DISCLOSED.

HE REPORTED ALSO THAT SEVERAL HUNDRED LOCOMOTIVES HAVE BEEN SENT OVER FOR USE OF THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMAND, WITH ANOTHER 200 GOING TO RELIEVE THE STRAIN ON FRENCH RAILWAYS.

OPENING A FORMAL REVIEW OF ECONOMIC AND SUPPLY CONDITIONS IN WESTERN EUROPE, LAW, IN AN OBVIOUS RETORT TO CRITICISM THAT THE ALLIES HAVE BEEN REMISS IN AIDING THE LIBERATED COUNTRIES, ASSERTED THAT THE FACT THERE IS "VERY GREAT HARDSHIP DOES NOT MEAN THERE IS A SERIOUS OVER-ALL SHORTAGE OF FOOD."

"NOR DOES IT MEANS," HE CONTINUED, "THAT THE PROBLEM WOULD BE SOLVED OR EVEN ERASED MERELY BY PUMPING QUANTITIES OF FOODSTUFFS INTO PORTS ALREADY STRAINED TO CAPACITY."

FEB 15 1945

QQ555PEW

LONDON, FEB. 14-(AP)-MINISTER OF STATE RICHARD LAW TOLD COMMONS TODAY FRANCE WAS NOW PRODUCING AS MUCH FOOD AS DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, BUT THAT A SHORTAGE OF TRANSPORTATION CAUSED "ALMOST INSOLUBLE DIFFICULTIES."

SINCE D-DAY 7,500 TRUCKS HAVE BEEN SENT TO FRANCE, BELGIUM AND THE LIBERATED PORTION OF HOLLAND FOR CIVILIAN PURPOSES, HE SAID IN REVIEWING ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN WESTERN EUROPE.

THE PROBLEM IN THESE COUNTRIES, HE DECLARED, WILL NOT BE SOLVED "MERELY BY PUMPING QUANTITIES OF FOODSTUFFS INTO PORTS ALREADY STRAINED TO CAPACITY."

"BY THE TERMS OF ITS CONSTITUTION UNRRA CANNOT INTERVENE IN ANY COUNTRY UNLESS ASKED TO DO SO BY THE GOVERNMENT CONCERNED," HE SAID. "BOTH THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT HAVE PREFERRED TO TAKE ON THIS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEMSELVES."

"THE MOST FORMIDABLE PROBLEM" WILL ARISE WHEN THE REMAINDER OF HOLLAND IS FREED, HE PREDICTED.

SEVERAL HUNDRED LOCOMOTIVES ALREADY HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE CONTINENT FOR THE USE OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS AND ANOTHER 200 WILL BE SENT SOON, HE SAID, WHILE DELIVERIES OF TRUCKS MAY BE SPEEDED UP FROM THE PRESENT 100 PER WEEK TO ABOUT 350 BY THE END OF MARCH.

W1042AEW

LONDON, FEB 14-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO, QUOTING GERMAN FRONTIER REPORTS, SAID TODAY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT WAS MOVING FROM BERLIN TO NUERNBERG, 225 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN AND 90 MILES NORTH OF MUNICH. NUERNBERG IS IN BAVARIA MANY MILES FROM THE NEAREST ALLIED FRONT BUT NEARER THE AMERICAN THAN THE RUSSIAN SECTOR.

DN810AEW

FEB 15 1945

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EWT, TODAY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14)

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, FEB. 14-(AP)-BRITAIN'S NEWEST FIGHTER PLANE, THE SPITFIRE 14, HAS A SPEED OF ABOUT 450 MILES PER HOUR AND A TACTICAL RADIUS OF ABOUT 300 MILES, THE RAF ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE SLEEK PLANE, DESCRIBED AS THE FASTEST ORTHODOX AIRCRAFT IN THE WORLD, HAS AN ELONGATED NOSE AND ROUNDED WING AND TAIL TIPS--TYPICAL SPITFIRE DESIGN. POWERED BY A 2,200-HORSEPOWER ROLLS ROYCE GRIFFON ENGINE WHICH DRIVES A FIVE-BLADED PROPELLOR, THE PLANE CLIMBS SWIFTLY AND ITS PERFORMANCE AT ALTITUDES IN EXCESS OF 45,000 FEET IS UNRIVALLED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EWT, TODAY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14)

JS211PEW

LONDON, FEB 14-(AP)-NAZI RADIO PROPAGANDISTS ADOPTING THE LINE FOLLOWED BY TOKYO RADIO YESTERDAY, TOLD THE GERMAN PEOPLE TODAY THAT STALIN HAD "WON" THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE AT YALTA.

"THE CONFERENCE WAS A RESOUNDING TRIUMPH FOR MOSCOW," DECLARED A DNB BROADCAST. "GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE CONSENTED TO RECOGNIZE THE LUBLIN COMMITTEE. THE BALKANS ARE TO REMAIN THE UNCONTESTED ZONE OF INFLUENCE OF MOSCOW."

THE BROADCAST ASKED THE GERMAN HOME FRONT TO FIGHT BACK "WITH FANATICAL WILLPOWER" AND DISREGARD THE "THREATS" OF THE BIG THREE HE ASSERTED:

"NINETY MILLIONS OF GERMANS CANNOT BE SIMPLY EXTERMINATED."

BZ710AEW

U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, ENGLAND, FEB 14-(AP)-LT. COL. CLEMENT W.BIRD OF ALBUQUERQUE, N.MEX., A VETERAN FORTRESS PILOT WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE FIRST AMERICAN RAIDS ON GERMANY IN 1942, HAS BEEN NAMED COMMANDER OF A FORTRESS BASE. HE SUCCEEDS COL. HOWARD MOORE OF LLANO, TEX., WHO HAS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.
M248PEW

FEB 15 1945

A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION, ENGLAND, FEB 14-(AP)-CAPT. CHARLES YEAGER, HAMLIN, W.VA., MUSTANG PILOT, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR "GALLANTRY IN ACTION," FOR SHOOTING DOWN FIVE MESSERSCHMITTS IN A GROUP OF 22 WHICH HE HAD TACKLED ALONE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

YEAGER ON ONE MISSION HAD BEEN WOUNDED AND SHOT DOWN OVER ENEMY TERRITORY. HE MADE HIS WAY BACK TO ENGLAND AND PERSUADED GEN. EISENHOWER HIMSELF TO CANCEL AN ORDER NONE AFTER A 15-MINUTE INTERVIEW WITH THE SUPREME COMMANDER.

BM-BRIEFS

(120) AN EIGHTH AIRFORCE LIBERATOR STATION, ENGLAND, FEB 14-(AP)-COL. EUGENE SNAVELY, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., HAD TO BAIL OUT OF HIS STRICKEN LIBERATOR OVER EASTERN FRANCE RECENTLY IN SUCH A HURRY THAT HE LEFT HIS GOOD-LUCK PIECE, A BATTERED "30-MISSION" CAP, BEHIND.

BRIEFING HIS AIRMEN A FEW DAYS LATER, SNAVELY JOKINGLY REFERRED TO HIS PET HAT AND ASKED ANYONE FORCED DOWN IN THAT AREA TO CHECK ON IT.

SGT. DON ENNIS, WYSOX, PA., WHO BAILED OUT OF ANOTHER FLAK-DAMAGED PLANE IN THE SAME AREA, ASKED MILITARY POLICE ABOUT THE CAP AND LEARNED THEY HAD REMOVED IT FROM SNAVELY'S CRASHED PLANE.

WHEN ENNIS RETURNED TO HIS BASE IN ENGLAND HE APPEARED AT SNAVELY'S OFFICE.

"SIR, SGT. ENNIS REPORTING WITH THE COLONEL'S CAP--AS ORDERED," HE SAID.

MK-GOHATH

30.24.22991

LONDON, FEB. 14-(AP)-CAPT. ROBIN OLDS OF BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., SHOT DOWN THREE GERMAN PLANES TODAY FOR THE BEST INDIVIDUAL SCORE AMONG EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PILOTS, WHO GOT A TOTAL OF 19 ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN SCATTERED DOGFIGHTS OVER THE REICH.

EACH
TWO KILLS /WERE CREDITED TO MAJ. DONALD STRAIT OF 8 CLUB ST., MONTCLAIR, N.J.; LT. MELVIN BAYLOR OF RICHARDSON, SASK., CANADA; LT. JAMES BOWERS OF SHELBY, N.C.; AND LT. EUGENE WENDT OF 205 MAIN ST., HORISCON, WIS.

THOSE WHO SHOT DOWN ONE EACH INCLUDED:

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LT. HAROLE WHITEMORE OF 49 BIRCH ST., REDWOOD CITY, CALIF.; LT. ALSTON BROWN OF 1644 PINEOLA AVE., KINGSPORT, TENN.; CAPT. CHESTER BARNES OF STEELE, MO.; LT. JOHN GOLDEN OF 5837 WEST END AVE., CHICAGO; LT. RICHARD MCCHRYSTAL OF 2101 BRODERICK ST., SAN FRANCISCO; LT. DAVID BROWN OF SPINARD AVE., SYRACUSE, N.Y.;

LT. WILLIAM DAUDISTEL OF 4019 SEVENTH AVE., SEATTLE; AND

LT. COL. ARTHUR JEFFRY OF 2284 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

FEB 15 1945

B1 (190)

LONDON, FEB.14-(AP)-FIVE AMERICAN SOLDIERS LIBERATED FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMPS BY THE RED ARMY TODAY BROADCAST MESSAGES TO THEIR RELATIVES AT HOME THAT THEY WERE SAFE AND WELL IN LUBLIN, POLAND.

THE BROADCAST OVER THE LUBLIN RADIO DID NOT SPELL OUT THE NAMES AND DID NOT NAME THE CAMP WHERE THE MEN HAD BEEN HELD, BUT GAVE THE PHONETIC PRONUNCIATIONS OF NAMES, THREE SERIAL NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES AS FOLLOWS:

LT.CHARLES W.MOORE, SERIAL NUMBER O-1100698, WHO ASKED THAT HIS WIFE, MRS.FRANCES P.MOORE, 109 MONROE ST., MIDDLETOWN, OHUIO, BE TOLD "I AM SAFE AND WELL."

JOHN R.FATHERLAND, O-1921929, MOTHER MRS.G.I. FATHERLAND, 559 CHURCH ST., BOLIVAR, PA.

LT.JOHN M.HANNON,JR., O-1116184, WHO ASKED THAT HIS WIFE LIVING AT 2125 BRIARWOOD ROAD, CHARLOTTE, N.C., BE TOLD, "I AM IN GOOD HANDS IN LUBLIN."

JULIAN LINDEMAN SENT THIS MESSAGE TO HIS FATHER, F.LINDEMAN OF LITTLE ROCK, IOWA: "I HAVE BEEN LIBERATED FROM A GERMAN CAMP AND AM NOW IN POLAND. GREETINGS TO THE WHOLE FAMILY AND ALL FRIENDS."

SGT.MICHAEL YOGG SEND THIS WORD TO MRS.MICHAEL YOGG, 92 FIFTH AVE., NEWARK, N.J. "LIBERATED FROM A GERMAN CAMP. I AM IN POLAND NOW. GREETINGS TO THE WHOLE FAMILY AND ALL FRIENDS."

QQ405PEW

(110)

PARIS, FEB 14-8AP)-FINANCE MINISTER RENE PLEVEN DISCLOSED TODAY THAT THE PROPERTY OF AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A LONG-TIME RESIDENT OF FRANCE, HAD BEEN SEIZED BECAUSE OF HER PARTICIPATION IN A PRO-GERMAN BANK.

THE MINISTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT WAS IN CONNECTION WITH A STATEMENT BY U. S. SECRETARY OF TREASURY MORGENTHAU IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAD APPROVED THE PROSECUTION OF "AN AMERICAN COUPLE."

PLEVEN WITHHELD THE WOMAN'S NAME, BUT IMPLIED THAT SHE IS THE WIFE OF A FRENCHMAN. HE SAID THE WOMAN HELPED ORGANIZE THE BANK, WHOSE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS WAS WITH THE NAZIS. HER PROPERTY WAS PLACED UNDER SEQUESTRATION IN AN ACCORD WITH THE AMERICAN EMBASSY. HE ADDED.

SN1130PEW

A125

PARIS, THURSDAY, FEB. 15-(AP)-AN AIR RAID SIREN SOUNDED IN PARIS SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT, CREATING CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT UNTIL THE ALL-CLEAR SOUNDED A FEW MINUTES LATER.

POLICE EXPLAINED THAT THERE WERE NO ENEMY PLANES AROUND--THEY MERELY DECIDED TO HAVE A PRACTICE ALERT.

SN1126PEW

PARIS, FEB. 14-(AP)-THE RED CROSS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE FIRST

LIES OF CLOTHING FOR PARIS CIVILIANS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED ARROW TO BOMBED OUT FAMILIES OF THE SUBURB OF ST. CYR L'ECOLE BY THE CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION OF SUPEME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS.

THE FOUR TONS OF CLOTHING TO BE HANDED OUT ARE A PART OF THE MORE THAN 1,500 TONS THE RED CROSS COLLECTED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR CIVILIANS ON THE CONTINENT. MRS. JOHN H.BACON OF CONTOOCOOK, N.H., AND NEW YORK, RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE, WILL ASSIST IN THE DISTRIBUTION.

IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES PREVENTED EARLIER DISTRIBUTION.

SN956PEW

A118

BIG THREE

PARIS, FEB. 14-(AP)-DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL, DEPLORING LACK OF FRENCH PARTICIPATION IN THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE, INDICATED TODAY THAT EXTENSIVE STUDY WOULD BE NECESSARY BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT COULD REPLY TO INVITATIONS TO JOIN A BERLIN CONTROL COMMISSION AND TO HELP SPONSOR THE APRIL 25 UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

THE BROAD OBJECTIVES OF THE BIG THREE MEETING, HOWEVER, MET GENERAL APPROVAL IN THE PRESS.

LES NOUVELLES EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT GEN.DE GAULLE WOULD SPEAK TO THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY BEFORE REPLYING TO THE INVITATIONS. FIGARO DECLARED FRANCE UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD ACCEPT HER RESPONSIBILITIES AMONG THE ALLIES, DESPITE LACK OF REPRESENTATION AT YALTA.

W1001AEW

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, FEB.14-(AP)-TOMORROW, FEB.15, THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION, COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. ROBERT W.GROW OF WASHINGTON, D.C., WILL HAVE COMPLETED 204 CONSECUTIVE DAYS IN THE LINE, POSSIBLY AN ALL-TIME HIGH AMONG AMERICAN ARMORED DIVISIONS.

SINCE JULY 27, 1944, WHEN THE SIXTH BECAME OPERATIONAL IN THE NORMANDY BREAKTHROUGH, SOME ONE OF ITS UNITS HAS BEEN FACING THE ENEMY EVERY DAY.

THE SIXTH HAS CAPTURED MORE GERMANS THAN THE DIVISION HAS MEMBERS AND HAS TRAVELED APPROXIMATELY 2,500 MILES.

IT HAS TEN MEN HOLDING DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES. THREE OF THESE DIED IN ACTION, LTS.DANIEL L.NUTTER, WAUCESHA, WIS., VERNON L.EDWARDS, COLLINSVILLE, ILL., AND JAMES L.BURDEN, MOUNT VERNON, GA.

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THE OTHERS ARE COL.JOHN L.HINES,JR., WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W.VA., MAJ.DANIEL E.SMITH, MEMPHIS, TEX., CAPT.CLARENCE PRENEVOST, RED LAKE FALLS, MINN., LT.FREDERICK E.TITTERINGTON, GLEN FALLS, N.Y., FIRST SGT.JOHN L.MORTON, BOONVILLE, MO., SGT.ROBERT HANSEN, JR., ROY, WASH., AND CPL.CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, COLUMBUS, O.

WM/QQ641PEW

30.21. 22993

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

WITH THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION IN ALSACE, FEB 14-(AP)-LT.COL. THOMAS J.ROUZIE NOW HAS AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER ON THE SILVER STAR HE WON FOR GALLANTRY 27 YEARS AGO AS A SERGEANT IN THE 112TH REGIMENT OF THE 29TH DIVISION FIGHTING IN THE MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE.

ROUZIE, A FORMER OIL COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE WHOSE HOME IS AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA., WAS ONE OF A GROUP OF SOLDIERS DECORATED YESTERDAY BY LT.GENERAL ALEXANDER M.PATCH.

FEB 15 1945

ONE OF THE SILVER STARS WENT TO A SERGEANT FOR KILLING OR WOUNDING AT LEAST 50 GERMANS IN THE BATTLE OF BASTOGNE.

THE ACTION FOR WHICH ROUZIE RECEIVED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO HIS OLD SILVER STAR WAS HIS PART IN FIGHTING BY GLIDER-BORNE INFANTRY IN NORMANDY A WEEK AFTER THE INVASION.

THE DIVISION HAS BEEN BUSY SINCE D-DAY, BUT THE BASTOGNE INCIDENT SLOWED UP THE WORK OF ISSUING CITATIONS FOR ACTIVITY EARLIER.

IT WILL BE SOME TIME BEFORE MANY OF THE AWARDS WILL BE PRESENTED FOR HEROISM AT BASTOGNE, BUT SGT.S.L.GRAHAM OF CRESTON, LA., WHO USED TO WORK IN A CASKET FACTORY AT SHREVEPORT, WAS ONE OF THOSE ON WHOM PATCH PINNED A SILVER STAR IN YESTERDAY'S CEREMONIES.

ON THE DAY AFTER CHRISTMAS NEAR BASTOGNE GRAHAM KEPT FIRING HIS .30 CALIBRE MACHINEGUN AT GERMAN INFANTRY DESPITE THE FACT ENEMY TANKS OVERRAN HIS POSITION. HE STAYED AT HIS GUN FOR MORE THAN SIX HOURS AND BROKE THE SPEARHEAD OF THE GERMAN ATTACK, THE CITATION SAID. HE ALSO WON THE PURPLE HEART.

BESIDES A SERGEANT OF THE LAST WAR WHO NOW IS A LIEUTENANT COLONEL, THE 101ST HAS A FORMER FRENCH ARMY OFFICER WHO IS NOW A SERGEANT. HE IS CHARLES MAYER, 44, FORMERLY OF 152 WEST 57TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, WHO WAS THE COMMERCIAL ATTACHE OF THE FRENCH PAVILION AT THE WORLD'S FAIR IN 1939.

MAYER WON THE BRONZE STAR FOR HIS DIRECTION OF ARTILLERY AT ZON, HOLLAND, LAST SEPTEMBER. A FORMER LIEUTENANT OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT ENGINEERS IN THE FRENCH ARMY, HE ALSO WEARS THE CROIX DE GUERRE.

FEB 15 1945

AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THE PRESENT WAR THE VICHY GOVERNMENT ORDERED HIM TO REPORT TO IT. HE REFUSED. AT THE TIME HE WAS THE MEDITERRANEAN EXPORT MANAGER FOR A PACKING COMPANY. WHEN THE UNITED STATES CAME INTO THE WAR HE JOINED THE U.S. ARMY AS AN INTERPRETER AND GAINED HIS AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

BY958PEW

BY ROBERT EUNSON

WITH THE 83RD INFANTRY DIVISION, FEB. 14-(AP)-THE GERMA FINALLY KILLED BILL MILLER JUST LIKE THEY KILLED HIS FATHER 25 YEARS AGO, BUT NOT UNTIL THE DOUGHBOY FROM ILLINOIS HAD KILLED AT LEAST 70 OF THEM AND STOPPED AN ENEMY COUNTERATTACK SINGLEHANDED.

OTHER SOLDIERS OF THE 83RD INFANTRY DIVISION WILL TELL YOU DES PLAINES, THAT PFC. WILBER C.MILLER OF 1520 ALGONQUIN ROAD, (BLANK) NEVER FORGAVE THE GERMANS FOR KILLING HIS FATHER. HE ALWAYS INSISTED THE SECOND WORLD WAR THE GERMANS STARTED WAS HIS PERSONAL AFFAIR.

~~(EDS: WE'RE CHECKING FOR HOME TOWN)~~

IN NORMANDY'S HEDGEROWS HIS BROWNING AUTOMATIC CUT DOWN MANY A GERMAN UNTIL A SLUG IN THE HIP PUT HIM IN THE HOSPITAL.

HIS PALS WILL TELL YOU THAT WHILE HE WAS CONVALESCING FROM THAT WOUND BILL MILLER USED TO PRAY FOR RECOVERY SO THAT HE COULD GET BACK INTO THE LINE. WHEN HE LEFT THE HOSPITAL, MILLER HAD A LIMP. THREE TIMES HE WAS OFFERED REAR ECHELON ASSIGNMENTS, BUT TURNED THEM DOWN.

HIS DIVISION LAID SIEGE TO THE GERMAN TOWN OF BIRGEL, WEST OF DUEREN. THE GERMANS OPENED A COUNTERATTACK THE MORNING OF DEC. 15 AND FANNED OUT INTO A MUDDY COMMUNICATION TRENCH IN FRONT OF BILL MILLER'S POSITION.

FIRING STEADILY TO KEEP THEM DOWN, THE ILLINOIS SOLDIER MOVED ACROSS THE FROZEN GROUND TO VERY EDGE OF THE TRENCH. THEN HE SPRAYED THE TRENCH FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER, KILLING EVERY GERMAN IN IT.

REALIZING THAT ANOTHER WAVE OF GERMANS WAS ATTACKING, MILLER DROPPED IN AMONG THE ENEMY DEAD AND WAITED, RELOADING WHILE HE STOOD

THERE AND SQUINTING OUT OVER THE TOP OF THE TRENCH.
THEN THEY CAME FOR HIM--40 TO 50 GERMANS. MILLER SQUEEZED HIS TRIGGER. HW EIPED OUT THE WHOLE ATTACK, AND FORCED ANOTHER 80 MEN TO SURRENDER RATHER THAN FACE HIS DEVASTATING FIRE.

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THAT WAS BILL MILLER'S GREATEST MOMENT. PERHAPS HE HAD THOUGHT ABOUT IT WHEN HE WAS A BOY, WONDERING HOW THINGS MIGHT HAVE BEEN IF HIS DAD HAD BEEN ALIVE TO GO FISHING WITH HIM.
BUT JUST THEN AN ENEMY POTATO MASHER GRENADE WHISTLED INTO HIS TRENCH FROM A HIDDEN POSITION AND IT KILLED HIM.

N351PEW

WITH THE 80TH DIVISION IN GERMANY, FEB. 14--(AP)--PVT PATRICK MORESCHI, EVERETT, MASS., ORDINARILY HEARS WELL ENOUGH, BUT HE DIDN'T SEEM TO HEAR THE OFFICER WHO TOLD HIM NOT TO TRY SWIMMING A SWIFT-RUNNING RIVER TO HELP SIX WOUNDED RIFLEMEN.

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HIMSELF SLIGHTLY NICKED, MORESCHI PLUNGED INTO THE ICY WATER, WITH GERMAN MACHINEGUN FIRE GOING OVERHEAD. FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR HE FOUGHT THE POWERFUL CURRENT, FINALLY REACHING THE OPPOSITIVE SHORE A MILE DOWNSTREAM. SEARCHING XXX AROUND HE FOUND A LITTLE BOAT AND ROWED THE WOUNDED MEN BACK AGAIN XXX DESPITE HEAVY ENEMY FIRE.

RELUCTANT TO TALK ABOUT HIS DEED, MORESCHI SWITCHED THE CONVERSATION TO HIS CHEAP WATCH WHICH WAS STILL-RUNNING. "IT SURE TOOK A BEATING," HE SAID.

MC 1037PEW FEB. 14 WIANTS 01846 MK

THIRD LEAD WESTERN FRONT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PARIS, FEB 14--WITH MASSED GUNS AND UNDER CLOUDS OF PLANES, CANADIAN FIRST ARMY TROOPS CRUSHED SIX FORMIDABLE COUNTERATTACKS TODAY AND WERE ADVANCING TONIGHT BEYOND THE BREACHED SIEGFRIED LINE AT THE TOP OF THE WESTERN FRONT.

ONE COLUMN WAS WITHIN A MILE AND A HALF OF HEAVILY FORTIFIED GOCH. ANOTHER MAJOR ROAD CENTER, CALCAR, WAS APPROACHED BY TROOPS WHO NEARED MOYLAND, THREE MILES NORTHWESTWARD. GOCH WAS OUTFLANKED BY THE CAPTURE OF BEDBURG AND HASSELT EAST OF KLEVE. MOYLAND IS 18 MILES FROM THE RUHR VALLEY RAILHEAD OF WESEL.

FEB 15 1945

THE BEATEN AND SORELY WOUNDED GERMANY INFANTRY, TANKERS AND PARACHUTE TROOPS APPARENTLY WERE FALLING BACK INTO PREPARED POSITIONS BETWEEN THE RHINE AND THE MEUSE IN A DESPERATE EFFORT TO STEM THE ALLIED FLANKING THREAT TO THE RUHR. THEY WERE LASHED BY THE MIGHTIEST AIR OFFENSIVE YET VISITED UPON THE FOE IN THE SIX-DAY OFFENSIVE.

EAST OF KLEVE AND THE CAPTURED REICHSWALD, THE CANADIAN ARMY WAS THROUGH THE MAIN SIETFRIED BELT AND HAD VIRTUALLY TURNED THE NORTHERN FLANK OF THAT PORTION OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE WEST OF THE RHINE. ONCE THEY NEGOTIATE THE WATERY WASTES BETWEEN KLEVE AND THE RHINE, CROSS THE NIERS IN FORCE AND CAPTURE GOCH, THEY WILL BE IN A POSITION TO ROLL UP GERMAN DEFENSES BY SWEEPING SOUTHWARD BETWEEN THE RHINE AND THE MEUSE.-,2))346

TO ROLL UP GERMAN DEFENSES BY SWEEPING SOUTHWARD BETWEEN THE RHINE AND THE MEUSE.N

MASSED ARTILLERY FIRING FROM THE DANK RECESSES OF THE CAPTURED REICHSWALD FOREST ROARED INCESSANTLY AT THE SEVEN CRACK GERMAN DIVISIONS OPPOSING THE ALLIED THRUST BETWEEN THE RHINE AND MEUSE, THROUGH THE NORTHERN END OF THE ORIGINAL SIEGFRIED LINE.

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THROUGH THE NORTHERN END OF THE ORIGINAL SIEGFRIED LINE. FEB 15 1945

WAVE AFTER WAVE OF ROCKET-FIRING TYPHOONS FLEW LOW OVER THE FOE TO HURL THEIR DEADLY LANCES. WITH FLAMETHROWERS, TANKS AND BAYONETS, THE CANADIAN, BRITISH, SCOTCH AND WELSH TROOPS COMMANDED BY GEN. HENRY CRERAR ADVANCED UP TO TWO MILES IN MUD AND ICY FLOOD WATERS OF THE RHINE NORTHEAST OF KLEVE. THE SCOTS ATTACKED WITH BAGPIPES SKIRLING.

GOCH, MEETING PLACE OF 11 ROADS AND RAILWAYS, WAS OUTFLANKED BY THE CAPTURE OF HASSELT AND BEDBURG EAST OF KLEVE. KELLEN AND GRIETHAUSEN FELL.

THE NEAREST APPROACH TO GOCH WAS A WELSH SMASH INTO A STRONGPOINT AT ASPERBERG, ON THE MAIN HIGHWAY FROM KRANENBERG.

ADVANCING A MILE BEYOND BEDBURG, THE CANADIANS MOVED WITHIN 19 MILES OF THE RUHR AND ITS NEAREST RAILHEAD OF WESEL.

THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY IN THE CENTER OF THE WESTERN FRONT ADVANCED UP TO A HALF MILE THROUGH NEW GASHES TORN THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE SOUTHWEST OF PRUEM.

THE ROER RIVER RECEDED FOUR INCHES FROM FLOODS LOOSED BY BREACHES IN THE HEADWATER DAM GATES, BRINGING CLOSER THE TIME WHEN THE AMERICAN FIRST AND NINTH AND THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY COULD SHAKE OFF THEIR ENFORCED IDLENESS. THE RIVER WAS REPORTED WITHIN ITS BANKS ALONG 60 PER CENT OF ITS COURSE. WATERS STILL WERE HIGH AND WIDE ON THE NINTH ARMY SECTOR SOME 60 MILES SOUTH OF THE ATTACKING CANADIANS.

CANADIAN INFANTRY X X X ETC THIRD GRAF FIRST LEAD.

G101PEW

30.24.22995

ADD PARIS XX CASES

THEY WERE T/5 JOHN W.PETERS, 405 EAST BETHUNE AVE., DETROIT, MICH.; T/5 CARL C.ORR, 605 NORTH MAIN ST., ANNA, ILL., AND PFC.RUSSELL J. WATSON, 428 AVENUE F, DANVILLE, ILL.

KK401AEW

ADD PARIS XX ENEMY

SCOTTISH TROOPS BRIDGED THE NIERS NEAR ZELDERSCHEMEIDE, JUST WEST OF GERMAN-HELD KESSEL ON THE APPROACHES TO GOCH. STREET FIGHTING ERUPTED IN NEARBY VILLERS. THE SCOTS BEAT DOWN A TANK-SUPPORTED COUNTERATTACK NEAR THE BORDER IN THE GENNEP AREA.

THE HARD ATTACKS OF THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN THE NORTH ATTRACTED MORE AND MORE GERMAN TROOPS TO THAT IMPERILLED AREA CLOSE TO THE RUHR VALLEY. FEB 15 1945

THE FIFTH DIVISION OF THE U.S. THIRD ARMY SOUTH OF PRUEM GAINED A QUARTER MILE AND FOUGHT HALFWAY THROUGH ERNZEN, NORTH OF ECHTERNACH. OTHER MEN OF THAT RED DIAMOND DIVISION ADVANCED A HALF MILE TO POINTS NEARLY A MILE NORTH OF FERSCHWEILER.

THE FOURTH (IVY) AND 80TH (BLUE RIDGE) DIVISIONS REPULSED THREE SMALL COUNTERATTACKS NORTHEAST OF PRUEM AND NORTHWEST OF ECHTERNACH. THE THIRD ARMY CAGED 461 PRISONERS YESTERDAY.

4 CRERAR'S CANADIAN, ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND WELSH FORCES WIDENED STEADILY THEIR BREACH IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE BETWEEN THE MAAS AND RHINE RIVERS, SPEARED BEYOND KLEVE AND EMERGED FROM THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE PILLBOX-STUDDED REICHSWALD. SOUTH OF THAT FOREST THEY ESTABLISHED A BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE NIERS RIVER.

5 AIR SUPPORT WAS GIVEN THE TROOPS BY APPROXIMATELY 1,000 BRITISH PLANES WHICH HAMMERED AWAY AT THE NAZI FORCES, NOW ESTIMATED AT SEVEN DIVISIONS.

IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR THE CANADIAN FORCES BATTLED THEIR WAY

OVER FLOODED TERRAIN INTO GRIETHAUSEN, LESS THAN THREE MILES FROM THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF EMMERICH (POP. 14,650) ACROSS THE RHINE AND ABOUT 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF WESEL.

FEB 15 1945

THE FIGHTING NORTH AND EAST OF KLEVE WAS DESCRIBED AS THE HEAVIEST TO DATE IN THE SEVEN-DAY-OLD CANADIAN FIRST ARMY OFFENSIVE.

SOUTHWEST OF KLEVE CRERAR'S FORCES WERE ENLARGING STEADILY A BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE NIERS MORE THAN A MILE EAST OF CAPTURED GENNEP, FRONT ADVICES SAID LAST NIGHT. THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF GENNEP AN ARMORED PATROL STABBED INTO HOMMSERSUM AND RETURNED WITH 60 PRISONERS TO BRING THE TOTAL TAKEN YESTERDAY ON THIS SECTOR TO 5,000.

HOMMSERSUM IS FIVE MILES DUE WEST OF GOCH. THE SOUTHEAST EDGE OF THE REICHSWALD IS ABOUT TWO MILES NORTH OF GOCH. CANADIAN FORCES TO THE NORTHWEST WERE BELIEVED LESS THAN THREE MILES FROM THE ENEMY STRONGHOLD.

THE BREACH IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE OPPOSITE THE LUXEMBOURG-GERMAN FRONTIER WAS MADE WHEN THE U.S. FIFTH AND 80TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS LINKED UP THEIR TWO BRIDGEHEADS IN THE WALLENDORF-ECHTERNACH AREA, FORMING A SINGLE SALIENT 10 MILES WIDE AND TWO MILES DEEP.

WITH THE CLEARING OF VIANDEN, FORMER ENEMY STRONGPOINT ON THE RONTIER, THE ALLIES HELD A CONTINUOUS 145-MILE FRONT INSIDE GERMANY, STRETCHING FROM THE KLEVE AREA TO SAARBRUECKEN.

OTHER SECTORS OF THE WESTERN FRONT WERE DORMANT.

MK244AEW

(WX) PARIS 3RD ADD ROSENMAN-ROOSEVELT

IN WASHINGTON, THE LATEST WORD ON THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH CAME FROM JAMES F.BYRNES, WAR MOBILI ZATION DIRECTOR, WHO LEFT THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE SUNDAY AND ARRIVED IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY.

BYRNES TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE PRESIDENT "IS IN GOOD HEALTH" AND MOST CHEERFUL OVER THE RESULTS OF HIS MEETING WITH CHURCHILL AND STALIN.

A83 (800-UP)

(EDITORS NOTE: THE FOLLOWING STORY IS BY MAURICE WESTERN, WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR THE SIFTON NEWSPAPERS OF CANADA, OF WHICH THE WINNIPEG FREE PRESS IS THE LAARGEST. WESTERN IS ONE OF A SMALL GROUP OF ALLIED WAR CORRESPONDENTS RECENTLY ADMITTED INTO YUGOSLAVIA BY MARSHAL TITO.)

BY MAURICE WESTERN
SIFTON NEWSPAPERS WAR CORRESPONDENT

FEB 15 1945

BELGRADE, FEB. 14-(AP)-THE PEOPLES OF YUGOSLAVIA ARE CLOSING THEIR RANKS, RALLYING BEHIND THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND TACKLING THE PROBLEMS OF WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION WITH SPIRIT, ENERGY, AND FAITH. AS A RESULT OF THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE, AN EARLY SOLUTION OF THE REGENCY QUESTION IS JUBILANTLY ANTICIPATED, PAVING THE WAY FOR THE RETURN OF SUBASIC AND THE LONDON MINISTERS.

IT IS NEARLY THREE MONTHS SINCE I FIRST FLEW BY NIGHT INTO THIS GAUNT, GREY, SHELL-TORN CAPITAL BEHIND THE ANCIENT TURKISH FORTRESS OF KALEMAGDAN. ON THE SECOND VISIT WE FLEW BY DAYLIGHT OVER A REGION NOW CLEARED OF THE ENEMY -- A TORTUOUS TANGLE OF SNOW-SWEPT MONTENEGRAN HILLS AND GORGES, WILD UNCONQUERABLE COUNTRY WHICH SEEMS TO HAVE LEFT AN INDELIBLE IMPRINT ON THE MINDS AND CHARACTER OF THE SERBS.

(MORE) SN845PEW

BELGRADE--FIRST ADD YUGOSLAVIA BY WESTERN X X X OF THE SERBS.

THE CAPITAL OF YUGOSLAVIA IS STILL GAUNT AND GREY AND LINED BY TRAGEDY, BUT THE ATMOSPHERE HAS CHANGED BEYOND BELIEF. YOU SENSE IT IN THE FACES OF THE PEOPLE, IN THE BRIGHTER STREETS, AND ABOVE ALL IN THE RELATIONS OF MEN WITH THEIR NEIGHBORS. IN THE PAST FEW DAYS IN BELGRADE, I HAVE SEEN AND HEARD MUCH WHICH MODIFIES MY EARLIER IMPRESSION OF THE BALKAN THINGS TO COME.

AS A MINOR PUNISHMENT FOR THE GERMAN PEOPLE AFTER THIS WAR, I SUGGEST AN EARLY CURFEW IN EVERY CITY, ENFORCED BY STREET PATROLS. MUCH OF THE FORLORN ATMOSPHERE OF BELGRADE LAST NOVEMBER WAS, I THINK, DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE FACT THAT LIFE WAS HUSHED AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. FOR THIS THE GERMANS WERE DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE, FOR MANY STRAGGLERS, SOME ARMED WITH MACHINE GUNS, WERE AT LARGE IN THE CAPITAL. THE RESULT WAS THAT BY NIGHT THE CITY SEEMED BLACK, EMPTY, AND THREATENING. BY SEVEN MOST OF THE PEOPLE WERE SCURRYING TO GET HOME BEFORE CURFEW, AND MANY DARED NOT RISK ATTENDING THE FEW PLACES OF AMUSEMENT WHOSE DOORS HAD OPENED.

TODAY ALL THIS IS CHANGED. THE CURFEW HOUR HAS BEEN SET BACK TO 10, LEAVING A GOOD MARGIN FOR CINEMA-SEEKING CROWDS. ON THE SERBIAN NEW YEAR'S EVE, THE CURFEW WAS LIFTED ALTOGETHER. JUDGING FROM STREET TALK IN BELGRADE, IT MAY SOON BE A THING OF THE PAST.

MOREOVER SOME OF THE BETTER THEATRES ARE OPEN. NOEL COWARD'S "IN WHICH WE SERVE" DREW APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES, AND YESTERDAY MARSHALL TITO ATTENDED A FIRST NIGHT PRESENTATION OF SEMI-CLASSICAL MUSIC AND BALLET BY A COMPANY OF RUSSIAN PLAYERS FROM MOSCOW'S FAMOUS BOLSHOI THEATRE.

FOR ANYONE INTERESTED IN A BIT OF SHOOTING BY NIGHT, ROME, WITH ITS GANGSTER PROBLEM, IS A FAR BETTER BET THAN THIS ONCE TURBULENT BUT NOW QUIET CAPITAL OF YUGOSLAVIA.

30.21.22997

THE PROBLEM OF RECKLESS DRIVING NEVER ARISES IN BELGRADE OWING TO THE SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF PETROL AND TRANSPORT. BUT SERBS LIVING IN THE SHATTERED DANUBIAN CITY POINT WITH PRIDE TO THEIR TRAMWAY SYSTEM, WHERE TROLLEYS ARE RATTLING AGAIN.

WHERE FORMERLY ONLY A FEW INTREPID MERCHANTS HAD OPENED THEIR BATTERED AND GUTTED SHOPS, TODAY YOU CAN FIND HUNDREDS OF LITTLE BUSINESSES. MANY STORES ARE WELL STOCKED, PARTICULARLY IN SUCH LINES AS FOODSTUFFS, BONBONS, WINES, AND PAPER-COVERED BOOKS. FOR SOME PRICES ROSE STEEPLY, BUT THE GOVERNMENT ACTED ENERGETICALLY, IMPOSING CEILING PRICES TO CHECK INFLATION. I HAVE HEARD SCATTERED COMPLAINTS THAT THE PEASANTS ARE WITHHOLDING PRODUCE FROM THE MARKETS IN CONSEQUENCE, BUT HAVE SEEN NO VISUAL EVIDENCE TO SUBSTANTIATE THEM.

FEB 15 1945

THE MOST IMPRESSIVE TESTIMONY TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT COMES FROM THE VERY PEOPLE WHO WERE FORMERLY THE MOST OUTSPOKEN IN CRITICISM. THE MAJORITY OF THESE ARE OLD-FASHIONED SERB RIGHTISTS, WHO FELT EITHER THAT THE COUNTRY WAS GOING COMMUNIST, OR THAT HENCEFORTH THEY WOULD BE RULED BY CROATS AND SLOVENES--WHOM DICTATORSHIP HAD ONCE PERSECUTED. BEYOND DOUBT NAZI AND NEDIC PROPAGANDA WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH OF THIS TALK, WHICH FOUND ECHOES OUTSIDE YUGOSLAVIA. THEN TOO, PEOPLE REMEMBERED HOW EUSTACHI, FOLLOWING THE GERMAN DIVIDE AND RULE POLICY, HAD INCITED CROATIANS IN THE EARLY MONTHS OF THE OCCUPATION TO SLAUGHTER SERBS.

IT IS VERY EVIDENT, HOWEVER, THAT THE COUNTRY HAS NOT GONE COMMUNIST, THAT ON THE CONTRARY THE YUGOSLAVS, UNDER THE TITO'S LEADERSHIP, ARE CHARTING THEIR OWN COURSE SOCIALLY, NATIONALLY, AND IN THE ECONOIC SPHERE. PEOPLE WHO WERE ONCE ANTI-PARTISAN WILL NOW ASSURE YOU THAT REFORMS ARE LONG OVERDUE, AND THAT MANY OF THE NEW MEASURES ARE SOUND AND JUST.

MIHAILOVIC STOCK IN BELGRADE HAS FALLEN TO ZERO. THE EVIDENCE OF HIS DEALINGS WITH THE GERMANS APPEARS SO CONCLUSIVE THAT HIS FORMER SUPPORTERS HAVE TURNED AWAY IN DISGUST. WITHIN THE PAST 24 HOURS I HAVE HEARD MEN, ONCE CHETNIK SYMPATHIZERS, REMARK: "MIHAILOVIC IS FINISHED. HAD HE WON, YOU WOULD HAVE SEEN A PERSECUTION OF DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS IN BELGRADE. WHETHER HE WAS PERSONALLY GUILTY OR NOT, HE WAS A POOR LEADER, INCAPABLE OF CONTROLLING HIS OFFICERS IN THE FIELD."

ADD TO THIS THE FACT THAT THE YUGOSLAV RENNAISSANCE HAS FIRED THE IMAGINATIONS OF THE SERBS, AND YOU HAVE THE SECRET OF THIS PROCESS OF INTEGRATION WHICH IS BRIDGING THE OLD GULFS BETWEEN THE NATIONALITIES. I THINK IT A FAIR STATEMENT THJT THE MORAL ASCENDENCY IN THE BALKAN PENINSULA HAS PASSED TO THE YUGOSLAVS, AND THAT THIS IS AN EVENT OF EUROPEAN SIGNIFICANCE.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE LIBERAL ATTITUDE OF MARSHAL TITO HIMSELF HAS CONTRIBUTED IN GREAT MEASURE TO THIS WEAKENING OF OPPOSITION FORCES. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME SERBS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF NEDIC PROPAGANDA THOUGHT THAT THE NEW REGIME WOULD MEAN PERSECUTION OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCH. ON THE CONTRARY, I WAS ASSURED BY ONE WHO IS NOT PARTISAN THAT THE ACTING PATRIARCH HAS BEEN TREATED WITH GREAT RESPECT, THAT THE CLERGY HAVE NOT BEEN MOLESTED IN ANY WAY, AND THAT THE CONGREGATIONS AT SUNDAY SERVICES ARE IF ANYTHING LARGER THAN IN FORMER TIMES.

AGAIN CONSIDER THE MATTER OF THE REGENCY. IT WAS FALSELY REPORTED ABROAD THAT MARSHAL TITO HAD OBJECTED TO THE NAME OF GENERAL SIMOVIC. ON THE CONTRARY, I WAS YESTERDAY ASSURED BY DR. VLADISLAV RIBNIKAR, MINISTER OF INFORMATION, THAT THE BELGRADE GOVERNMENT HAS NO OBJECTION TO THE FORMER PREMIER. SUTEJ, TO WHOM THEY DO OBJECT, WAS A MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SURRENDER WHICH SIGNED THE TRI-PARTITE PACT.

FEB 15 1945

THE ACCEPTANCE OF SIMOVIC SPEAKS VOLUMES FOR THE STRENGTH OF THE NEW REGIME. FOR SIMOVIC IS NOT ONLY AN EXTREMELY PROMINENT SERB. HE IS ALSO SOMETHING OF A NATIONAL HERO, IN VIEW OF HIS PART IN THE COUP D'ETAT OF MARCH 1941, WHICH WAS IN EFFECT AN OPEN CHALLENGE TO THE AXIS, AND WHICH CERTAINLY PRECIPITATED THE TREACHEROUS GERMAN ATTACK. THE FACT THAT SIMOVIC IS ACCEPTABLE TO BOTH TITO

AND THE SERBIAN PUBLIC IS THE BEST POSSIBLE ANSWER TO ALLEGATIONS ABROAD. IN ANY CASE, IT IS HOPED IN BELGRADE THAT AN EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE REGENCY PROBLEM WILL HASTEN THE FORMATION OF A SINGLE GOVERNMENT IN THE YUGOSLAV CAPITAL. AS A MINISTER REMARKED, "IT WOULD BE LUDICROUS IF ONE MAN COULD DISRUPT THE BUSINESS OF AN ENTIRE NATION."

FEB 15 1945

IT IS DIFFICULT TO ASSESS THE FEELING TOWARDS KING PETER, WHOSE INTRANSIGEANCE HAS SO OFTEN THREATENED THE PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT. AN OLD PROPAGANDA POSTER IS STILL IN EVIDENCE--IT SHOWS THE FUEHRER BESTOWING HIS BLESSING ON THE YOUNG KING.

ALSO GOING THE ROUNDS IS THE STORY OF ALEXANDER AND THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE. IT IS SAID THAT FOR YEARS THE SUPERSTITIOUS KING REFUSED TO COUNTENANCE WORK ON THE BUILDING. THE LEGEND RUNS THAT A GYPSY WOMAN ONCE WARNED THE MONARCH THAT WHEN SKUPSHTINA SHOULD COME TO COMPLETION, THE HOUSE OF KARAGEORGEVICH WOULD REACH ITS APPOINTED END.

TODAY THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE IS FINISHED. SO, PERHAPS, IS PETER, BUT ON THAT QUESTION PARLIAMENT WILL DECIDE.

SN920PEW

ADD ROME TX SECRECY

PREMIER BONOMI SAID RECENTLY THAT OBJECTIONS TO PUBLICATIONS WERE MADE BY OTHER UNITED NATIONS. WHAT THE OBJECTIONS WERE AND WHO RAISED THEM, HOWEVER, NEVER WAS MADE CLEAR.

A69

STATEMENTS BY VARIOUS OFFICIALS AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS HAVE LIFTED THE VEIL ON SOME OF THE ARMISTICE CLAUSES.

FORMATION OF ITALIAN CABINETS HAS SHOWN THAT BEFORE AN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CAN TAKE OFFICE IT MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION--NOW THE ALLIED COMMISSION--THE BODY CREATED TO ENFORCE THE ARMISTICE.

THIS RIGHT CAME INTO PROMINENCE LAST DECEMBER WHEN BRITAIN VETOED THE APPOINTMENT OF COUNT CARLO SFORZA AS FOREIGN MINISTER.

CONSTANT APPEALS BY ITALIANSSFOR A REVISION OF ALLIED FINANCIAL POLICY AND FOR A LESSENING OF CONTROLS IN ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS HAVE SHOWN THAT SOME OF THE TERMS ARE CONCERNED WITH ITALY'S ECONOMIC LIFE AS WELL AS WITH LEGISLATION.

THERE ALSO HAVE BEEN STATEMENTS THAT THE ARMISTICE DOES NOT DEAL WITH TERRITORIAL OR COLONIAL MATTERS.

WHILE IT IS NOT KNOWN WHETHER IT WAS BRITAIN WHICH OBJECTED TO PUBLICATION OF THE ARMISTICE TERMS. IT IS REPORTED RELIABLY THAT SHE HAS OPPOSED SCRAPPING OF THE ARMISTICE AND GETTING ON A DIFFERENT BASIS WITH ITALY. SOME AMERICAN OFFICIALS ARE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE FOSTERED SUCH A PROPOSAL.

IN PRACTICE THE ARMISTICE IS THE ONLY REAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND ITALY--A RELATIONSHIP WHICH IN EFFECT TREATS ITALY AS A CONQUERED NATION RATHER THAN AS A CO-BELLIGERENT WHOSE TROOPS AND SHIPS ARE FIGHTING THE GERMANS.

SCRAPPING OF THE ARMISTICE, SOME OFFICIALS FEEL, WOULD REMOVE A PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPEDIMENT TO FULL COLLABORATION FROM ITALY IN FIGHTING THE NAZIS AND A NEW AGREEMENT COULD STILL PRESERVE ALL THE RIGHTS OVER PORTS AND COMMUNICATION LINES ESSENTIAL TO THE ALLIED FORCES.

THESE OFFICIALS SAY THAT WITH EXCEPTION OF THE ECONOMIC CLAUSES THE ARMISTICE TERMS ARE NOT AS SEVERE AS THEIR SECRECY WOULD INDICATE AND THAT MANY OF THEM ONLY GIVE THE ALLIES THE SAME MILITARY RIGHTS AS THEY HOLD IN LIBERATED COUNTRIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

RW751PEW

ADD ROME TX SECRECY

PREMIER BONOMI SAID RECENTLY THAT OBJECTIONS TO PUBLICATIONS WERE MADE BY OTHER UNITED NATIONS. WHAT THE OBJECTIONS WERE AND WHO RAISED THEM, HOWEVER, NEVER WAS MADE CLEAR.

A69

STATEMENTS BY VARIOUS OFFICIALS AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS HAVE LIFTED THE VEIL ON SOME OF THE ARMISTICE CLAUSES.

FORMATION OF ITALIAN CABINETS HAS SHOWN THAT BEFORE AN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CAN TAKE OFFICE IT MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION--NOW THE ALLIED COMMISSION--THE BODY CREATED TO ENFORCE THE ARMISTICE.

THIS RIGHT CAME INTO PROMINENCE LAST DECEMBER WHEN BRITAIN VETOED THE APPOINTMENT OF COUNT CARLO SFORZA AS FOREIGN MINISTER.

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RW751PEW

ADD Rome XX HIGHWAY

MEANWHILE, THE ALLIED COMMAND'S REPORTS NOTED A NUMBER OF CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH AN ENEMY WITHDRAWAL FROM NORTHERN ITALY COULD BE UNDERTAKEN.

FIFTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID THE ENEMY WAS LAYING DOWN SMOKE-SCREENS SOUTH OF BOLOGNA, "POSSIBLY TO SHIELD MOVEMENT, DIGGING PARTIES AND THE LAYING OF MINES." THE GERMANS IN THE PAST WEEK DYNAMITED GAPS IN THE SENIO RIVER'S FLOOD BANKS FORMING A WATER BARRIER BEHIND WITH A WITHDRAWAL COULD BE EFFECTED EASILY.

MINEFIELDS--ANOTHER BARRIER EFFECTIVE AGAINST CLOSE PURSUIT--HAVE BEEN SOWN FREELY BY THE GERMANS IN THE PAST WEEK ALONG THE TYRRHENIAN COAST AND IN OTHER SECTORS.

DN751AEW

30.21 - 22999

ROME, FEB 14-(AP)-STAFF SGT. PAT TAMBURRI, A DIMINUTIVE BALL-TURRET GUNNER IN A U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE B-24 LIBERATOR GROUP, IS WEARING A NEW DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS RIBBON ON HIS CHEST TODAY FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT IN AERIAL FLIGHT" OVER AUSTRIA.

THE AWARD TO TAMBURRI, OF 279 MONTICELLO, AVENUE, JERSEY CITY, N.J., BROUGHT TO LIGHT THE STORY OF THE END OF THE "SCREAMING MEEMIE," A LIBERATOR.

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TAMBURRI'S GROUP WAS COMING IN ON ITS TARGET--THE LOBAU OIL REFINERY A FEW MILES FROM VIENNA--WHEN MORE THAN 150 GERMAN FIGHTERS ATTACKED. A SCORE OF CANNON SHELL HITS BLASTED BOTH RUDDERS.

TWO 20-MILLIMETER SHELLS EXPLODED IN THE BOMBER'S WAIST SECTION AND TWO MORE IN THE LEFT WING. ANOTHER LODGED IN THE RIGHT WING WITHOUT EXPLODING.

HYDRAULIC LINES WERE SEVERED, SO TAMBURRI HAD TO OPERATE HIS TURRET MANUALLY. HIS OXYGEN LINE WAS CUT. FIGHTING OFF LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS FROM LACK OF OXYGEN, HE POURED A STREAM OF FIRE INTO THE GERMAN FIGHTERS AND AN ATTACKING FOCKE WULF 190 BLEW UP.

TAMBURRI SAID NOTHING ABOUT HIS PLIGHT UNTIL THE "SCREAMING MEEMIE" FINISHED HER BOMB RUN. THEN HE CALLED FOR HELP. THE WAIST GUNNER GOT HIM OUT OF HIS TURRET AND HOOKED HIM ONTO ANOTHER OXYGEN SUPPLY.

THE BATTERED BOMBER NEVER REACHED HER BASE. HALFWAY ACROSS THE ADRIATIC SHE CAUGHT FIRE.

MOST OF THE CREW COULD NOT SWIM SO THE PILOT NURSED THE BURNING PLANE OVER ITALIAN SOIL. TAMBURRI AND HIS FELLOW CREWMEN BAILED OUT AND THE BOMBER, STILL AFLAME, CRASHED INTO A MOUNTAIN.

ROME,FEB.14-(AP)-PVT.ROBERT O.CORRALEZ OF 1651 VINE ST., BRAWLEY,CALIF., WUNG UNCONSCIOUS BY ONE FOOT OVER THE OPEN BOMB BAY OF HIS 15TH AIR FORCE LIBERATOR OVER GRAZ, AUSTRIA, BUT CAME BACK SAFELY.

CORRALEZ FORTUNATELY WAS WEARING A FLAK SUIT WHEN A CHUNK OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL HIT HIS CHEST, KNOCKING HIM OUT.

LT.ANTHONY V.PATRINO, 378 JULIAN AVE., AKRON, OHIO, BOMBARDIER, CAME UP ON THE FLIGHT DECK AFTER THE BOMBS WERE DROPPED, AND FOUND CORRALEZ DANGLING FROM HIS TURRET WITH ONE FLYING BOOT JAMMED IN THE TURRET'S FOOT CONTROLS. PATRINO PULLED CORRALEZ TO SAFETY AND FED HIM OXYGEN UNTIL HE REVIVED.

MJ1110AEW FEB 15 1945

ROME, FEB 14-(AP)-MARION JACOBSON OF MADISON, WIS., AND MRS. ANETTA CONRAD OF 338 90TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., ARE THIS YEAR'S VALENTINES FOR AN ENTIRE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE FLYING FORTRESS GROUP IN ITALY.

THE GROUP CHOSE MISS JACOBSON AS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SWEETHEART AND MRS. CONRAD AS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WIFE IN A PRE-VALENTINE CONTEST, CHOOSING FROM PHOTOGRAPHS THE MEMBERS THEMSELVES SUBMITTED.

MISS JACOBSON'S PHOTOGRAPH WAS ENTERED BY T/SGT. GEORGE W. MOSLEY OF SWEETWATER, TEX., WHO MET HER SOON AFTER HE ARRIVED IN MADISON TO ATTEND AN AIR FORCE TECHNICAL SCHOOL FROM WHICH HE WAS GRADUATED IN FEBRUARY, 1943. HE IS THE GROUP'S ASSISTANT COMMUNICATIONS SECTION CHIEF.

MRS. CONRAD WAS THE ENTRY OF HER HUSBAND, T/SGT. ERNEST P. CONRAD, A FORTRESS ENGINEER-GUNNER WITH 10 COMBAT MISSIONS TO HIS CREDIT. SHE IS EMPLOYED AS A SECRETARY BY THE CHAPELLE MUSIC PUBLISHING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

"I GET A LIFT JUST FROM LOOKING AT MY WIFE'S PHOTO AFTER RETURNING FROM A MISSION," CONRAD SAID.

"YOU KNOW, MARION'S PICTURE REALLY DOESN'T DO HER JUSTICE," SAID MOSLEY.

HEADUP

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 14-(AP)-SWEDEN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD INCREASED NAZI TERROR IN NORWAY WILL BE THE CHIEF TOPIC OF DISCUSSION AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE CABINET ON FRIDAY, IT IS UNDERSTOOD FROM M RELIABLE SOURCES.

THE DECISION TO REVIEW SWEDEN'S POSITION REGARDING THE SUFFERING NEIGHBOR COUNTRY APPARENTLY WAS BROUGHT ABOUT BY GROWING PUBLIC AGITATION FOR FOR SOME FORM OF INTERVENTION IN NORWAY, WHERE ARRESTS AND EXECUTIONS HAVE MOUNTED DAILY IN THE LAST WEEK.

SWEDISH PAPERS HAVE INDICATED IN THE LAST DAY OR TWO THAT SWEDEN MAY ALTER HER "SHOOT TO HIT" POLICY TOWARD ALLIED AIRCRAFT CROSSING THE COUNTRY ON MISSIONS AGAINST GERMANY, RETURNING INSTEAD TO A POLICY OF WARNING SHOTS.

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APW STURDEVANTS 1545 SERIES JB 453PEW

30.21-23001

BY ROBERT STURDEVANT

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 14-(AP)-AN INVASION OF DENMARK OR NORTHERN GERMANY IN LINE WITH SOME INTERPRETATIONS OF THE BIG THREE CRIMEAN DECLARATION'S REFERENCE TO "BLOWS FROM THE NORTH" WAS STRONGLY DISCOUNTED TODAY BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES VERSED IN THE SCANDINAVIAN SITUATION.

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THEY DID NOT ELIMINATE SUCH A MOVE AS IMPOSSIBLE, SAYING IT MIGHT BE ATTEMPTED AS A DIVERSION, BUT THEY POINTED OUT THAT ANY LANDING ON DENMARK'S WESTERN SHORES WOULD BE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT BECAUSE OF NATURAL OBSTACLES.

ANY OPERATION DIRECTED THROUGH THE SKAGERAK AND CATTEGAT INTO THE DANISH ISLES OR THE GERMAN BALTIC COAST WOULD BE EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS BECAUSE OF THE SAME SORT OF NATURAL BARRIERS, THEY CONTINUED, AND THE SAME IS TRUE OF THE GERMAN NORTH SEA COAST.

ANOTHER FACTOR AGAINST SUCH AN INVASION IS THAT XXXX THE NECESSARY AIR COVER WOULD BE BASED CONSIDERABLY FARTHER XXXX AWAY THAN THAT WHICH SUPPORTED THE NORMANDY LANDINGS FROM BRITAIN.

MOST OBSERVERS IN SWEDEN CONSIDER A RUSSIAN DRIVE ACROSS NORTHERN GERMANY OR AN ALLIED BREAKTHROUGH FROM THE WEST, BOTH OF WHICH WOULD CUT OFF DENMARK AND NORWAY, MUCH MORE PROBABLE THAN A DIRECT INVASION.

WHATEVER THE OPINION OF EXPERTS, THE FACT REMAINS THAT THERE IS CONSIDERABLE EVIDENCE OF NERVOUSNESS AMONG THE NAZIS IN DENMARK. REPORTS CONTINUE TO TRICKLE INTO SWEDEN OF TROOP MOVEMENTS IN DENMARK, ALL TENDING TO INDICATE THAT THE GERMANS HAVE NO IDEA OF GIVING UP THAT TINY KINGDOM WHICH IS A VITAL LINK IN THEIR COMMUNICATIONS WITH NORWAY.

THE DANISH WESTERN COAST IS LOW AND SANDY, DOTTED BY MANY OFFSHORE SANDBARS. THE GERMANS, WITH AN ESTIMATED FIVE DIVISIONS IN DENMARK, HAVE FORTIFIED THE COAST STRONGLY.

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THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN STRETCHES OF THE DANISH ISLES ARE "LOADED" WITH ONE-MAN TORPEDOES AND RADIO DIRECTED AND EXPLOSIVE-LADEN SPEEDBOATS, ONE SOURCE SAID. THESE WOULD BE EMPLOYED TO THE

HILT AGAINST ANY INVADING FLOTILLA SEEKING TO FORCE THE NARROW WATERS OF THE KATTEGAT, "AND WHEN YOU ARE IN DENMARK, YOU ARE IN NOTHING BUT A BOTTLENECK WITH SMALL MANEUVERABILITY," HE ADDED.

THE MOST PROBABLE MEANING OF THE BIG THREE STATEMENT, THESE EXPERTS BELIEVE, WAS THAT THEY REFERRED NOT TO THE OPENING OF A NEW LAND FRONT, BUT TO A STEADY BUILD-UP OF AIR BLOWS AGAINST GERMANY'S NORTHERN FLANK.

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ACTUALLY, A MAJORITY OF THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF DENMARK AND NORWAY, PARTICULARLY THE LATTER WHERE MISERY IS MOUNTING DAILY, ARDENTLY HOPE FOR SOME METHOD OF ELIMINATING THE GERMANS WHICH WOULD SPARE THEIR COUNTRIES THE RUIN AND DESTRUCTION THAT AN INVASION WOULD CAUSE.

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 14-(AP)-STETTIN IS UNDER ALMOST CONSTANT AIR ATTACKS AS RUSSIAN GUNS BOOM IN THE DISTANCE, THE FREE DANISH PRESS SERVICE SAID TODAY, QUOTING EYEWITNESSES.

HUNGER AND EXHAUSTION ARE PREVALENT IN THE BALTIC PORT, AND EVEN CABBAGE IS RATIONED, IT SAID.

ONE INFORMANT, IT ADDED, SAID: "SOLDIERS AND UNIFORMED MEMBERS OF THE VOLKSSTURM PAY TERRIFIC PRICES FOR CIVILIAN CLOTHING WHICH ENABLES THEM TO DESERT."

SN543PEW

ATHENS--FOURTH ADD CHURCHILL XXX EVERYONE!"

FOLLOWING CHURCHILL, PREMIER NICHOLAS PLASTIRAS SPOKE BRIEFLY THANKING THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER FOR COMING TO GREECE AND EDEN DECLARED THAT THIS WAS THE HAPPIEST OF HIS THREE VISITS TO GREECE. HE WISHED THE GREEKS GREATER UNITY AND ALL PROSPERITY FOR THE FUTURE.

CHURCHILL'S VISIT ORIGINALLY WAS EXPECTED YESTERDAY. IN CELEBRATION OF HIS ARRIVAL TODAY ATHENS' CURFEW WAS EXTENDED UNTIL 9 P.M.

THE BRITISH VISITORS AND HIGH GREEK OFFICIALS WERE GUESTS OF THE REGENT AT A BANQUET TONIGHT.

WD619 PEW

AD BATTLE XX PEACE

CHURCHILL CONTINUED, "LET NO ONE FAIL IN HIS DUTY TO HIS COUNTRY. LET NO ONE SWERVE FROM THE HIGH ROAD OF TRUTH AND HONOR. LET NO ONE FAIL TO RISE TO THE OCCASION OF THIS GREAT MOMENT OF THESE GREAT DAYS. LET THE GREEK NATION STAND FIRST IN EVERY HEART. LET THE FUTURE OF GREECE SHINE BRIGHTLY IN EVERYONE'S EYES. FROM THE BOTTOM OF MY HEART I WISH YOU PROSPERITY, THAT GREECE WILL TAKE HER PROPER PLACE AMONG NATIONS WHO SUFFERED TERRIBLY IN THIS WAR.

"LET RIGHT PREVAIL. LET PARTY HATREDS DIE. LET THERE BE UNITY. GREECE FOREVER. GREECE FOR EVERYONE!"

WD612PEW

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A123

ATHENS, FEB. 14-(AP)-BISHOPS KOZANI JONCHIM AND ELIS ATHONY WERE DEPOSED TODAY BY THE HOLY SYNOD OF GREECE ON CHARGES OF ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE EAM (NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT) MOVEMENT.

W1019AEW

BUCHAREST, FEB. 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PREMIER NICOLAE RADESCU, APPEALING TO ROMANIANS TO PUT ASIDE POLITICAL DIFFERENCES, HAS ASSERTED THAT EXPROPRIATIONS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY MUST AWAIT THE END OF THE WAR.

AGRARIAN REFORMS, CAUSING AGITATION AMONG PEASANTS AND SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT, MUST BE POSTPONED UNTIL A "MORE PROPITIOUS TIME," HE DECLARED IN A RADIO SPEECH SUNDAY.

THE RECENT ACTION OF SEVERAL TYPOGRAPHERS IN REFUSING TO PRINT GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUES NOT CORRESPONDING WITH THEIR POLITICAL VIEWS,

HE WARNED, COULD LEAD TO SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES AND CAUSE NEWSPAPERS TO BE SUSPENDED. TRADE UNIONS, HE DECLARED, MUST REMAIN STRICTLY PROFESSIONAL AND NOT POLITICAL.

GROUPS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT AND OTHER PARTIES HELD ORDERLY STREET DEMONSTRATIONS AFTER THE SPEECH.

A PRESS PURIFICATION LAW PUBLISHED TODAY MAKES PUBLISHERS AND OTHER NEWSPAPER PEOPLE CONVICTED OF PRO-NAZI ACTIVITIES LIABLE TO PENALTIES RANGING FROM A WRITTEN REPRIMAND TO OUSTER FROM THE PROFESSION. FIVE JOURNALISTS WILL SERVE AS A TRIBUNAL TO JUDGE THOSE ACCUSED.

W1012AEW

FEB 15 1945

MOSCOW, FEB. 14-(AP)-PATRIARCH ALEXEI AND THE SYNOD OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH RECEIVED TODAY TWO AMERICAN DELEGATES WHO WERE REPORTED SEEKING RECONCILIATION FOR 300 SEPARATIST CONGREGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

BISHOP ALEXY PONTELAIEF AND FATHER JOSEPH DZVONCHIK, WHO ARRIVED IN MOSCOW LAST SATURDAY AFTER A PLANE AND TRAIN JOURNEY ACROSS SIBERIA, WERE SAID TO HAVE TOLD PATRIARCH ALEXEI THAT SOME 300,000 PERSONS OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX FAITH ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT WISHED TO BE UNITED WITH THE MOTHER CHURCH.

METROPOLITAN BENJAMIN OF NORTH AMERICA AND THE ALEUTIANS, WHO ARRIVED EARLIER, SAID HE WOULD "VISIT SEVERAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES" ON HIS WAY BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

W935AEW

MOSCOW ADD CRIMEA CONF X X IT SAID.

THE SOVIET PRESS IN GENERAL LOOKED FORWARD TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO APRIL 25 AS AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARD POST-WAR INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, WHICH WAS DESCRIBED AS THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF CURRENT SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY. THE CHOICE OF SAN FRANCISC APPEARED TO MEET WIDESPREAD RUSSIAN APPROVAL, AND SOVIET DELEGATES EXPECTED TO FIND IT CONVENIENT TO REACH BY SHIP FROM VLADIVOSTOK OR BY PLANE OVER THE ALASKA ROUTE.

THE SOVIET PRESS DID NOT PUBLISH THE DECLARATION BY THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE AGAINST THE POLISH SETTLEMENT AT THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE.

W920AEW

30.24-23003

A54

STETTINIUS (250)

MOSCOW, FEB 14-(AP)-U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD STETTINIUS, IN MOSCOW FOR A "TOURIST VISIT," ATTENDED THE FAMED RUSSIAN BALLET LAST NIGHT AND RECEIVED A THUNDEROUS OVATION FROM THE COLORFUL, DIGNITARY-DOTTED AUDIENCE.

THE HANDSOME, WHITE-HAIRED SECRETARY BORE A 3,000 RUBLE (APPROXIMATELY $566 AT THE DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE RATE) BOUQUET FOR THE PRIMA BALLERINA, BLOND MARINA SEMENOVA, WHEN HE ENTERED THE BOLSHOI THEATER FOR THE FOUR-ACT PERFORMANCE OF TCHAIKOVSKY'S "SWAN LAKE."

THE TUMULTUOUS GREETING THE AMERICAN STATESMAN RECEIVED WHEN HE ENTERED THE GOLD-LEAFED IMPERIAL BOX WITH FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV AND VICE COMMISSAR ANDREI J.VISHINSKY WAS SILENCED ONLY BY THE PLAYING OF THE U.S. AND SOVIET ANTHEMS. THE IMPERIAL BOX WAS FESTOONED WITH FLAGS OF BOTH NATIONS.

THE AUDIENCE, SPRINKLED WITH RED ARMY OFFICERS, MEMBERS OF THE U.S. DIPLOMATIC STAFF, ALLIED, NEUTRAL AND SOVIET DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL HEARD THE NEWS OF BUDAPEST'S FALL FROM THE STAGE AFTER THE FIRST ACT.

EDWARD J.FLYNN, FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, A GUEST AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY ALONG WITH STETTINIUS, ALSO WAS A GUEST IN THE IMPERIAL BOX. OTHERS INCLUDED KATHLEEN HARRIMAN, DAUGHTER OF U.S. AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN; MRS.GEORGE F.KENNAN, WIFE OF THE U.S. MINISTER, AND MAJ.GEN.S.P.SPALDING, CHIEF OF THE SUPPLY DIVISION OF THE U.S. MILITARY MISSION.

MAXIM LITVINOFF, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SHARED THE DUTIES OF HOST WITH MOLOTOV AND VISHINSKY.

DECLARING HE WAS "DELIGHTED" TO BE IN MOSCOW, STETTENIUS ADDED THAT HE HOPED TO CALL AT THE KREMLIN BEFORE HIS VISIT ENDS.

BZ619AEW

CAIRO, FEB. 14-(AP)-INDICATIONS APPEARED SHORTLY AFTER THE PAN-ARAB FEDERATION CONFERENCE OPENED TODAY THAT THE PALESTINE PROBLEM WOULD BE GIVEN TOP PRIORITY.

POLITICAL OBSERVERS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT POSSIBLY THE CONFERENCE'S FIRST ACTION WOULD BE A STATEMENT SIGNED BY ALL THE INDEPENDENT ARAB NATIONS RECORDING UNITED OPPOSITION TO ZIONIST CLAIMS FOR A JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE.

MAHMOUD FAHMY NOKRASHY PASHA, EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, DESCRIBED THE CONFERENCE AS THE FINAL PHASE IN CONSTRUCTION OF A LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES.

SN1128PEW

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CAIRO,FEB 14-(AP)-CONFERENCES DESIGNED TO WELD THE INDIVIDUAL ARAB NATIONS INTO A SINGLE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC UNIT BEGIN HERE TODAY AMONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS REPRESENTING A MAJOR PORTION OF THE ARABIC WORLD.

EGYPT, SAUDI ARABIA, IRAQ, LEBANON, SYRIA AND TRANSJORDANIA, ALL INDEPENDENT STATES, SENT DELEGATIONS. PALESTINE, WHICH IS UNDER A BRITISH MANDATE, HAS SENT A DELEGATE TO REPRESENT THAT COUNTRY'S ARABIC POPULATION.

DRAFTING OF THE ALEXANDRIA PROTOCOL, WITH ITS RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO INDEPENDENCE FOR LEBANON AND SYRIA AND UNALTERABLE OPPOSITION TO CREATION OF A JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE, INTO A FORMAL INSTRUMENT OF POLICY WAS EXPECTED TO BE THE MAIN ACTION.

DN716AEW

CHUNGKING, FEB. 14-(AP)-LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER

PRESENTED THE LEGION OF MERIT TO COL. JOHN CAUGHEY, 33, OF 2847

SOUTH GLEDE ROAD, ARLINGTON, VA., TODAY FOR HIS SERVICE IN WASHINGTON

WHICH "CONTRIBUTED MATERIALLY TO SUCCESSFUL SIMULTANEOUS PROSECUTION

OF THE WAR IN WIDELY SEPARATED THEATERS OF OPERATIONS."

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PW/01650/MP-940PEW

BY FRED HAMPSON

14TH CORPS HEADQUARTERS, MANILA, FEB.14-(AP)-HEROISM IS ALMOST COMMONPLACE IN THE VICIOUS BATTLE FOR MANILA.

CAPT.HENRY J.BITTENDORF OF LITTLE FALLS, MINN., BRAVED JAPANESE RIFLE AND MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM TWO BUILDINGS TO LEAD A FOUR-MAN PARTY TO A BADLY WOUNDED SOLDIER AND BRING HIM BACK TO SAFETY.

ONLY 18 AMERICANS GOT OVER TO PROVISOR ISLAND IN THE FIRST ASSAULT ON THAT STRONGLY DEFENDED POINT IN THE PASIG RIVER. THE REST OF THE ASSAULT BARGES WERE STOPPED BY JAPANESE GUNFIRE. THE 18 TEMPORARILY ISOLATED MEN WERE IN IMMINENT DANGER OF BEING WIPED OUT. CAPT.JOHN E.WEST OF WEST UNION, OHIO, SWAM THROUGH CROSSFIRE TO THE ISLAND, ATTACHED A HOPE TO A BARGE BEACHED ON PROVISOR AND CARRIED WOUNDED MEN ABOARD.

HALF WAY ACROSS THE PASIG ON THE WAY BACK A SHELL HIT AND SANK THE RESCUE BOAT. LT.JACK G.KIMBAL OF (7414 N.OVERHILL ST.) CHICAGO, LEAPED OVER THE SIDE AND TOWED SEVERAL WOUNDED ASHORE. ONLY SIX MEN SURVIVED--12 MET DEATH.

NN131PCW

BY RUSSELL BRIMES (440)

MANILA, FEB 13-(DELAYE)-(AP)-THE LITTLE BUSINESS MAN IS BUSY IN THE AMERICAN-HELD PORTION OF MANILA REPATCHING HIS LIFE FOR THE SECOND TIME IN THREE YEARS NEAR THRONGED STREETS IN THE SHELL AND FIRE BATTERED DISTRICTS WHICH ARE CLOSE ENOUGH TO THE FRONTLINES FOR PEDESTRIANS TO HEAR ARTILLERY FIRE AND THE OCCASIONAL MUTTER OF SMALL ARMS.

AS IN 1942, SMALL TRADING HAS ARISEN AS THE SUREST IMMEDIATE METHOD OF OBTAINING MONEY FOR ESSENTIALS IN ADDITION TO SUPPLIES WHICH THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL AFFAIRS UNIT IS DISTRIBUTING. THE LITTLE MERCHANDISER, WITH HIS TABLE FULL OF WARES,STRETCHES ALONG THE HOT STREETS SELLING EVERYTHING FROM ONIONS TO CAREFULLY HOARDED FRENCH CIGARETTES, WHISKY AND RUM.

THEY ATTEMPT TO DRIVE SHARP BARGAINS WITH THE AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS. FEW ARE WILLING TO ACCEPT MONEY WHICH TO THEM STILL IS OF UNCERTAIN VALUE, BUT INSIST ON PAYMENT IN FIELD RATIONS OR GI CLOTHING. OLD, CAREFULLY HOARDED COINS HAVE EMERGED AS CURRENCY FOR FILIPINO TRANS-ACTIONS. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN YEARS FILIPINO BUYERS ARE SEEING REAL PENNIES AGAIN.

PRICES ARE AS HIGH AS THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR. WHEN MONEY IS ACCEPTED, WHISKY IS $10 A BOTTLE. OTHERWISE IT MAY BRING A SET OF KHAKI CLOTHES AND RATIONS.

THE JAPANESE-ISSUED CURRENCY IS DYING A NATURAL DEATH THROUGH THE UNIVERSAL BELIEF IT HAS NO REDEMPTION VALUE. YOUNGSTERS OFTEN HOLD UP A HANDFUL OF NOTES, ONCE WORTH SEVERAL HUNDRED PESOS, ASKING FOR CANDY.

ALL DAY, HUNDREDS TOIL AMID THE BURNED RUINS OF HOUSES AND BUILDINGS, EXTRICATING TIN ROOFING AND OTHERSALVAGEABLE MATERIALS FOR REBUILDING. FOR SEVERAL BLOCKS NORTHWARD OF THE PASIG RIVER AND WESTWARD OF RIZAL AVENUE, NEARLY EVERYTHING IS JUMBLED RUINS, INCLUDING THE ESCOLTA BUSINESS SECTION. EWASTWARD OF RIZAL MOSTOF THE HOMES ARE INTACT.

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IN THEBURNED AREA A FEW BUILDINGS STLL STAND LIKE SENTINELS BUT THEIR INTERIORS ARE BLACKENED AND WALLS BULLET POCKED. THIS SECTION IS HEAVILY POPULATED AND THE CENTER OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT.

HUNDREDS AMONG THE THRONGS ALONG AND NORTHWARD OF RIZAL AVENUE STLL AREHOMELESS. MANY ARE WORRIED OVER THE FATEOF RELATIVES CAUGHT IN THE BITTER FIGHTING SOUTH OF THEPASIG. ALL SEEMINGLY ARE TOUCHED HEAVILY BY WAR.

FOR MOST, THE FUTURE IS STILL VAGUE. JOBS ARE SCARCE EXCEPT FOR LABORERS WORKING FOR THE ARMY AND A FEW HOUSEBOYS AND CHAUFFERUS WHO RETURNED TO THEIR FORMER EMPLOYERS WITHIN THE SANTO TOMAS INTERN-

30.24-23005

MENT CAMP.

PARTLY BECAUSE OF THIS AND PARTLY BECAUSE OF THE DEEP HATRED OF THE JAPANESE, RECRUITING IS BRISK FOR THEPHILIPPINE ARMY. REGISTRATION OFFICES FOR THE FORMER PHILIPPINE SCOUTS GENERALLY ARE CROWDED.

FEB 15 1945

CLOSENESS OF THE WAR IS EMPHASIZED BY THE FREQUENT CALLS FOR ASSISTANCE FOR WOUNDED CIVILIANS, THE VICTIMS OF SNIPERS OR ARTILLERY. PEDESTRIANS SEEMINGLY HAVE LOST THEIR FIRST NERVOUSNESS AT THE ALMOST CONTIUAL RUMBLE OF BATTLE. YET THEY AWAYS ARE ALERT. RECENTLY, WHEN A FEW ENEMY SHELLS LANDED NEAR RIZAL AVENUE, ALL TRFFIC WAS CLEARED IN LESS THAN A MINUTE, FILIPINOS SCUTTLING INTO THEIRHOUSES.

THAT'S MANILA ON THE EDGE OF THE BATTLEFIELD.

EW723PCW

HHJJ U.S. FLEET HDQRS XX ARGE

"OUR PATROLS ARE GRADUALLY FERRETING OUT THESE PEOPLE," SAID COLONEL ZERN. "SOMETIMES, TOO, THE NEED FOR FOOD DRIVES JAPANESE STRAGGLERS TO OUR CAMPS OR SUPPLY POINTS. THEN THE CAMP GUARDS GET THEM."

SOME JAPANESE ON GUAM ARE IN GOOD HEALTH AND WELL ADJUSTED TO JUNGLE-HIDING. OTHERS ARE EMACIATED.

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THE AMMUNITION COMES FROM SUPPLIES BURIED HERE AND THERE BEFORE THE AMERICAN INVASION.

AS ADMIRAL NIMITZ ISSUED HIS COMMUNIQUE TODAY TELLING OF THE 68TH CONSECUTIVE DAY'S RAID ON IWO JIMA, ENEMY AIRBASE IN THE VOLCANO ISLANDS, 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO,

PRISONERS WERE STILL BEING TAKEN.

PATROLS OFTEN GO OUT WITH A JAPANESE INTEPRETER WHO VOLUNTARILY APPEALS TO HIS HIDDEN COMRADES OVER THE LOUD SPEAKER. MANY RESPOND BY SURRENDERING.

THEY'VE HAD ENOUGH HIDING AND WATCHING AMERICANS SPEEDING THE TREMENDOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THIS MASSIVE ARTILLERY AND NAVAL BASE WHILE THE JAPANESE THEMSELVES GET NO AID.

ARMY LIBERATORS ALSO HIT CHICHI JIMA AND MEI JIMA IN THE BONIN GROUI IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF THE VOLCANO ISLANDS.

BABELTHUAP IN THE PALAU ISLANDS AND YAP IN THE WESTERN CAROLINES WERE TARGETS OF MARINE FIGHTERS.

FEB 15 1945

MMJ225APW

FIRST LEAD BATAAN (240)

BY JAMES HUTCHISON

WITH THE 14TH U.S.ARMY CORPS ON BATAAN,FEB 14 (DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN TANKS WENT INTO ACTION EFFECTIVELY FOR THE FIRST TIME THEAN IN THE BATTLE OF ZIGZAG PASS ON BATAAN PENINSULA, AS 38TH DIVISION TROOPS CONTINUED TOESND

DIVISION TROOPS CONTINUED TO SEIZE AND BLAST JAPANESE HONEYCOMBED CAVE, PILLBOX AND TRENCH POSITIONS ON JUNGLE COVERED HILLS.

IN THE EAST ACROSS THE PASS A 149TH REGIMENT UNIT MOVED WITHOUT OPPOSITION TO ORANI ON MANILA BAY, 10 MILES FROM DINALUPIHAN, WHICH THE FORMER KENTUCKY NATIONAL GUARD UNIT REACHED BY AN ARDUOUS MOUNTAIN FLANKING MARCH.

DESPITE JAPANESE TANK OPPOSITION THE EASTERN FORCE ALSO IS CLOSING STEADILY TOWARD THE PASS IN A NUTCRACKER MOVEMENT AGAINST

STRONGLY ENTRENCHED JAPANESE. EAST AND WEST FORCES WERE REPORTED ABOUT A MILE APART TONIGHT.

FEB 15 1945

BRIG.GEN.ROYW.EASLEY, LOUISVILLE, KY., ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER, DESCRIBED THE ZIGZAG PASS DEFENSES ON BATAAN AS REPRESENTING TWO YEARS OF PREPARATION BY THE JAPANESE.

DYNAMITE CREWS DESTROYED JAPANESE EMPLACEMENTS AS RAPIDLY AS THEY WERE TAKEN. AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES WERE BLOWN UP AND MANY JAPANESE WERE BLASTED OR SMOTHERED TO DEATH IN MANY CAVES AS FIVE TONS OF DYNAMITE WERE USED IN 24 HOURS.

BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM C.CHASE VISITED THE FRONT AND DECORATED MEN FOR COURAGEOUS ACTION.

SILVER STARS WERE AWARDED PFC BYRON SWINFORD, 218 WEST 22ND ST., ANDERSON, IND., AND PFC EMERSON TRIPP, 748 LEXINGTON AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

BRONZE STARS WENT TO SGT.JOSEPH TERRY, 102 MAIN AVE., TROY, N.Y., AND PFC ROBERT GRAB, 67 MARNSE ST., NEWARK, N.J.

JAPANESE TANKS HAD BEEN TROUBLING THE 148TH REGIMENT. THE DOUGHBOYS TRIED BAZOOKAS ON THE TANKS BY THE PROJECTILES EXPLODED AGAINST THE TREES OF THE JUNGLE.

ONE RIDGE HAS BEEN ETC (SIXTH GRAF PVS.)

NH1126PCN

BY FRED HAMPSON

14TH CORPS HEADQUARTERS, MANILA, FEB.14-(AP)-HEROISM IS ALMOST COMMONPLACE IN THE VICIOUS BATTLE FOR MANILA.

CAPT.HENRY J.BITTENDORF OF LITTLE FALLS, MINN., BRAVED JAPANESE RIFLE AND MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM TWO BUILDINGS TO LEAD A FOUR-MAN PARTY TO A BADLY WOUNDED SOLDIER AND BRING HIM BACK TO SAFETY.

ONLY 18 AMERICANS GOT OVER TO PROVISOR ISLAND IN THE FIRST ASSAULT ON THAT STRONGLY DEFENDED POINT IN THE PASIG RIVER. THE REST OF THE ASSAULT BARGES WERE STOPPED BY JAPANESE GUNFIRE. THE 18 TEMPORARILY ISOLATED MEN WERE IN IMMINENT DANGER OF BEING WIPED OUT.

CAPT.JOHN E.VEST OF WEST UNION, OHIO, SWAM THROUGH CROSSFIRE TO THE ISLAND, ATTACHED A ROPE TO A BARGE BEACHED ON PROVISOR AND CARRIED WOUNDED MEN ABOARD.

HALF WAY ACROSS THE PASIG ON THE WAY BACK A SHELL HIT AND SANK THE RESCUE BOAT. LT.JACK G.KIMBAL OF (7414 N.OVERHILL ST.) CHICAGO, LEAPED OVER THE SIDE AND TOWED SEVERAL WOUNDED ASHORE. ONLY SIX MEN SURVIVED--12 MET DEATH.

A15FX

PMS (280)

BY ELMONT WAITE

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, FEBM 14-(AP)-MARINE AND ARMY PATROLS--SOMETIMES ARMED WITH GUNS AND SOMETIMES WITH LOUD SPEAKERS--ARE CLEARING OUT THE LAST FEW HUNDRED JAPANESE FROM THIS ISLAND WHICH FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TODAY AS HIS ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS.

NIMITZ SAID SEVERAL WEEKS AGO HE HAD MOVED FROM PEARL HARBOR TO A "FORWARD AREA" TO KEEP UP WITH THE WAR MARCHING WESTWARDLY MOVED JAPAN.

GUAM, LONG MENTIONED AS THE SITE OF THE NEW HEADQUARTERS, ALSO IS THE BASE OF MAJ.GEN.CURTIS LE MAY'S 21ST BOMBER COMMAND WHICH DISPATCHES SUPERFORTRESSES FROM THE MARIANAS ISLANDS TO THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.

AT THIS HEADQUARTERS "YOU CAN GET A SNIPER BULLET FROM ALMOST ANY AREA OF THE ISLAND," SAID COL.SHELTON C. ZERN, OPERATIONS OFFICER FOR THE ISLAND COMMANDANT, MARINE MAJ. GEN.HENRY LARSEN.

SUCH FIRE HOWEVER USUALLY COMES ONLY DURING DARKNESS OR IN UNPOPULATED JUNGLE AREAS.

FEB 15 1945

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30.24-23007

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MM1225APW

FEB 15 1945

BY C.YATES MCDANIEL
MANILA,FEB 14 (AP)-HOPES FOR A RELATIVELY RAPID CLEANUP IN MANILA'S SOUTH PASIG DISTRICT, WHERE FIERCE FIGHTING HAS BEEN RAGING FOR DAYS, BEGAN TO FADE TODAY BECAUSE OF THE STUBBORN RESISTANCE OF JAPANESE ENTRENCHED ALONG TAFT AVENUE TO THE COLLEGE GROUND NEAR HARRISON PARK.
THIS HOTLY CONTESTED AREA WAS STILL A MILE FROM THE WATERFRONT. THE NIPPONESE WERE KNOWN TO BE IN MANY PARTS OF THE INTERVENING TERRAIN.
TROOPS OF THE 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION CAPTURED THE MASONIC TEMPLE, ON TAFT AVENUE, YESTERDAY. THEY DID NOT REPORT HOW MUCH DAMAGE THE EDIFICE HAD SUSTAINED.
ALTHOUGH FIGHTING CONTINUED STIFF, THE SITUATION WAS IMPROVING HOURLY. ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE DIMINISHED SHARPLY. IT WAS DIRECTED UNSUCCESSFULLY AGAINST OUR PONTOON BRIDGES ACROSS THE PASIG RIVER.
THE ENEMY'S AMMUNITION SEEMED TO BE RUNNING LOW AND 37TH DIVISION INFANTRYMEN FOUGHT TODAY HOUSE-TO-HOUSE AGAINST ONLY AUTOMATIC AND SMALL ARMS FIRE. THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY HAD RUN OUT OF MORTAR AMMUNITION. FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THIS WAS THAT SOME ATTACKING JAPANESE RESORTED TO SMOKE GRENADES.
FEROCITY OF THE FIGHTING IN THE SOUTH PASIG AREA WAS EVIDENCED BY THE NUMBER OF DEAD JAPANESE AND BY THE CAPTURE--LARGELY IN THIS AREA--OF 44 GUNS RANGING FROM 120 MILLIMETER RIFLES AND ANTIAIRCRAFT PIECES DOWN TO MACHINE GUNS. U.S.COUNTER FIRE IN MANILA IS CREDITED WITH KNOCKING OUT AN ADDITIONAL 75 MILLIMETER GUN AND ONE FIVE-INCH NAVAL RIFLE.
THE TAFT AVENUE SECTION IS ONE OF MANILA'S FINEST RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS. TAFT IS A WIDE BOULEVARD, WELL SHADED BY TREES. IN PRE-WAR DAYS IT WAS THE HOME DISTRICT OF MANY LEADING AMERICANS.
THE AVENUE RUNS EAST AND WEST, WITH ITS WEST FLANK FACING THE FAMOUS OLD WALLED CITY. IN THAT AREA ARE THE MODERN LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, THE HALL OF JUSTICE AND THE MUNICIPAL CENTER. SOME BLOCKS OUT THE AVENUE ARE THE JAI ALAI, SPANISH GAMBLING PALACE, A MILLION DOLLAR STRUCTURE WHICH THE JAPANESE USED AS GENDARMERIE HEADQUARTERS FOR SOME TIME; THE PHILIPPINE GENERAL HOSPITAL; SOME BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES; THE MASONIC TEMPLE, AND SUNDRY OTHER COLLEGES AND CHURCHES.
CAPTURE OF CAVITE NAVAL BASE AND NICHOLS FIELD, ANNOUNCED TODAY BY HEADQUARTERS, HAD GIVEN RISE TO THE PROSPECT OF A QUICK CLEANUP IN THE CITY. THE JAPANESE WERE SURROUNDED IN A THREE SQUARE MILE AREA NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE PASIG.
~~"THE END OF," ETC PICKING UP SECOND GRAF OF PREVIOUS.~~
GG1238PCW NM

"THE END OF THE ENEMY'S TRAPPED GARRISON IS IN SIGHT," GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED ON THE 12TH DAY SINCE HIS COLUMNS ENTERED THE CITY, WHICH SINCE HAS BECOME THE MOST DEVASTATED BATTLEFIELD OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC CAMPAIGN.
DOOMED TO BE ADDED TO THE MORE THAN 68,000 ENEMY CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON LUZON ISLAND IN FIVE WEEKS, THE JAPANESE SURVIVORS WITHIN MANILA ARE MASSED BEHIND THICK WALLS OF THE CENTURIES-OLD INTRAMUROS, WITHIN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND AMONG DOCKS.
CAVITE, ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF MANILA BAY, FELL TUESDAY.
THE LAST RISING SUN WARRIOR WAS KILLED AT NICHOLAS AIRFIELD NEAR THE CITY'S SOUTHERN OUTSKIRTS, ENDING FIVE BITTER DAYS OF STRUGGLE.
NIELSON AIRFIELD, ON THE SOUTHEAST, WAS CLEARED OF THE FOE.
MOST OF THE ENEMY'S BIG GUNS WITHIN MANILA HAVE BEEN SILENCED.
THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE HAVE DIED HERE, ADDING HEAVILY TO CASUALTIES WHICH DURING THE FIFTH WEEK OF THE LUZON CAMPAIGN EXCEEDED 20,00.
EVERY YANK KNOWS THE LAST NIPPONESE WILL FIGHT AS LONG AS THERE IS ONE MAN LEFT WITH A GUN. ENEMY TROOPS MAN THE THICK WALLS AND FILL THE NARROW STREETS OF THE INTRAMUROS (WALLED CITY), BUILT BY THE SPANISH WHO FOUNDED MANILA IN 1571.
THIRTYSEVENTH DIVISION INFANTRYMEN OF MAJ.GEN.ROBERT S. BEIGHTLER, USING FLAMETHROWER, RIFLE AND BAYONET, MOVED ON THE THE INTRAMUROS AFTER A SLOW PUSH THROUGH STREETS AND ALLEYWAYS, OVER AND AROUND WRECKED HOUSES, CHURCHES, HOSPITALS AND CEMETERIES. MANY JAPANESE YET TO BE ADDED TO THE CASUALTY LISTS ARE BURIED IN THE DEBRIS.
THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION OF MAJ.GEN.VERN D.MUDGE WHICH CROSSED THE PASIG ON THE EASTERN EDGE OF MANILA AND SKIRTED THE DEVASTATED BATTLE PIT OF THE 37TH, PLUNGED ALL THE WAY WEST TO MANILA BAY YESTERDAY THROUGH SUBURBAN PASAY.
BELOW PASAY, THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION OF MAJ.GEN.JOSEPH M.SWING SNUFFED OUT ALL ENEMY RESISTANCE AT NICHOLS AIRFIELD. OTHER ELEMENTS CAPTURED CAVITE. THAT NAVAL BASE, WHICH THE AMERICANS DESTROYED PRIOR TO ABANDONING MANILA WITHOUT A FIGHT LATE IN DECEMBER, 1941, YIELDED 10 ENEMY SEAPLANES AND A BATTERY OF THREE-INCH GUNS. THEY WERE SEIZED INTACT.

FEB 15 1945

NIGHT LEAD PHILIPPINES (600)
MANILA,THURSDAY,FEB 15 (AP)-JAPANESE REMNANTS REMAINING IN SOUTH MANILA, COMMITTED TO DIE AND DESTROY TACTICS, FOUGHT STUBBORNLY FROM ENTRENCHMENTS ALONG ONCE-MAGNIFICENT TAFT AVENUE TODAY, DIMMING EARLIER AMERICAN HOPES FOR A SPEEDY PURGE OF THE CITY.
THE FALL OF BITTERLY CONTESTED NICHOLAS AIRFIELD AND CAVITE NAVAL BASE TO THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION, REPORTED YESTERDAY BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, CAUSED THE JAPANESE GARRISON TRAPPED BEHIND ITS LAST STRONG DEFENSE SOUTH OF THE PASIG RIVER.
BUT THE NIPPONESE FOUGHT SAVAGELY AS 37TH INFANTRY DOUGHBOYS PRESSED THEM TIGHTER INTO THE OLD WALLED CITY AND THE DOCK AREAS.
THE ENEMY, HOWEVER, HAS LOST OF HIS ARTILLERY. FIRE FROM FIELD GUNS AND MORTARS DECREASED SHARPLY AND IN SOME INSTANCES THE JAPANESE WERE REDUCED TO THE USE OF SMOKE GRENADES TO SUPPLEMENT RIFLE AND MACHINEGUN FIRE.
FILIPINOS ENRAGED AT SEEING THEIR CAPITAL CITY BURNED AND THEIR FELLOW CITIZENS MURDERED BY JAPANESE WHO CANNOT POSSIBLY WIN THE BATTLE OF MANILA, FLOCKED TO RECRUITING STATIONS TO ENLIST IN THE PHILIPPINE ARMY AND THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.
THE SCOUTS HAVE LONG BEEN THE NATION'S MOST FAMOUS FIGHTING FORCE. THE PHILIPPINE ARMY THOUGH COMPARATIVELY NEW AND BARELY TRAINED SET A HEROIC TRADITION IN THE EARLY-WAR BATTLES ALONGSIDE AMERICAN TROOPS ON BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR.
TAFT AVENUE, WHERE THE YANKS ARE ROOTING THE JAPANESE FROM ENTRENCHMENTS AND SMASHED BUILDINGS. IS A WIDE BOULEVARD RUNNING

EAST AND WEST WITH THE INTRAMUROS, OR ANCIENT WALLED CITY, AT THE WEST END.

THE AMERICANS CAPTURED THE MASONIC TEMPLE ON THE AVENUE. GOVERNMENT EDIFICES AND UNIVERSITY, HOSPITAL AND CHURCH BUILDINGS COVER THE AREA OUTSIDE THE INTRAMUROS, WHICH ITSELF IS DENSELY PACKED WITH WORKERS' HOMES.

SMALL BANDS OF JAPANESE REMAINING IN OTHERWISE CLEARED NORTHERN MANILA STAGED SEVERAL SMALL ATTACKS NEAR THE POLO DISTRICT. IN ONE SUCH FORAY 43 NIPPONESE WERE KILLED. IN THE DAMPALIT AREA SEVERAL SMALL ENEMY GROUPS MADE SUICIDE ATTACKS.

FOLLOWING THE CAPTURE OF CAVITE AMERICAN PATROLS SCOUTING INTO THE HILLS EAST AND NORTH OF THE NAVAL BASE DISCOVERED A FAIRLY STRONG JAPANESE DEFENSE LINE IN THE RUGGED BOSOBOSO VALLEY.

A MARINE CORPS DIVEBOMBER CREW REPORTED HITTING A CAVE IN THAT REGION WHICH APPEARED TO CONTAIN A FEW ENEMY GUNS, AND THE BLASTING OF A LINE OF TRUCKS AND OTHER MATERIAL ON A RIDGE.

FEB 15 1945

A201KX

A CONCENTRATION OF JAPANESE IN SOME STRENGTH AROUND TERNATE, 16 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CAVITE, ALSO WAS REPORTED.

AMERICAN BOMBERS HAMMERED CORREGIDOR AT THE ENTRANCE TO MANILA BAY, SCORING HITS ON HEAVY GUN BATTERIES. FIGHTER AIRCRAFT SWOOPED LOW TO SPRAY GUNFIRE ON JAPANESE POSITIONS ON BATAAN PENINSULA, NORTH OF CORREGIDOR.

FRONTLINE REPORTS FROM NORTHERN BATAAN, WHERE THE 38TH DIVISION OF THE EIGHTH U.S.ARMY IS FIGHTING THE BATTLE OF ZIGZAG PASS, SAID THE YANKS HAD AT LAST REACHED TERRAIN WHERE THEIR TANKS COULD BRING GUNS TO BEAR ON JAPANESE POSITIONS IN CAVES.

JAMES HUTCHESON, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE 38TH SAID IN A DELAYED DISPATCH DATED FEB.11 THAT THE 149TH INFANTRY REGIMENT HAD REACHED ORANI ON MANILA BAY, ON THE UPPER EAST COAST OF BATAAN.

AMERICAN DYNAMITE CREWS DESTROYED JAPANESE EMPLACEMENTS IN THE RUGGED JUNGLE COUNTRY ALONG ZIGZAG PASS, EXPLODING ENEMY AMMUNITION SUPPLIES AND BURYING JAPANESE WHO STUCK TO THEIR CAVE POSITIONS.

ON THE EAST COAST OF LUZON ISLAND, SIXTH DIVISION UNITS HAVE REACHED BALER BAY AND OCCUPIED AN ABANDONED ENEMY AIRFIELD.

THE AMERICANS ARE PATROLLING INTO THE CARABALLO MOUNTAINS NORTH OF THE CENTRAL LUZON PLAIN, PENETRATING TOWARD AREAS WHERE THE JAPANESE ARE REPORTED TO BE IN FORCE.

IN OTHER MOUNTAIN SECTORS, THE AMERICANS AT ROSARIO BEAT OFF JAPANESE RAIDERS AND IN THE ZAMBALES FOOTHILLS ON THE WEST COAST OF LUZON 40TH DIVISION UNITS CONTINUED TO MOP UP NIPPONESE TROOPS WHO MIGHT THREATEN CLARK FIELD.

GG255PCW NM

GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA, FEB. 14-(AP)-PRESIDENT-ELECT JUAN JOSE AREVALO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT HE WOULD ASSUME THE PRESIDENCY ONLY AFTER A NEW CONSTITUTION TAKES EFFECT, AT A DATE NOT YET DETERMINED. HIS TERM IS SUPPOSED TO BEGIN MARCH 15.

MEANWHILE HE SAID HE AND AN EIGHT-MAN MISSION WOULD LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON FEB. 25. THE ITINERARY WILL INCLUDE STOPS AT MEXICO CITY, SAN FRANCISCO, XX CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

MEXICO CITY,FEB 14 (AP)-THREE COMMISSION ROOMS, ONE FOR DISCUSSION OF EACH OF THE FIRST THREE POINTS ON THE AGENDA OF THE FEB.21 INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE, ARE BEING PREPARED AT CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE, BUT FOR THE FOURTH POINT, DEALING WITH "THE ARGENTINE REQUEST," NO SPECIAL PROVISION IS BEING MADE.

FEB 15 1945

COMMISSION NO.1 WILL DEAL WITH WAR PROBLEMS, NO.2 WITH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATTERS, AND NO.3 WITH PEACE QUESTIONS. THESE GROUPS, WITH EACH PARTICIPATING NATION ENTITLED TO REPRESENTATION, WILL BE ORGANIZED THE OPENING DAY OF THE CONFERENCE.

THE FOURTH POINT, RELATIVE TO THE JAN. 8 PANAMERICAN UNION DECISION IN WASHINGTON, MAY BE TAKEN UP, ACCORDING TO THE AGENDA, ONCE THE FIRST THREE POINTS ARE DISPOSED OF. THE AGENDA, HOWEVER, CAN BE CHANGED BY TWO-THIRDS VOTE OF DELEGATIONS.

THE PANAMERICAN UNION DECISION, PROPOSED BY PERU, WAS TO POSTPONE ACTION ON THE ARGENTINE REQUEST FOR A "HEARING" OF ITS CASE, IN VIEW OF THE FORTHCOMING MEXICO CITY CONFERENCE.

CARPENTERS ARE PUTTING FINISHING TOUCHES ON THE CONFERENCE QUARTERS AT THE CASTLE. IN COMMISSION ROOMS 2 AND 3 THE DELEGATES MAY VIEW LARGE PAINTINGS OF MEXICAN COLONIAL FIGURES THAT LINE THE WALLS.

LARGER THAN THE COMMISSION QUARTERS IS A RECEPTION ROOM, AT ONE END OF WHICH THERE IS A BAR. SERVICE WILL BE WITHOUT CHARGE TO DELEGATES, BUT NOTHING STRONGER THAN BEER WILL BE SERVED.

ON THE SAME FLOOR, THE SECOND, ARE THE OFFICES OF MANUEL TELLO, CONFERENCE SECRETARY, AND PRESS AND RADIO ROOMS. ON THE FIRST FLOOR ARE OFFICES OF MANUEL BARROS SIERRA, PRESS CHIEF.

DELEGATES WILL BE GIVEN LAPEL BUTTONS BEARING A MAP OF THE AMERICAS AND "MEXICO 1945." AROUND THE MAP ARE THE WORDS "INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF WAR AND PEACE."

30.24-23009

CALGARY, ALTA, FEB.14-(AP)-A REVOLUTIONARY WAY OF MAKING BUTTER WITHOUT CHURNING PROBABLY WILL GAIN WIDE USE AFTER THE WAR, DR.E.G.HOOD, DAIRY RESEARCH CHIEF OF THE CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SAID LAST NIGHT.

ADDRESSING THE MANUFACTURERS' SECTION OF THE ALBERTA DAIRY ASSOCIATION, HE QUOTED A STATEMENT FROM O.K.BURROWS, PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR OF A LARGE DAIRY EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER, WHICH SAID A PROCESS HAD BEEN DEVELOPED FOR THE CONTINUOUS MANUFACTURE OF CREAMERY BUTTER WITHOUT THE USE OF A CHURN. BUTTER MANUFACTURED BY THIS PROCESS WAS REPORTED TO HAVE "PERFECT BODY AND TEXTURE, NORMAL COLOR, AND DESIRED SPREADABILITY."

ANOTHER DAIRY EXPERT SAID THE METHOD IS AN APPLICATION OF THE CENTRIFUGAL PRINCIPLE, THE SAME AS USED IN A CREAM SEPARATOR.

B1252PEW

FEB 15 1945

OTTAWA, FEB 14-(AP)-MOVEMENTS OF COAL INTO CANADA FROM THE UNITED STATES ARE SPOTTY AND A REGULAR FLOW IS NOT EXPECTED FOR SEVERAL WEEKS, J.E.BRUNNING, COAL CONTROLLER, SAID TONIGHT.

"EVEN IF THE WAR IN GERMANY ENDS WITHIN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS CANADIANS WILL STILL BE SERIOUSLY SHORT OF IMPORTED COAL," HE SAID. "CONSUMERS IN CENTRAL CANADA ARE LIKELY TO STILL HAVE TO USE A PROPORTION OF SUBSTITUTE FUEL NEXT SEASON."

EARLIER, BRUNNING CLARIFIED AN ORDER ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT RESTRICTING DELIVERIES. UNDER ONE REGULATION DELIVERIES ARE PROHIBITED TO CONSUMERS WHO HAVE 30 DAYS' SUPPLY AND WHO HAVE BEEN USING CLASS "A" OR CLASS "B" FUELS. THIS APPLIES ONLY TO POINTS EAST OF FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

ANOTHER REGULATION, APPLICABLE THROUGHOUT CANADA, GIVES PRIORITY TO CONSUMERS WHO HAVE LESS THAN SEVEN DAYS' SUPPLY ON HAND. PRIORITY DELIVERIES IN SUCH CASES MUST BE A MINIMUM OF ONE TON OR 15 DAYS SUPPLY, WHICHEVER IS THE LESSER.

BY0O2PEW

UNDATED NAZI EXECUTIONS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THREE HIGH NAZI OFFICIALS IN BADEN HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH BY A SPECIAL GERMAN COURT, REPORTEDLY FOR SAYING THAT "THE WAR IS LOST," PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST HEARD IN NEW YORK BY CBS.

A SERIES OF CIVILIAN EXECUTIONS HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED BY THE GERMANS IN EASTERN FRONT AREAS.

THE PARIS REPORT SAID "THE SA (STORM TROOP) LEADER OF THE PROVINCES OF BADEN AND ALSACE, THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR IN BADEN, DR.KARL PFLAUMER, AND THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN BADEN" WERE SENTENCED BECAUSE "THEY HAD ENTERED INTO A DISPUTE WITH GAULEITER WALTER WAGNER AND HAD ACCUSED HIM OF PUBLIC CORRUPTION IN SERVICE."

"BESIDES," SAID THE BROADCAST, "THEY HAD DARED TO SAY 'THE WAR IS LOST.'"

MAYOR SCHROETER OF THE SMALL POMERANIAN TOWN OF KOENIGSBERG HAS BEEN HANGED FOR LEAVING HIS TOWN WITHOUT EVACUATION ORDERS; THE DEPUTY MAYOR OF BRESLAU AND THE POLICE PRESIDENT AND OTHER OFFICIALS OF BYDGOSZCZ WERE EXECUTED FOR "COWARDICE," THE GERMANS HAVE ANNOUNCED.

W1146AEW

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED JAPANESE REACTION (290)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AN OFFICIAL JAPANESE SPOKESMAN WAS QUOTED BY THE DOMEI AGENCY WEDNESDAY AS DENOUNCING THE BIG THREE YALTA AGREEMENT AND DECLARING THAT WORLD PEACE IS POSSIBLE ONLY BY ACTING ON THE PRINCIPLE OF THE NIPPON FOREIGN MINISTER "NOT TO REJECT ANY HAND THAT OFFERS PEACE."

A DOMEI BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, QUOTED SADAO IGUCHI, SPOKESMAN FOR THE JAPANESE INFORMATION BOARD. HE TERMED THE BIG THREE AGREEMENT "INTERNATIONAL POWER POLITICS."

STATING THAT JAPAN ALONE HAD SOUGHT TRUE WORLD PEACE BY INVITING THE COLLABORATION OF ALL NATIONS, THE TOP NIPPON PROPAGANDIST SAID "FUTURE WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY CANNOT BE FOUND BY DRIVING HARD BARGAINS FOR PERSONAL GAINS AT A COST TO OTHERS BUT BY JUST AND HONEST STATESMANSHIP THAT IS GUIDED BY THE PRINCIPLES ADHERED TO BY JAPAN WHICH FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGEMITSU HAS EXPLAINED AS EXCLUDING NONE BUT INVITING THE COLLABORATION OF ALL."

LESS THAN 24 HOURS BEFORE IGUCHI MADE HIS STATEMENTS THE CHINESE CHUNGKING CENTRAL DAILY NEWS HAD OPINED THAT THE RECENT RESHUFFLE OF THE JAPANESE KOISO CABINET WAS THE FORERUNNER OF A POSSIBLE NIPPON "POLITICAL OFFENSIVE" TO OBTAIN A NEGOTIATED PEACE.

FEB 15 1945

IGUCHI CAREFULLY AVOIDED MENTION OF RUSSIA. HE SAID "FOR ALL THEIR PROFESSIONS OF NOBLE IDEALISM AND FAIR PLAY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAVE AT LEAST DEFINITELY EXPOSED THEIR TRUE AND FAITHLESS NATURE. X X X

"THEY SOLD POLAND DOWN THE RIVER IN ONE OF THE MOST SHAMEFUL ACTS IN THE GAME OF POWER POLITICS THE MODERN WORLD HAS KNOWN."

IN AN EARLIER BROADCAST DOMEI SAID AMERICA, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA "ARE INDULGING IN PREPOSTEROUS ASSUMPTIONS" THAT THE EUROPEAN WAR WILL TERMINATE BEFORE APRIL 25, DATE SET FOR THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID "IT IS NOT POSSIBLE THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE, WHO ARE FIGHTING TO DECIDE THE RISE OR FALL OF A PEOPLE, WILL SUBMIT TO UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER SO EASILY."

NN324PCW NM ASKT

UNDATED SOUTH AMERICAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES IN MONTEVIDEO PREDICTED YESTERDAY (WED)

THAT URUGUAY AND VENEZUELA WOULD COMPLETE THE RECENT SERIES OF DECLARATIONS OF WAR ON THE AXIS BY LATIN-AMERICAN NATIONS SOON AND THAT ALL THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE HEMISPHERE EXCEPT THAT OF ARGENTINA WOULD BE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS PACT BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE IN MEXICO FEB. 21.

FEB 15 1945

THESE SOURCES SAID THE URUGUAYAN GOVERNMENT WAS CONSIDERING HOW IT COULD TAKE THE STEP OF DECLARING WAR, WHICH MAY BE DONE CONSTITUTIONALLY ONLY BY A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND THE SENATE.

THEY ADDED THAT THE DECLARATIONS MAY BE INTERPRETED NOT AS AN END, BUT AS A MEANS OF LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES BECOMING FULL-FLEDGED MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

ONE SOURCE SAID THAT WHEN ONE SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRY INQUIRED WHAT ROAD IT SHOULD FOLLOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, IT WAS TOLD BY THE GREAT POWERS THAT THE ONLY WAY WAS TO DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY AND JAPAN.

YESTERDAY PRESIDENT RIOS OF CHILE ANNOUNCED THAT HIS NATION WAS RECOGNIZING A STATE OF BELLIGERENCY WITH JAPAN AND SUBSCRIBING TO THE UNITED NATIONS/DECLARATION.

RIOS SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WAS NOT INCLUDING GERMANY IN ITS RECOGNITION OF BELLIGERENCY BECAUSE "THAT NATION ALREADY IS DEFEATED."

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES IN OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN CAPITALS SAID VENEZUELA MIGHT TAKE THE STEP OF DECLARING WAR BEFORE THE END OF THIS WEEK.

FEB 15 1945

THEY OBSERVED THAT THE CRIMEAN DECLARATION OF THE BIG THREE EXPLICITLY EXCLUDED "ASSOCIATED NATIONS" FROM MENTION OF THOSE WHO WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO BEGINNING APRIL 5.

REPRESENTATIVES OF EQUADOR, PARAGUAY, PERU AND CHILE ALL SIGNED THE UNITED NATIONS PACT IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY. ALL EXCEPT CHILE HAD PREVIOUSLY DECLARED WAR.

UP-VAR-840PEW

UNDATED JAPANESE RAIDS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONE SUPERFORTRESSES BOMBED JAPAN'S TOKYO-YOKOHAMA METROPOLITAN AREA AND THE NAGANO DISTRICT TUESDAY NIGHT AND EARLY WEDNESDAY (TOKYO TIME) AND RETURNED WEDNESDAY MORNING IN RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS, THE JAPANESEDOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED, WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

THE BROADCAST WAS PICKED UI BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COM-MISSION.

HW1035PPW NM

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1 -- EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
2 -- WESTERN FRONT: 300 MILES (FROM GREITHAUSEN).
3 -- ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

SN1125PEW

30.21-23011

UNDATED FORMOSA (100)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
"SOME 60" FIGHTER-ESCORTED AMERICAN LIBERATOR AND MITCHELL BOMBERS STRAFED AND BOMBED MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND COMMUNICTIONS ON FORMOSA TUESDAY, THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY.
GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIPUES HAVE REPORTED DAILY ATTACKS ON FORMOSA, BUT HAV NOT INDICATED THE SIZE OF THE ATTACKING FORCES. HIS COMMUNIQUES NORMALLY LAG SEVERAL DAYS BEHIND ACTIONS AND HAVE NOT REPORTED A TUESDAY RAID ON FORMOSA.
THE DOMEI DISPATCH, INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATION COMMISSION, SAID THE BOMBERS STRUCK AT TAKOA AND TAINAN ON SOUTHERN FORMOSA, HIT BY "SOME 35" FIGHTER PLANES STRIKING IN TWO WAVES THE PREVIOUS DAY. DOMEI CLAIMED DAMAGE FROM TUESDAY'S RAID WAS "EXTREMELY LIGHT".
JP356APW NM

FEB 15 1945

CIUNDATED JAPANESE REACTION
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID AMERICA, BRITAIN, AND RUSSIA "ARE INDULGING IN PREPOSTEROUS ASSUMPTIONS" THAT THE EUROPEAN WAR WILL TERMINATE BEFORE APRIL 25, DATE SET FOR THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO.
"IT IS NOT POSSIBLE THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE," THE DOMEI BROADCAST SAID, "WHO ARE FIGHTING TO DECIDE THE RISE OR FALL OF A PEOPLE, WILL SUBMIT TO UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER SO EASILY." THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
ANOTHER TOKYO BROADCAST QUOTED "INFORMED CIRCLES" IN THE JAPANESE CAPITAL AS SAYING THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE "IS THE RESULT OF THE FACT THAT AMERICAN ACTIVITIES AMONG ANTI-AXIS NATIONS HAVE BEEN TEMPORARILY RECOGNIZED." IT ADDED:
"BRITAIN, WHO WAS SO INTENT ON SETTLING MATTERS (AT YALTA) CONCERNING EUROPE X X X WAS POWERLESS, AND WAS ABLE ONLY TO RECOGNIZE AND ACCEPT THE WILL VOICED BY AMERICA AND THE SOVIET UNION. THE RECENT JOINT COMMUNIQUE HAS POINTED OUT THE SORRY POSITION THAT BRITAIN NOW HOLDS."
JP331APW

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NORTHERN SECTOR: CANADIANS, BEHIND MASSED GUNS AND UNDER HEAVY SKY SUPPORT CLOSED IN ON GOCH, NAZI TRAFFIC CENTER BETWEEN THE RHINE AND THE MAAS.
CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS GAINED THROUGH NEW HOLES IN SIEGFRIED LINE.
SOUTHERN SECTOR: FRONT GENERALLY QUIET.
-DASH-
THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: CLOSED IN ON GOCH UNDER HEAVY ARTILLERY AND AIR SUPPORT.
BRITISH SECOND, U.S. NINTH, U.S. FIRST ARMIES: NO MAJOR CHANGE REPORTED ALONG ROER RIVER FRONT.
U.S. THIRD ARMY: GAINED THROUGH NEW HOLES IN SIEGFRIED LINE.
U.S. SEVENTH, FRENCH FIRST ARMIES: FRONT GENERALLY QUIET.
-DASH-
U.S. DIVISIONS
FIFTH, 765£ -,$ 80TH INFANTR

FIFTH, 765£ -,$ 80TH V

FIFTH, 76TH AND 80TH INFANTRY: GAINED THROUGH NEW BREACH IN SIEGFRIED LINE.
DN816AEW

JAPANESE-CORREGIDOR (240)
WASHINGTON, FEB 14-(AP)-NAVY OFFICIALS BELIEVE THAT CORREGIDOR, THE ROCK IN MANILA BAY, IS LESS STRONGLY FORTIFIED NOW THAN WHEN ITS AMERICAN AND FILIPINO DEFENDERS SO RELUCTANTLY YIELDED IT IN THE SPRING OF 1942.
NEVERTHELESS, CORREGIDOR AND OTHER FORTIFICATIONS GUARDING THE HARBOR MUST BE REDUCED TO IMPOTENCY AND THE BAY MUST BE SWEPT CLEAR OF MINES BEFORE THE HARBOR CAN BE USED BY AMERICAN SHIPS.
TO THAT END, IT WAS DISCLOSED, THE ROCK CURRENTLY IS BEING BLASTED WITH ONE OF THE GREATEST CONCENTRATION OF BOMBS EVER LAID ON A SINGLE POINT.
SWEEPING THE HARBOR WILL BE AN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT TASK UNTIL THE FORTS WHICH GUARD IT ARE KNOCKED OUT OR CAPTURED. THE FORTS, HOWEVER, LIKE CORREGIDOR PROBABLY ARE NOT IN THEIR PEAK CONDITION. APPARENTLY THE JAPANESE DID NOT EXPECT SUCH A SPEEDY RETURN BY GEN. DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR'S FORCES, AND WHEN THEY REALIZED THE IMMINENCE OF THE DANGER NOT ENOUGH TIME REMAINED TO DO A FULL JOB OF RESTORATION.
AMERICAN FORCES ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE MISLED BY APPEARANCES INDICATING LACK OF STRENGTH, AN OFFICIAL SAID, IN THE LIGHT OF THEIR PAST EXPERIENCES IN ATTACKING JAPANESE-HELD ISLANDS. THEY HAVE BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE EXCELLENCE OF JAPANESE CAMOUFLAGE, AND ARE NOT LIKELY TO LEAVE STANDING ANYTHING THAT COULD POSSIBLY HIDE ENEMY ARTILLERY.
CONTINUOUS AIR RECONNAISSANCE AND INFORMATION FROM VARIOUS SOURCES SHOW AS MANY AS 266,000 JAPANESE TROOPS ON BY-PASSED ISLANDS OTHER THAN THE PHILIPPINES AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, A NAVY SPOKESMAN ALSO HAS REVEALED.
SOME OF THE CUT-OFF GARRISONS ARE IN UNHAPPY CIRCUMSTANCES AND EVENTUALLY WILL STARVE, BUT THE LARGER ONES, SUCH AS THE 50,000 ESTIMATED TO BE ON TRUCK, APPEAR TO BE WELL PROVISIONED AND ABLE TO HOLD OFF FOR A LONG TIME.
JW/SU721AEW

FEB 15 1945

BROADCASTS
SAN FRANCISCO, FEB. 14--LONG LINES OF FILIPINOS ARE FLEEING FROM MANILA OR MARCHING TOWARD THE PHILIPPINES CAPITAL WITH FOOD, BLUE NETWORK WAR CORRESPONDENT ARTHUR FELDMAN REPORTED TODAY IN A BROADCAST FROM LUZON ISLAND.
"I SAW LITERALLY THOUSANDS OF FILIPINOS WALKING NORTH OF MANILA TODAY, NAMELESS PEOPLE," FELDMAN BROADCAST.
MOST THEM WERE HEADED TOWARD THE CAPITAL, BAREFOOTED WOMEN CARRYING FOOD ON THEIR HEADS--TOMATOES, BANANAS AND EGGS--, AND MEN WITH BAGS OF FOOD DANGLING FROM THE ENDS OF POLES SLUNG OVER THEIR SHOULDERS.
SMALLER NUMBERS STRUGGLING AWAY FROM MANILA CARRIED HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
"THE HUMAN FLOTSAM AND JETSAM I SAW TODAY ON HIGHWAY THREE X X X SEEMED TO KNOW A GREAT DEAL OF THE FULL MEANING OF WAR," FELDMAN SAID, BUT "FILIPINOS IN WITH THE JAPANESE IN SOUTH MANILA ARE SUFFERING MORE."
WW714APW NM

1,200 NAVY CARRIER PLANES BLAST TOKYO, BATTLESHIPS POUND THE VOLCANO ISLANDS; REDS OUTFLANK EAST DEFENSES OF BERLIN

FEB 16 1945

Huge U.S. Fleet Hammers Japan In Daring Raid

FEB 16 1945 WAITE

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Friday, Feb. 16.—(AP) The most powerful battleship and aircraft carrier force afloat poured more than 1,200 Hellcats, Helldivers and Avenger planes today at Tokyo while warships and Army planes shelled and bombed islands to the south.

More flattops than America ever before assembled in a single sea operation are sending raiders in continuous waves against Tokyo's airfields and military defenses, tangling in sky battles with the enemy airforce.

The carriers, protected literally by thousands of anti-aircraft guns mounted on battleships, cruisers and destroyers, disgorged swarms of bombing, torpedoing and strafing raiders in the first such naval smash of the war at Japan's capital.

Challenges Jap Fleet

The huge and audacious operations, posing a challenge to Nippon's fleet, strongly suggests major developments.

(There was no word from headquarters of the raid's purpose but it easily could be intended to cover new amphibious landing operations within the inner defense ring of Japan's island outguards).

A Navy communique today, first disclosing the action, said the planes were raiding "in and around Tokyo" while warships shelled Iwo Jima in the Volcano islands and other enemy bases some 700 miles to the south.

The Navy thus spanned the last leg of a 4,000-mile trail across the Pacific from Pearl Harbor where the war opened.

The size of the attacking airforce was such as to outnumber anything Japan could muster hastily, Navy authorities said.

Leading air admirals indicated they would welcome the chance to engage whatever air strength the enemy could muster in time. They pointed to the American record of 20-to-one superiority in aerial combat in carrier operations through many weeks of January which took in the China and French Indo-China coasts.

Operation Long Planned

Nimitz, who only recently moved his base of operations to Guam, within 1,500 miles of Tokyo, said the operation "has long been planned."

It was regarded as a blunt challenge to the Japanese fleet, out of action since defeat last October in the battle of Leyte gulf, to come out and fight.

Tokyo was attacked April 18, 1942 by Army bombers of then Lt. Col. (now Lt. Gen.) Jimmy Doolittle flying from the aircraft carrier Hornet but today's job was the first full scale Navy operation against the Japanese capital or homeland.

(Webley Edwards, of the Columbia Broadcasting company, reported from Guam that "at this minute waves of the carrier planes are sweeping over Tokyo."

(After recalling the Doolittle raid, Edwards reported:

"(This one is different. This is the one we've been waiting for. This is by many carriers. The warships include battlewagons."

(Edwards said Nimitz is carrying the attack to Japan's "front yard and front steps and into the living rooms").

(Art Graham, of Mutual, speculated in a Guam broadcast that the American warships must be riding the seas within 300 miles of the coastline of Honshu, on which Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka and other war centers are situated).

Tokyo radio, two hours after originally reporting the attack said:

"The air battle is still going on."

Hammer Iwo Jima

Pacific fleet surface units also were bombarding Iwo Jima, tiny island in the Volcano group just 750 miles south of Tokyo, the Superfortress bombing route from the Marianas to Tokyo.

Text of Admiral Nimitz's special communique follows:

"Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher is in command of a powerful task force of the Pacific fleet which is now attacking enemy aircraft, air forces and other military targets in and around Tokyo.

"This operation has long been planned and the opportunity to accomplish it fulfills the deeply cherished desire of every officer and man of the Pacific fleet.

"Surface units of the Pacific fleet are bombarding Iwo Jima. Aircraft of the strategic air force, Pacific ocean areas, are bombing Iwo Jima and nearby positions in the Bonins. The fleet forces are under the tactical command of Adm. R. A. Spruance, commander Fifth fleet."

Tokyo Confirms Raid

(Tokyo radio almost simultaneously confirmed the opening stages of the bold operation by reporting "the first raid of small enemy aircraft" on the Japanese mainland.

(The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications commission in the United States, said the planes attacked air strips in the vicinity of Tokyo about 7:15 o'clock Friday morning, Japanese time.

(Tokyo radio said enemy air units had been prepared for the raiders inasmuch as "enemy surface movements have been observed during the past few days.")

(Edwards, of CBS said: "While the air is swarming with United States and Japanese planes over Tokyo, we may expect the Japs to try to send planes at our carriers—if they can find them.

("The situation calls for them to send out their fleet, but fear of losing their fleet entirely may cause the Japs to hold the remaining warships back to fight another day."

(Jack Hooley, of the Blue Network, said there was every reason to expect one of the fiercest air fights of the war.")

High American air officials pointed out recently from Guam that Japan has been building up huge air reserves, with their losses nothing like their production, and could be expected to commit these on a grand scale when needed.

Admiral Mitscher, Wisconsin-born and a resident of Washington, D. C., only recently returned to the Naval wars.

Led Task Force 58

He came into prominence as the leader of "Task Force 58" which dealt the Nipponese navy a mortal blow while protecting the invasion of Saipan last year. He remained on the job to direct Third fleet planes against enemy islands in the far Western Pacific last October to help Gen. Douglas MacArthur return to the Philippines at Leyte.

After that, the Japanese claimed they had annihilated Task Force 58 and commented on the disappearance of Mitscher from the news.

The possible size of the attacks may be deduced from past statements of Naval authorities that once carriers move in on Tokyo it will be possible to send in as many as 1,000 planes at a time. There was, however, no official word on the size of the raiding airforce. The communique merely referred to a "powerful task force of the Pacific fleet."

Reports broadcast to the United States from Guam all stressed the power and daring of the operation.

(Hooley, of the Blue network, referred to a "new phase of the war" and of the Navy "snuggling in close to the heart of Japan.")

The way was cleared for the Navy to advance on Tokyo by months of steady raids by Superfortresses on Japanese aircraft plants which have so cut into the enemy's production that the Nipponese leaders have begun moving plants to Manchuria.

Islands along the way to Tokyo also were knocked out by such raids.

This is particularly true of Iwo Jima which has been raided daily for more than two months.

The shelling of Iwo announced today meant a return of the Navy to that island which has been bombarded several times this year.

30.24 - 23013

TOKYO ASSAULT FLEET DESCRIBED

Task Force So Large It Is 'Difficult For Mind To Grasp'

HAUGLAND

A United States Naval Base in the Pacific, Feb. 8 [*AP—Delayed*], The largest warfleet in history rides at anchor here restlessly awaiting the date already scheduled when for the first time an American sea-borne force will strike at Tokyo in force.

he task force is so large that it is difficult for the mind to grasp this fantastic mixture of large ond small fighting ships and all the auxiliary vessels needed to keep them armed, fueled and supplied.

Of the hundreds of vessels in this great base, scores of them will steam toward Tokyo within a few days in quest of a fight.

Greatest Ever Known

That task force will be the greatest ever known to man—greater even than dreamed of a few years ago and it will include the largest and newest American carriers, battleships, light carriers, jeep carriers, cruisers and destroyers.

It will launch considerably more than 1,200 planes against Japan's main island of Honshu in the first low-level air attack upon Tokyo and any other cities selected as worthwhile targets.

Ships in this greatest of fighting fleets wil lstand off Honshu forming a line 200 miles or more up and down the coast while fighter, dive-bomber and torpedo planes carry the war into the heart of Japan.

Orderly Activity

This great anchorage where warships and auxiliaries are preparing for the greatest strike of the war is a place of constant orderly activity. Small craft churn the blue-green waters, dashing back and forth between larger vessels.

At night low-lying clouds glow with the flashing of signals between ships.

It is a 24-hour-a-day job to get this battlefleet into operation.

B-29'S AT NEW BASE JOIN RAID

Forces On Tinian And Saipan

Strike At Nagoya

WAR

Headquarters 21st Bomber Command, Guam, Feb. 15 (*AP*)—Superfortresses operating from a new base in the Marianas joined in a large-scale raid today on the industrial area of Nagoya, Japan.

The bombers flew from Saipan and from the new base on near-by Tinian, the 21st Bomber Command announced.

Weather reports indicated the targets were covered by clouds. No details were announced.

Aircraft Factory Target

[The War Department disclosed in a night communiqué from the 20th Air Force that the attack was a daylight blow at the Mitsubishi aircraft factory in Nagoya.

[A sizable force of the huge planes participated in the attack, made through an overcast which prevented observation of the results. None of the B-29's was lost to enemy action, the communiqué said.

[The Japanese fighter opposition was moderate and anti-aircraft fire only meager, the communiqué disclosed.]

Tokyo Names Areas

Tokyo radio reported in a communiqué and Domei news agency broadcasts that the Superfortresses had centered their attack on the Nagoya industrial area and also had caused some damage in the city proper.

A smaller force, the enemy reports said, caused "a certain amount of damage" in the city of Ukiyamada, some 50 miles southeast of Nagoya. The broadcast noted that the Ise Grand Shrine, revered national and religious monument at Ukiyamada, "remained unscathed."

[Another Tokyo broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said a small force of B-29's made a reconnaissance raid on Singapore today.]

Wear Seabees' Insignia

Tinian's new airfield was commissioned in December, it was disclosed, after its completion by Navy Seabees.

The first B-29's landed on Tinian December 21, their noses painted with the insignia of the Seabee units which had completed the field 11 days ahead of schedule.

The B-29's started striking at Japan from Saipan last fall and operational headquarters later were moved to Guam, as facilities here were completed.

These Marianas islands were taken from the Japanese in American invasions last summer.

B29s Rock Jap Home Island

Tokyo Says Nagoya Area Is Hit—Stimson Asserts No Haven Is Secure for Foe.

Washington, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Marianas-based Superfortresses rained fire and explosives anew on Japan's home island today, and Secretary of War Stimson said that Nippon's "diminishing area of conquest offers no secure haven of safety anywhere."

The War Department also announced that a new group of the giant bombers now is operating from Tinian Island in the Marianas.

Mr. Stimson's comment came shortly after the Tokyo radio acknowledged damage to the important industrial city of Nagoya from a fleet of sixty B-29s. The enemy account said the planes loosed their explosive and incendiary bombs also in Mie Prefecture across Atsuta Bay from Nagoya.

A Domei news agency broadcast, elaborating on the early announcement, said that the main strength of the raid was on the factory area of Nagoya but that there was also some bomb and fire damage in the city proper. The city of Ukiyamada, some fifty miles southeast of Nagoya in Mie Prefecture, was reported raided by a "small enemy formation." Domei said the city sustained a "certain amount of damage" but that the Ise Grand Shrine, a national monument, was "unscathed."

Discussing the Superfortress blows against Japan, Mr. Stimson said, "the Japanese admit the present damage to their industry and the certainty of much greater damage in the future when they speak of moving airplane factories and other vital plants to Manchuria."

Tinian Base Increases Scope.

A week ago Mr. Stimson told reporters that although air attacks had been doing damage to enemy war industry, Japan's productiveness has not yet been fundamentally weakened. Today he said damage inflicted on an aircraft factory at Ota last week was serious.

In announcing the new Tinian base Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the Twentieth Air Force, said it will increase the scope of bombing operations against Japan.

He added that with headquarters of the Twenty-first Command established on Guam and the original bases on Saipan in full operation, all three major islands of the Marianas group now become an impressive center of B-29 operations in the Pacific.

The planes on Tinian compose a new unit, the 313th Wing of the Twenty-first Bomber Command. The wing is commanded by Brig. Gen. John H. Davies of Piedmont, Cal. The Twentieth Air Force's other command, the Twentieth Bomber, operates from bases in southeast Asia.

Some Planes From Tinian.

Twenty-first Bomber Command Headquarters, Guam (via Navy Radio), Feb 15 (A. P.).—A large force of B-29 Superfortresses struck at Japan today. Some of the force took off from the new operational base on Tinian Island. The others operated from Saipan.

Tinian Field, it was disclosed today, was commissioned as an operational base in December and the first Superfortresses landed there December 21.

Early indications on today's raid were that the weather was unfavorable and the bombing was through overcast.

Direction of traffic on the network of roads around the new base was simplified by Capt. Paul J. Halloran of New York, chief of all Tinian construction. He noted the island was shaped like Manhattan Island. So now Tinian has a Battery, Wall Street, Park Row, Broadway, Central Park, Harlem, Bronx and Riverside Drive.

Earlier the Tokyo radio said single B-29s bombed the Tokyo-Yokohama metropolitan area last night and early today.

Today's strike was the fourth by Superfortresses since Saturday. An aircraft factory at Ota, forty miles northwest of Tokyo, was hit Saturday, the Rangoon area Sunday and Iwo Jima Monday.

MANILA BATTLE NEARING VICTORY

Japs Planned to Make City Turning Point of Luzon Campaign.

McDANIEL

MANILA, Friday, Feb. 16.—(AP) Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed today that Japan's master plan to make Manila the turning point of the Luzon campaign in Nippon's favor is being smashed by a powerhouse American drive nearing victory in the scarred city and fast overrunning nearby Bataan peninsula.

Today's communique, reporting steady reduction of the enemy pocket in south Manila, new gains on Bataan and withering air attacks on Corregidor, also announced seizure of an enemy document.

Expected to Hold Manila

This document, the General said, made it clear the Japanese had expected to hold Manila with 20,000 troops, street and house fortifications, thousands of mines, elaborate concrete strongpoints and hundreds of heavy guns—all prepared for an attack from the south.

But MacArthur struck from the north and the campaign for Manila is close to American victory, with destruction of the defense system, slaughter of the last ditch defenders and capture of hundreds of cannon.

The trapped enemy fought back with at least temporarily renewed vigor, however.

After nearly a day of slackened resistance, the Japanese opened up at dawn yesterday with murderous fire over open sights. This limited American gains toward Intramuros to a matter of yards and blunted the American spearhead which had pushed through the University of the Philippines campus toward the bay front.

The 37th Division, forced back by point-blank fire of light artillery, mortars and machineguns, gained some ground toward the general hospital, a major Japanese strong point. The Americans withheld artillery fire because of the possible presence of civilian patients there.

The 11th Airborne division likewise encountered stiff opposition in their drive from captured Nichols Field toward Fort William McKinley to the northeast.

Sherman tanks and big guns were brought into the battle area for the first time to smash the stubborn enemy defenses.

Of high interest is the swift progress on Bataan, in a push of only a few days down the east coast. Yanks of the 38th division have advanced four miles below Abucay bay to the eastern bastion of the final American defense line in 1942.

MacArthur's revelations of the seized document recalled a Domei news agency broadcast from Tokyo Feb. 8 saying "the Luzon battle is fought for very high stakes."

Hammer Corregidor

The communique told of a 112-ton bombing of Corregidor but made no reference to Japanese reports that American minesweepers had forced entry of the bay, followed by bombarding warships and troop-laden transports.

The general said the captured document set forth Japanese expectancy of a major and successful defense of Manila.

"The garrison comprised more than 20,000 men, with hundreds of guns of various calibers, and many thousands of mines based on elaborate system of concrete strong points, pillboxes and street and house fortifications," he declared.

"These were especially fitted in anticipation of attack from the south and from Manila Bay. The enemy apparently hoped to hold Manila and Manila Bay, thus making this the turning point of the Luzon campaign."

MacArthur said these plans were defeated "by the rapidity of the envelopment by our forces and the dislocation and unbalance caused by our unanticipated advance and attack from the north and east."

Close in On Japs

MacArthur said the three Yank divisions closing in on the trapped Manila garrison had captured or destroyed an additional 320 cannon and 224 emplaced machineguns.

On Bataan, the 11th corps struck southward to seize the town of Balanga in an advance of four miles from Abucay on the peninsula's Manila bay side.

MacArthur said "this was the eastern bastion of our final defense line in 1942."

Corregidor fortress just off the top of Bataan was pounded with 112 tons of bombs centered in coastal defense positions, while southern Bataan was swept by fighters and light bombers flying at minimum altitude.

MacArthur announced that 420 enemy planes have been captured on Luzon in addition to "the thousands of enemy planes destroyed."

Medium bombers hit the Kagi airdrome on Formosa, destroying two parked planes and damaging many others. A locomotive was demolished and heavy casualties were inflicted on airdrome personnel.

Escorting fighters shot down six Japanese planes, and two others probably, in combat. An additional two enemy bombers were intercepted and destroyed to the southwest.

Tobera and Lakunai airdromes on Rabaul, on New Britain Island, were plastered with 115 tons of explosives unloaded by heavy and medium bombers and fighter-bombers. Large fires, with smoke rising to 3,000 feet, resulted. Vehicles and buildings were wiped out.

CHINA COMMUNIST STAND EXPLAINED

Leader Accepts Chiang But Not As Dictator

Chungking, Feb. 15 (AP)—China's Communists are ready to accept the supreme leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, but they "want him to be a Roosevelt, not a Hitler," Gen. Chou En-lai, chief negotiator for the Communists, declared today.

He was explaining the Communist rejection of Chungking Government proposals for a settlement of their differences.

General Chou issued a written statement as he departed for Yenan with new Government proposals after two weeks of negotiating here under the good offices of Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, United States Ambassador. He said he doubted whether his party would accept the new proposals any more readily than those rejected.

Want Coalition

The Communist spokesman made clear that his people wanted a coalition government and a unified high command, and that they would not accept a compromise in the form of representation on any consultative body, as offered by Chungking.

"The one-party dictatorship must go," he said.

The commander of the American force in China, Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, said he hoped the Government and the Communists would resolve their differences before the war is over.

General Wedemeyer disclosed that every officer in the China theater was required to sign a statement that he understood the American command's policy of not giving assistance to anyone but the Central Government. "I am ordered to support the Central Government, which is recognized by my Government," he explained.

General Chou described yesterday's government account of negotiations with him as unfair and lacking in frankness.

CHINA ANNOUNCES 500,000 DRAFT CALL

All-Out Offensive Move Is Linked to U. S. Landing—

Foe Seen Deteriorating

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 15 (AP)—Japan's once-powerful position on the mainland is deteriorating rapidly, the United States commander in China declared today as plans were announced for conscripting 500,000 Chinese for an all-out offensive in concert with coming American landings on the coast.

"Japan's over-all position is unfavorable," declared Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American forces in the China theatre, in one of the most optimistic statements yet made on the war in the East.

"I don't believe the Japanese people realize that, but I am confident the Japanese High Command is deeply concerned. They must be."

Gen. Lu Chung-liu, Conscription Minister, announced that a half million new men would be drafted before the end of March "to meet the demand for the all-out Chinese counter-offensive in conjunction with the coming landing of American forces on the China coast."

[Similar optimism was expressed by Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, Commander in Chief in India, who told the Indian Legislature at New Delhi that the enemy was "on the run" in Burma and that Japan faced reverses in the interior of China.

[The situation in China, he said, had shown "signs of grave deterioration" until recently, when it took a more healthy turn under the "forceful leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and General Wedemeyer."]

Kunming Base Termed Secure

General Wedemeyer said that he had been "damn pessimistic" three months ago. The Japanese were driving deeper into the interior. China was being cut in two. Advanced United States air bases were falling.

General Wedemeyer declared the first consideration was the defense of the supply terminal at Kunming, which lies on the Burma Road and is a depot for supplies flown over the "hump" from India.

"Splendidly equipped," Chinese troops were moved in immediately, he said, and "we are now confident that we can defend that area."

General Wedemeyer described Gen. Ho Ying-chin, China's Chief of Staff and commander of new field headquarters at Kunming, as "the General Eisenhower of this theatre."

"His job," the general said, "is to secure the Kunming area—that's been done—and to prepare the Chinese counter-offensive. We have reason to feel confident over our future from a military viewpoint."

Supplies in increased amounts are now reaching Kunming since the opening of the Stilwell or Ledo Road.

Chinese Hold Near Foochow

Meanwhile, in the land fighting in China there were reports tonight of new clashes with Japanese troops in four provinces.

In Fukien Province on Feb. 12 the enemy attacked Chinese positions about ten miles west of Foochow, center of the newly developed protective area on the China coast, but was repulsed the same evening, the Chinese High Command announced.

In Kiangsi Province Chinese troops repulsed a Japanese thrust northeast of Suichwan and pressed to a point about nine miles from the city. Some fifty miles southward other Chinese units repulsed enemy atacks northeast of Kanhsein, site of another lost air base.

Fighting occurred in Hunan Province east of the Canton-Hankow railroad, and a Chinese counter-attack at the railway town of Chenhsein forced the enemy back about two miles, the High Command said. The fall of Yunghing, sixty miles south of Henyang on Feb. 9, was admitted.

In Kwangtung Province Japanese troops tried to retake Chihing which the Chinese claim to have wrested from the enemy. Chihing is thirty miles east of Kukong, enemy-occupied provisional capital of Kwangtung.

CHUNGKING ORDERS ARMY TO PREPARE FOR U. S. LANDING

To Draft Half a Million Men for All-out Attack to Time With Invasion.

Chungking, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—More than 500,000 men will be conscripted before the end of March "to meet the demand for the all-out Chinese counter-offensive in conjunction with the coming landing of American forces on the China coast," Gen. Lu Chung-liu, Conscription Minister announced today.

This was the first announcement that a counter-offensive would be synchronized with American landings.

Gen. Lu said that 300,000 of the new conscripts would be drafted from Szechwan province, in which this wartime capital is situated.

Meanwhile today Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, the commander of the American forces in China, declared that the Japanese position in China was steadily growing more unfavorable and expressed optimism over the military outlook. At the same time he voiced a hope that the Chinese Government and Communist leaders would be able to reconcile their differences in order to expedite the war effort.

Amplifying his reasons for optimism over the military picture, the American general said that the Japanese had lost much shipping and that the flow of raw materials to the Japanese homeland had been severely restricted by American air power in the Philippines.

Meanwhile, Communist Negotiator Gen. Chou En-lai returned to Yenan today after negotiations here, during which the Government's proposed settlements were rejected. Chou carried new proposals by the Government, but said he doubted his party would accept them. He made it clear the Communists wanted a coalition Government with a unified High Command and would not accept a compromise.

In a written statement Chou described the Government's account of the negotiations with him as unfair and lacking in frankness, and as not disclosing the conditions under which concessions were made. He said that these conditions were (1) that the Communist troops should be placed under a National Military Council which, he said, was tantamount to handing them over to the Kuomintang; and (2) that the Kuomintang obstinately insisted that China's present one-party dictatorship would not be terminated. These conditions, he added, made the Government's concessions impractical and meaningless.

The Government refused the Communist proposal to establish a democratic coalition government and a unified high command. It also rejected the proposal that the Kuomintang, the Communists and the Chinese Democratic Federation (a group of minor political parties) call an inter-party conference to decide how to terminate one-party rule.

Plane For Generalissimo

Chungking, Feb. 15 (AP)—A plane for the personal use of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is being made available by Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer and Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, American headquarters announced today.

U.S. Woman Edited Paper In Hideout In Philippines

Santo Tomas, Manila, Feb. 15 (AP).—Mrs. Jean Lowry, an American woman who lived with her 5-year-old son for two years in the mountains of Negros Island in the Philippines during the Japanese occupation, kept Filipinos informed on world events with her *Victory News*. It was a one-page typed transcript of news broadcasts.

"I only had enough paper to make eight copies of each issue," said Mrs. Lowry, whose mother lives at Gary, Ind., "but all Filipino clerks in Jap mills around the island copied the papers and circulated them through the towns."

Lived With Guerrillas

Mrs. Lowry's husband, Capt. William Lowry, of West Newton, Mass., was killed early in the war. She and her son lived in the mountains with guerrillas until November 27, 1943. Then:

"The door was kicked open in the middle of the night and I found myself surrounded by Jap soldiers. They just threw everything around. Billy left with only the clothes he had on—pajamas. While I was dressing and trying not to bump into one of the bayonets thrust toward me, the Japs set the house afire.

"They took us to San Carlos (town on the northeast coast of Negros) and that's where the fun started. They called me in every day and questioned me for hours.

"They threatened to kill my son. Sometimes threw burning cigarettes at me or launched a few swift kicks."

She was taken next to Bacolod, a town near the west coast, and thrown into jail.

"We were underneath the torture chamber," she said, and added as a distinct understatement:

"It was a little hard on the nerves."

Eventually she was brought to Santo Tomas, where she was reunited with her brother, Rupert M. Foley, who had been interned previously at Baguio.

Street-By-Street Battles Continuing In Manila

Manila, Feb. 15 (AP)—Under skies black from new enemy demolition destruction, American troops cautiously tightened an inevitable death noose today on Japanese so desperate they cold-bloodedly shot and bayoneted civilians in South Manila.

Yanks of three divisions closed in on the enemy, fighting for each street intersection, amid a flood of front-line reports of Japanese atrocities matching the rape of Nanking.

The Americans had to move carefully so as not to kill civilians within the Japanese lines. Front-line accounts told of the enraged Japanese shooting and bayoneting the unarmed civilians at their mercy.

More Fire And Blasts

Explosions and flames swept the old Intramuros, the Ermita and Malate districts along the Manila Bay shore south of the Pasig River mouth. The devastation wrought by demolition charges threatened to equal that which ravaged the Escolta business district north of the river.

[The wanton destruction of Manila by the Japanese will set the Philippines back fifteen to twenty years, NBC War Correspondent Pat Flaherty said in a broadcast from the island capital today.]

The doomed Japanese, holed up primarily in the Intramuros, where some walls are 40 feet thick at the base, were weakened but still fighting. Japanese artillery fire fell off markedly after American big guns poured a deadly barrage into the enemy-held sector Tuesday and Wednesday.

Troops of Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's 37th Division, bearing the brunt of the house-by-house onslaught, yesterday reached the University of the Philippines campus, a half mile from the High Commissioner's residence on the bay front.

Japs Hold Hospital

The Japanese still held the General Hospital near by, however, and the American position was untenable. The hospital has been converted into one of the enemy's strongest positions.

Associated Press Correspondent Fred Hampson said the enemy was confined to an area about 5,000 by 2,000 yards.

"It is not a large area, and the Japanese here have taken a terrific beating, but it still is a dirty house-to-house fight, with American tanks being called in for point-blank fire in every block," he wrote.

Burned To Death

[George Thomas Folster, of NBC, broadcast that men, women and children had been burned to death in houses fired by the Japanese and killed if they fled the flames. He said some civilians had been bayoneted or hacked to death with sabers in "this wanton mass murder."

[CBS Reporter John Adams said Japanese atrocities in South Manila "undoubtedly will go down in history as a darker chapter than the rape of Nanking." He said army photographers documenting some of the atrocity incidents found, at one South Manila intersection, "the bodies of 26 civilians, of which nine were babies. It appeared that all had been bayoneted and many of them with their hands tied behind their backs. It was the same story in other parts of the city."]

Across Manila Bay on Bataan, 38th Division Yanks of Maj. Gen. Henry L. C. Jones captured Abucay in an 11-mile drive down the east coast of the bitterly contested jungle peninsula.

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Formosa Bombed Again

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, on Luzon, Friday, Feb. 16 (AP)—Medium bombers hit the Kagi airdrome on Formosa, destroying two parked planes and damaging many others. A locomotive was demolished and heavy casualties were inflicted on airdrome personnel.

A. P. Reopens Manila Office

MANILA, Feb. 15 (AP).—The Associated Press Manila office has been re-established for covering the Philippines capital and for serving Manila member newspapers. From an office near Santo Tomas, staff men are supplying news to one pre-war Chinese member, the "Kong Li Po Press."

Navy Takes Steps to Speed Sending of Battle Stories

By ELMONT WAITE

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, Guam, —(AP) Not so long ago, newsmen covering Naval actions in the far Western Pacific used to talk despairingly of inclosing their eyewitness stories in bottles and casting them adrift in the faint hope they'd eventually reach American newspapers.

And one night the Associated Press staff scoured Honolulu trying vainly to purchase a large, seagoing turtle as a birthday gift for Leif Erickson—so he could take it with him on his next cruise with the battle fleet and have it swim back with his copy.

Times Have Changed

Times have changed since then. The Navy today is trying hard to replace the turtle.

Use of ship's radio to transmit news copy promptly from the scene of action—the only possible speedy outlet—was for a long time and for many reasons denied. Now it is being done, although restrictions still prevent 100 per cent success. It cannot be done every time—not yet—but it is succeeding often enough to make the older correspondents out here very happy indeed.

There are two reasons for the big improvement: (1) the Navy has changed its attitude toward what one other ices, also have multiplied in pr tion.

Head d is growing organization is Capt. Harold B. Miller of Berkeley, Calif. Naval aviator who earlier in the war headed the scores of writers preparing training pamphlets, training movies and recognition publications.

"Its a Newton, Iowa, farmer boy who went to California, decided to go to Naval academy and went," he reports matter-of-factly. "I don't know a thing about handling press relations — I'm just trying to do what I'd like to have someone do for me if I were a reporter.

"We've made progress, but we still haven't licked the communications problem. I think we will, though. There's a big story out here, and my theory is if we just give you lads a chance you'll tell the story."

Captain Miller, incidentally, is half of the "Blaine and du Pont Miller" by line which has appeared over so much romantic fiction in the slicks. His wife, the former Jean du Pont, ex-Hollywood scenario writer, is the other half.

it calls "publicity"—probably a reflection of Secretary Forrestal's belief that prompt and thorough news coverage is vitally important in this war; and (2) some of the mechanical or technical problems are being overcome.

There's one complication which still exists: no ship in enemy waters would expose its position by opening up with its radio. Hence radio silence usually is enforced until the ship is out of the danger zone.

This difficulty isn't as bad as it sounds, however. For example, if announcement of a July 4 strike is released by Admiral Nimitz at headquarters July 9, then eyewitness stories still would be brand new on July 9. But if the admiral makes his first announcement of the strike on July 9, and eyewitness stories don't arrive until July 20, the newsmen scream.

Used Radio Facilities

As early as January, 1944, the Navy had arranged to handle one brief press story each day by radio from the scene of Central Pacific invasions, using the radio facilities of an amphibious flagship which remained near the beachehad. Correspondents from press services took turns writing this one story daily, which all services received. This, however, did not relieve the problem of the correspondents ashore with the troops, or of those roaming the nearby seas with the battle fleet.

It was not until Nov. 12, 1944, that the first press copy was transmitted by ship's radio from the battle fleet. Rembert James, veteran Associated Press correspondent and Phil Reed of International News service wrote the first stories to be so transmitted, based on Admiral Halsey's vivid reports of swift-moving carrier aircraft actions in the China sea which paved the way to General MacArthur's invasion of Luzon.

Lt. Philip T. Farnsworth, Piedmont, Calif., censor on that cruise, said 75,000 words were radioed from the ship in the ensuing ten weeks, out of a total of approximately 200,000 words cleared by the seagoing censors.

Ship's radio, however, still is restricted in one important respect, even after radio silence can be broken. Stories from the scene cannot tell more than headquarters chooses to disclose in its communiques—hence eyewitness copy cannot be radioed until after Admiral Nimitz has broadcast his communique and the press ship had received it.

Chief Press Censor Murray Ward points out, that security can best be served by allowing eyewitness stories to cover in detail only what the communique covers in general.

More Censors Used

Commander Ward of Los Angeles was the only Navy censor in the Central Pacific for the first seven of his 19 months out here. Now he has 40 censors to handle work at headquarters, to staff invasion beaches, to accompany fleet units here and there.

Public relations officers who help correspondents to and from hot spots, help get their copy to the s, and perform a thousand

FEB 16 1945

Tinian Island Streets Named for New York's

GUAM, Feb. 15 (AP).—Direction of traffic on the network of roads around the new Superfortress base on Tinian Island was simplified by Captain Paul J. Halloran, of New York, chief of all Tinian construction.

He noted the island was shaped like Manhattan Island. So now Tinian has a Battery, Wall Broadway, Street, Park Row, Broadway, Central Park, Harlem, Bronx and Riverside Drive.

Halloran found it worked quite well.

'Elephant Boy' of Films Now Gunner on Plane

By The Associated Press.

THIRTEENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Far East—Sabu is a ball turret gunner now.

The former "elephant boy" of the movies—Sgt. Sabu Dastagir — mans a set of twin fifty-caliber guns in one of the Thirteenth Army Air Force's Liberators attached to the famous long ranger bomber group.

He has piled up about thirty missions all the way from Borneo to the Philippines.

The young Hindu, whose nimble antics and flashing smile made him a screen favorite, is popular with his pals in the long ranger outfit.

Sabu is credited with one "smoker." During a Borneo raid he got one burst into a Zero. It was smoking when it disappeared in a cloud.

Jap Tanks Beaten In Drive On Lashio

Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 15 (AP)—Tank-led American and Chinese forces driving down from northeastern Burma knocked out three Japanese tanks and captured numerous machine guns and other weapons in a brisk fight yesterday near Hsenwi, only 24 miles from the rail terminus of Lashio, the Southeast Asia Command announced today.

Driving southward along the old Burma road, the Allied task force already has advanced more than half way between Mongyu, the junction of the Ledo and Burma roads, and Lashio, which is approximately 135 miles northeast of Mandalay. Kutkai, 48 miles north of Lashio, was seized yesterday without opposition.

Troops of the 19th Indian Division were reported to have made further gains in the Singu bridgehead on the east bank of the Irrawaddy River just north of Mandalay. Japanese counterattacks were diminishing in that sector, but the enemy was stubbornly defending positions north and west of the great river port.

Japs On Run In Burma, Auchinleck Declares

New Delhi, Feb. 15 (AP)—General Sir Claude Auchinleck, British commander in India, said today the Japanese were "on the run" in Burma and predicted the enemy's thrust into interior China "will not merely be stemmed but reversed."

"I don't want to strike a too confident note," he told the Indian Legislature.

"We all know a great deal of bitter fighting involving heavy casualties lies ahead before Burma can be liberated and we drive into other Japanese-occupied territories farther east. Nevertheless, we can fairly say we have got the Japanese on the run no less surely than the Americans have in the Southwest Pacific."

Calcutta Fights Smallpox.

Bombay, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Residents of Calcutta were officially warned today to be vaccinated before March 10 or be liable to imprisonment and fine. The step was taken by the Bengal Government as the result of a smallpox epidemic in the city which claimed 298 lives last week.

Hostility Grows To British Plan For Arab Union

French, Jews and Possibly Russians Uneasy Over Revival of Federation

O'BRIEN

ISTANBUL, Feb. 15 (AP).—Although the Crimean conference ended without official mention of the Middle East, information reaching here indicates that, as the war rolls farther from the Levant, internal problems are rising to the surface and threaten an explosion.

The French are reported bringing reinforcements by sea to Lebanese ports.

The British have called Arabs together in Cairo in an effort to revive last fall's Pan-Arab convention, which failed to establish an Arab federation because, one account said, the British insisted the federation contract should provide for tight relations with Britain.

The failure of the first meeting of British-backed chiefs of Arab countries to create a federation was followed by the fall from power of all its principal figures except King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia. He subsequently was visited by King Farouk of Egypt.

New leaders now are in power everywhere else in the Middle East, but the new attempt to get the federation back on its original basis is running into strong French, Jewish and possibly Russian opposition. The position of the United States is not clear, but Washington gave no support to the first federation conference.

This is the picture according to reliable information reaching here:

The worst sore spots are Syria, where the French are trying to reestablish their mandate grip, and Palestine, where Jewish opposition to the British policy of severe limitation of Jewish immigration is stiffening.

The British now are holding 1,600 Jews in prison or in concentration camps for illegal immigration or sympathy with the assassination of Lord Moyne. The assassination and the subsequent collaboration of the Palestine Jewish Agency with the British in the arrests that followed have weakened the Jewish Agency's position in Palestine and have strengthened the standing of the Washington-centered Hebrew Committee of National Liberation. This committee wants an autonomous Palestine Hebrew nation, and unrestricted immigration while that is being granted.

Jewish officials here predict an early outbreak of Jewish discontent in Palestine by the Stern organization.

DAILY NIGHT FEB 16 1945

RUSSIAN FORCES SEIZE NAZI CITY IN 30-MILE DRIVE

Sommerfeld Falls as Troops Cut Behind Over Strongholds.

HERCHER

PUSH TOWARD DRESDEN

American Bombers Hammer Strategic Rail Lines Supplying Enemy.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 16—(AP) The Red army, paced by attacking American heavy bombers, outflanked Berlin's eastern defenses yesterday in a powerful 30-mile breakthrough which toppled the Brandenburg province stronghold of Sommerfeld, 67 miles from the imperilled Reich capital.

Sweeping across the Rober, Luebst and Queis rivers south of their confluence with the central Oder, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine army cut in behind a 75-mile stretch of the Oder held by the enemy between Fuerstenberg and Neusalz, thus destroying the effectiveness of that defense line guarding the capital on the southeast.

Reds Overrun Sorau

The rapid advance from the depths of Silesia, apparently aimed at racing around the Fuerstenberg-Frankfurt-Kuestrin line due east of Berlin, also overran Sorau, 13 miles southeast of Sommerfeld and Gruenberg, 25 miles northeast of Sommerfeld.

The strength of the Soviet forces invading new sections of Brandenburg, Berlin's home province, was indicated in Premier-Marshal Stalin's order of the day which cited 29 generals in the capture of the three strongholds. Two thousand Germans and 120 parked planes were captured.

Berlin said the Russians already had reached and crossed the Neisse river west of Sommerfeld at a point only 57 miles from Berlin, putting Soviet troops 12 miles from the Spree, last natural defense line guarding Berlin on the southeast.

Front dispatches said that Konev's lower wing also had driven to within 45 miles of Dresden, capital of Saxony, after reaching the Neisse river in the area of Goerlitz, 74 miles northeast of Prague, Czechoslovak capital.

A Stockholm dispatch said that Dresden was a "burning inferno" because of heavy U. S. bomber attacks paving the way for the Soviet ground drive, and that "tens of thousands" of persons had been killed there. The report came from

Reds Cross Neisse River North Of Goerlitz

London, Feb. 15 (AP)—A German military spokesman said today Russian tank and cavalry forces, smashing ahead 17 miles in 24 hours, had crossed the Neisse River in an area only 65 miles from Berlin in the drive on the German capital from the southeast.

Other spearheads, Moscow dispatches said, had raced 22 miles in the offensive west of Breslau and reached Goerlitz on the Neisse, only 53 miles east of Dresden, and were now battling for bridgeheads in southern Germany.

A Tass broadcast from Moscow later said the Russians had reached a point only 45 miles from Dresden.

Marshal Ivan Konev's steadily reinforced blows fell with a speed and success which suggested that German resistance had been almost paralyzed.

Bombers Support Offensive

Allied bombers continued one of their greatest offensives just ahead of the Soviet columns.

The Berlin military spokesman said Konev's free-wheeling columns had reached the *Autobahns*, or military highways, both northwest and southwest of Forst, 65 miles from Berlin.

Forst is on the west side of the Neisse, 12 miles east of Cottbus and 40 miles north of Goerlitz. The town is 17 miles west of Sommerfeld, which the Germans said the Russians reached yesterday.

"Loose Connection"

The Germans said Konev in this area had established a "loose connection" with Marshal Gregory Zhukov's forces fighting east of Berlin, where they have established bridgeheads over the Oder south of Fuerstenberg. Fuerstenberg is 27 miles north of Forst.

To the south, Konev apparently had by-passed the important railway junction and stronghold of Kohlfurt in his 22-mile jump from Bunzlau to Goerlitz on the Neisse, last natural barrier before Dresden.

Kohlfurt, 11 miles northeast of Goerlitz, is a five-point trunk railway center.

Chojnice, Tuchola Fall

Meanwhile, Marshal Stalin announced in an order of the day the capture of Chojnice in the old Polish Corridor, a city of 14,000, on the Berlin-Danzig railway, and Tuchola, 14 miles southeast of Chojnice.

Chojnice, 62 miles southwest of Danzig, and Tuchola were both German strongholds. They were captured after a penetration by Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army through the difficult heaths and forests of northwestern Poland.

Pravda first announced Marshal Konev's thrust to the Neisse, the last major water barrier before Dresden. Its correspondent said whole groups of German towns had been captured, bypassed or sealed off in a spectacular twenty-two-mile advance.

The speed of the drive indicated Nazi resistance in that sector was crumbling.

Breslau Is Surrounded.

The new successes of Marshal Konev's troops left the Silesian capital of Breslau surrounded some forty-five miles behind the Soviet vanguards, and the German radio said the fight for the city of 630,000 was at a climax.

Moscow announced that Marshal Zhukov had completed the conquest of the holdout fortress of Schneidemuehl, fifteen miles behind the Soviet lines in Pomerania, to the north, killing more than 7,000 Germans and capturing 5,000 after a two weeks' siege.

Other Russian troops driving northward through the Polish Corridor captured fifty additional towns in an area some sixty miles southwest of Danzig and were little more than two miles from the communications center of Chojnice.

Driving In Lake Region

Konev's northern wing spreading just below the Oder was coming up through the lake region southeast of Berlin with Storkow as its central objective. Storkow is 15 miles southeast of Berlin.

The German high command said the Russians had reached Gruenberg, 70 miles southeast of Storkow, and other German broadcasts reported the Russians even closer—at Sommerfeld, 50 miles southeast of Storkow.

Gruenberg is at the bottom of a 60-mile deep pocket formed by Zhukov's forces along the Oder and Konev's troops which yesterday captured Freystadt and reportedly reached Sorau and Sommerfeld.

Natural Defense Line

It was recognized that the lake district southeast of Berlin, including the chain of water barriers linked by the many channels of the meandering Spree River, was a natural defense line, but it was probable the Germans would be compelled to shift heavy new forces to meet this threat.

If they did so they would be in danger of weakening their defenses along the Oder, directly east of Berlin, where Marshal Zhukov was engaged in large-scale maneuvering behind a smoke screen and a terrific bombardment of the fortresses of Frankfurt and Kuestrin.

Bridgeheads Located

By German account, the Russians still had bridgeheads across the Oder in this area. The German high command named two of these at Wiesenau and Ziltendorf, between Frankfurt and Kuerstenberg. Ziltendorf is 5 miles north of Kuerstenberg and 45 miles from Berlin.

Cottbus on the Spree, 43 miles southwest of Frankfurt and 25 miles west of Sommerfeld, also was in the line of Konev's thrust toward Berlin.

Soviet correspondents told of Russian troops moving into German towns "abounding" with German soldiers as well as civilians who had been unable to get out of the way of the speedy advance toward Dresden.

Panic Reported

Scenes of panic were described in many such towns.

The Germans were reported badly split up, with many headquarters losing contact with their troops and with the high command, as Konev's tanks and cavalry slipped in behind many large enemy groups.

Moreover, this mighty push across the lines of communication between Berlin and the Moravian mountain fortress was receiving a constant flow of fresh reserves. Soviet accounts said steady streams of Russian troops were rolling up in trucks across strong bridges over the Oder in clear, cold weather which again had coated the river with ice.

Southeast of Goerlitz, Konev's wing in a dash along the last score of miles toward the Czech border was 185 miles northwest of Vienna, goal of Soviet armies from the area of captured Budapest, in Hungary. These latter forces moving up from the southeast were 85 miles from Vienna.

Although the Germans said Breslau, bypassed 45 miles by the Russian surge toward Dresden, was encircled, the Moscow radio reported only that all rail lines were cut into the besieged capital of Lower Silesia. The two remaining highways were under shellfire, Moscow said.

The Germans said the fight for Breslau was at its climax, while the battle for Dresden, eighth city of the Reich, swiftly approached.

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U.S. Bombers Hit Dresden, Cottbus

London, Feb. 15 (AP)—American heavy bombers carrying out one of the greatest air offensives of the war, blasted Dresden again today, and bombed the clogged rail yards at Cottbus, only 12 miles from a sector in which Russian spearheads were reported operating.

Still another force of American heavy bombers again attacked the synthetic-oil plant outside Magdeburg, 75 miles southwest of the smoking German capital.

Even while this great armada of more than 1,100 Fortresses and Liberators with 450 fighter escorts was making these attacks, the German radio sounded new alarms. Fresh formations of Allied bombers were reported flying in over Holland and also from the south over Austria.

Tactical Planes Busy

The attacks brought to about 11,000 thus far the number of planes which have linke dthe eastern and western battlefronts und r a blanket of explosives and incendiaries in the last 48 hours.

Front-line reports said tactical aircraft also were having another great field day against Nazi road movements.

Cottbus is a big rail and highway junction jammed with Nazi troops and supplies in front of Marshal Konev's right flank.

Bombers Out From Italy

From Mediterranean bases United States 15th Air Force heavy bombers struck again at German communications in the Vienna area. Overcast made the use of instruments necessary and results could not be observed. It was the third straight day of attack on the Vienna area, and the Fortresses and Liberators ran into the usual flak barrage.

Today's assaults came after overnight blows by 1,300 RAF planes which struck at the East front rail center of Chemnitz, as well as at other targets. Twenty-two bomber command aircraft were lost, but some may have landed on the Continent.

Losses Not Revealed

Amercan losses from yesterday's 2,250-plane strike had not been announced because a number of "missing" planes were believed to have landed safely in France, air headquarters said.

Germany was undergoing a scourging such as she never before experienced.

In the 36 hours up to dawn today more than 9,000 American and British planes had loosed thousands of tons of explosives and incendiaries upon German cities, supply lines and troop concentrations.

Chemnitz, main target of the RAF assault last night, is 35 miles southwest of Dresden and is one of the largest industrial cities of Saxony. It had been hit only a few hours earlier by 450 Flying Fortresses—part of the great armada of 1,350 American bombers out over Germany yesterday.

Oil Plant Hit

the Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Dagens Nyheter.

The fall of the three "important junctions of communications and mighty strongpoints of German defenses" southeast of Berlin was aided by a U. S. heavy bomber attack on Cottbus, strategic rail junction only 27 miles west of captured Sommerfeld.

Planes Attack Cottbus

In another striking example of closest liaison between the American airmen and Russian ground forces nearly 500 U. S. bombers hurled some 1,500 tons of explosives on Cottbus, a big 12-way junction clogged with German troop and supply traffic rushed up in an effort to stop the Russians.

Cottbus controls a maze of arteries leading from Berlin to the Oder, Dresden, and to German troops based in Czechoslovakia.

Dresden also was attacked for the fourth time since the great Allied air assault began Tuesday night. Two hundred American heavyweights brought to 4,000 tons the weight of explosives dropped on that Saxon citadel.

The Soviet communique said that the Russians had swept up 150 places in German Silesia and Berlin's home province of Brandenburg. These included Naumburg, on the broken Bober river defense line 12 miles east of Sommerfeld, and Schweinitz, five miles southwest of Gruenberg.

Northwest of Budapest, captured Hungarian capital, other Soviet forces completed the destruction of isolated enemy groups which had broken out of the western part of the city, and captured 6,650 more prisoners, including three generals, the bulletin said.

This raised to nearly 130,000 the number of captives taken in the long siege of Budapest, and in addition perhaps 50,000 Germans and Hungarians were slain in the period since Dec. 27, when the Russians first broke into Budapest's streets.

In western Poland the Russians had captured most of Poznan, last big Polish city still in German hands, the communique said.

Konev's northern wing was only 28 miles southeast of Fuerstenberg, one of Berlin's outer fortresses already under assault by Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army.

Berlin said Konev's armored spearheads already had reached Forst, another key road center on the west bank of the Neisse river 14 miles west of captured Sommerfeld, and had cut the Berlin-Breslau superhighway on both sides of that town. Forst is only 12 miles from Cottbus, shattered by the new American aerial blow.

The Russians, in taking Gruenberg and the other two strongholds, had destroyed a German bridgehead in a bend of the Oder river southeast of Fuerstenberg, and broken the entire German Oder river defense line extending clear down through Silesia almost to the Czechoslovak border.

In another order of the day Stalin announced the fall of the Polish corridor stronghold of Chojnice, on the Berlin-Danzig railway and highway 60 miles southwest of Danzig city, as Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian army struck northward toward the Baltic in an effort to seal off thousands of enemy troops in Danzig territory and Pomerania.

Swamped by the swift advance of Konev's powerful armored formations, German home army and shock troops were being split up and cut off, and there still was no sign that the foe could stop the westward and northwestward surge.

The Soviet news agency Tass, which reported the push to the Neisse river menacing Dresden, said that in the forests near Sprottau the amount of enemy booty captured was so great that "special salvage squads can hardly register it." Sprottau, taken Wednesday, is 30 miles southwest of captured Sommerfeld.

A German government spokesman said Zhukov was building up a great reservoir of supplies and men east of the Fuerstenberg-Frankfurt-Kuestrin line on the Oder east of Berlin, where the Russians hold positions thirty to forty miles from the capital. Konev's thrust along the main Breslau-Berlin trunk railway and highway has exposed the flanks of this German line, and the enemy said a great frontal assault by Zhukov was likely now, to be timed with Konev's blows from the southeast.

Sommerfeld, on the Luebst River near its confluence with the lower Neisse, is astride the Frankfurt-Sagan railway. Three miles south of Sommerfeld other Soviet units crossed the Luebst and captured Gassen, on the west bank. The town of Sagan, a junction point for thirteen railways or roads, had been by-passed by the Russians and was hemmed in on three sides.

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British heavy bombers also attacked a synthetic oil plant at Rositz, just south of Leipzig, last night while Mosquitos hit refugee-packed Berlin.

German radio programs were interrupted every few minutes this morning by the voice of "Achtung Ann," the girl who gives warnings of approaching Allied bombers. Apparently a little nervous, she got her announcements mixed up several times and made a number of false starts.

More than 1,300 aircraft participated in the four night RAF attacks. Chemnitz was hit twice, each time by approximately 400 heavy bombers.

The first night blow at the city was timed at 9 P.M. Fires still were raging when the second wave struck shortly after midnight.

Like Dresden, Chemnitz is believed packed with refugees fleeing the Russian advance. It also is one of the places where some Berlin Government offices are reported to have been moved.

A major railroad hub, Chemnitz has been used by the Germans for collecting, billeting and regrouping German troops.

Token Defense Staged

The German air force, which attempted to halt only one of yesterday's four American daylight heavy bomber fleets, made a modest effort to protect rail movements in the British-Canadian battle area. Nazi fighters also staged a token defense of Chemnitz during the night.

"But the defenses were not nearly strong enough to save the town," an RAF pilot said.

still were not available.

Nearly 500 bombers dropped some 1,500 tons of explosives on Cottbus, aiming at a rail web in the center of the city, where six main lines converge. Extensive rail repair installations also are in the city, which is of prime importance in the German defense system.

Dresden was attacked for the fourth time since the air assault began Tuesday night, some 200 more American heavies bringing the total bomb weight unloaded on the Saxon capital to 4,000 tons.

Refinery Bombed

A synthetic oil refinery at Magdeburg, 65 miles southwest of Berlin, was the target for more than 350 bombers making their twelfth attack of the war and their second of the week on the plant. The refinery is one of only four synthetic fuel producers believed still to be active in Germany.

It was estimated that 14,000 Allied planes — more than half of them heavy bombers which had spread some 20,000 tons of explosives on at least fifteen industrial and rail centers from Austria to the Ruhr—had taken part in the 48-hour assault.

The figure included Allied tactical planes based on the Continent, which made 3,800 sorties against German troops and communications along the Western front yesterday and again struck in strength today. Also, United States heavy bombers from Italy flew into Austria for the third straight day and attacked communications in the Vienna area, aiming by instrument through heavy cloud layers.

New Raids Indicated

While the heavy fleet from Britain was heading back home after its blasts at Cottbus, Dresden and Magdeburg, the German radio warned that a bomber formation was approaching from the west and another from the south.

While the Nazis told of great air battles raging throughout Germany, there was no other indication that the American fleet had run into trouble. The Mustang and Thunderbolt escorts failed to rouse serious enemy opposition and had

U.S. HEAVIES SUPPORT REDS

Rail Yards At Cottbus Bear Main Weight Of Air Blow

London, Feb. 15 (AP)—More than 1,100 American heavy bombers escorted by 450 fighters, carrying the greatest nonstop air attack of the war into its second day, threw their main weight today against clogged rail yards at Cottbus, only 12 miles in front of the Russian Army. Dresden also was hit again.

Fifteen bombers and six fighters of the 8th Air Force were missing from the Thursday's assault, but some were believed to have landed in friendly territory. It was announced tonight that figures on the 8th's losses Wednesday, when 1,350 bombers and 900 fighters took part,

time to make widespread sweeps against ground targets.

The bombers attacking Dresden and Cottbus through thick clouds were not even seriously molested by flak, though moderate anti-aircraft met the formations over Magdeburg.

Other available figures of Allied losses in the past two days were 28 RAF bombers, 13 bombers and 7 fighters of the 9th Tactical Air Force and 13 fighters of the 2d Tactical Air Force. A total of 29 German planes were reported shot down yesterday and five more destroyed on the ground.

Last night two waves of RAF heavies rained 730,000 incendiaries and hundreds of explosive bombs on Chemnitz, 35 miles southwest of Dresden, in a followup to a daylight blow by 450 Flying Fortresses. Other RAF targets for the night were Berlin, Duisburg, Mainz, Nuernburg, Dessau and an oil plant south of Leipzig.

EXILE PREMIER SAYS POLAND STANDS FIRM

Arciszewski Asserts Nation Resents Partition by Her Allies.

ASSAILS CRIMEA PROGRAM

Declares a Parliament Elected Now Would Not Be Free—Troops to Fight On.

FEB 16 1945

London, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Premier Tomasz Arciszewski of the Polish Government in exile today accused the Big Three of dictatorial acts, and declared Poland would "never surrender to slavery and the new partition done her by her Allies."

For forty-five minutes Mr. Arciszewski, who is a socialist, leveled accusations at Soviet Russia, and then terminated his press conference when an American correspondent, Phil Ault of the United Press, asked:

"Does this government in London propose to do anything but talk?"

For a moment the 67-year-old prime minister hesitated; then he retorted:

Says Poles Will Approve.

"Of course you may think these expressions of opinion by this government are superfluous, but under the orders of this government are important forces fighting on land, sea and air—and that is more than talking."

Premier Arciszewski said the decision taken by his government in rejecting the Big Three proposals would "certainly meet the approval of the Polish people, which this government legally represents and to which they are loyal." He said he would not resign because of the Crimea decisions, because that would mean accepting the dictates of foreign Powers."

He accused the Russians of arresting, deporting "and even killing" Polish home army officers and men.

"The situation in Poland today is tragic," he said. "The Russian Army has been followed by their secret police. There have been great requisitions and mass looting. The Russians not only are not giving the Poles food, but are taking food away from the Poles.

"My government does not believe that by including some new people in the proposed government, by decisions taken in Moscow, that it will be any more free than the governments in Lublin and Romania."

Warns Deserters.

Ed Morgan of the Chicago Daily News asked if the London government would revoke the citizenship of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former premier, if he joined the new government. Premier Arciszewski replied that he had answered that question before. What he said before was that the Polish people would act against Poles who deserted the London government "when Poland is free," adding that those taking part in the regime would "be held jointly responsible for acts carried out by the Warsaw government."

He said, concerning the proposed elections in Poland, that a Parliament elected now "would not be free," and that "furthermore any election now or in the near future would be inadequate because of the four or five million Poles in Germany and Russia, where they were deported."

Meanwhile, in Rome, the Polish Public Relations Office announced that the London Government had appealed to Polish troops fighting in Italy "to carry out their duty, retaining peace, dignity and solidarity," despite "the heavy blow which the Polish cause has suffered" because of the Crimea decisions.

POLISH PREMIER SCORES PLAN TO PARTITION POLAND

PARRIS

LONDON, Feb. 15—(AP) Tomasz Arciszewski, premier of the exiled Polish government in London, declared today that Poland will "never surrender to slavery and a new partition done her by the Allies," and expressed indignation at the suggestion that his administration was without power to act.

The 67-year-old prime minister closed a 45-minute press conference blast against Russia when a reporter asked: "Does this government in London propose to do anything except talk?"

Opposes Plan Fiercely

Arciszewski's eyes blazed and his voice was raised as he shot back:

"Of course you may think these expressions of opinion by this government are superfluous, but under the orders of this government are important forces fighting on land, sea and in the air—and that is more than talking."

Then he rose and walked out uttering words in Polish. After the confusion a spokesman translated:

"The prime minister says we want the friendship of Russia and good relations with Russia, that we have no other possible designs against the Soviet, and that all we want from Russia is freedom and independence."

In connection with the troops under the London government, a dispatch from Rome today reported that Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, commander of Polish troops in Italy, had issued an order of the day appealing to his men to maintain discipline despite "the heavy blow which the Polish cause has suffered" in the Crimea conference decisions.

Arciszewski accused the Big Three of dictatorial acts and said that Britain and the United States may be disillusioned by Russia "in the very near future."

He said that his government would not resign because of the Crimea decisions. "If we resigned it would mean accepting the dictates of foreign powers," he said.

The Polish nation, he said, "does not believe in the words of Russia when she promises free democracy for Poland."

Scores Allies

"We are waiting for words to be put into practice, and not for promises," he continued. "We hope the free citizens of Britain and America will not believe in the sincerity of those words until they are put into practice. If Britain and America believe them they may be disillusioned in the very near future."

His government, he said, does not believe that if some new people should be included in the proposed new government, it would be "any more free than the governments in Lublin and Rumania."

"Any new government formed will never have freedom of action," he declared, "until one-power occupation is lifted and the fear of concentration camps and deportations is wiped out."

Arciszewski accused the Russians of "great requisitions" of Polish food and of "mass looting" which he said reached such a state that Poles now have been reduced to below subsistence level.

He further charged that the Russians had arrested, deported and "even shot" officers and men of the Polish home army.

Former Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, while not expressing complete approval of the Big Three's Crimea decisions, said through his newspaper weekly "Jutro Polski" that the Arciszewski government was "partially guilty for our absence while the decisions were taken."

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Mikolajczyk's paper said that "the results of the Big Three conference are for Poland bad indeed," but it added:

"We accept with all due respect the declaration concerning a strong independent and democratic Poland, and we attach great importance to this declaration if it is followed by complete good will and by a determination to carry it out."

The paper said that the Big Three decisions were the result of "the overthrow of Mikolajczyk's government and policy" and of Arciszewski's refusal to accept an offer of compensation of territory in the west.

NAZI REFUGEES SWARMING INTO CENTRAL REICH

KABELAKE

LONDON, Feb. 15—(AP) That the Nazis now are suffering extreme misery and death was reported officially tonight by the Germans who said that "several millions" of refugees from the east were swarming into the central Reich as the Red army pushed toward Berlin.

The total number of fleeing Germans is growing hourly with many of the travelers perishing in the wintry winds, the German DNB news agency said.

Nazis Still See Victory

(Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, writing in his weekly article in Das Reich, declared today that the Germans still had an "essential chance" for victory if they would make the invasion of Germany so costly that the Allies would "conceive that they cannot attain their aim without endangering their own existence." A portion of the Goebbels article was transmitted in English to the far East by the Transocean news agency and recorded by the Federal Communications commission.)

The Nazi report on the mass exodus from the east stated that the "several millions" figure was reached as long ago as two weeks. That was before Marshal Ivan S. Konev started his rampage from the west banks of the Oder river in Silesia toward the heart of the Reich putting to flight or engulfing hundreds of thousands more Germans.

Even a fortnight ago, DNB said, many of those who managed to reach the bomb-ridden interior had to be put up in "very primitive quarters."

The evacuation of the overrun eastern provinces was termed "one of the greatest achievements of all times," but the Nazi account admitted that the swift Russian advances had upset the government's plans and made the westward trek one of misery and death for many.

Those who could ride traveled on anything that had wheels—horse-drawn carts, trucks, buses and railroad freight cars. But for many, it was a forced march by foot through snow and wintry blasts, DNB said, adding that the

"marchers" were women, children and the aged. The men were taken into the Volkssturm to stay behind and face the Red army as cannonfodder. Those in the trek had to leave the roads to the Wehrmacht which had travel priority to the front or rear.

To keep the marchers on the move Nazi helicopters hovered above to spot and report any traffic jams.

Nazis Deny Losses

DNB denied what it termed "absurd rumors about huge losses," but said none the less that it was true that "refugee columns and transport suffered losses because of the weather but the mortality rate was not abnormal for several millions of people."

(In his article declaring that Germany still had an "essential chance" for victory, Goebbels warned that to attain such a victory the Germans must use "every means" of defense including the "most audacious" and "most desperate" ones. He did not explain what he had in mind.

(Telling the German people again that they could not be defeated until they admitted defeat and that "nothing is irreparable" as long as a war lasts, Goebbels declared:

("It is true that the enemy today has at his disposal a larger war potential than we. But this is true only with respect to material and not with respect to morale. We know that the worst war still is better and more bearable than a peace imposed upon us by our enemies. A people determined to employ for the defense of their lives every means—even the most audacious ones—cannot be defeated.")

61 Allied Planes Lost In New Offensive

London, Feb. 15 (AP)—Announced Allied losses since the new air offensive against Germany began Tuesday night total 61 planes, including thirteen American light or medium bombers and seven fighters, and 28 British bombers and thirteen fighters.

These figures do not include losses in yesterday's 2,250-plane assault, or today's attacks.

With damaged planes ordered to land at bases on the continent, it is no longer possible to keep an accurate, up-to-the-minute tabulation.

British Method

The British announce the number of planes missing and then revise the figures from later reports. The United States Strategic Air Force follows a policy of not announcing figures until all planes have been accounted for.

After Tuesday night's twin attack on Dresden the RAF announced sixteen bombers missing. The figure finally was whittled to six, as straggler planes were located at French and Belgian bases.

Dresden Monuments Ruined, Germans Say

London, Feb. 15 (AP)—The German radio tonight described Dresden, Germany's art center now lying in the path of the Red Army, as "smoking heaps of rubble" left by the massive Allied air attacks.

Attacked four times since the aerial offensive was launched Tuesday night, the capital of Saxony became a prime target because it is a strategic communications and supply center for German troops on the Eastern front.

The Transocean agency said German officials "announced with violent rage" the complete destruction of the Boroque Catholic cathedral and the Zwinger, famous art gallery, as well as palaces, the old and new town halls, the history museum, opera house and hospitals.

The United States 8th Air Force reported tonight that reconnaissance planes over Dresden after today's bombing found the city obscured by smoke, but observed fires in the main freight yards.

'Leak' Of British Letters Investigated

London, Feb. 15 (AP)—Clement Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, told Commons today that correspondence between Winston Churchill and Generalissimo Franco of Spain had been published in United States newspapers "without prior knowledge and still less with the consent of his Majesty's Government."

Franco was reported to have proposed a Spanish-British alliance as the basis of an anti-communistic bloc in western Europe, and Churchill rebuffed him caustically.

Protest Demanded

Attlee, answering a question, said the Government would do "what is in their power to prevent unauthorized leakages from taking place" in the future. He declined to give Commons an official report on the exchange, saying it would be "undesirable to set a precedent."

Earl Winterton, Conservative, demanded a strong protest to the United States Government "in view of the fact that this is not the first occasion on which documents sent to the United States Government have been published in an unauthorized way." House members cheered.

"We are doing our utmost to find how this leakage occurred and we have taken the matter up," Attlee responded.

FDR SENDS FAREWELL MESSAGE TO STALIN

LONDON, Feb. 15.—(AP) President Roosevelt's farewell message to Premier Stalin at the conclusion of the Crimea conference predicted the people of the world would see the results of the meeting "as a real guarantee that our three great nations can work in the peace just as well as in the war."

The text of the message as broadcast from Moscow tonight said:

"On leaving the hospitable shores of the Soviet Union I wish to tell you how deeply grateful I am to you for all the kindness you have shown me while I was your guest in the Crimea.

"I am departing much encouraged by the results of the conference between you, the Prime Minister and myself.

"The peoples of the world, I am sure, will see the achievements of this conference as real guarantee that our three great nations can work in the peace as well as in the war."

Fight Race Bias, Labor Urged

London, Feb. 15 (AP)—Joseph Curran, president of the CIO's National Maritime Union, urged today that the proposed new World Trade Union Federation include machinery to battle discrimination based on race, color or creed.

"Our brother comrades from Mexico," Curran said in an address to the international labor conference, "know full well that in the southwestern United States there still exists discrimination against workers of Mexican descent with respect to housing, food and wages."

The CIO official proposed that a special department in the international labor setup should investigate, educate and give publicity to instances of discrimination.

He said that the CIO was lessening discrimination against Negroes in the United States.

L. V. Markov, a Russian delegate said that one of the primary tasks of national trade unions should be to obtain employment for millions of men demobilized from the armies.

Yugoslav Exiles Leaving To Join Tito

London, Feb. 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Ivan Subasic and other members of the Yugoslav Government in exile left London before daybreak today for Belgrade to merge themselves with Marshal Tito's Liberation Committee in a new provisional government.

King Peter did not accompany the party.

The plan for the formation of a Yugoslav interim government, in which Tito is expected to be premier, was approved by the Big Three at the Crimean conference. Subasic is expected to become foreign minister of the new government, which will continue until a general election can be held.

For Easing Armistice Terms.

London, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Some relaxation of Italian armistice terms and a possible inquiry by President Roosevelt into arrangements for the relief of French civilians were indicated today by Continental dispatches.

The best available information in Paris was that Mr. Roosevelt had not yet reached France. He was expected to visit Italy on his return trip and arrangements to receive him also have been made, both by the French Government and by Allied headquarters, a news story passed by Allied censorship from Paris said last night.

This dispatch, by Associated Press Bureau Chief Edward Kennedy, said "one of the war's greatest scandals may come out" in connection with French relief if the President visited France. He said that high-ranking administration officials and Army officers had been summoned to be prepared to meet the President.

"Judging from this," it was added, "the President may intend to inquire into the problem of the relief of the French civilian population. It is reported that White House directives for more of this relief have not been fulfilled."

Davis Denies Pledge.

In Washington, OWI Director Elmer Davis said he assumed the reference was to the failure to ship as much civilian supplies into France as planned before the invasion.

"However this Government made no promise that I know of," Mr. Davis said. "The estimate of shipping planned following D day was our guess rather than any pledge of performance."

The Paris dispatch said it was reliably reported that President Roosevelt expected to call on Pope Pius XII in Italy. From Vatican City today came word that the pontiff was bedfast with influenza and had temporarily canceled audiences. The Vatican City announcement did not mention the President.

A joint British and American statement announcing easing of the Italian armistice terms to some extent, giving greater economic aid to Italy and lifting some Allied administrative controls, was reported in the offing.

An Associated Press dispatch last night from Rome declared that it was understood there the declaration would be announced soon in Washington and London. This dispatch said that agreement on the new status for Italy was reported to have been reached after the British steadfastly refused an American suggestion that the present armistice be scrapped.

The new pronouncement was believed in Rome to keep Italy still definitely in the category of a conquered country. Some Italian officials are said to have advocated full elimination of the armistice agreement on the ground it constitutes a psychological impediment to full Italian collaboration in fighting the Nazis.

Bonus for Increase in Family

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP).—A postwar bonus plan for families, providing 5 shilings ($1) weekly for each child after the first, was proposed in a government bill made public today. Sir William Jowitt, minister of social insurance, estimated about 2,600,000 families would qualify for payments. The bonus would be part of the comprehensive government Beveridge plan.

CANADIAN TROOPS POUR OVER NIERS IN DRIVE ON GOCH

Battle for Plains Leading to Big Nazi Munitions Producing Area.

SMASH TOWARD CALCAR

Seventh Army Lashes Out in New Attack South of Saar Basin.

PARIS, Feb. 15—(AP) The Canadian First army in a two-mile gain poured troops and tanks today across the last river before the stronghold of Goch, beyond which lies open rolling country leading to Germany's great munitions producing region.

As Canadians and British welded two crossings of the Niers river into a solid five-mile bridgehead, other forces pressing due east 14 miles inside Germany neared Moyland, less than two miles from the communications center of Calcar and 17 miles from Wesel in the northwest corner of the industrial Ruhr.

Control Rhine Bank

On the north flank, Canadians seized control of 20 miles of the Rhine's south bank east of Nijmegen by entering Hurendeich and capturing a ferry crossing to the textile town of Emmerich, five miles northeast of Kleve.

At the opposite end of the Western front, the U. S. Seventh army lashed out in a new attack south of the Saar basin that gained up to a mile and a half on a five-mile front.

This attack, dealt by the 44th Division, ironed out a German salient east of the French city of Sarreguemines in the northern Vosges mountains.

Comparative quiet lay over the remainder of the front, except for the Eifel mountain sector where the U. S. Third army is attacking the westwall south of Pruem. This fallen German citadel was under enemy artillery fire.

Best Third army advance of the day was a mile and a half through advanced Westwall positions 25 miles south of Pruem along the Sure river.

A fall of 16 inches on the flooded Roer, where the U. S. First and Ninth and British Second armies are deployed, indicated that that troublesome barrier on the Cologne plain was returning to normal. The Germans shelled First army positions around the Roer dams southeast of Aachen.

Resistance to Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's Canadian First army was lightest on the south flank, where Scottish troops captured Kessel, bridged the Niers river and poured armor across four miles northwest of Goch.

Two and a half miles to the southwest, Hommersom, a second village blocking the approaches to Goch, also fell and the attack thus carried across the Niers all the way from Kessel to Gennep at the confluence of the Niers and Maas.

The Germans had been pouring in blistering fire along this river front, but now the weight of their defensive fire veered to the east.

Between the forces pressing on Goch and Calcar, a British column was punching slowly down the highway from Kleve to Uedem, a traffic control center four miles east of Goch. Enemy mortar and artillery fire was intense.

Battle in Moyland Woods

Heaviest fighting on the approaches to Calcar raged in Moyland woods, where the Germans were clinging to a hill from which they could sweep the main highway into the town.

Although the German lines guarding the northern approaches to the Ruhr and Rhineland were sagging dangerously, a front dispatch said the enemy was not yet trying to dig new defenses.

It attributed this surprising lack of preparation to the paralyzing effect of Field Marshal Montgomery's incessant artillery fire, which crushed six strong counterblows yesterday and left the enemy in a precarious situation.

Fog and haze cut the pace of the Allied aerial onslaught, but more than 1,100 U. S. heavy bombers roared out from Britain, smashing at targets deep inside the Reich, and tactical fleets were active.

As the Canadian First army offensive once more picked up mo-

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mentum on the eighth day of operations, the most significant gains were made on the south, where the strong German Niers river line was cracking.

United Kingdom troops captured Kessel, across the river, and pushed on southest toward Goch, less than four miles away.

Simultaneously, other forces seized Hommersum, a second strong-point guarding Goch's network of roads and railways. They were about to link their Niers bridgehead there to the one at Kessel, which is two and a half miles northeast of Hommersum.

Scotch troops pressing down the Maas river captured Heijen, two miles south of the Germans' fallen Maas-Niers strong-point of Gennep. The advance here was slowed more by the mire than by the enemy.

The Germans were putting up the stoutest resistance near the center of the arching 20-mile front.

South and southeast of Kleve, advanced elements were held up about two and a half miles both from Goch and a second communications network at Calcar, had advanced nearly two miles beyond Bedburg, battling across the ooze of mudflats, where yesterday some of the strongest German counterblows were smashed.

Finally appreciating the full significance of Montgomery's offensive, the German high command was rushing reinforcements into the battle zone from all sectors of the far-flung Western front.

The mud was knee deep at places, restricting the use of armor and throwing the burden on the foot soldiers, who had to contend as well with dense mine fields.

Except for a few snipers and scatterings of detached troops, the Kleve state forest south of Kleve was cleared, and Allied troops were operating in the fringes.

On the north flank, the water was the biggest enemy along the flooded Rhine.

The drive was slowly rolling up strong German positions in the eastern edge of Holland along the Maas, which the enemy has converted into his first line of defense on this sector.

By the capture of Heijen, Crerar's hard-fighting Scotch were 33 miles north of Roermond, which from its strategic position behind the Maas and Roer rivers has been turned into a stronghold.

It was to bring their lines up along the Roer south of Roermond that the British Second army staged its limited offensive early this year.

At Roermond, the Roer assumes from the Maas the role of a defensive barrier to the munitions-making cities of the Ruhr and Rhineland. It is along this front that the British and the U. S. Ninth army are 14 miles from Muenchen Gladbach, in the western edge of the Ruhr industrial valley.

Canadians Push To West Bank Of Rhine

COWAN

Paris, Feb. 15 (AP)—Canadians fought through flood waters to the west bank of the Rhine opposite Emmerich today and swung slowly along the northern end of the Rhine valley in a drive behind the Siegfried Line that was threatening to outflank the Ruhr munitions industries.

The 20-mile Kleve front was the only active one in the west. On its south flank, British Empire troops crushed a series of violent German counterattacks and pressed close to the key defense bastions of Goch and Calcar.

Six More Nazi Attacks Fail

The Canadian 1st Army's attack gathered momentum today after the troops beat off six more Nazi attacks, the same number as yesterday. There were signs of German faltering under the bombardment of massed batteries of artillery and skies full of planes. Kessel, 5 miles west of Goch, was taken.

Newly captured prisoners in mud-caked uniforms straggled to the rear looking like scarecrows. They were silent and woebegone; their eyes were red with fatigue, their stubbled faces gaunt with hunger. All their fight was gone.

Nowhere was there evidence that the Canadians were attempting to cross the wide Rhine. The drive has already overrun 120 square miles, mostly in Germany.

Roer Falls 16 Inches

At the edge of the Cologne Plain to the south, where three Allied armies have been stymied by Roer River floods, the stream level fell sixteen inches from midnight to daybreak, bringing nearer the time when American and British armies may join the offensive.

More and more Germans were drawn into the semi-aquatic battle that was steadily turning the German flank in the north.

The Allies were making such a real threat to the Ruhr and Rhineland, the very heart of the German war effort, that Nazi Field Marshal Walther von Model mustered every reserve he could for their defense.

The Rhine was reached at Hurendeich. There the river is normally 3,270 feet wide but breaches in dykes have made it even wider. At low points north of Kleve and west of Emmerich it was as wide as the English Channel between Calais and Dover and flood waters were 8 feet deep, leaving only islands of sunken villages. The Canadians used amphibious tanks to advance.

Canadians' Position

The Canadian 1st Army, already behind the Siegfried Line and up to the Rhine, was in a position to push south and confine or kill the enemy on either side of his West Wall fortifications.

More and more Germans were drawn into the semi-aquatic battle which steadily was turning the German flank in the north. Barrages from hundreds upon hundreds of Field Marshal Montgomery's big guns, and huge fleets of Allied planes, paralyzed every German attempt to recover ground and exacted terrible casualties. Nonetheless, the threat was so real to the Ruhr and Rhineland, the very heart of the German war effort, that Field Marshal von Model mustered every reserve he could lay hands on for his defending army group.

The Rhine was reached at Hurendeich. There it is normally 3,270 feet wide, but breaches in dykes in the desolate lowlands have made it even more imposing. At low points north of Kleve and west of Emmerich, the Rhine was as wide as the English Channel between Calais and Dover and flood waters were eight feet deep, leaving only islands of sunken villages.

[Between Dover and Calais the channel is twenty-two miles wide.]

Farther south and near the center of the Western front, the American 3d Army made quarter-mile advances to within 8 miles of Bitburg, where seven military roads meet.

Harassing German artillery fire increased on the United States 7th Army front in Alsace. During the night 500 shells dropped on positions near Schweighouse, near Haguenau. A dozen heavy shells fell in Saverne, which commands the Vosges pass to Strasbourg. The Germans got a 30-man patrol across the Moder River at Schweighouse, but only two men escaped the hail of small-arms fire from the Americans.

10,000 Planes Used

The British Empire troops crept forward in the wake of blows dealt to Germany by 10,000 planes in 36 hours. Much of the pounding was given to the area between the Rhine and General Eisenhower's seven armies. One group wrecked the Rhine bridge at the Ruhr city or Wesel, 18 miles ahead of British troops. Gen. Henry Crerar's Canadian 1st Army appeared definitely headed south toward the Cologne Plain. On the west edge of that plain, the British 2d and the American 9th and 1st Armies were checkmated by the Roer floods, flowing from opened dams at the headwaters.

The Canadians, Britons, Scots and Welsh commanded by Crerar captured Hommersum, Heijen and Warbeyen. Opposite Emmerich and its factories, the Canadians were 13½ miles inside Germany and 49 from the great Rhine city of Dusseldorf.

Niers Bridgeheads Widened

German resistance stiffened on the eastern and southern flanks of the oozing battleground between the Rhine and Meuse. Two bridgeheads were widened and strengthened across the Niers River, along which the Germans had hoped to shield Goch. One was at Hommersum; the other at Villers. Both are five miles from Goch, but vanguards pressed within 3 miles of that town yesterday.

The small Kleve State Forest, 3 miles north of Goch, was cleared. Empire troops were within 3 miles of Calcar, road center close to the Rhine.

Scottish vanguards were advancing down the 8-mile Kleve-Calcar highway east of the Reichswald and along the main lateral from Nijmegen. Against heavy opposition, they also edged forward on the Kleve-Udem road.

Germans' Situation

Curiously, there was little indication that the Germans were trying to establish a new line of defense west of the Rhine in that area, although British flyers reported some digging between Goch and Calcar.

Associated Press Correspondent Roger D. Greene said the logical explanation was that the Germans had been hammered so violently and incessantly by artillery, planes and infantry that they had no time to erect new defenses. Their costly failure to stem the onslaught yesterday with half a dozen or more strong attacks made their situation even more precarious.

"With another three or four days of good flying weather such as yesterday, it is possible that the Germans will be so dazed, dispirited and bomb-happy that they will no longer be able to maintain a coordinated defense," Greene wirelessed.

FEB 16 1945

More Nazis Captured

General Eisenhower's communiqué said the prisoner toll for the Colmar offensive had risen 2,500 to around 20,000. He said 5,087 Germans were captured in the three days ended Monday. The American 3d Army, despite its relative pause, took 726 prisoners in the Pruem-Echternach sector yesterday.

More pillboxes and fortified houses were mopped up on the 3d Army front and the 5th Division, in a slight advance, reached a point 1½ miles north of Ferschweiler and 8 southwest of Bitburg. Ground haze covered the central front early today, but flyers expected to get into the air by afternoon.

Floods and mud have checked Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., more than the Germans. The rivers were dropping to normal levels all along the front, however; the Sure River fell a foot in an hour.

Neglect Charge Faced By Mayor

WERNER

Paris, Feb. 15 (AP)—The American railway battalion black-market trials enter a new phase next week with the court-martial of Major Walter H. Marlin, former commander of the principal battalion involved in the supply lines scandal on charges of neglect of duty.

Marlin was relieved of the command of the 716th Railway Operating Battalion after military police raided that outfit last November and took 500 men to Paris for interrogation. Subsequently 160 enlisted men and two officers were convicted and sentenced to prison terms for participation or complicity in the looting of supply trains and diversion into the French black market of army supplies en route to the fighting front.

Not Charged With Deals

Lieut. Col. Carmon C. Harris, the prosecutor, emphasized tonight that Marlin is not accused of participation in the train looting or in black-market deals in looted supplies, but in neglect of duty in failing to prevent such diversion of supplies.

[In Washington, the War Department said that the 1939 home address listed for Major Marlin was Oakland, Cal.]

"It is difficult to conceive," Harris said, "how the wholesale pilfering from supply trains could have been engaged in by enlisted men of an operating battalion without the battalion and company commanders having knowledge thereof, or of being guilty of neglect of duty in not having such knowledge."

One Trial Starts Tuesday

One company commander, whose name was not disclosed, is scheduled to be tried with Marlin February 20. Others also are expected to be tried—possibly at the same time—but this will depend upon the outcome of a conference. A new court is being appointed to hear these cases.

Three officers previously tried, and one of whom was acquitted, all were below the rank of captain.

As a result of testimony in the longs series of enlisted men's trials just completed, a new list of alleged offenders is being compiled. It includes upward of 100 names. Somewhere between 25 and 100 are expected to be tried in a new series of courts-martial beginning in March. The investigations will be continued until every person connected with the looting has been brought to trial.

Nisei, With Name Struck From Roll, Dies A Hero

U. S. Army Headquarters, Feb. 15 (AP)—Frank T. Hachiya, 25, of Portland, Ore., one of sixteen Japanese-Americans whose names have been stricken from the country memorial roll by the Hood River, Ore., American Legion Post, died while performing a dangerous volunteer mission, the Army reported today.

Hachiya, attached to the 7th Division, was fatally wounded on Leyte, December 30. He died January 3 after most of the men in his regiment volunteered to give him blood transfusions..

Lieut. Howard Moss, Hachiya's commanding officer, said Frank volunteered to cross a valley under Japanese fire to scout an enemy position. The regiment was in a tough spot. Information on enemy disposition was essential. At the bottom of the valley Frank worked ahead of his protecting patrol.

"A Jap sniper let Frank have it at close range," Moss related.

Hachiya attended the University of Oregon. He enlisted shortly after the Pearl Harbor attack. He had served through the Kwajalein and Eniwetok invasions.

His father, Junkichi Hachiya, is in a War Relocation Authority camp.

FEB 16 1945

Thirty-six Plants Captured

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Russians, in the East and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's armies in the West have overrun thirty-six of Germany's eighty-one major refineries and synthetic oil plants, which once turned out more than 500,000 tons of motor fuel a month, said a joint statement issued today by the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe and the British Air Ministry.

[Among the plants captured by the Russians were those at Czechowice, Trzebinia and Oswiecim in Poland and at Odertal (Deschowitz) in Silesia, while two plants at Blechhammer in Silesia were neutralized, The United Press said. The plants captured by the Allies were not specified.]

Only forty-five of these major plants still are in German hands now and many of them have been badly damaged.

[Continued On Page 3, Column 3]

Loss of Refineries Cuts Nazi Motor Oil Output

BERLIN FEAR

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Feb. 15--(AP) The loss of refineries to Allied advances from the east and west, combined with air blows, has cut German motor fuel production by 80 per cent to 103,000 tons a month—hardly enough to keep an average size air force in operation—it was announced officially today.

The Russians in the East and Gen. Eisenhower's armies in the West have overrun 36 of Germany's 81 major refineries and synthetic oil plants, which once turned out more than 500,000 tons of motor fuel a month, said a joint statement of the U. S. strategic air forces in Europe and the British air ministry.

Refineries Blasted

When the air forces launched an all-out attack on German oil production last April, the high command selected 58 refineries and 23 synthetic oil plants as major producers of fuel and lubricants for the German armed forces and marked them for destruction.

Since last April, 52 of the refineries and 22 of the synthetic oil plants have been attacked a total of 450 times by heavy bombers of the U. S. Eighth air force from Britian and the Fifteenth air force from Italy.

Now, with the advance of the Red army and the Allies from the west only 45 of these major plants still are in enemy hands.

Because of constant "policing" by heavy bombers, only four synthetic oil plants and possibly one of the refineries still are operating.

The synthetic plants are at Bohlen, Ruhland, Magdeburg and the big Leuna plant at Merseburg.

Air force officers, pointing out the importance the enemy attaches to oil production, say the Leuna plant and one at Politz are more heavily defended against air attack than Berlin.

Despite continuous air attacks, it is considered likely that the Germans always will be able to scrape together enough oil to mount an offensive by a dozen or so divisions. This can be done by borrowing oil from divisions which are strictly on the defensive.

It is estimated the Germans used 120,000 tons of gasoline from Dec. to Jan. 15 in the battle of the Ardennes. They had planned to capture enough Allied stocks to keep the offensive rolling and failure to do so was one factor in halting the break-through.

The U. S. strategic air forces in Europe originally figured it would take six months to carry out a decisive program of destruction against German oil production.

It failed to achieve that goal because it underestimated the enemy's ability to repair plants — an ability now greatly diminished by a lack of supplies and manpower and a reduction in the production of equipment.

The major synthetic oil plants in the Ruhr have been prime targets of the Royal Air Force Bomber command, whose heavies have attacked them 42 times since last June. The Eighth Air force joined the attack with 21 raids.

As a result, the ten plants' output was reduced to but 15 per cent of normal production.

Fortunately, the Allied air forces have made their own job easier by reducing the enemy's oil supply to a point where he no longer can afford to train pilots to oppose American and British airmen on an equal basis. The training program now is virtually non-existent.

36 Of Nazis' 81 Oil Plants Are Overrun

BEALMEAR

Allied Headquarters, Paris, Feb. 15 (AP)—Russian armies in the East and General Eisenhower's forces in the West have overrun 36 of Germany's 81 major refineries and synthetic oil plants in their two-way squeeze on the Reich.

As a result of the ground and air attacks, German production of motor fuel which once ran well over 500,000 tons per month now is 103,000 tons per month, according to information available here. This is considered by the Allies as hardly enough to keep an average sized air force in action.

Attacked 450 Times

When the United States Air Forces started all-out attacks on German oil production last April, the high command selected 58 refineries and 23 synthetic oil plants as major producers of fuel and lubricants for German armed forces. All were marked for destruction.

Since April, 52 of these refineries and 22 of the synthetic plants have been attacked a total of 450 times by American heavy bombers.

But with the Red Army and those of the west closing in from two directions, only 45 of these major plants remain in enemy hands.

Four Believed Operating

Because of the constant "policing" by Allied strategic air forces, only four synthetic oil plants now are believed to be operating. These are at Bohlen, Ruhland, Magdeburg and Merseburg, where the huge Leuna plant is located. All the crude oil plants have been made inoperative, with one possible exception.

Air Force officers, speaking of the importance Germany attaches to oil production, asserted today that the Leuna plant and another at Politz have been more heavily defended against air attack than Berlin.

Refinery Losses Cut German's Oil

BERLIN

Allied Headquarters, Paris, Feb. 15 (AP)—The loss of refineries to Allied advances from the east and west, combined with air blows, has cut German motor fuel production by 80 per cent to 103,000 tons a month—hardly enough to keep an average size air force in operation—it was announced officially today.

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Picked Major Producers

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Because of constant "policing" by heavy bombers, only four synthetic oil plants and possibly only one of the refineries still are operating.

The synthetic plants are at Bohlen, Ruhland, Magdeburg and the big Leuna plant at Merseburg.

Cite Heavy Defenses

Air force officers, pointing out the importance the enemy attaches to oil production, say the Leuna plant and one at Politz are more heavily defended against air attack than Berlin.

Despite continuous air attacks, it is considered likely that the Germans always will be able to scrape together enough oil to mount an offensive by a dozen or so divisions. This can be done by borrowing oil from divisions which are strictly on defensive.

It is estimated the Germans used 120,000 tons of gasoline from December 16 to January 15 in the battle of the Ardennes. They had planned to capture enough Allied stocks to keep the offensive rolling and failure to do so was one factor in halting the breakthrough.

The United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe originally figured it would take six months to carry out a decisive program of destruction against German oil production.

Underestimated Repairs

It failed to achieve that goal because it underestimated the enemy's ability to repair plants—an ability now greatly diminished by a lack of supplies and manpower and a reduction in the production of equipment.

Ten major synthetic oil plants in the Ruhr have been prime targets of the Royal Air Force bomber command, whose heavies have attacked them 42 times since last June. The 8th Air Force joined the attack with 21 raids.

As a result, the ten plants' output was reduced to but fifteen per cent of normal production.

Kilmer's Son Writes Poetry Too

Back in Action on Alsace Front He Carries Volume of Verse With Him.

With the United States Thirty-sixth Division in Alsace, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Lieut. Christopher Kilmer, 27-year-old son of the poet Joyce Kilmer, is back in action with the tough Thirty-sixth Texas Division in Alsace after being temporarily incapacitated by enemy shellfire in Italy.

Lieut. Kilmer first served in the Pacific theater on Kauai Island after entering the Army by way of New York's Fighting Sixty-ninth National Guard Division.

Later he received a commission at the Fort Benning infantry school and joined the Thirty-sixth in Italy a year ago in the Piedmont area. He was with them when the push across the Rapido River started January 23, 1944.

Wounded in the leg by a shell fragment, Lieut. Kilmer spent nearly five months in a hospital, then served on limited duty in Corsica. He asked for a transfer to the Thirty-sixth Division however and came back to serve with the same mortar transport platoon he had left in Italy. Now he is a first lieutenant and division liaison officer.

Young Kilmer, whose father was killed in France in the first world war, writes a bit of poetry himself but confesses little has been published. A volume of handwritten verse he carried with him through Italy and during his hospital siege and subsequent stay in Corsica evidences a strong strain of brooding over the soldier's lot.

Dedicated to Wife.

Much of his verse is dedicated to his wife, the former Bert (correct) Daniel of Oxford, N. C., and their 5-year-old son, Robert.

He calls his wife "The Tarheel Colleen" and it is to her that his notebook collection of verse is dedicated.

One of his verses goes:

If I die here I want my friends to take what they can use,
Mapcase, protractor, odds and ends, and my enormous shoes;
But send my boy my souvenirs, my ribbon and my pay,
Tell him I'm sorry for the years I've been away.
Send Bert my photograph and book, my billfold and my ring,
Please, God, don't let her feel or look hurt by my vanishing.

Another Verse.

Another verse starts:

Being of somber turn of mind, of spirit sad, I sometimes feel
Beauty is water where my gloom unsurpassed holds steady keel
Either toward madness or the tomb.
Remember I do not wish it so
My hope is that where I must go
Love and a beauty unconfined
Will follow me, possess my mind,
Always anoint me, always stay.

Young Kilmer has not had a chance to visit his father's grave at Tar de Nois since he reached France with the Army, but made a pilgrimage there several years ago.

Lieut. Kilmer has an older brother and a sister in the United States. The brother is Kenton Kilmer, in the Library of Congress. His sister is a nun, Sister Michael, in the Benedictine Order at St. Cloud, Minn.

G. I.'S STORM CLIFF, THEN STOP TO PRAY

WITNOT

With the Eightieth Division, Wallendorf, Germany, Feb. 14 (Delayed) (A. P.).—At the bottom of a 375-foot stone cliff thirty doughboys knelt in the open air at Protestant and Catholic services today and thanked God that they had emerged alive from a mission that seemed certain death.

Capt. Vernon Kullowatz, Protestant chaplain, and Capt. Benedict Henderson, Catholic, both of Portland, Ore., conducted the Ash Wednesday services. They had to pause from time to time because of the deafening explosions as pillboxes on top of the cliff were destroyed so that the Germans could never use them again.

The doughboys were members of Company C, First Battalion, 319th Regiment, who crossed the flooded River Our at Wallendorf on February 7, with Germans in pillboxes "looking right down their throats," and who spent the next four days storming the cliff. Today, Pfc. Herman Rissinger of West Chester, Pa., a machine-gunner, declared: "You wouldn't believe any one could take an objective like that against the krauts in thick cement pillboxes. But we did it. Don't ask me how. I've been wondering, too."

One pillbox on the crest of the cliff was completely surrounded, but the doughboys had to fight for three days before they captured the eighteen Germans in it. Pfc. Elie Vincent of Abbeville, La., said: "I don't see how in hell we ever made it up that cliff. I doubt if I could do it again even without the krauts' shooting."

NAZIS SAY SIBERIA AWAITS DEFEATED

With Scottish Troops in Germany, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—The Germans have turned to slogans in a dual effort to whip up the jaded spirits of their troops in the Kleve area and to instill fear in the faint-hearted.

Typical of slogans splashed in white and green paint against the sides buildings captured today by the Ladies from Hell were these:

"Victory or Siberia!"
"We Shall Win Yet."
"Everything Counts Now."

Paris Undergoes Practice Alert

Paris, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—An air raid siren sounded in Paris shortly before midnight last night, creating considerable excitement until the all-clear sounded a few minutes later. Police explained that there were no enemy planes around—they merely decided to have a practice alert.

Major Faces Loot Trial

Court Martial in Paris Will Call Marlin Next Week

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP). — The market trials enter a new phase next week with the court martial of Major Walter H. Marlin, former commander of the principal battalion involved in the supply lines scandal, on charges of neglect of duty.

Marlin was relieved of the command of the 716th Railway perating Battalion after military police raided that outfit last November and took 500 men to Paris for interrogation. Subsequently, 160 enlisted men and two officers were convicted and sentenced to prison terms for participation or complicity in the looting of supply trains and dimarket of Army supplies enroute to the fighting front.

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FDR ASKS PROBE OF FRENCH RELIEF

PARIS, Feb. 15.—(AP) President Roosevelt is having an investigation made of the reputed failure of American relief for France's civilians to be distributed during the current Winter as reported promised to the French government, reliable persons said today.

Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, special adviser to the President, has been charged with this task, according to these sources.

There is no official word whether the President will come to France himself, but many persons here expect him to come and preparations have been made to receive him in case he does come.

Other representatives of the President, in addition to Judge Rosenman, also have been investigating the relief situation. No statement was available on the subject at Allied Supreme Headquarters, but it appears likely the matter eventually will be brought into the open.

In official French quarters it was said that only one-fourth the amount of food, clothing and medical supplies promised France had been delivered.

charged with this inquiry but other representatives of the President have been investigating.

No statement on the subject was available at supreme headquarters, but it appears likely that the matter eventually will be brought into the open.

President Concerned

Supreme headquarters did, however, inquire into an Associated Press dispatch of yesterday which reported the statements of reliable informants that the civilian food-relief program in France had never been put into effect as designed, and that the President is considerably exercised over the situation.

In official French quarters it was said that only one fourth of the food, clothing and medical supplies promised France had been delivered.

France Expects F.D.R. Visit

Paris, Feb. 15 (AP)—Elaborate arrangements for receiving President Roosevelt in France were pursued today, but there still was no definite information on the President's final decision whether he will visit this country.

Some high officers said they believed the President would visit France. In French official quarters it was said no official word had been received on the subject.

Probe Under Way

It was learned on good authority, meanwhile, that the President is already having an investigation made of the failure of the French civilian relief program to become operative to the extent promised France during the current winter.

Not only has his associate, Justice Samuel I. Rosenman, been

ALLIES HAMMER NAZIS RETREATING FROM YUGOSLAVIA

ROME, Feb. 15 — (AP) The Germans toiled desperately today to get their battered Balkan army out of Yugoslavia for use against the Russians after daylong attacks by American and British planes had left the Zagreb-Vienna escape route littered with the wreckage of military trains.

Both U.S. and R.A.F. craft struck heavy blows yesterday at enemy movements northward toward Vienna. American heavies blasted rail yards at Graz, Maribor and Zagreb—all key points on the Nazi evacuation route — and escorting Lightning fighters shot up 12 heavily-loaded troop trains.

Only two Nazi fighters attempted to interfere as the fleet of more than 500 Flying Fortresses and Liberators delivered their loads with what was officially described as good results. Both enemy planes were beaten off.

Lt. Col. Robert M. Wray of Omaha, Neb., was credited with destroying three locomotives as the Lightnings swarmed down on the northbound trains between Zagreb and Graz. Lt. Frank A. Kieler, Hamburg, N. Y., was credited with two.

South African Beaufighters pumped 16 rockets into railyards at Karlovac, 30 miles southwest of Zagreb, starting fires visible for more than 50 miles. R.A.F. Mustang squadrons claimed destruction of 15 locomotives.

Ground action in Italy continued to be limited to patrol clashes except at the extreme western end of the front, where enemy raids and a small infiltration forced American troops to withdraw a short distance between the villages of Strettoia and Seravezza. Brazilian troops repulsed a German patrol near Affrico, 27 miles southwest of Bologna.

Both sides kept up a lively artillery fire all along the front.

Yank Italy Outposts Driven Back

Rome, Feb. 15 (AP)—German infiltration tactics drove back American outposts on the Tyrrhenian coastal sector of the Italian front and a Nazi raid in the Serchio Valley forced another slight withdrawal, but the ground later was regained, Allied headquarters announced today.

Describing the Tyrrhenian action the official report said:

"Between Strettoia and Seravezza our outposts moved back a short distance after enemy forces infiltrated our lines and also launched a raid about 500 yards east of Strettoia."

Yanks Regain Positions

Raiding Nazis forced American troops back a few hundred yards east of Lama Di Sotto, but the positions were regained later, the communiqué said.

Brazilian troops repulsed an enemy patrol a mile and a half northeast of Affrico, a village 27 miles southwest of Bologna. A Brazilian raiding party clashed with a German patrol northeast of Gaggio.

Fifth Army forces suffered some casualties when Germans laid down heavy fire on Allied patrols from strongly entrenched positions south of Bologna.

Action on the 8th Army front was limited to sharp patrol clashes. One Nazi patrol attacked a sector held by Italian troops south of the Valli di Comacchio lagoon.

No Information on Roosevelt.

Rome, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—The American embassy and Allied Headquarters said tonight they had no information that President Roosevelt was in Italy. They were commenting on Paris reports that the President was expected to visit this country.

GRID PLAYER GETS D. F. C. AND D. S. C.

Rome, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Major Louis T. Seith, former West Point football player from San Diego, Cal., won both the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Flying Cross today for leading a Flying Fortress formation through a torrid air battle to bomb a German airfield.

His formation of twenty-six heavy bombers was attacked by more than 200 Nazi fighters. Fourteen Fortresses were shot down, but gunners of the formation bagged sixty-five enemy craft. The surviving bombers destroyed many additional planes grounded on the field.

Mystery Radio Leads To Rescue Of Flyers

Rome, Feb. 15 (AP) — Mystery radio messages from Yugoslavia which were picked up and solved by RAF wireless operators in Italy have led to the rescue of 250 airmen, mostly Americans, who had bailed out over the Balkans during the German occupation.

The sender, a commercial operator, could not give specific details in his messages for security reasons. But he referred to the "fist on the wall." This was found to indicate a squadron emblem painted on the wall of its mess. He also sent the Army APO number of the United States 15th Air Force.

After the location of the hiding airmen was established beyond doubt, the flyers were rescued from a secret airfield in Yugoslavia. Some of the airmen were ill.

Flyers Hammer Nazi Retreat

Rome, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Germans strove to get their Balkan army out of Yugoslavia for use against the Russians after day-long attacks by American and British planes had left the Zagreb-Vienna escape route littered with the wreckage of military trains.

Pope Has Influenza, But Continues His Work

Vatican City, Feb. 15 (AP)—Pope Pius is confined to his bed with influenza, which is localized in his throat. Papal audiences have been suspended.

The Pontiff is attended by the Vatican physician, Dr. Riccardo Galeazzi Lisi, who is making two or three calls a day. The Pope is continuing his work, receiving an official of the Secretariat of State daily.

CHURCHILL GETS OVATION IN ATHENS

Athens, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—British Prime Minister Churchill arrived here by plane yesterday and received a stirring ovation in Constitution Square as he exhorted Athenians to "let party hatreds die" and promised personal co-operation in the rehabilitation of Greece.

"These are great days," Mr. Churchill told the assemblage. "These are the days when darkness rolls away and the future lies before your country. "There has been much misunderstanding and ignorance of our common cause and misrepresentation of the issues fought out here in Athens.

"Speaking as an Englishman I am very proud of the part the British army played in protecting this immortal city from violence and anarchy."

Mr. Churchill continued: "From the bottom of my heart I wish you prosperity, that Greece will take her proper place among nations who have suffered terribly in this war. Let right prevail. Let party hatreds die. Let there be unity."

Stadium street has been renamed Churchill street, the mayor's office announced today. It is the city's busiest thoroughfare.

A Government statement said today that 5,300 corpses had been exhumed in the Athens and Piræus regions, following the recent civil war. It declared 3,300 of the total had been executed by the ELAS organization and that the others were killed either in combat or by stray bullets.

MARSHALL GIVES D.S.C.'S IN ITALY

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall decorated a number of Fifth Army soldiers during a surprise three-day tour of the Italian front concluded yesterday—and won the hearts of all doughboys with his easy informality.

The United States Army Chief of Staff conferred the Distinguished Service Cross—the Army's second highest award—on three veterans of the Thirty-fourth Infantry Division: Lieut. Sidney Goldstein of Glen Cove avenue, Glen Cove, L. I.; Corporal Morris P. Nelson of Belmond, Iowa, and Pfc. Joe F. Tinsley of Brevard, N. C.

After the ceremonies, Marshall looked at the husky trio and said with a laugh:

"I notice one big difference between you fellows down here, who handle thirty or forty Jerries apiece, and those I decorated in France. Most of those up there seemed to be about 5-foot 4 or 5 and weighed about 120 pounds."

Later he conferred the same decoration on Lieut. Steven M. Kosmyna of Perth Amboy, N. J., who received a battlefield promotion and the Silver Star Medal for previous exploiits.

Gen. Marshall told Fifth Army soldiers yesterday that they have immobilized large German forces in Italy, preventing these Nazi troops from bolstering sagging lines in the eastern and western fronts. It is estimated the Nazis have twenty-seven divisions in Italy.

The General was so unassuming that many of the men did not realize who he was until after he had left their sector. He got a haircut at the Fifth Army Command Post and visited a field kitchen in an exposed sector.

Red Cross Girl in Italy Finds GI Orphan's Family

By The Associated Press.

WITH UNITED STATES FIFTH ARMY in Italy, Feb. 15—Sgt. Stan Swinton of Detroit, Mich., a Stars and Stripes reporter, picked up a hitchhiker on a road near Pisa the other day and got this unusual story of the soldier, who introduced himself as Pvt. Ed Clements:

"I sure hated to leave that place (an evacuation hospital where he had been on duty.)

"For one thing, there was a Red Cross girl there, Clementine Miller, and she was just about the swellest person in the world.

"You see, I grew up as an orphan in a West Philadelphia, Pa., home.

"Somehow no one ever adopted me. In the Army I was assigned to this 'evac' hospital and came overseas and finally wound up on the Anzio beachhead.

Miss Miller was there, too. And I told her my story. She wrote to Philadelphia and asked the Red Cross there to investigate.

"A few weeks later I got a letter from my mother. She'd been hunting me for years. All the time she was in North Philadelphia right near me. She wrote me I had a stepfather, six sisters and four brothers.

"Boy, it's really something to find a family all of a sudden."

that was not true moved Representative Luther Johnson, a Texas Democrat, who next to Chairman Sol Bloom of New York is senior member of the committee, to declare with heat:

"Any American officer who circulates false rumors ought to be punished."

"All the members of the committee and all the king's horses would not make me give the names of these men," Mr. Richards replied.

In questions put to Colonel Spiegelberg, Mr. Richards brought out expressions from the witness that lend-lease had been vital from the beginning and that its discontinuance now would be "fatal."

It remained apparent the extension sought by the Administration was likely to be voted by the committee.

Izvestia Assails Wheeler Stand

Moscow, Feb. 15 (AP)—*Izvestia* assailed Senator Burton K. Wheeler today for criticism of the Polish agreement in the Crimea conference, calling the Montana Democrat "a worshipper of the reactionary clique of Polish exiles and a

leader of the pro-Fascist element in the United States."

"Really," the article said, "Goebbels has not lost his American advocates yet."

The newspaper declared that the Soviet people not only heartily approved of the conference decisions, but were "determined by all means to realize them." It characterized a statement of Tomasz Arciszewski, Premier of the London Polish exile Government, as "remarkable for its lack of realism," and added that "'the democratic government of Arciszewski' fears democracy above all else."

Red Star Comments

An *Izvestia* editorial said that some foreign observers had held not long ago it was not possible to commence a new offensive in the west. The article commented:

"How do they feel now, now that the Allied staffs have fixed the exact terms and scales of decisive operations?"

The Red Army newspaper *Red Star* commented that in the chorus of approval of the Crimea confert ence, "one hears the voice of somet skeptics who continue to use magnifying glasses to find defects where they are non-existent or where they have been successfully overcome."

The newspaper included Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., Wisconsin Progressive, and an unnamed French news agency correspondent among those who, it said, "doubted if final agreements had been reached."

Sweden Banishes 5 Nazis

Finds Legation Members Listing Names of Norwegian Refugees

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 15 (AP).—Five members of the German Legation staff have been advised that their presence in Sweden is "no longer desirable" and will leave soon for Germany, it was learned authoritatively today.

All five were believed to be engaged in ferreting out the names of Norwegian refugees in Sweden for use in directing reprisals against relatives still in Norway. Two Swedes are being held on charges of providing such names to the Nazis.

80 Australian Captives Saved

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 15 (AP)—Official notification from Japan of the rescue of eighty Australian prisoners of war who had been classified as missing and believed dead after the sinking of a Japanese transport Sept. 9, 1944, was announced by Prime Minister John Curtin today. The rescued men were reported landed in Japan.

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 15 (AP)—The hope that UNRRA would approach problems realistically "to get action rather than speeches and resolutions" was expressed by Dr. Tsiang, the Chinese delegate to the UNRRA conference at Lapstone today.

The conference, attended by delegates from the United States, Britain, Australia, China, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines and India, will frame plans for relief and reconstruction in the Pacific, to be submitted to the council in Washington for final approval.

Dr. Tsiang said that since they met in Washington the cause had made progress, with victory near in both Europe and the Far East, and those attending the conference would have to hasten or their military friends would say it was civilians who were delaying.

Although Russia is a member of UNRRA she is not represented at the conference, but her interest was shown by the presence of a Tass news agency representative.

80 Australian Prisoners On Transport Rescued

Canberra, Australia, Feb. 15 (AP). Official notification from Japan of the rescue of 80 Australian prisoners of war who had been classified as missing and believed dead after the sinking of a Japanese transport [illegible] announced September 9, 1944, was announced by Prime Minister John Curtin today. The rescued men were reported landed in Japan.

Other survivors who arrived in Australia last October said that a number of men, including some now reported rescued, were last seen launching a lifeboat, or in the water. Curtin said there were no known grounds for hopes that any further rescues have been made.

MOFFAT OVERDUE ON SYDNEY TRIP

Sydney, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Abbott Low Moffat, leader of the United States delegation, was missing today as the far eastern committee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration opened a six-day conference.

Mr. Moffat was due by plane a week ago but failed to appear. Last night Washington was cabled, asking if he could be traced.

[The State Department said in Washington today that as far as was known there Mr. Moffat is proceeding normally on his journey. The last word the department received was that Mr. Moffat left San Francisco February 9 for Australia.]

The conference, attended by delegates from the United States, Britain, Australia, China, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines and India, will frame plans for relief and reconstruction in the Pacific to be submitted to the council in Washington for final approval.

Starvation and disease resulting from this war may exceed that of 1919, Australia's Minister of External Affairs, H. V. Evatt, declared today. UNRRA is "showing signs of frustration and disillusionment," he said.

Edwin G. Arnold, representing the United States, suggested that so far as China was concerned "UNRRA should make plans independently of any military plans for relief."

Abbot Low Moffat entered the Federal Government as an adviser to the State Department in connection with problems in liberated areas in September, 1943, and the State of New York thereby lost one of its most powerful and most competent legislators. Mr. Moffat for many years has been one of the outstanding Republicans in the predominantly Republican Fifteenth Assembly district, and he had represented that district fifteen years when he entered the State Department.

Mr. Moffat, one of the younger Republicans who caused a reshuffling of the State Republican setup in 1935, was a specialist in financial problems and when he resigned from the Assembly, he was chairman of the important Ways and Means Committee. As Assemblyman he was long regarded as the leading Republican representative from New York city, and no legislation on taxes and no State budgets got approval until Mr. Moffat had scrutinized them.

Pestilence Fear Told At UNRRA Conference

Sydney, Australia, Feb. 15 (AP)—Starvation and disease resulting from this war may exceed that of 1919, Australia's Minister of External Affairs, H. V. Evatt, declared today in a critical survey of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

UNRRA is "showing signs of frustration and disillusionment," Evatt told the organization's Far Eastern committee at the opening of a six-day conference.

Action Demanded, He Says

"People of the nations represented on UNRRA will not be satisfied with resolutions or paper promises," he said. "They are demanding action now. Many UNRRA officials have told us they are growing tired of shadow sparring. They want to get into the ring and get on with the job."

Edwin G. Arnold, representing the United States, suggested that so far as China was concerned, "UNRRA should make plans independently of any military plans for relief." He reported the Philippines were not yet in a position to say whether they would require help.

Cites Weaknesses

Evatt said UNRRA had three weaknesses, listing:

1. Delays in starting its activities in liberated areas.
2. Overcentralization in administration.
3. A need for wider national representation at all levels.

Saying "many of us feel that UNRRA should be far more active in Europe than it has become," the Australian Minister added that "we must see to it that there will not be the same delays in the Far East."

Abbott Low Moffatt, leader of the United States delegation, was missing as the conference opened.

Moffatt was due by plane a week ago but failed to appear.

[In Washington the State Department said today that as far as was known there Moffatt is proceeding normally on his journey.]

Action, Not Speeches, Sought

Hope that the UNRRA approach problems realistically "to get action rather than speeches and resolutions," was expressed by Dr. Tsiang, the Chinese delegate.

The conference, attended by delegates from the United States, Britain, Australia, China, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines and India, will frame plans for relief and reconstruction in the Pacific to be submitted to the council in Washington for final approval.

Dr. Tsiang said that since they met in Washington the common cause had made progress, with victory near in both Europe and the Far East, and those attending the conference have to hasten or their military friends would say it was civilians who were delaying.

Mexican Phone Strike Ends.

Mexico City, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Workers of the Swedish-owned Ericsson Telephone System won part of their demands today by a midnight strike that lasted six hours. The 2,500 workers, who asked double pay and other concessions, were accorded 25 per cent increases and 25 cents daily extra for night shifts.

URUGUAY, VENEZUELA JOIN IN WAR ON AXIS

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Uruguayan Government decided today to declare war on the Axis.

Today's Uruguayan decision was made by the Cabinet and President, and now goes to Parliament for ratification.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Government announced tonight that Venezuela recognized existence of a state of war with Germany and Japan.

Mitscher Has Been Making Naval Air History Since '15

Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, under whom Pacific Fleet units are challenging the Japanese Fleet in a daring attack on the Tokyo area, ranks as one of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's most effective leaders in the Pacific war.

Soft-spoken but hard-hitting, "Pete" Mitscher has been in command of Task Force 58, which, since its formation under him in February, 1944, has struck with destructive audacity at Japanese installations on Truk, Saipan, Palau, Yap, Marcus, Wake, Woleiai and the Volcano and Bonin islands.

Commander Hornet

In addition, this carrier commander's flyers cut Jap carrier air strength to pieces in the first battle of the Philippine Sea off Saipan last June, and helped defeat the enemy off the Philippines in October.

Admiral Mitscher, who is 57 and a native of Hillsboro, Wis., also was in command of the Hornet when that carrier transported Lieut. Col. (now Maj. Gen.) James Doolittle's army flyers to within 800 miles of Tokyo four months after Pearl Harbor and from which they took off for their sensational attack on the Japanese capital in April, 1942.

Was At Midway

Subsequently he commanded the Hornet in the Battle of Midway, and in April, 1943, became supreme commander of all the air forces in the Solomons and organized the first effective night-fighter interception in that theater.

Mitscher's achievements, however, were bringing him into prominence long before the present war broke out. Ever since 1915, when he learned to fly an old Curtiss pusher at Pensacola, he has been doing big things in naval aviation.

Won Navy Cross For Flight

In 1919 he piloted one of the three navy planes that attempted the first trans-Atlantic flight. For almost making it from the Azores to Newfoundland without stopping he was awarded the Navy Cross. In 1928 he landed the first plane on the flight deck of the new carrier Saratoga.

During the last war the closest Admiral Mitscher got to action was in convoy duty during the Summer of 1917. After that he was stationed at naval air stations in New York and Florida.

Man Of Quick Decisions

Men who have worked with this graduate of the Naval Academy, Class of 1910, attribute his efficiency in the Pacific to his intimate knowledge of carrier operations, his daring and his unfailing willingness to fight. He never has been disinclined to take chances, and is a man of quick, almost abrupt, decisions.

For his Pacific achievements Mitscher has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the Gold Star in lieu of a second DSM.

Looks His Part

Admiral Mitscher loves a good fight—especially with the Japs—but his belligerent spirit is belied by his mild manners and low voice. In fact, he is so self-effacing that one of the officers who was with him on Guadalcanal said that he almost blended into the jungle.

Though a tonic to the morale and fighting spirit of his own men, Admiral Mitscher has never overly concerned himself about Japanese morale or prestige. Fellow officers refer to him as one of the best Jap haters in the Navy—and with his enormous bush of sand-colored eyebrows, his long, thin, neck, his gaunt face and what remains of his bright red hair, he looks it.

Japanese Version of Attack

The Tokyo radio said last night in an overseas broadcast that "several formations" of small American aircraft had attacked airstrips in the vicinity of the Japanese capital.

"This is the first raid of small enemy aircraft on the Japanese homeland," said the broadcast, as recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The broadcast, which gave the time of the attack as 7:15 a. m. Friday (Tokyo time), asserted that Japanese air defense units were prepared for the raiders, inasmuch as "enemy surface movements have been observed during the last few days."

After the attack by the "small" planes, an estimated twenty "other enemy aircraft" penetrated into some localities of the Kanto area,

Moscow, Feb. 15 (A. P.)—Boleslaw Bierut, president of the Polish National Council, and Edward B. Osubka-Morawski, Premier of the Lublin regime, arrived in Moscow late yesterday and were welcomed by Andrei Vishinski, Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs. The presence of the two Polish leaders in the Russian capital, following the Big Three decisions with regard to the establishment of a provisional government for Poland, were regarded here as significant.

It was learned that the British and United States missions in Moscow expect the Polish question to be taken up very soon along the lines agreed upon by the Crimean conference. The Polish leaders were accompanied here by V. Z. Lebedev, Russian Ambassador to the Lublin regime.

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which includes Tokyo, to strike at undisclosed targets, according to the broadcast. The Tokyo radio said these planes—of a type not specified—were "routed" by Japanese interceptors.

Same Terms for Japan As for Nazis Predicted

Chungking Paper Views Yalta as Pattern for East

"Ta Kung Pao," important Chungking newspaper, said yesterday that terms to be imposed upon Japan by the United States will closely parallel those outlined for Germany at the Yalta conference of the Big Three.

Its forecast of those terms, summarized by the Chungking radio in an overseas broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said that Premier General Kuniaki Koiso is "specifically told that the cost of Japan's defeat will be: (1) unconditional surrender; (2) establishment of separate zones of occupation of Japan by Allied forces; (3) disarming or disbandment of all Japanese armed forces; (4) elimination or control of all Japanese industries; (5) bringing all war criminals to justice; (6) reparations in kind, and (7) removal of all Japanese militarist influences from public office and from the cultural and economic life of the people."

Editorially analyzing Koiso's position, the newspaper predicted that "when the European war nears its end, Japan will go either of two extremes—a Fascist government to fight to the last or a moderate government by an elder statesman to seek peace. Of the two, a Fascist government for harakiri is more likely. Foiso is only a bridge, and a very tottering bridge at that."

E. A. M. Votes to Meet Terms of Athens Pact

Says It Promises to Restore Rights of Greek People

The central committee of the E. A. M. (Greek National Liberation Front) voted Wednesday night to take immediate measures for the "exact application" of the agreement signed between the E. A. M. and the Greek government Monday putting an end to civil strife in Greece, the E. A. M. wireless transmitter said yesterday in a dispatch reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

The dispatch said the Communist party publication "Rizoshastis" "stressed that the agreement secures internal peace and promises the restoration of the people's rights in our martyred country." The newspaper said, according to the dispatch, that in the general interest of the people of Greece and the anti-Fascist struggle," the E. A. M. "will make all attempts to put an end to the disturbances."

The British radio, meanwhile, quoted a message sent by the E. A. M. central committee to Prime Minister Churchill, in Athens, as saying, "We shall continue to strive with the Allies until Fascism is crushed and democracy in Greece is restored."

How Mussolini Irked Hitler

Invaded Greece Without Asking Fuehrer, Rome Court Told

The Italian invasion of Greece in 1940 was launched by Benito Mussolini without consultation with Adolf Hitler, according to testimony given by Dino Benini, a brother of the former Italian Minister for Albanian Affairs, at the trial in Rome yesterday of General Mario Roatta and fourteen other former Fascist leaders charged with maintaining the Fscist regime in power.

As a result, Benini said, a subsequent meeting of Hitler and Mussolini was a stormy one, but Mussolini was "highly satisfied with the idea of having done something on his own initiative."

The Office of War Information reported Benini's testimony.

GUERRILLA RISING IN ITALY SIGNALED

Clark Warns Patriots in N[orth] to Prepare to Strike Foe Fifth Army Falls Back

Italian guerrilla fighters operating behind the German lines in northern Italy were instructed yesterday, in an order issued by the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark and the Italian General staff to "prepare" themselves because the "moment of the final attack is approaching."

The order, quoted by the Rome radio in a domestic broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, recounted to the patriots the recent Allied successes on the Eastern and Western Fronts and declared that their "moment of insurrection" was at hand.

"Patriots," the order said, "the moment of the final attack is approaching and for you the moment of insurrection. Prepare yourselves, listen to us carefully. When the time has come, we will give you the signal."

The patriot fighters of northern Lombardy, meanwhile, were instructed to "do everything to increase sabotage" during the "waiting period" to facilitate the "war activities that you will undertake at the right time."

"Prepare yourselves," the Lombardians were told. "Organize information services. Destroy the spies. Establish contacts between the fighting troops and the supreme commands. Try to discover the enemy plans. Study closely the ground, positions and strength of the Germans.

"Remain united better to provide for the equipment and armament of your men. Do not permit the enemy to waste your strength with large-scale offensives."

Fleet Reported Shelling Corregidor

Japs Say Sweepers Are Clearing Channel for Burst Into Manila Bay.

FEB 16 1945

By Associated Press.

More than twenty American mine sweepers swept an entrance to Manila Bay Tuesday under cover of a naval and air bombardment, the Jap Domei news agency reported today in an unconfirmed dispatch saying: "Some ten enemy transports were believed to be following for a seaborne thrust at Manila.

Domei further on declared that the American fleet is "planning to rush into Manila Bay."

The Domei dispatch, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said eleven American warships engaged in an artillery duel with Corregidor's remaining big guns while the mine sweepers went to work on the channel lying between the fortress and Bataan.

"About 9:30 Tuesday morning an enemy fleet, comprised of two battleships, four cruisers and five destroyers, opened up a barrage of fire against Corregidor, coupled with heavy attacks from enemy aircraft," Domei said. "Our shore-batteries on Corregidor promptly returned the fire with a furious gun duel ensuing between our fortresses and the invading surface craft.

"Toward evening the same day, twenty enemy mine sweepers invaded the narrow strip of water north of Corregidor. One of these enemy vessels was immediately sunk by fire from shore batteries, while the rest of the enemy craft were effectivly checked in their attempt to make a way through the channel.

"There are indications that these enemy mine sweepers are being followed by some ten enemy transports, apparently carrying invasion forces."

The Jap Grand Strategy.

Simultaneously Major-Gen. Masenori Ito, one of Japan's leading military commentators, discounted the worth of Manila. Domei quoted him as saying it was of "no strategic value" and should not be defended to the last man.

In his analysis of the Philippines situation Ito said in effect that American conquest of Manila would not mean a defeat for the Japs because they didn't intend to defend it anyway. He also prepared his Oriental audience to expect heavy fighting soon in northern Luzon where Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita is believed to have the bulk of his forces concentrated.

"Already indications are that the scene of the major battle on the Luzon front has now moved on to the north. If we remember that the battle of Manila is being fought on as a part of our grand strategy we will realize at once that the strategical position of Manila has already been discounted voluntarily."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur daily reports heavy bombing raids on Corregidor. High American naval officers in Washington said the fortress is undergoing one of the heaviest pinpoint bombings in the history of warfare as a necessary prelude to sweeping Jap-laid mines out of Manila Bay.

The fortress must be knocked out and mines cleared from the bay before Pacific Fleet forces can enter the harbor and use Cavite naval base, former headquarters of the American Asiatic Fleet.

Goebbels Sees a Chance

Propaganda Minister Goebbels declared in his weekly article in "Das Reich" that the Germans had an "essential chance" for victory if they would make the invasion of Germany so costly that the Allies "conceive that they cannot attain their aim without endangering their own existence."

In a transmission recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, he warned that to attain such a victory the Germans must use "every means" of defense, including the "most audacious" and "most desperate" ones. He did not explain what he had in mind.

"It is true," he wrote, "that the enemy today has at his disposal a larger war potential than we. But this is true only with respect to materiel and not with respect to morale. We know that the worst war still is better and more bearable than a peace imposed upon us by our enemies.

"Our salvation is our arms. Let us wield them for the last battle that will decide everything. This battle is our big chance. It is up to us whether tomorrow this battle will be our big victory."

Japanese Version of Attack

The Tokyo radio said last night that "several tens" of "small-type" American planes flew in from the sea about 7:15 a. m. Friday (Tokyo time) and "raided principally" airfields on the Boso peninsula, southeast of Tokyo. About an hour and one-quarter later, Tokyo added, an additional "100 and several tens" of similar planes, also coming from the sea east of the Kanto area and attacked targets, not specified, in that area.

The Tokyo radio said some of the attacking formations penetrated into the "southern area" of the Japanese capital, which is in the Kanto area.

"With the enemy raid on our homeland with small-type craft, we have entered a new stage in this war," said one broadcast by Domei, the Japanese news agency. This and the other Tokyo broadcasts were recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Both the Tokyo radio and Domei asserted in overseas broadcasts and press transmissions that Japanese air-defense units had been ready since "enemy surface movements have been observed during the last few days." Both said Japanese interceptor planes took to the sky immediately. Both declared various American formations had been "routed" and "repulsed."

At 9 a. m. Friday, Tokyo time, Domei reported in a transmission directed to North America: "The air battle is still going on."

One Tokyo broadcast to the United States said a "considerable number" of American planes had been shot down or damaged, while a later Domei transmission said "over a dozen" had been shot down.

A later Tokyo broadcast to Latin America was less specific and more cautious. This broadcast said "substantial war results have already been attained," and added: "Investigations are proceeding presently relative to detailed results."

Range on Tokyo Shortened

Yesterday's bombing of Tokyo by carrier planes from a United States task force, brought bases of American air fighters within the closest range of the Japanese capital since the start of the war.

It was the first flight from American carriers over Tokyo since Lieutenant General James M. Doolittle (then a lieutenant colonel) led sixteen medium bombers from the deck of the aircraft carrier Hornet across Japan on April 18, 1942.

The "regular Tokyo run" for giant B-29 Superfortresses was begun last Nov. 24 with a daylight raid on the Japanese capital. Those planes are based at Saipan in the Marianas Islands, 1,500 miles from Tokyo.

Brigadier General Emmett R. O'Donnell jr. led 111 Superfortresses over Tokio in the Nov. 24 raid.

This raid was followed quickly by three more, including a night attack on Tokyo on Nov. 29. As raids continued, sometimes by a lone reconnaissance plane, evacuation of the capital was reported to be beginning last Dec. 12. Intermittent attacks by light forces of Superfortresses continued through December and January. Incendiary bombs were dropped.

There was a renewal of full-force raids over Tokyo by the Superfortresses last Saturday, when a record number hit the Japanese capital from the Marianas bases.

Gripsholm Due Next Week; 463 Soldiers on It

All are Ill or Wounded; 665 U.S. and Other American Civilians Also on Board

Hundreds of American military and civilian prisoners, exchanged for German nationals in Switzerland, are scheduled to arrive at Jersey City aboard the exchange liner Gripsholm on or about Tuesday, the State Department announced last night.

The Gripsholm's passengers include 463 officers and enlisted men of the Army, all of whom are wounded or ill. Among the others are 665 civilians of the United States and other American republics and seventy-eight military personnel of Canada.

The War Department announced the names and addresses of all exchanged Army personnel and notified the next of kind. A list of civilian repatriates released by the State Department includes citizens of Mexico, El Salvador, Cuba, Costa Rica, Peru and Venezuela.

Some civilians whose names appeared on a list issued Feb. 5 by the State Department had to be left in Switzerland bceuase of the unexpectedly large number of military personnel it was necessary to put aboard the ship. They will be repatriated later.

The War Department said arrangements were being made for appropriate reception of Army repatriates and for immediate physical examinations, settlement of pay accounts in full, presentation of any decorations or awards which may have been authorized

and issuance of necessary clothing.

Leave or furlough will be given each officer or enlisted man, if his physical conditions permits it, shortly after his arrival in the United States. Continued hospitalization will be given those who need it.

The Gripsholm sailed from Marseille Feb. 8.

Following is the Gripsholm's list of Army personnel, from New York City and vicinity, with names and addresses of next of kin:

New York

ABBONDONDELO, Joseph A., s/sgt., Air Corps; father, Nicola Abbandondelo, 102 St. Marks pl., Roslyn Hghts., L. I.

ABRAMS, Jerome, 2d lt., Air Corps; mother, Mrs. Bella Abrams, 1425 Greenport rd., Far Rockaway.

BONISLAWSKI, Stephen, pvt., Infantry; mother, Mrs. Helen Puchalsky, 25 Bayside av., Oyster Bay, L. I.

BUCELLO, Louis P., pfc., Infantry; sister, Mrs. Sophie Santomassimi, 430 Jackson av., Bronx.

CHIANESE, Giacinto, t/5, Corps of Engineers; wife, Mrs. Angelina Chianese, 419 W. 44th st.

COSENTINO, George 1st lt., Air Corps; father, Frank A. Cosentino, 85-40 252d st., Bellerose, Queens.

DIAZ, Fernando, pvt., Infantry; mother, Mrs. Dolores Diaz, 69 E. 103d st.

DIER, Alex, 2d lt., Air Corps; wife, Mrs. Evelyn Dier, c/o Schneider, 1042 Southern blvd., Bronx.

DONOHUE, Harold J., sgt., Air Corps; mother, Mrs. Ingeborg Donohue, 265 Fulton st., Westbury, L. I.

DOYLE, Edward A., pfc., Infantry; wife, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Doyle, 650 61st st., Brooklyn.

DURFEE, Russell, sgt., Air Corps; mother, 330 W. 76th st., c/o Henri Pechin.

FLANAGAN, Harry J., s/sg., Air Corps; father, Henry Flanagan, 73-A Grove st., Brooklyn.

FRIEDMAN, Murray, t/5, Infantry; father, Ben Friedman, 2365 W. 27th st., Brooklyn.

FRIEL, Francis P., cpl., Infantry; mother, Mrs. Catherine Friel, 36 N. Oxford st., Bklyn.

HANRAHAN, James S., 2d lt., Air Corps; mother, Mrs. Maitland E. Hanrahan, 118 Palmer av., Mamaroneck.

HENRY, James P., s/sgt., Air Corps; mother, Mrs. Jessie L. Henry, 64-46 84th st., Rego Park, Queens.

KELLY, Frank B., 2d lt., Air Corps; mother, Mrs. Agnes D. Kelly, 1273 Webster av., Bx.

KING, William F., s/sgt., Air Corps; wife, Mrs. Edythe M. King, 247-35 89th av., Bellerose, Queens.

KIRSCHNER, Wallace, s/sgt., Air Corps.; father, Leo Kirschner, 2446 Creston av., Bx.

LEITHAUSER, Thomas J., s/sgt., A. C.; mother, Mrs. Helen Leithauser, 1223 Wheeler av., Bronx.

MAGGIO, Dominick M., pvt., Inf.; father, Michael Maggio, 459 DeKalb av., Brooklyn.

MARKUS, Julius M., sgt., A. C.; wife, Mrs. Julius M. Markus, 1096 West Farms rd., Bronx.

M'MANUS, John J. jr., 2d lt., C. of E.; mother, Mrs. Anna E. McManus, 1631 72d st., Brooklyn.

MELILLO, James J., sgt., A. C.; father, Nicholas Melillo, 152 Summer st., Oyster Bay, L. I.

MILLMAN, Joseph, sgt., A. C.; mother, Mrs. Rose Millman, 1164 47th st., Brooklyn.

MORGESE, Albert J., pvt., F. A.; mother, Mrs. Antonette N. Morgese, 130-54 New York blvd.

NEWMARK, Raymond R., 2d lt., A. C.; mother, Mrs. Yetta Newmark, 813 Howard av., Brooklyn.

ORSINGER, Reinhard, sgt., A. C.; father, Fred Orsinger, Union av., East Patchogue, L. I.

PREISS, Francis F., sgt., A. C., mother, Mrs. Emma Preiss, 1859 Suydam st., New York.

REALY, Robert J., s/sgt., A. C.; father, John Realy, 78-24 Cypress Hills st., Glendale, Queens.

REID, David W., 2d lt., A. C.; mother, Mrs. Mable D. Reid, 187 Hicks st., Brooklyn.

RESTO, Clement, t/sgt., A. C.; mother, Mrs. Claudina Resto, 790 E. 161st st., Bronx.

RIZZO, Salvatore D., pvt., Inft.; mother, Mrs. Lena Rizzo, 360 E. 160th st., Bronx.

ROSKO, Eugene M., t/sgt., A. C.; mother, Mrs. Eva L. Rosko, 256 S. 4th st., Brooklyn.

SCHWITZER, Edward J., s/sgt., A. C.; father, Benjamin Schwitzer, 224 N. Broadway, Lindenhurst, L. I.

SMITH, Rex B., s/sgt., A. C.; sister, Mrs. Helen S. Collins, 31 Underhill st., Tuckahoe.

STECKERIDER, Charles, pfc., Inft.; mother,

(Continued on page 25, column 7)

Mrs. Dora Steckerider, 58-87 57th st., Maspeth, Queens.

VITOWSKI, John pvt., Inft.; mother, Mrs. Mary Vitkowski, 52-11 35th st., Long Island City, Queens.

YATKAUSKAS, Albert J., s/sgt., A. C.; mother, Mrs. Patricia B. Yatkauskas, 509 E. 147th st., Bronx.

MULLEN, Vincent F., pfc., Inft.; mother, Mrs. Helen I. Mullen, 85 S. Cherry st., Poughkeepsie.

New Jersey

BETTINO, Edward T., pvt., Inft.; mother, Mrs. Adele Gemfolfo, Edison av., Ordensburg.

BOCCHINO, Anthony C., pfc., Inft.; mother, Mrs. Josephine Bocchino, 15 Frederick st., Belleville.

CAMPBELL, Theodore R., t/sgt., A. C.; father, George W. Campbell, 159 Zabriskie st., Jersey City.

CATALANO, John F., cpl., Inf.; father, Joseph Catalano, 328 Adams st., Hoboken.

D'AMICO, Salvatore A., pvt. 1st cl., Inf.; mother, Mrs. Christina D'Amico, 128 St. Paul's av., Jersey City.

ECK, Harold L., 2d lt., Air Corps; wife, Mrs. Lucile G. Eck, 823 Palisade av., Jersey City.

FONTECCHIO, Alex P., s/sgt., Air Corps; mother, Mrs. Rita R. Fontecchio, 165 Central av., Orange.

GUROS, John P., t/sgt., Air Corps; mother, Mrs. Anna Guros, 65 Cambridge av., Gerfield.

MATIS, Stephen M., s/sgt., Air Corps; mother, Mrs Elizabeth Matis, 596 Charles st., Perth Amboy.

McNALLY, Joseph A., pri., Inf.; wife, Mrs. Emilia E. McNally, 353 New York av., Jersey City.

METZGER, Irving, 2d lt., Air Corps; father, Jacob Metzger, 1511 Central av., Union City.

MUSIA, Joseph J., t/sgt., Air Corps; sister, Mrs. Sophie Vachitis, 484 Brookside st., Laurence Harbor.

PATRICK, John W. H., pvt. 1st cl, Inf.; mother, Mrs. Lydia Patrick, 22 N 3d st., Paterson.

SCHREIK, Sebastian E., s/sgt. Inf.; father, Harry G. Schreik, 28 Liberty st., Newark.

SCHWARTZ, John, 2d lt., Air Corps; mother, Mrs. Catherine Schwartz, 17 Monitor pl., Jersey City.

STAINES, John J., Inf.; wife, Mrs. Carolyn E. Staines, 514 N. Delaware av., Atlantic City.

STURMAN, Harold E., s/sgt., Air Corps; mother, Mrs. Edith R. Sturman, 71 Ride rd., Rutherford.

ULLRICH, August, sgt., Air Corps; brother, Conrad Ullrich, 1 Jerusalem pl., Westfield.

WALKER, Patrick, jr., Inf.; father, Patrick Walker, sr., 125 Willett st., Passaic.

YAWGER, Stanley G., s/sgt., Air Corps; mother, Mrs. Margaret Yawger, 831 Union av., Hillside.

YURENDA, John jr., pvt., Inf.; father, John Yurenda sr., 261 22d st., Irvington.

CONNECTICUT

CHELSTOWSKI, Eugene R., sgt., Air Corps.; mother, Mrs. Bertha Godo, 203 Burroughs rd., Fairfield.

DAVIO, Salem, pvt. 1st cl., Inf.; mother, Mrs. Carmella Davio, 93 Grove st., Danbury.

KLEINER, Allan D., 2d lt., Air Corps; mother, Mrs. Elma K. Myers, 145 Cottage st., New Haven.

KOVACS, Paul A., 2d lt., Air Corps; mother, Mrs. Amalia G. Kovacs, Box 12, Westport.

PREZIOSO, Nicholas A., pvt. 1st cl., Inf.; mother, Mrs. Lena Prezioso, 146 Washington st., Bridgeport.

Following are the civilians on the Gripsholm (where no address is given it was unavailable):

A

Arthur Willie Albrecht; Helene Albrecht; Frank Alm, Woburn, Mass.; Anthony A. Alterio, New York; Alexandra and Katherina Anastasiadou, Thompson, Conn.; Margarita, Nikos and Stellos Anastasiadou, all of Boston; Bolesslaw Anders, New York; Harald Andersen, Floral Park, L. I.; Elia Arechavaleta; Franz Jose Arechavaleta; John Asavicuis, Brooklyn.

B

Stanley and Steve Bandachowicz, Jersey City; Eugenia Basarewska; Joseph Basarewska; Alfred James Benwell and Emma Jorgine Benwell New York; Omar and Jarmila Fatima Berry, New York; Karl Berthold; Boleslaw Biedowicz; Chester Kariuzs, Waldemar and Sofia Bielicki, all of Middletown, Conn.; Jan Bielski, Staten Island, N. Y.; Stanislaus Bielski, Newark, N. J.; Teddy Blacik; Louis Boillen, New York; Michael Bongiorno, New York; Branko Boolath; Mirjana Boolath; Mathew Brinker; John Floyd Brooks, Boston; Joseph Brzewski, Buffalo; Barbara Bytinewska.

C

Anthony Celona, Brooklyn; Arthur Chmielewski, Salem, Mass.; Frank Christian; Wanda Cimochowska; Florence Cobb; Joseph Copyera; Sadie Czarkinienwicz; Joseph Czesak, Buffalo.

D

Alexander, Fanny and Iugi Della Torre E. Tasso, all Buffalo; Charles, Rose, Charles and Rose Drha; Jadwiga Dunajczan; Joseph Emil Dunajazan; Louise Du Vally, Providence; Eliguuss and Teddy Dziengiel.

E

Thomas Economou, New York; Ingeborg and Richard Eichhorn, Rochester; Henriette and George W. Theodore Eisenberg, New York; Helen Erb.

F

Allene Fletcher, Johnson, Vt.; Irene, Mary, Martin, Fred and Mathilde Foster; Alfonse Fragnowski, Bayonne, N. J.; Denis Edmund and Johanna Freedman, New York; Dolli Freund; John Froman, New York; Mary and Victor Fuchs.

G

Demetrios Georgiadis; Edward M. Gabriella, Mrs. Helen and Patricia Gordon Mann; John Goscinski, Jersey City; Adam Goski, Bayonne, N. J.; Emanuel, Marianne and Sientje Goudsmit, all of Brooklyn; Erestina, Janina and Otto Gutzman; Karol (Carl) Gymrek.

H

Ernest Hafner; Eugeniusz Hadjel, Jersey City; Edward and Leon Hajnosz, Buffalo; Anna A., Frank and Martha Hanacik, all of Long Island City; Aart, Jangt and Janyse Hanuekes; William W. Hoffman; Harry Joseph Hess; Tessie Hornung, Brooklyn; George Dewey Hurley, Chelsea, Mass.

I

Guenther and Luise Irion, New York; Sallie Isner, New York.

J

Marie, Regina and Theresa Jasiello (Jagel), all of New York; Janina Kazimiera, Leokadia and Sophia Janiszewska; Jan Jastrzembski; James Howell, Margarete and Stefan Thomas Johnson; Ferdinand Jelacic; Valentine Jurkiwicz.

K

Walter Kalinowski; Jazimierss Kilodnej; Charles Kimball jr.; Richard Kisielesiski, Brooklyn; Stefan Klas; Wladyslaw Klimczak, Watertown, Mass.; Nicola Kokanovich, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Walter Kalakowski, Sayreville, N. J.; Edmund, Irene, Mateusz and Tadeusz Kolodziejczak, all of Waterbury Conn.; Kzaiemierz Komar, Paul, Thomas and Ursula Koning, all of New York; Asteropi Kontogianis; Ludwik Stanley and Marta Kossakowska; Hilde, Rita and Rudolf Kraus; Irena Kruszycznska; Eugene and Klemens Krygier, Brooklyn; Wallace Krysiak, Newark; Razalia Kubiak; Stefan Kulis, Harrison, N. Y.; James Kutsukian, William Kydd, New York.

L

Zelda Thaler Lehrfeld; Sylvia Charles Leoni, Harrison, N. J.; Kazimiera Lesinski, Easthampton, Mass.; Joseph Liszewski; Joseph Liszka, Buffalo; Raymond and George Dallas Loder, both New York; Stanislaw Lukasik; Ronald Luke; Miroslav G. Lukes; Theodore Lund, New York.

M

Jose Madeiro, Boston; Vergilio Magina; Max Mahler; Betty, Jerome and Peter R. Mahrer, all New York; Stanley Malopoiski, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Theresa Mansch; Alicia Maria, Josef, Kasimira and Stanley Marcinczyk, all Clinton, Mass.; Christos, Drakos, Eleni, Efemia and Theodore Markatos, all New York; Johanna Maschka; William Daniel Mason; Florentyna Mazurkiewicz; Max Meyer; Jean Claude, John and John Vassar Miller, all Highland, N. Y.; Henry Moranda, Camden, N. J.; Tadeusz Mroczek, Passaic, N. J.; Mieczyslaw Mruk, Manchester, N. H.

N

Arthur Nebzidioski; Eva, Mrs. Herta and Kurt Neumann, Passaic, N. J.; Haricleas and Mary Nicola, Brooklyn.

O

Stanley Olech, Chicopee, Mass.; Simon Orner, New York; Wiktor Orner.

P

Marcos Pappas, Albany; Marion Paprocki, Chicopee, Mass.; Kazimer and Lucia Peterkiewicz; Joseph and Leonard Pawlowski; Ray Pedroni, New York; Hermanina, Jadwiga and Ludwika Peitroiaj, all Jewett City, Conn; Frank Piechnik; Manuel Pinto, Waterbury, Conn.; Stanley Piatkowski, Jersey City; Mrs. Felicitas and Hadasse Plaut; Joseph and Wladyslaw Plen, Brooklyn; Felix Pliska, Haledon, N. J.; Aleks Pogorzeiski, Lawrence, Mass.; Jonathan Pollock; Frederick Pope, Boston; Mrs. Ruth Pope; Frances Potka; Pekiom, Marya Amila, Stefan and Zygmut Pustelnik, all Depew, N. J.; Henry Pytanowski, Westfield, Mass.

R

Werner Helmuth Reichstein; Irene Reiman; Jozefa Reismann-Pollakk; Fritz and Gaila Renken-Goebel, New York; Francis Roden, Martville, N. Y.; John, Roman and Sophie Romanowski; Eugenie Romberg, New York; Dora and Selina Rosenberg; Lydia Rosner, Yonkers.

S

Chester, Kazimienz and Yanina Sawulski, all Salem, Mass.; Franzio, Marie and Wally Schapfel, all New York; Fraida, Moschel and Rita Schmeikes; Emil W., Martha Pauline and Sylviarenate Schneider; Anthony Schoen, New York; Leopold Schreiber, New York; Ester Schulz; Eva Serafin, Passaic, N. J.; James Shimmin, New York; Wladyslaw Siemianowski, Brooklyn; John and Wanda Sluzdak, Staten Island; Boleslaw Slavek, Waclaw Sokolowski, Cadburn, N. J.; Arthur Solecki, Roselle, N. J.; Francisca Sorzano; Barry Alfred and Roozeboom Abigael (Sophie) Spanjaard; Henry Stasklewicz, Eden, N. Y.; Joseph Stefens, New Bedford, Mass.; Henry Stephenson, Larchmont, N. Y.; Vincenta Stonches, Manchester, Conn.; Tillie Strauss, New York; John and Narcyz Szaldewicz, Newark, N. J.; Stephan Szol, Buffalo.

T

Adam and Stanislaw Tafilowski, Newark, N. J.; Bronslawa, Marie and Michaline Tafilowska; Adam Tanski, Passaic, N. J.; Ernest Thatcher, New York; Harry H. Thomas, Buffalo; Dora Treff.

U

Francis Ucher, Utica; Heinz Ferdinand Uder, New York.

V

William Louis Van Aalten, New York; William van der Boon, North Haven; Felix Martin von Kaskel, New York; Savo Vuletich.

W

Israel Wachtel, Brooklyn; Anna and Francis Helmuth Wacker, New Canaan, Conn.; Chester Wagner, New York; Edward Wasowski, Westfield, N. J.; Edward, Emil, Gustava, Lina and Isidor Weiss; Eva, Miriam and Ruth Wiener; Frank Wojtowicz, Brooklyn.

Y

Edwin and Paul Young.

Z

Alfred Zablocky, Brooklyn; Thomas and Epifaniusz Zakrzewski; Jan Zaluska, Paterson, N. J.; Victor Zapletal; John Zellner; Walter Zera, New Britain, Conn.; Anna Zieger; Max Ziegler; Wlayslawa Zuber, New York; Felicja Zuseikamarzeck; Edward Zygmanski; Andrew and Mary Lucy Zypowski, New York.

Hart Takes Senate Oath Day After Leaving Navy

Legislator From Connecticut Sits on Republican Side

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP).—Admiral Thomas C. Hart, just retired from the Navy, donned civilian clothes today and took the oath of office as United States Senator from Connecticut.

The sixty-seven-year-old gray-haired Mr. Hart was escorted to the Senate rostrum by his colleague, Senator Brian McMahon, Democrat, of Connecticut. Vice-President Harry S. Truman swore him into office.

After taking the oath and signing the Senate register, Senator Hart took a desk on the Republican side of the aisle.

Before taking the oath Mr. Hart was greeted by several Senators, among them Wallace H. White, of Maine, minority leader, and Senator Warren R. Austin, Republican, of Vermont.

The pen which he used in signing the register was presented to the new Senator.

Mr. Hart went on the Navy's retired list only yesterday. He had been a member of the Navy's general board. The new Senator's appointment, by Governor Raymond E. Baldwin, is for the unexpired term of the late Francis T.

Rules on Mail to Luzon

War Department Tells How to Address Letters to Ex-Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP).—The War Department today issued instructions for addressing mail to military personnel and civilians freed from Japanese prison camps on Luzon.

Mail should be addressed in this fashion: Name of person (use serial number for military personnel), American Red Cross, Civilian War Affairs Section, APO 442 c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

Mail will be limited to letters and postcards.

MacArthur Congratulated

Stimson Terms Luzon Battle "One Of Most Brilliant in History"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP).—General Douglas MacArthur has been congratulated by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson for conducting "one of the most brilliant campaigns in history" in the battle of Luzon. Mr. Stimson told a news conference today that he sent the message on Feb. 6, the date upon which General MacArthur reported that Manila was liberated.

Asked if General MacArthur's presence in the Philippines would require a change in his title of Allied commander in chief of the southwest Pacific, Secretary Stimson replied in the negative. The Philippines, he said, "are included in the geographical area of the commander in chief of the southwest Pacific."

Goldwyn Will Go to England

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Samuel Goldwyn, the motion picture producer, is going to England to "undertake a special mission" for the Foreign Economic Administration. FEA declined to give any further information.

Washington, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—The United Mine Workers Journal today asked editorially whether the C. I. O., by its representation at the London World Trade Union Congress, will indorse the enslavement of German workers.

Noting that the A. F. of L. had rejected an invitation to the Congress, the editorial said that one item of Russian policy is a demand for the conscription of upward of 4,000,000 German workers to help rebuild Russia. It added: "Admitting that the Germans asked for it, and perhaps deserve it . . . the proposition is pretty awkward for American and British trade unionists. . . . Will the C. I. O. indorse the enslavement of German workers by going along with the Russian company unions, or will it risk offending the American Commies, who largely dominate the C. I. O. at home, and their Russian Comrat friends?"

TREASURY LIFTS BAN ON BALTIC 'ENEMIES'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP) — Finland, Poland, and "other Baltic areas" no longer under German domination will not be considered "enemy territory," effective Friday, the Treasury Department announced today.

The Treasury lifted its ban on commercial and business communications with those areas, and postal service is resumed.

"Other Baltic areas" obviously refer to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The Treasury announcement refrained from naming them as nations. Russia has made known its intention to keep those areas as part of the Soviet Union. Treasury officials declined to elaborate on American policy toward the Baltic States.

The Treasury said resumption of communications with other recently liberated areas was under consideration and that further announcements would be made later. These areas include Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—all of them still classed as "enemy territory."

Wire and radio communications with Finland, Poland and the other Baltic areas still are not permitted.

Treasury licenses will still be required to send to those regions any communications that constitute or contain instructions or authorizations to effect financial or property transactions.

New A. T. C. Transpo Flies 300 Miles an Hou

12-Hour Washington-Londo Service in June Forecast

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP). A Lockheed Constellation flew from Kansas City in 2 hours minutes today as the forerunn of a fleet which Transcontinent & Western Air will operate acro the North Atlantic for the A Transport Command.

Service with the new ship which fly more than 300 miles a hour, will begin about June 1, W. A. said, the interim period be ing required to check out crews, familiarize maintenance men with the plane and set up ground equipment.

Meanwhile, Pan American Airways announced in New York that Constellations, designated C-69 by the Army, would arrive at Miami Saturday for operation across the South Atlantic under A. T. C. contract.

T. W. A. said twelve-hour service between Washington and London would be established with the Constellations, compared with the present nineteen-hour average established with Douglas C-54 Skymasters.

The air line said it would carry military personnel and equipment eastbound and would bring wounded service men home from the European theater on return flights.

AWAITS SANTO TOMAS LIST

Stimson Expects Names Soon—Mail Directions Issued

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today that the War Department has not yet received a list of the American internees freed from Santo Tomas and other Japanese camps in Manila.

He old a news conference that the department had requested Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters to expedite transmission of the names, but there has been no response so far.

The War Department today issued instructions for addressing mail to military personnel and civilians freed from Japanese prison camps on Luzon. Mail should be addressed in this fashion: Name of person (use serial number for military personnel), American Red Cross, Civilian War Affairs Section, APO 442 c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif. Mail will be limited to letters and postcards.

Stimson Cites Enemy Fears

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, War Secretary, discussing Superfortress operations at his news conference today, said that "the Japanese admit the present damage to their industry and the certainty of much greater damage in the future when they speak of moving airplane factories and other vital plants to Manchuria."

He asserted that the Oriental aggressor's "diminishing area of conquest offers no secure haven of safety anywhere."

Evidently reassessing B-29 results since he said a week ago that "Japan's productiveness has not yet been fundamentally weakened," Mr. Stimson said damage to [illegible] factory at Ota last

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Superfortress wing, the Twentieth Air Force commented that "with the headquarters of the Twenty-first Bomber Command established on Guam and the original bases on Saipan in full operation, all three major islands of the Marianas group now become an impressive center of B-29 operations in the Pacific."

an aircraft factory at Oita last week was "serious." Recent enemy reports have confirmed reconnaissance information that aircraft plants are being dismantled.

The Tokyo radio said they were going to Manchuria.

In its announcement of the new

LITHUANIANS IN U. S. ASK FOR BIG 3 PLANS

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 16 (AP)—Spokesmen who said they represented 1,000,000 Lithuanians in the United States asked the State Department today for a hearing on the intent of the Big Three toward their homeland.

The Lithuanian National Council convened a three-day session primarily devoted to obtaining information on the future status of Lithuania.

"We hope to obtain some light on the subject," said Miss Mary Kizis, a spokesman for the council.

None of the statements of the Crimea Conference contained any reference to the disposition of the Baltic republics, including Lithuania, she explained.

The council is dedicated to restore Lithuania's independence. Tomorrow is the nation's "Independence Day," the twenty-seventh anniversary of its establishment as a free republic. Since then it has been absorbed first by the Soviet Union, then overrun by the German armies, and then reclaimed by the U. S. S. R. as one of its republics.

Members said one of the principal aims of the council for the post-war period was to restore the Lithuanian population, "almost half of which has been dispersed or shot."

"We hope to bring back what is left," Miss Kizis asserted.

U. S. Has Lost 394,874 in West; 61,962 Casualties for Last Month

8,848 Killed, 41,325 Wounded, 11,789 Missing in Bitter Fighting During January—Army to Speed Up Lists to Newspapers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Erasing the German salient in the Ardennes and starting small-scale offensives along the western front during January cost the American ground forces 61,962 men, Secretary of War Stimson reported today.

The month's losses, including 8,848 killed, 41,325 wounded and 11,789 missing, were substantially smaller than those on the same front in December, when 74,788 ground troops were lost, principally during the German sweep into Belgium and Luxembourg.

With the "big push" into Germany still in the making the January fighting raised total casualties on the front since D-day to 394,874, or more than half of the Army losses in all theatres since Pearl Harbor.

Total Figure at 693,342.

Mr. Stimson put the over-all Army figure at 693,342 on the basis of individual names received in Washington through Feb. 7. Counting the Navy's 88,838, this makes the war losses 782,180—a rise of 17,596 since the report of last week.

The break down on Army losses in this week's report and corresponding figures for last week follow:

Killed, 135,510 and 130,266; wounded, 408,553 and 396,176; prisoners, 58,556 and 58,878; missing, 90,723 and 91,476.

Mr. Stimson reported that 202,813 of the wounded have returned to duty.

Similar figures for the Navy are:

Killed, 33,536 and 33,192; wounded, 40,607 and 40,248; prisoners, 4,474 and 4,475; missing, 10,221 and 9,873.

The decline in the number listed as prisoners by the Army and Navy presumably represents a shifting to other classifications.

Plan Speed-Up to Papers

With the issuance of the figures the War Department reported that it soon expects to deliver casualty lists to hometown newspapers within a week after relatives have been notified that soldiers have become casualties. The time difference in the past has been eight to nine weeks or longer.

Adoption of a new photograph process to produce the lists, press officers said, has trimmed this lag to two and one-half weeks, and rapid progress is being made in reducing an accumulation of names.

Increasingly long casualty lists and a heavy turnover of clerical help stymied attempts of the War Department to speed up its system, but then a new plan was devised. This eliminated the typing of long lists of names, preparation of stencils, the time-consuming task of checking the stencils and reproduction of the stencils.

The new method employs a photographic process of reproducing lists directly from carbon copies of telegrams sent to relatives of soldiers reported as casualties.

SENATORS WANT WORLD AIRPORT RIGHTS DEFINED

FEB 16 1945

Subcommittee Calls for Early Determination on American Sites.

LEND-LEASE FIGURES AT ODDS

Policy for Civilian Agencies to Prevent Conflicts Is Urged—Use of UNRRA Criticized.

Washington, Feb. 15 (A. P.)—The Senate War Investigating Committee called today for early determination of United States rights in airports and other installations it has confiscated throughout the world.

In a report sharply critical of what it termed "the apparent lack of a definite national policy on post-war security and economic aims," a sub-committee headed by Senator Tunnell (D.-Del.) asserted:

"Neither the United States nor any of our American air lines have obtained any franchises to operate in North Africa.

"On the other hand, the B[illegible] Overseas Airways Corporation is running regularly scheduled commercial flights, accepting non-priority passengers when space permits. On a much smaller scale, the French and Belgians are operating in North Africa."

The Senators' Findings.

Senator Tunnell and Senator Burton (R.-Ohio), who accompanied him on a recent tour extending from Bermuda to Casablanca, gave the Senate findings that:

1. Records as to the costs of installations are "poorly kept" in many instances, indicating the need for a complete appraisal by the armed forces.

2. Documents containing terms of United States rights "should be assembled, indexed and preserved."

3. Titles and rights in installation not now clear "should be immediately clarified."

4. Where rights are possessory only, "possession should not be relinquished without due regard for our national interests."

5. Full information as to surpluses, both movable and immovable, and estimates as to costs of dismantling, removal and disposition "should be collected."

6. Future negotiations for rights in real estate for military and other wartime installations "should be conducted [illegible]

age 12.

tion with the State I[illegible]

Senator Tunnell told [illegible] ate that in some instanc[illegible] and Senator Burton found that installations, such as airports, camps for road maintenance and other camps had been abandoned by the Army "and that inadequate measures were being taken for the maintenance of records on cost, fair rental or sale value." No adequate investigation, he added, "was being made as to the propriety of charging up against those of our Allies receiving benefits from installations erected at our expense, the fair value of such benefits."

Lend-lease Records Confused.

Senator Burton said in his speech that the most impressive need is for "an American foreign policy to guide the civilian agencies and the armed forces in protecting and developing American interests."

Senator Tunnell's [illegible]ort declared that he and S[illegible] Burton found lend-lease and reverse lend-lease accounts "in such condition that it is impossible to tell with certainty the exact status of balances for intra-theater transactions." This, he said, is due largely to discrepancies between British and American accounting methods.

He said the British refuse to price invoices on materials and services. He added that they charge 42 per cent on their cost for transportation, insurance and handling charges on supplies turned over to us, while the comparative American charge is 25 per cent.

The report said the British presented in their official documents a report of some $175,000,000 worth of material transferred to us on lend-lease, "which was appraised by our Navy at a value of only $10,000,000." It added:

"In negotiating for the settlement of obligations under the lend-lease act, it is obvious that this confusion as to accurate balances between our governments will make lend-lease settlements much more difficult than they would have been if invoices on such transactions had been priced."

Navy Has Accountings.

The Navy, the report said, secured from the British Admiralty an understanding which became operative on January 1 that they would price invoices on all transactions subsequent to that date, and would assist the Navy in going over prior transactions.

The Army, it said, has not been able to secure such a commitment.

The seriousness can be appreciated, the report said, when it is realized that warehouses full of unpriced invoices are accumulated.

The report criticized what was termed use of the UNRRA by the military for purposes other than it was originally created. The UNRRA, the report asserted, should be free of military control or there may be "unpleasant disagreements."

"Charges of such improper use were furnished to your committee as to the situation in Greece," it added. "Whether or not UNRRA employees were used practically for combat purposes to quiet a rebellion of the citizens of Greece is of much less importance than that this immense fund should not be used "for anything other than relief following in the wake of Allied military forces."

WOULD CHECK UP AIRBASE RUMORS

Washington, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—A demand for investigation of Army officers overseas for spreading false stories about British reverse lend-lease policies was made today before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Representative Luther A. Johnson (D-Tex.) recommendeed the inquiry after lend-lease officials had refuted a rumor that United States Air Forces are charged a landing fee for the use of a lend-lease constructed air base in Scotland.

Two members of the committee said they heard the story of the fees from American Army officers in Europe.

"If Army officers have made statements that are not fact they ought to be called to account," Mr. Johnson said. "Army officers who circulate false rumors affecting the activities of their own Government ought to be investigated."

Representative Richards (D.-S. C.) said the testimony by lease-lend officials is "clearing up some of the things,' but added that he had heard reverse lease-lend stories from two American officers in Europe, and "all this committee or all the King's men are not going to get their names from me."

The exchange took place during hearings on a bill to extend for one year the lease-lend act, which expires June 30.

B-29's Hit Honshu

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP).—Superfortresses operating from a newly revealed base struck a blow at Japanese production today.

The War Department disclosed in a night communique from the 20th Air Force that the new B-29 strike was a daylight blow at the Mitsubishi aircraft factory in Nagoya.

A sizable force of the huge planes participated in the attack, made through an overcast which prevented observation of the results. None of the B-29's was lost to enemy action, the communique said. Fighter opposition was moderate and anti-aircraft fire only meager, the communique disclosed.

A few hours after the announcement, 20th Air Force Headquarters here revealed that a new wing of its 21st Bomber Command, the 313th, is operating from Tinian. Previously, the only announced island operating base had been Saipan.

Soon afterward, 21st Bomber

FEB 16 1945

Probe Of Army Men's Fake Lend-Lease Stories Asked

Washington, Feb. 15 (AP)—A demand for investigation of army officers overseas for spreading false stories about British reverse lend-lease policies was made today before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Representative Luther A. Johnson (D., Texas) recommended the inquiry after lend-lease officials refuted a rumor that United States Air Forces are charged a landing fee for the use of a lend-lease constructed air base in Scotland.

Heard Story In Europe

Two members of the committee said they heard the story of the fees from American army officers in Europe.

"If army officers have made statements that are not fact they ought to be called to account," Johnson said.

"Army officers who circulate false rumors affecting the activities of their own Government ought to be investigated."

Refuses To Reveal Names

Representative Richards (D., S.C.) said the testimony by lend-lease officials is "clearing up some of the things," but added that he heard reverse lend-lease stories from two American officers in Europe and "all this committee or all the king's men are not going to get their names from me."

The exchange took place during hearings on a bill to extend for one year the Lend-Lease Act, which expires June 30.

headquarters on Guam reported that some of today's raiders were from Tinian. That report accompanied early information that the bombardiers had to work through an overcast.

The Tinian field was commissioned in December, it was revealed, and the first B-29's landed there Dec. 21. The 20th Air Force's other command, the 20th Bomber, operates from bases in southeast Asia.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, in discussing Superfortress operations at his news conference today, said: "The Japanese admit the present damage to their industry and the certainty of much greater damage in the future when they speak of moving airplane factories and other vital plants to Manchuria." He declared Japan's "diminishing area of conquest offers no secure haven of safety anywhere."

Evidently reassessing B-29 results, since he said a week ago that "Japan's productiveness has not yet been fundamentally weakened," Mr. Stimson said the damage done to an aircraft factory at Ota last week was "serious."

Recent enemy reports have confirmed reconnaissance information that Japanese aircraft plants are being dismantled. The Tokyo radio said they were going to Manchuria.

394,874 Lost Since D-Day

Washington, Feb. 15 (AP)—Army ground forces on the Western front lost 394,874 men from D-day last June to February 1.

In reporting this today, Secretary of War Stimson said that 63,410 were killed, 273,997 wounded and 57,467 missing. This report reflected an increase in casualties on the Western front of 61,962 in January, including 8,848 killed, 41,325 wounded and 11,789 missing.

Total Losses 782,180

Simultaneously, Stimson reported that the Army's casualties in all theaters since the beginning of the war now are 693,342 on the basis of names compiled in Washington through February 7 and reflecting combat action in the early part of January.

Linked with the Navy's latest report of losses of 88,838, this puts total American combat losses at 782,180, an increas of 17,596 since last week's report.

The breakdown on Army losses in this week's report and corresponding figures for last week follow:

Killed, 135,510 and 130,266; wounded, 408,553 and 396,176; prisoners, 58,556 and 58,878; missing, 90,723 and 91,476.

Stimson reported that 202,813 of the wounded have returned to duty.

Navy Figures

Similar figures for the Navy are: Killed, 33,536 and 33,192; wounded, 40,607 and 40,248; prisoners, 4,474 and 4,475; missing, 10,221 and 9,873.

The decline in the number listed as prisoners by the Army and Navy presumably represents a shifting to other classifications.

The losses on the Western front in January were 12,826 smaller than in December when the powerful German offensive in the Ardennes was under way.

Western Front Casualties for January 61,962

8,848 of Total Were Killed; Losses of Both Services in Week Are Put at 17,596

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP).—Erasing the German salient in the Ardennes and launching small-scale offensives along the western front during January cost American ground forces 61,962 men, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson reported today. The month's losses, including 8,848 killed, 41,325 wounded and 11,789 missing, were substantially smaller than those on the same front in December, when 74,788 ground troops were lost, principally during the German sweep into Belgium and Luxemburg.

With the "big push" into Germany still in the making, the January fighting boosted total casualties on the front since D Day to 394,874, or better than half of Army losses in all war areas since Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Stimson placed the overall Army figure at 693,342 on the basis of individual names received in Washington through Feb. 7. Counting the Navy's 88,838, this put the nation's war losses at 782,180, a rise of 17,596 since the two services reported last week.

Concurrently with the issuance of these figures, the War Department reported that it expects soon to deliver casualty lists to hometown newspapers within a week after relatives have been notified that soldiers have become casualties. The time difference in the past has been eight to nine weeks or longer.

Draft-Deferred U.S. Jobholders Double in Year

Total Put at 265,909 Now, Plus 88,293 Disqualified; Most Are in 30-38 Group

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP).—The number of Federal workers receiving draft deferments because of their employment has more than doubled since last year, Congress was told today.

The information came from the Selective Service Director, Major General Lewis B. Hershey, in a report which said that 265,909 government job holders qualified for military service were deferred as of Dec. 31 1944.

In a report a year ago, the total was given as 130,605. The figures are for men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-eight.

In addition to the 265,909, General Hershey said 88,293 other Federal workers held deferments, but they were not qualified for induction into the armed forces because of physical or other reasons.

He added that of those qualified for service, 211,430 are in the thirty-to-thirty-eight-age bracket.

The Navy was listed as having the most deferred personnel, with 155,888, closely followed by the War Department, with 112,995. The Post Office Department had 33,076, with other agencies far below.

Several states had more men listed than the District of Columbia, which had 12,905.

New York led with 46,509, while New York City, which had 36,941 of these, was ahead of any other city.

Other state leaders included Pennsylvania, 26,986; California, 25,949; Massachusetts, 21,486; Virginia, 17,981, and Texas, 17,404.

Delaware had the fewest, with 403. Others with low figures included Vermont, 423; Wyoming, 750, and North Dakota, 840.

Hawaii had 11,325.

Other state figures included:

Alabama, 5,994; Arizona, 1,436; Arkansas, 3,775; Colorado, 2,913; Connecticut, 2,001; Florida, 7,973; Georgia, 6,477; Idaho, 2,263; Illinois, 10,602; Indiana, 4,085; Iowa, 3,845; Kansas, 3,101; Kentucky, 2,422; Louisiana, 4,805.

Maine, 2,440; Maryland, 7,711; Michigan, 4,072; Minnesota, 2,757; Mississippi, 3,143; Missouri, 5,853; Montana, 1,769; Nebraska, 2,941; Nevada, 538; New Hampshire, 3,205.

New Jersey, 9,008; New Mexico, 2,004; North Carolina, 8,532; Ohio, 9,590; Oklahoma, 6,744; Oregon, 1,903; Rhode Island, 2,998; South Carolina, 8,919; South Dakota, 1,336; Tennessee, 4,824; Utah, 3,564; Washington, 9,379; Wisconsin, 3,415.

Other territories: Alaska, 454; Puerto Rico, 304; Virgin Islands, 23.

CONGRESS URGES LEND LEASE CHECK

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—(AP) Congressional demands for re-examination of Lend Lease accounts were voiced today in a report saying the British requested $175,000,000 credit on goods the Navy valued at $10,000,000.

The Senate's War Investigating committee, sharply criticizing "the apparent lack of a definite national policy on postwar security and economic aims," also called for:

1. An early determination of United States rights to airports and other installations it has constructed throughout the world.
2. Collection of full information as to surpluses, both movable and immovable, and estimates on the cost of dismantling, removal and disposition.
3. A State department investigation of trade conditions throughout the world. The department, the report added, should assume the obligation of "directing American economic interests after the termination of hostilities."

The report was read to the Senate by Senator Tunnell (D-Del.) who made a tour of battlefronts with Senator Burton (R-Ohio) for Mead committee.

The Senators found Lend-Lease and reverse Lend-Lease accounts in "such condition that it is impossible to tell with certainty the exact status of balances for intra-theater transactions."

For one thing, they said, the British refused to price invoices on materials and services Lend-Leased to the United States in some theaters on the ground that they did not have sufficient bookkeeping manpower.

For another, the report added, the British fixed a charge of 42 per cent, against comparative American cost of 25 per cent, for transportation, insurance and handling on materials turned over to us.

Maintaining prices for their own records, the committee continued, the British in one case presented documents in support of the transfer to us of some $175,000,000 worth of material "which was appraised by our Navy at a value of only $10,000,000."

After extended negotiations, the Navy obtained from the British Admiralty an understanding, effective January 1, that they would price invoices on all transactions subsequent to that date and assist the Navy in going over invoices on prior transactions.

ALLIED PRISONERS MOVED IN GERMANY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—(AP) Great numbers of American and Allied prisoners of war, whom the Germans are transferring out of the path of Russian armies, are making the trip on foot.

Reporting this tonight, the American Red Cross added that the Geneva convention permits prisoners to make maximum daily marches of up to 12 1-2 miles unless longer ones are necessary to reach food and shelter.

Chairman Basil O'Connor said he had received a cable from Geneva, designating five military districts from which prisoners are being transferred.

As of January 1st, Red Cross maps show that approximately 29,000 Americans were held in camps in those districts. Six major American camps—Stalags II B, III B, III C; Stalag Lufts III and IV; and Oflag 64, were known to be in those areas, along with many other prisoner of war camps containing few Americans, and hospitals for prisoners.

O'Connor said that Stalags VIII B and 344, further east, were previously reported moved. Those camps had contained 58 Americans as of last November.

Until new addresses are received, families are advised by the War department to address mail to previously reported addresses.

"These movements of prisoners of war away from active military zones, in accordance with the Geneva convention, are estimated to affect about 75 per cent of the American prisoners of war officially listed as held by Germany at the beginning of the year," O'Connor asserted in a statement.

WALLACE SURVIVES FIRST HOUSE TEST

Democratic Leadership Defeats GOP in Test Vote on George Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 — (AP) Legislation enabling Henry W. Wallace to become secretary of a cut-down Commerce department barely survived today its first test on the House floor.

By a vote of 202 to 192, the Democratic leadership turned back a solid Republican front, joined by some southern Democrats, that sought to sweep the Senate-passed George bill off the House floor.

The Wallace legislation still was in grave danger, however, for tomorrow the powerful coalition will seek in a final showdown vote to shelve it by sending it back to the banking committee for further consideration.

Republicans and anti-administration Democrats worked frantically to pull more Southern Democrats into their ranks. Both sides concentrated on getting their absent members in town in time for the vote tomorrow. There were 17 Republicans and 23 Democrats absent when the roll was called today.

The Senate bill is intended to rip the multi-billion dollar Reconstruction Finance corporation out of the Commerce department, before the Senate votes on confirmation of Wallace as Commerce secretary.

A change of six votes in the first House test would have thrown the government future of the former vice president into confusion.

The test came on adoption of the House rule by which the George bill was presented on the floor. If the rule had been rejected the bill would have gone back to committee, and probably into a pigeon hole. This was calculated by the opposition to bring about the outright rejection of Wallace for the President's cabinet, by forcing the Senate to vote on him not only as Commerce secretary but as head of the RFC.

It is conceded that Wallace would have little chance of confirmation without divorcement of the RFC.

Speaker Rayburn (D.-Tex.) and other Democratic leaders appeared confident after the narrow victory today, but the opposition will get another crack at the bill on the final vote, at the end of debate probably late Friday.

In today's test, an effort to form an overpowering coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats—a combination that often dominates legislation in the House—failed, although Rep. Rankin (R.-Miss.), usual coalition leader, sought to bring the Southerners into line against the George bill.

Republican lines held solid in the voting, which showed that 200 Democrats were joined by the two minor party (1 Progressive and 1 American-labor) members, for immediate consideration; while 19 Democrats—all from the South or border states, aligned with 173 Republicans in the effort to sweep the bill off the floor.

The debate swung into alternate criticism and praise of Wallace. Chairman Sabath (D.-Ill.) of the Rules committee described him as "a champion of the common people" and Rep. Cox (D.-Ga.), rules member, said a majority of the committee felt he is "unfit to become Secretary of Commerce under any condition."

Just prior to the test vote, Democratic Leader McCormack, of Massachusetts, shouted to the House that opposition to the bill is "unadulterated politics," and Rankin (R.-Miss.) shouted back that Democrats in opposition "are as good Democrats as you are."

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House Rollcall on Wallace

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP).—Following is the rollcall vote by which the House beat down a Republican move today to block consideration of the George bill removing lending agencies from the Commerce Department (the vote was on a Rules Committee proposal for immediate consideration):

FOR IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION—202

Democrats—200

Allen, La.	Cooley	Gordon	Kildsy	Pace	Sheridan
Anderson, N. M.	Cooper	Gorski	King	Patman	Sikes
Bailey	Crosser	Gossett	Kirwan	Patrick	Snyder
Baldwin, Md.	D'Alesandro	Granahan	Kopplemann	Patterson	Somers
Barden	Daughton, Va.	Granger	Lane	Philbin	Sparkman
Barrett, Pa.	Davis	Grant, Ala.	Lanham	Pickett	Spence
Barry	Dawson	Green	Lea	Poage	Starkey
Bates, Ky.	Delaney,	Gregory	Lesinski	Powell	Stewart
Beckworth	James J.	Harless	Link	Price, Fla.	Stigler
Bland	Delaney,	Harris	Ludlow	Price, Ill.	Sullivan
Bloom	John J.	Hart	Lyle	Priest	Sumners, Tex.
Bonner	Dickstein	Havenner	Lynch	Quinn	Tarver
Boren	Dingell	Hays	McCormack	Rabaut	Thom
Bradley, Pa.	Domengeaux	Healy	McGlinchey	Rabin	Thomason
Brooks	Doughton, N. C.	Hebert	Madden	Rains	Tolan
Brown, Ga.	Douglas, Ill.	Hendrick	Mahon	Ramspeck	Torrens
Bryson	Douglas, Calif.	Heffernan	Maloney	Randolph	Tragnor
Buckley	Doyle	Hendricks	Manasco	Rayfiel	Trimble
Bulwinkle	Drewry	Hobbs	Mansfield,	Resa	Vinson
Bunker	Durham	Hoch	Mont.	Richards	Voorhis, Calif.
Burch	Earthman	Holifield	Mansfield, Tex.	Riley	Walter
Burgin	Eberharter	Hook	Miller, Calif.	Rivers	Weaver
Byrnes, N. Y.	Engle, Calif.	Huber	Mills	Robinson, Utah	Weiss
Camp	Fallen	Izac	Monroney	Roe, N. Y.	West
Cannon, Mo.	Feighan	Jackson	Morgan	Rogers, Fla.	Whitten
Carnahan	Fernandes	Jarman	Murdock	Rogers, N. Y.	Whittington
Celler	Fisher	Johnson, Okla.	Murphy	Rooney	Wickersham
Chapman	Flannagan	Johnson, L. A.	Neely	Rowan	Winstead
Chelf	Flood	Johnson, L. B.	Norton	Ryter	Wood
Clark	Fogarty	Kee	O'Brien, Ill.	Sabath	Woodhouse
Clements	Folger	Kefauver	O'Brien, Mich.	Sadowski	Woodrum
Cochran	Forand	Kelley, Pa.	O'Neal	Sasscer	Worley
Coffee	Gallagher	Kelly, Ill.	O'Toole	Savage	Zimmerman
Combs	Geelan	Keogh	Outland	Sheppard	

Progressive—1

Hull

American Laborite—1

Marcantino

AGAINST IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION—192

Democrats—19

Abernethy	Cox	Gibson	McKenzie	Peterson, Ga.	Roe, Md.
Andrews, Ala.	Cravens	Larcade	Murray, Tenn.	Rankin	Slaughter
Bell	Gathings	McGehee	Norrell	Robertson, Va.	Smith, Va.
Boykin					

Republicans—173

Adams	Case, S. D.	Gerlach	Holmes, Wash.	McMillen, Ill.	Shafer
Allen, Ill.	Chenoweth	Gifford	Hope	Martin, Iowa	Sharp
H. C. Andersen	Chiperfield	Gillespie	Horan	Martin, Mass.	Simpson, Ill.
Anderson, Calif.	Church	Gillette	Howell	Mason	Smith, Me.
A. H. Andresen	Clason	Gillie	Jenkins	Merrow	Smith, Ohio
Andrews, N. Y.	Clevenger	Goodwin	Jennings	Michener	Smith, Wis.
Angell	Cole, Kan.	Graham	Jensen	Miller, Neb.	Springer
Arends	Cole, Mo.	Grant, Ind.	Johnson, Calif.	Mott	Stefan
Arnold	Cole, N. Y.	Griffiths	Johnson, Ill.	Mundt	Stevenson
Auchincloss	Corbett	Gross	Johnson, Ind.	Murray, Wis.	Stockman
Baldwin, N. Y.	Crawford	Gwinn, N. Y.	Jones	O'Konski	Sumner, Ill.
Barrett, Wyo.	Cunningham	Gwynne, Iowa	Jonkman	Phillips	Sundstrom
Bates, Mass.	Curtis	Hagen	Kean	Pittenger	Taber
Beall	Dirksen	Hale	Kearney	Ploeser	Talbot
Bennett, Mo.	Dolliver	E. A. Hall	Keefe	Plumley	Talle
Bennett, N. Y.	Dondero	L. W. Hall	Kilburn	Powers	Taylor
Bishop	Dworshak	Halleck	Kinzer	Ramey	Thomas, N. J.
Blackney	Ellis	Hancock	Knutson	Reed, Ill.	Tibbott
Brehm	Ellsworth	Hand	Kunkel	Reed, N. Y.	Towe
Brown, Ohio	Elsaesser	Hartley	Latham	Rees, Kan.	Vorys, Ohio
Brumbaugh	Elston	Henry	Lecompte	Rich	Vursell
Buck	Engel, Mich.	Herter	Lefevre	Rizley	Wadsworth
Buffett	Fellows	Heselton	Lemke	Robertson, N. D.	Weichel
Butler	Fenton	Hess	Lewis	Robsion, Ky.	Wigglesworth
Byrnes, Wis.	Fuller	Hill	Luce	Rockwell	Wilson
Campbell	Fulton	Hinshaw	McConnell	Rodgers, Pa.	Wolcott
Canfield	Gamble	Hoeven	McCowen	Rogers, Mass.	Wolfenden
Carlson	Gavin	Hoffman	McDonough	Schwabe, Mo.	Woodruff
Case, N. J.	Gearhart	Holmes, Mass.	McGregor	Scrivner	

Total voting, 394; Paired, 12: (Morrison, Biemiller, Delacy, Pfeiffer, Wasielewski and Hurley, Democrats, for; Short, Judd, Harness, Schwabe, of Oklahoma; O'Hara and Reece, of Tennessee, Republicans, against. Absent or not voting, 26. Vacancies, 3. Total membership, 436.

areas, along with many other prisoner-of-war camps containing few Americans and hospitals for prisoners.

O'Connor said that Salags VIII-B and 344, farther east, were previously reported moved. Those camps had contained 58 Americans as of last November.

To Use Old Address

Until new addresses are received, families are advised by the War Department to address mail to previously reported addresses.

"These movements of prisoners of war away from active military zones, in accordance with the Geneva convention, are estimated to affect about 75 per cent of the American prisoners of war officially listed as held by Germany at the beginning of the year," O'Connor asserted in a statement.

Names Of Internees Not Sent To U.S.

Washington, Feb. 15 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson said today the War Department has not yet received a list of the American internees freed from Santo Tomas and other Japanese camps in Manila.

He told a news conference the department had requested General MacArthur's headquarters to expedite transmission of the names, but there has been no response so far.

Democrats Win 1st House Test On George Bill

Washington, Feb. 15 (AP)—Democrats barely won their first House test today on the Senate-passed George bill, key to confirmation of Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of a trimmed-down Commerce Department.

The House voted, 202 to 192, to proceed with consideration of the bill to rip the multibillion-dollar RFC out of the commerce office before a Senate vote on Wallace's confirmation.

Two minor-party members joined 200 Democrats on the test vote while 18 Democrats aligned with 174 Republicans in opposition.

Scored And Praised

Wallace was described alternately in the House as a "champion of the common people" and as "unfit to become Secretary of Commerce under any conditions."

Rules Committee Chairman Sabath (D., Ill.) said he did not know why anyone should oppose "this honest and able man" except "the cartels and big institutions that cannot control him."

Cox Voice: Views

Another Democrat, Representative Cox, of Georgia, took a different view.

"I don't believe," he declared, "that the coat Jesse Jones wore can be cut down to buttonhole size without destroying the whole garment."

Cox added that the Rules Committee is opposed "two to one to Wallace becoming Secretary of Commerce under any conditions."

New Pay Boost Urged

Washington, Feb. 15 (AP)—Representative Sparkman (D., Ala.) proposed today that members of the armed forces be granted a five per cent increase in pay for each year after their first year of overseas service. The increase would be in addition to the flat ten per cent salary increase now awarded service men for overseas duty.

Nazis Transfer U.S. Prisoners

Washington, Feb. 15 (AP)—Great numbers of American and Allied prisoners of war, whom the Germans are transferring out of the path of Russian armies, are making the trip on foot.

Reporting this tonight, the American Red Cross added that the Geneva convention permits prisoners to make maximum daily marches of up to 12½ miles unless longer ones are necessary to reach food and shelter.

Basil O'Connor, American Red Cross chairman, said he had received a cable from Geneva, designating five military districts from which prisoners are being transferred.

29,000 Held In Area

As of January 1, Red Cross maps show that approximately 29,000 Americans were held in camps in those districts. Six major American camps—Stalags II-B, III-B, III-C; Stalag Lufts, III and V, and Oflag 64, were known to be in those

B-29's Strike Targets On Honshu

FEB 16 1945

Washington, Feb. 15 (AP)—Superfortresses rained fire and explosives anew on Japan's home island today, and War Secretary Stimson said Nippon's "diminishing area of conquest offers no secure haven of safety anywhere."

Almost simultaneously the War Department announced that a new group of the giant bombers now is operating from Tinian Island in the Marianas.

Tokyo Acknowledgement

[A dispatch from 21st Bomber Command headquarters on Guam today said that a large force of B-29 Superfortresses bombed the industrial areas of Nagoya. Early indications were that the weather was unfavorable and the bombing was through an overcast. Some of the force took off from the Tinian base.]

The Cabinet member's comment, evidently a reassessment of his views of the air war against Japan, came shortly after the Tokyo radio acknowledged damage to the important industrial city of Nagoya from a fleet of 60 B-20's. The enemy account said the planes loosed their explosive and incendiary bombs also in Mie Prefecture across Atsuta Bay from Nagoya.

[A Domei news agency broadcast, elaborating on the early announcement, said the main strength of the raid was on the factory area of Nagoya but that there was also some bomb and fire damage in the city proper. The city of Ukiyamada, some 50 miles southeast of Nagoya in Mie Prefecture, was reported raided by a "small enemy formation." Domei said the city sustained a "certain amount of damage" but that the Ise Grand shrine, a national monument, was "unscathed."]

Moving To Manchuria

Discussing the Superfortress blows against the Japanese homeland at his news conference Stimson said: "The Japanese admit the present damage to their industry and the certainty of much greater damage in the future when they

[Continued On Page 4, Column 5]

speak of moving airplane factories and other vital plants to Manchuria."

Enemy accounts have confirmed reconnaissance pictures showing the dismantling of the important factories. Tokyo said the plants are being moved to Manchuria.

Serious Damage

A week ago Stimson told reporters that although air attacks had been doing damage to enemy war industry, "Japan's productiveness has not yet been fundamentally weakened."

Today he said damage inflicted on an aircraft factory at Ota last week was "serious."

In announcing the new Tinian base, Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the 20th Air Force, said it "will increase the scope of bombing operations against Japan."

He added that with headquarters of the 21st Command established on Guam and the original bases on Saipan in full operation, "all three major islands of the Marianas group now become an impressive center of B-29 operations in the Pacific."

313th Wing

The planes on Tinian compose a new unit, the 313th Wing of the 21st Bomber Command. The wing is commanded by Brig. Gen. John H. Davies, of Piedmont, Cal.

The 20th Air Force's other command, the 20th Bomber, operates from bases in southeast Asia.

New System Speeding Casualty Lists To Press

Washington, Feb. 15 (AP)—The War Department hopes soon to supply names of casualties to hometown newspapers within a few days after relatives receive word that a soldier has been killed, wounded, taken prisoner or is missing.

For some time it has been eight to nine weeks or even longer after notification of next of kin before the casualty lists arrived in the newsrooms.

This time lag created a lot of confusion. Relatives sometimes got the idea that a soldier was being reported as a casualty a second time. Newspaper editors were irked by the delay.

Photographic Process

Then a new plan was hit upon. This eliminated the typing of long lists of names, preparation of stencils, the time-consuming task of checking the stencils and the reproduction of the stencils.

The new method employs a photographic process of reproducing lists directly from carbon copies of telegrams sent to relatives of soldiers reported as casualties.

Col. Marshall E. Newton, chief of the press branch in the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations, said today the new system already had cut the time lag to 2½ weeks and the backlog of names has been rapidly whittled down.

How Report It Made

Within a short time, Newton said, the War Department expects to deliver the lists to newspapers a week after relatives get word of a casualty from the Adjutant General's office.

A casualty report passes through a lot of hands to reach the editor's desk and, at best, it always will take considerable time. The trail starts in the field where the reports are gathered from the various units.

Machine record cards, punched with the necessary information, are hurried to this country by courier. The cards then are processed in machines at the Adjutant General's office and the information they contain is transposed to an individual record card. From this, the telegrams to relatives are made up.

Sorting Of Telegrams

Carbon copies of the telegrams go to the casualty branch in the Bureau of Public Relations. They arrive in batches and must be sorted by clerks. They are first grouped according to theaters—Pacific, European, etc. — then broken down further into groups of those reported killed, wounded, etc. Classification by states under the various theater headings comes next. Then they are set up alphabetically under each state.

A check is made to insure that the relationship of the next of kin and the rank of the soldiers is on the carbon copy. Then the new system swings into high gear.

Wickard Asks To Testify On REA

Washington, Feb. 15 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard found himself caught in the middle today in the Senate controversy over Aubrey Williams' nomination to head the REA.

He asked to come before the Senate Agriculture Committee after Senator Shipstead (R., Minn.) contended Harry Slattery, former Rural Electrification Administrator, was forced to resign and REA employés were punished because they would not "play Mr. Wickard's and Mr. Neal's political game."

Wickard, Shipstead declared, transferred all real authority over the agency from Slattery to William J. Neal, deputy administrator.

Democratic opponents of Williams' confirmation joined in the request for Wickard's appearance and apparently were shaping up a strategy of delaying action on Williams while pressing a bill to remove the REA from the Agriculture Department and make it an independent agency.

Williams' friends, conceding that the opposition to the committee has grown in the weeks the nomination has been before it, have almost given up hope of committee approval.

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Senator Ellender (D., La.) declared there was nothing in the hearings to damage Williams' case but, acknowledging a loss of ground, laid it to "outside propaganda."

UMW Opposes Russ 'Enslavement' Of Nazis

Washington, Feb. 15 (AP)—The United Mine Workers' *Journal* asked editorially today whether the CIO, by its representation at the London World Trade Union Congress, will "indorse the enslavement of German workers."

Noting that the AFL rejected an invitation to the Congress, but that the CIO is represented, the *Jour-* [illegible] editorial said one item of Russ

...n's editorial said the ...
sian policy is a demand "for the conscription of upward of 4,000,000 German workers to help rebuild Russia."

"Admitting that the Germans asked for it and perhaps deserve it," the mine publication continued, ". . . the proposition is pretty awkward for American and British trade-unionists" because of their opposition to involuntary servitude as a "cardinal principle."

"Will the CIO indorse the enslavement of German workers by going along with the Russian company unions, or will it risk offending the American 'commies,' who largely dominate the CIO at home, and their Russian 'comrat' friends?" the editorial asked.

Army's Manpower Reported On

Washington, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Senate Military Committee, trying to decide whether coercive manpower controls are necessary, asked an army witness today whether the service is making the best use of its uniformed personnel.

Lieut. Gen. Thomas Handy, deputy chief of staff, began his reply by describing the Army's allocation of its personnel.

"Three Eighths In U.S."

Chairman Thomas (D., Utah) told reporters the committee learned from Handy that:

About three eighths of the Army is in the United States, the remainder overseas.

About five per cent of those in the United States are in hospitals or in the process of being hospitalized, including men wounded overseas and returned to the States.

About ten per cent of the Army is on special limited duty. This includes the WACs.

Two Divisions On Defense Duty

The equivalent of approximately two divisions of troops man regular defense posts in this country.

About half the troops in the United States are taking care of supplies and reserves.

The army's liberal furlough policy before a man goes overseas and after he returns may give an untrue impression of soldiers without apparent duties.

Deferred Federal Workers Double

Washington, Feb. 15 (AP)—The number of Federal workers receiving draft deferments because of their employment has more than doubled since last year, Congress was told today.

The information came from Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey in a report which said 265,909 Government jobholders qualified for military service were deferred as of December 1, 1944.

In a report a year ago the total was given as 130,605. The figures are for men between the ages of 18 and 38.

In addition to the 265,909, Hershey said, 88,293 other Federal workers held deferments, but they were not qualified for induction into the armed forces because of physical or other reasons.

He added that of those qualified for service, 211,430 are in the 30-to-38 age bracket.

The Navy was listed as having the most deferred personnel, with 155,888, closely followed by the War Department, with 112,995.

Congress Gets Bill On World Bank

Washington, Feb. 15 (AP)—Legislation to make the United States a member of two international monetary organizations agreed upon at the Bretton Woods Conference went before Congress today.

The bill authorizes $5,925,000,000 for United States participation in a projected international monetary fund and an international bank for reconstruction and development—but in a way that would require no direct appropriations.

FEB 16 19

Would Nullify Johnson Act

It also would nullify Johnson Act application to countries joining both the fund and the bank. The Johnson Act prohibits private United States loans to nations in default on their debts to this country.

The measure, written with the help of the Treasury, was introduced in the House by Chairman Spence (D., Ky.) of the Banking Committee and in the Senate jointly by Senators Wagner (D., N.Y.) and Tobey (R., N.H.). They are the ranking members of the Senate Banking Committee.

Only Part To Be Used

Advocates of the bill said only a part—perhaps less than half—of the $5,925,000,000 American share would actually be used. Of that amount $2,750,000,000 is obligated for participation in the $8,800,000,000 fund and $3,175,000,000 toward the $9,100,000,000 capital of the bank.

Here's how the American obligation would be provided:

First, $1,800,000,000 would be transferred to the new fund from the exchange stabilization fund which the United States has been using since 1934 to help other countries exchange their currency for dollars in the interest of foreign trade.

Would Leave 280 Million

This would leave $280,000,000 in the old stabilization fund, which would continue in existence for special exchange operations consistent with the new fund. In addition the $280,000,000 United States fund would be given permanent status. Renewal every two years heretofore has been required.

Second, the remaining $4,125,000,000 of the total American obligation in both funds and bank would be furnished by the Treasury as needed, through sale of government securities.

PAPER TO RESUME AT WILLIAM-MARY

Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Publication of the Flat Hat, student newspaper at William and Mary College, is to be resumed, but no announcement was forthcoming today as to who would succeed the editor whose editorial on race relations led to its suspension.

President John E. Pomfret released a statement by W. L. Williams, president of the student body, agreeing that the editor and six junior editors would constitute an editorial board pledged to consult a faculty counselor on any material of a doubtful nature.

Meanwhile in New York the United States Student Assembly said that the organization was asking colleges all over the country "to uphold the hands of this young editor at William and Mary College for her editorial." The assembly claims representation in forty colleges.

The editor, 22-year-old Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle of Jackson, Mich., was ousted from the editorship over the student body's protest for her editorial saying that eventually Negroes should attend the college and even "marry among us." Students previously had voted to suspend publication rather than accept outright faculty supervision. The new policy was offered as a compromise by Dr. Pomfret.

Washington, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—An anti-discrimination bill showed up in Congress today as the aftermath of Marilyn Kaemmerle's editorial in a College of the William and Mary campus paper, the Flat Hat.

Senator Langer (R.-N. D.) introduced a measure which would deny Federal funds to any college or university which discriminates in any way against any person because of "race, color or creed" or because of his views on racial matters. He said that it was the outgrowth of the controversy over Miss Kaemmerle's editorial which he said disposed of "white supremacy nonsense."

Bill To Require No Women But Nurses To Register

Washington, Feb. 15 (AP)—The House Military Committee refused today to broaden a nurse-draft bill to require the registration of all women, regardless of occupation, between the ages of 18 and 45.

The action was taken in closed session and on a voice vote.

Committee members said the rejected proposal was offered by Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.). It would not have subjected all women to national service but merely have required them to register.

Approval Predicted

Committee members were in general agreement that the nurse-draft measure would be approved at tomorrow's session, and would make all registered nurses between the ages of 20 and 45, inclusive, liable to induction for nursing service in the Army or Navy.

All who are in this group and are not in the military service now would be subject to induction through regular local draft board procedure, with the boards having authority to defer any nurse deemed to be holding a necessary nursing job.

The deferment provision was suggested to May to meet the request of the Veterans' Administration and the Public Health Service, as well as of numerous private groups, for protection of essential veterans' and civilian health needs.

WPB Okays More Winter Clothing

Washington, Feb. 15 (AP)—The War Production Board yesterday approved two special programs calling for output of more than 17,000,000 winter garments.

The programs provide for production this year of about 7,500,000 infants' and children's snow suits, legging sets and snow or ski pants, and 9,960,000 men's, boys' and juveniles' mackinaws, coats and jackets.

This production, to be started soon, is intended to meet full requirements for 1945, the WPB said.

Manufacturers will be given priority assistance in obtaining materials for the garments, the board said.

Retailers To Get No More Copper Wire

Washington, Feb. 15 (AP)—The sale of copper wire to retailers was suspended today by the War Production Board.

The board said the action was prompted by the critical need of the armed forces for field wire. The action means that retailers, while unable to buy new supplies of copper wire, may continue to sell what they have on hand. The WPB said present stocks would be sufficient to meet essential civilian needs until the middle of the year if dealers initiated self-rationing to their customers.

U.S. Moves To Encourage Increased Butter Output

Washington, Feb. 15 (AP)—A shift in rates under the Government's $500,000,000 dairy production subsidy designed to encourage large butter output was announced today by the War Food Administration.

Despite record milk marketing, butter production has dropped to the lowest level in many years. Government price ceiling and subsidy payments heretofore have encouraged the diversion of milk into fluid markets, evaporated milk, dried milk and other dairy products other than butter.

Today's rate alteration offers dairymen a higher payment for butter fat in relation to whole milk. The WFA said the change is expected to slow down any further shifts away from butter fat delivery to whole milk delivery and to encourage greater farm production of milk in the major butter-producing areas of the mid-West.

Organized butter manufacturers contend, however, that an increase of 6 cents a pound in the price of butter, in addition to the WFA's shift in subsidy rates will be necessary if any substantial increase in production is to be obtained.

The changes in the dairy subsidy program will become effective April 1.

Producer subsidy rates on whole milk then will be reduced 35 cents a hundred pounds, with the butter fat rate continuing unchanged at 10 cents a pound. The milk rates now range from 60 to 90 cents.

CONGRESS GETS BRETTON WOODS LEGISLATION

Measure, Drafted With Aid of Treasury, Goes to Senate and House.

NO DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS

Bill Provides for American Share in International Exchange and Money Lending.

Washington, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Legislation to make the United States a member of two international monetary organizations agreed upon at the Bretton Woods conference went before Congress today.

The bill authorizes $5,925,000,000 for United States participation in a projected international monetary fund and an international bank for reconstruction and development—but in a way that would require no direct appropriations.

It would nullify Johnson act application to countries joining both the fund and the bank. The Johnson act prohibits private United States loans to nations in default on their debts to this country.

The measure, written with the help of the Treasury, was introduced in the House by Representative Spence (D.-Ky.), chairman of the Banking Committee, and in the Senate jointly by Senators Wagner (D.-N. Y.) and Tobey (R.-N. H.), who are the ranking members of the Senate Banking Committee.

Thus the gong sounded for the opening of a congressional fight over American co-operation with other countries in the field of money exchange and international lending.

Advocates of the bill said only a part—perhaps less than half—of the $5,925,000,000 American share ever will actually be used. Of that amount $2,750,000,000 is obligated for participation in the $8,800,000,000 fund and $3,175,000,000 toward the $9,100,000,000 capital of the bank.

How Funds Would Be Divided.

The American obligation would be provided in the following way:

First, $1,800,000,080 would be transferred to the new fund from the exchange stabilization fund which the United States has been using since 1934 to help other countries exchange their currency for dollars in the interest of foreign trade.

This would leave $280,000,000 in the old stabilization fund, which would continue in existence for special exchange operations consistent with the new fund. In addition the $280,000,000 United States fund would receive permanent status. Renewal every two years heretofore has been required.

Second, the remaining $4,125,000,000 of the total American obligation in both fund and bank would be furnished by the Treasury as needed, through sale of Government securities.

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The Treasury also would be authorized to issue special non-interest-bearing notes to take the place of dollars in the fund and bank until the dollars are needed in their operations. Nations are permitted under the Bretton Woods agreements to deposit such I. O. U. notes instead of currency, after actual cash working requirements of the two institutions have been met.

However, part of each nation's share must be in gold. The United States share of $689,000,000 for the fund and $63,500,000 for the bank would come from the present exchange stabilization fund under terms of the bill.

In the bank, which would make or guarantee international loans for specific development projects, each nation would have to contribute initially only one-tenth of its quota, with another one-tenth subject to call at any time. The remaining eight-tenths is callable only to meet losses. One-tenth of the United States bank quota is $317,500,000.

Fixes Dollar Gold Value.

The bill would require the President, in reporting to the fund the par value of the dollar, to use its present value of fifteen and five-twenty-one grains of gold nine-tenths fine. This could not be changed without congressional approval.

The measure authorizes the President to appoint the principal United States representatives in the fund and bank, subject to Senate confirmation.

Nothing is said in the bill about location of the headquarters for the two institutions. The Bretton Woods agreements provide that the nation with the largest quota—that is, the United States—shall decide where the headquarters will be. Treasury officials have said that both organizations will be centered in this country.

SUPERFORT BURNS IN FLUSHING BAY

Five Crew Members Missing as Big Bomber Crashes into Water.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 — (AP) A B-29 Superfortress, attempting to make an emergency landing at La Guardia airport, crashed and burned spectacularly in Flushing Bay at 3:50 p.m. today.

Five survivors were rescued from the flaming waters by Coast Guard, police, and airlines crash boats which fought through the fire and heavy smoke to the wreckage.

More than three hours after the accident the most disastrous at the airport since the field opened in 1939 five crew members were announced officially as missing. Of the survivors, four were said to be in good condition, with the fifth suffering from shock.

Col. Eugene F. Gillespie, commanding officer of the Army Air transport installations at the field, said such a plane usually carried a crew of 11.

Eye-witnesses said the big bomber apparently overshot the runway as it attempted to land. The pilot nosed the Superfortress up to circle the field again but as it turned, the left wing dipped. The ship lost altitude, struck the water, somersaulted and crashed, immediately bursting into flames.

It had taken off a short time earlier from Mitchel Field, Long Island, about 15 airline miles away.

Rescue equipment, thrown into action by a radio message from the plane that it was coming in with the left outboard engine not operating, was racing down the runway when the crashed occurred.

Firemen and crash workers, however, could only stand helplessly on the shore of the bay at the end of the runway as the plane blazed 250 yards off shore. Rescue boats immediately rushed to the scene.

As it crashed, the bomber broke into two sections and flames and heavy smoke billowed above the bay. A series of muffled explosions shook the cabin and wing section as gasoline tanks exploded in the heat.

The Army withheld identification of survivors and missing crew members pending notification of next of kin. The ATC said a board of officers would be appointed to investigate the cause of the crash.

Terms Like Germany's Predicted For Japan

New York, Feb. 15 (AP)—The influential Chungking newspaper, *Ta Kung Pao*, said editorially today that Allied terms for Japan would parallel those outlined for Germany by the "Big Three" at the Crimea conference, including separate zones of occupation.

The newspaper's article, summarized by the Chungking radio and recorded by the FCC, said the time and place of the world security conference to be held in San Francisco April 25 indicated that "the Japanese problem" would be taken up there.

The paper said that the cost of Japan's defeat will be:

Unconditional surrender; separate zones of ocupation of Japan by Allied forces; disarming or disbandment of all Japanese armed forces; elimination of control of all Japanese industries; bringing all war criminals to justice; reparations in kind, and removal of all Japanese militarist influences from public office and from the cultural and economic life of the Japanese people.

ARMY PREPARING SPY TRIAL RECORD

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—(AP) The 212,500-word secret record of the Governors Island spy trial was being prepared today for authorities who must decide whether death sentences imposed on William C. Colepaugh and Erich Gimpel will be carried out.

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The seven-member military commission that convicted the Connecticut-born Colepaugh and his German associate first will submit the record to Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, commanding general of the Second Service command.

Then the transcript, telling what happened before and after Colepaugh and Gimpel landed from a German submarine on the Maine coast last Nov. 29, will be studied by a board of review in the Judge Advocate General's staff in Washington.

Last to see the record will be President Roosevelt, who is the only one empowered to commute the sentences of death by hanging.

The trial's official reporter, an Army captain, said the record included 850 pages of typewritten testimony. His summaries, issued twice daily to the press, omitted such testimony concerning security matters.

Colepaugh's mother and sister were not on Governors Island and the Army's Office of Technical Information said that so far as it knew they had not seen the man since he left this country for Germany nearly a year ago.

Colepaugh testified that he did not visit his mother after returning to the United States because he did not want her to know about his activities.

Whether his relatives would be permitted to visit him now is up to Gen. Terry, the Army said.

SEEKS BIG 3 VIEWS ON BALTIC NATIONS

Baltimore, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—The Lithuanian National Council now meeting in Washington will ask a clarification in regard to Lithuania and other Baltic countries of the Big Three's Crimea declaration, William Laukaitis of Baltimore said today.

Mr. Laukaitis, supreme president of the Lithuanian Alliance of America, said the inquiry would be made of the State Department.

Washington, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—In a plea for new independence for Lithuania, Representative Flood (D.-Pa.) told Congress today that the small Baltic nation is entitled to separate entity under the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

Taken over by Russia in 1940, by Germany in 1941 when Hitler began the Soviet campaign, and now again by Russia, Lithuania's anniversary of independence tomorrow "will not be observed in Lithuania itself," Mr. Flood said in remarks prepared for the House.

Lewis's Union Fails in Bid to Rejoin A. F. of L.

Miners' Demand for Seat on Council Is Blamed by Green; Door Left Ajar

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP).—The American Federation of Labor executive council reported tonight that negotiations with John L. Lewis for re-affiliation of the United Mine Workers had failed.

The council adjourned its midwinter session, leaving the door only slightly ajar for eventual return of Mr. Lewis to the A. F. of L. The miners' leader left the federation finally and officially in 1938.

President William Green made the announcement on the Lewis negotiations, which have featured the ten-day Miami sessions, declaring that "we have failed to bring about a satisfactory understanding."

Mr. Green explained the barrier was a last-moment condition for the re-affiliation, imposed by Mr. Lewis in a letter to Mr. Green last Sunday, that the miners should be represented on the council as a condition to their return.

Mr. Green said the council, in his opinion, had "done everything it can" to promote the re-admission. He said Mr. Lewis, by withdrawing the stipulation, could renew the negotiations.

Mr. Lewis's proposition conflicted with the A. F. of L.'s laws, Mr. Green said, adding that the miners' chief, who formerly held a seat on the council, was well aware of that.

The federation president said he could only explain this last-minute obstacle presented by Mr. Lewis by the mine leader's knowledge that jurisdictional disputes likely to arise between some of the unions in his catch-all District 50 and well established A. F. of L. unions would have to be decided by the council. For this reason, Mr. Green thought, Mr. Lewis had sought representation for himself or some U. M. W. A. official on the council.

While a place on the fifteen-man council could be awarded to Mr. Lewis in the event of a vacancy between conventions, he eventually would have to be elected by the full convention, Mr. Green said.

The council itself made a one-sentence statement which Mr. Green released at his press conference winding up the Miami session.

It said: "We have advised the United Mine Workers of America that they will be readmitted to the American Federation of Labor with all the rights and privileges of affiliation enjoyed by all organizations, and such reaffiliation carries with it assumption of the obligations ordinarily attached to affiliation."

Lewis Deadline Set By AFL Is Near

Miami, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP)—John L. Lewis, a veteran deadline meeter, has until tonight to accept the AFL executive council's terms for re-affiliation of his United Mine Workers.

The council arranged to wind up its midwinter sessions here tonight, after telling Lewis it might favor but could not guarantee him a place on the council as a condition to his return.

Lewis, exhibiting little penitence for his past criticism of the Federation, which he left in 1937, asked that a representative of the miners be named to the fifteen-member council which governs the American Federation of Labor.

500,000 Active Members

The miners' boss once sat on the council, and it was obvious that he did not desire to return as just another union leader. The UMWA has approximately 500,000 active members, and with those in the armed services the total is probably 600,000. This is as large as the carpenters and teamsters' brotherhoods, and almost as big as the machinists, all of which are represented on the council.

The council, while awaiting a reply from Lewis, issued a statement urging that the minimum wage level provided in the Fair Labor Standards Act be raised from 40 to 75 cents an hour to meet wartime problems of white-collar and government workers.

Meanwhile, President William Green said the AFL would fight to the finish what he termed efforts of the Christian American Association to push anti-labor legislation through legislatures "mostly in the south, where they think they can get it through."

Wife Can't Forgive 'Joke'

Sues Soldier Who Said He Wanted to Wed Native, Be Island King

ELYRIA, Ohio, Feb. 15 (AP).—Mrs. Sarah Willemson, thirty-seven years old, says she knew her soldier-husband was "only kidding" when he sent her a picture of himself posing with a South Sea Island girl and asked his freedom to marry the native and become "king of an island"—but she's going to divorce him anyway.

In a divorce action last week, Mrs. Willemson said her husband, Private First Class Leo Willemson, twenty-nine, sent "a photograph of himself with a dark-complexioned native . . . and says that he now desires to be released in order that he may remain with and marry one of the natives and become king of a certain island group to which he has become attached."

Her attorney, Otto K. Mischka, said a letter later from Private Willemson said it was all a "joke." "The native girl was the wife of a commercial photographer who took the picture," according to the letter.

Mr. Mischka said Private Willemson told his wife to proceed with the divorce plans, however.

PENICILLIN IS USED IN VARIED AILMENTS

Chicago, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Physicians reported today that penicillin is good for streptococcic throat, tonsillitis, eye injuries and even bedsores. The announcements that this versatile drug helps treat this variety of ailments were made in the journal of the American Medical Association.

A study at the Fort Jay, N. Y., regional hospital by Major Norman Plummer and associates of the Army Medical Corps has produced evidence that penicillin, if given long enough, will shorten and alleviate the acute symptoms of streptococcic pharyngitis-tonsillitis, the journal said.

A perforating eye wound which had become seriously infected was treated successfully with penicillin and sulfadiazine, Dr. Nell White Sanders of Baltimore reported. He said that the sulfa drug alone caused no improvement and at one time, before penicillin was used, it was feared removal of the eye might be necessary.

The report that penicillin aids closure of bedsores was made by two Army doctors, Lieut.-Col. John D. Lamon Jr. and Capt. Eben Alexander Jr., who treated three infected sores on a soldier. They said they had found no other medical reports of the successful closure of such sores.

Japs Make Shambles of Manila

American Eyewitness Tells of Eleven Days' Slaughter of Filipinos.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—George Folster, NBC correspondent, said in a broadcast from Manila today that the city had been turned into a gigantic funeral pyre, and that "every day new evidence of Japanese infamy turns up."

Mr. Folster declared that for the past eleven days the Japanese have been killing countless men, women and children, asserting: "They have shot them down in the streets as they fled before the flames. They have speared, bayonetde and hacked them to death with Samurai swords."

They have herded Filipinos into wooden buildings and burned them, he said, and added: "American G. I.'s are seeing horrors they didn't think a human being could commit—like the body of a woman with a child at her breast, both shot. In one backyard they found the bodies of thirty-two civilians who were bayoneted or shot and burned."

Mr. Folster said he saw a Filipino man and woman hauling a white iron cot along a street, and that when he went to help them they said: "Look, Joe." They lifted a blanket, he added, revealing the body of a man whose head had been blown off.

American soldiers in blood-stained uniforms, he reported, unload ambulance after ambulance at a civilian hospital. Side by side with our American boys, Filipino doctors and nurses are working twenty-four hours a day, he added, to salvage what they can of the human wreckage.

Another NBC correspondent, Pat Flaherty, said that the wanton destruction of Manila by the Japanese will set the Philippines back fifteen or twenty years.

Bay Entrance'

Jap View Of GI Joe

San Francisco, Feb. 15 (AP)—Here's what Tokyo radio says one Japanese soldier thinks of the American fighting man:

"I can't say whether the enemy is courageous or whether he is crazy, but, at any rate, he is of a bad sort."

San Francisco, Feb. 15 (AP)—More than twenty American minesweepers swept an entrance to Manila Bay Tuesday under cover of a naval and air bombardment, the Japanese Domei news agency reported today in an unconfirmed dispatch saying "some ten enemy transports" were believed to be following for a sea-borne thrust at Manila.

The Domei Dispatch, recorded here, said eleven United States warships engaged in an artillery duel with Corregidor's remaining big guns while the minesweepers went to work on the channel lying between the rock-like fortress and Bataan.

"Furious Gun Duel"

"About 9.30 Tuesday morning an enemy fleet, comprised of two battleships, four cruisers and five destroyers, opened up a barrage of fire against Corregidor, coupled with heavy attacks from enemy aircraft," Domei said. "Our shore batteries on Corregidor promptly returned the fire with a furious gun duel ensuing between our fortresses and the invading surface craft.

"Toward evening the same day twenty enemy minesweepers invaded the narrow strip of water north of Corregidor. One of these enemy vessels was immediately sunk by fire from shore batteries, while the rest of the enemy craft were effectively checked in their attempt to make a way through the channel.

Transports Thought Following

"There are indications that these enemy minesweepers are being followed by some ten enemy transports, apparently carrying invasion forces."

Simultaneously Maj. Gen. Masenori Ito, one of Japan's leading military commentators, discounted the worth of Manila. Domei quoted him as saying it was of "no strategic value" and should not be "defended to the last man."

"The enemy forces hurrying their occupation of Manila are planning to rush into Manila Bay," Domei said, "and are daily carrying out reconnaissance and bombing flights over Corregidor Island."

Blocks Cavite Use

The fortress must be knocked out and mines cleared from the bay before Pacific Fleet forces can enter the great Philippine harbor and use Cavite naval base, former headquarters of the United States Asiatic Fleet, which the 11th Airborne Division recaptured this week.

In his analysis of the Philippines situation, Ito said, in effect, that American conquest of Manila would not mean a defeat for the Japanese because they didn't intend to defend it anyway. He also prepared his Oriental audience to expect heavy fighting soon in northern Luzon, where Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita is believed to have the bulk of his forces concentrated.

Want To Exact Heavy Toll

Ito said the Japanese plan was to use Manila "only as a scene of street fighting in defensive battle for the purpose of exacting heavy toll from the enemy. Once this line of strategy is decided upon, the abandonment of Manila means no defeat for the defender, nor does the reduction of Manila by the attacker mean his victory.

'U.S. Minecraft Sweep Manila

LONDON, FEB 15-(AP)-DER ANGRIFF, NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS' NEWSPAPER, WILL SUSPEND PUBLICATION SATURDAY, THE PARIS RADIO REPORTED TODAY. NO REASON WAS GIVEN--BUT IT COULD HAVE SOMETHING TO DO WITH THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

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LONDON, FEB 15-(AP)-BOTH THE PARIS AND MOSCOW RADIOS REPORTED TODAY THAT HEINRICH HIMMLER HAD ORDERED THE GESTAPO TO DESTROY ALL LISTS OF PARTY MEMBERS AND PAYROLLS.

THE ORDER--PRESUMABLY ISSUED TO MASK THE IDENTITY OF PARTY LEADERS AFTER THE FALL OF GERMANY--FIRST WAS APPLIED ONLY TO EASTERN FRONT TOWNS BUT NOW HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO COVER THE WHOLE REICH, THE BROADCASTS SAID.

LONDON, FE 15-(AP)-A BRITISH EMPIRE RADIO CONFERENCE OPENED TODAY WITH STRICT SECRECY CLOAKING ITS AGENDA AND ITS SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES.

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W.J. HALEY, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORP., WHO IS PRESIDING, SAID LAST NOVEMBER THAT THE CONFERENCE WOULD DISCUSS PLANS FOR IMPROVING RADIO SERVICE FOR THE WHOLE EMPIRE. HEADS OF THE CANADIAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AFRICAN BROADCASTING SERVICES ACCEPTED INVITATIONS TO ATTEND.

AN UNOFFICIAL SOURCE REPORTED THE CONFERENCE WOULD CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF DEPRIVING GERMANY AND JAPAN OF ALL EXCEPT LOCAL

LONDON FEB 15-(AP)-CHARLES B. SPRUIT, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., DEPUTY CHIEF SURGEON FOR THE EUROPEAN THEATER, WAS PROMOTED TO MAJOR GENERAL BRIGADIER GENERAL TODAY. HE DIRECTS MEDICAL ENGINEER FACILITIES FOR THE CARE OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN ALL U.S. ARMY HOSPITALS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

BROADCASTS.

"WE SHALL NOT SAY ANYTHING ABOUT THE AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE, THE CONSIDERATIONS, THE FINDINGS OR ANYTHING ELSE," A BBC OFFICIAL SAID.

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ADD LDN XX SIDES

WELLERSDORF, FOUR MILES NORTHWEST OF SAGAN WAS CAPTURED, AND ALSO TSCHIEBSDORF, ON THE WEST BANK OF THE QUEIS RIVER FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF SAGAN.

IN EAST PRUSSIA GEN.IVAN CHERNIAKHOVSKY'S THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY CAPTURED EIGHT MORE LOCALITIES ON A 20-MILE FRONT IN GAINS UP TO FOUR MILES FROM PREVIOUS POSITIONS. AMONG THESE WERE ROSSITEN, SIX MILES SOUTHEAST OF ZINTEN, A ROAD JUNCTION 18 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BESIEGED KOENIGSBERG; SONNWALDE, FOUR MILES SOUTHEAST OF MEHLSACK, AND HENRIKAU, FOUR MILES NORTH OF WORMDITT, A JUNCTION TOWN 40 MILES SOUTHWEST OF ENCIRCLED KOENIGSBERG.

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(MORE)

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LONDON--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN A A A KOENIGSBERG.

IN THEIR ADVANCE NORTHWARD THROUGH THE POLISH CORRIDOR ROKOSSOVSKY'S TROOPS WERE 67 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE GERMAN BALTIC POMERANIAN COAST WITH THE SEIZURE OF CHOJNICE, WHERE A SECONDARY STETTIN-DANZIG LINE MEETS THE MAIN BERLIN-DANZIG RAILWAY. TUCHOLA, 14 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHOJNICE, ALSO WAS TAKEN.

MOST OF POZNAN, POLISH STRONGHOLD 100 MILES EAST OF BESIEGED FRANKFURT, NOW IS IN RUSSIAN HANDS, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED. THE CITY WAS ENCIRCLED JAN. 27 AS THE BULK OF THE SOVIET TROOPS SWEPT ON WESTWARD TOWARD BERLIN. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT THE ENEMY HAD BEEN CLEARED FROM THE GREATER PART OF THE CITY ON THE WESTERN BANK OF THE WARTA RIVER, THE GERMANS HOLDING ONLY THE AREA OF THE

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CITADEL AND FOUR EAST BANK SUBURBS.

AMONG THE NEW PRISONERS TAKEN IN A FOREST NORTHWEST OF BUDAPEST WERE LIEUTENANT GENERAL BELNITZER, COMMANDER OF THE ASSAULT ARTILLERY IN THE ENEMY'S BUDAPEST GROUPING, AND LT.GEN.IMRE KALANDRI, AND MAJ.GENERAL LEMDERKOCICS, THE BULLETIN SAID.

EJ84OPEW

LONDON, FEB. 15-(AP)-TWELVE PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS IN EASTERN GERMANY WHICH AT ONE TIME HELD 60,000 BRITISH EMPIRE PRISONERS HAVE EITHER BEEN OVERRUN BY THE RUSSIANS OR ARE IN THEIR DIRECT PATH, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

WAR MINISTER SIR JAMES GRIGG, IN MAKING THIS REPORT, SAID THE GERMANS WERE TRANSFERRING THEIR PRISONERS, APPARENTLY ON FOOT, BUT THAT IT WAS LIKELY MANY HAD BEEN OVERTAKEN BY THE RED ARMY AND FREED. HE GAVE NO ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER FREED.

THE LUBLIN RADIO HAS BEEN BROADCASTING MESSAGES FROM BOTH BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO REACHED THAT POLISH CITY SAFELY FROM GERMAN CAMPS.

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GRIGG SAID CAMPS ALREADY OVERRUN OR THREATENED INCLUDED STALAGS 2B, 2D, 3B, 3C, 8B, 8C AND STALAG LUFT 4 AND 7.

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ADD LONDON XX LE

NEVER BEFORE HAD GERMANY SUFFERED SUCH [illegible] MULTANEOUS S[illegible]URGING OF HER CITIES, TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND S[illegible] LINKS.

TWO MUSTANG FIGHTER PILOTS WERE CREDITED [illegible]TH INDIVIDUAL VICTORIES TODAY. LT.DUDLEY AMOSS OF GREENWICH, CONN., KNOCKED A STRAY JET PLANE FROM THE SKY AND LT.EUGEN DUQUETTE OF INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS., GOT A TWO-ENGINED TRANSPORT.

BY E[illegible]ER E[illegible]PEW

L[illegible]. 15-(AP)-HO[illegible]S [illegible]O [illegible]DNI

HILL[illegible] WALTER SCHEVE[illegible]S, SECRE[illegible]O [illegible]L

FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, THAT A COMPROMISE COULD BE REACHED ON CIO PROPOSALS FOR A NEW WORLD LABOR ORGANIZATION TO SUCCEED THE IFTU.

THE COMPROMISE PLAN MAY BE READY TO PRESENT TOMORROW ON THE FINAL DAY OF THE WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS. OFFICIALS OF THE IFTU WANT THE NEW ORGANIZATION HELD IN ABEYANCE WHILE AN INTERIM COMMITTEE

STUDIES THE SITUATION.

SIR WALTER CITRINE, SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION COUNCIL AND PRESIDENT OF THE IFTU, TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN AT A LUNCHEON THAT WHATEVER WAS THE OUTCOME OF THE PRESENT CONFERENCE HE HOPED THE DOOR WOULD BE LEFT "WIDE OPEN" FOR PARTICIPATION BY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, WHICH HAS NOT BEEN REPRESENTED IN THE CURRENT DELIBERATIONS.

A REPORT PLACED BEFORE THE CONVENTION INCLUDED AN APPEAL TO WAR WORKERS TO REMAIN ON THEIR JOBS UNTIL BOTH GERMANY AND JAPAN HAVE BEEN DEFEATED.

JOSEPH CURRAN, PRESIDENT OF THE CIO'S NATIONAL MARITIME UNION, PROPOSED THAT THE NEW WORLD TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION INCLUDE MACHINERY TO BATTLE DISCRIMINATION BASED ON RACE, COLOR OR CREED.

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LONDON FEB 15-(AP)-CAPT.ROBIN OLDS OF BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., SHOT DOWN THREE GERMAN PLANES YESTERDAY FOR THE BEST INDIVIDUAL SCORE AMONG EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PILOTS, WHO GOT A TOTAL OF 19 ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN SCATTERED DOGFIGHTS OVER THE REICH.

TWO KILLS EACH WERE CREDITED TO MAJ.DONALD STRAIT OF 8 CLUB ST., MONTCLAIR, N.J.; LT.MELVIN BAYLOR OF ROCHARDSON, SASK., CANADA; LT. JAMES BOWERS OF SHELBY, N.C., AND LT.EUGENE WENDT OF 205 MAIN ST., HORICON, WIS.

THOSE WHO SHOT DOWN ONE EACH INCLUDED:

LT.HAROLD WHITEMORE OF 49 BIRCH ST., REDWOOD CITY, CALIF.; LT.ALSTON BROWN OF 1644 PINEOLA AVE., KINGSPORT, TENN.; CAPT.CHESTER BARNES OF STEELE, MO.; LT.JOHN GOLDEN OF 5837 WEST END AVE., CHICAGO; LT.RICHARD MCCHRYSTAL OF 2101 BRODERICK ST., SAN FRANCISCO; LT.DAVID BROWN OF SPINARD AVE., SYRACUSE, N.Y.; LT.WILLIAM DAUDISTEL OF 4019 SEVENTH AVE., SEATTLE; AND LT.COL.ARTHUR JEFFREY OF 2284 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

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PARIS, FEB 15-(AP)-THREE OF THE MOBILIZED WINKLER BROTHERS FROM THE GROVE, TEXAS, ARE SEEING PARIS TODAY--AND INCIDENTALLY ONE ANOTHER FOR THE FIRST TIME IN NEARLY THREE YEARS OF WAR.

THE FORTUNES OF BATTLE BROUGHT THEM ALL WITHIN HANDSHAKING DISTANCE FOR A BRIEF PERIOD.

SGT.ROBERT L.T.WINKLER, 29, CAME OVERSEAS IN 1942 AND FOUGHT IN THE NORTH AFRICAN AND SICILIAN CAMPAIGNS. HE LANDED IN FRANCE FROM ENGLAND WITH THE 9TH DIVISION ON JUNE 12 AND PRESENTLY IS WITH THE 281ST MILITARY POLICE BATTALION.

CORP.PAUL A.WINKLER, 26, LANDED IN FRANCE LAST OCTOBER, FIGHTING IN ALSACE WITH THE 47TH TANK BATTALION.

T/3 ERNEST H.WINKLER, 24, LANDED IN ENGLAND IN JUNE, 1943, AND IN FRANCE LAST AUGUST WITH THE 485TH ENGINEERS.

PAUL WAS PASSING THROUGH PARIS WHEN HE BUMPED INTO AN MP WHO TURNED OUT TO BE ROBERT. THEY FOUND ERNEST, WHO WAS STATIONED WITHIN REACH.

THEY ARE SONS OF O.F.WINKLER OF THE GROVE.

G921AEW

BY WADE WERNER

PARIS, FEB.15-(AP)-THE AMERICAN RAILWAY BATTALION BLACKMARKET TRIALS ENTER A NEW PHASE NEXT WEEK WITH THE COURT MARTIAL OF MAJ. WALTER H.MARLIN, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE PRINCIPAL BATTALION INVOLVED IN THE SUPPLY LINES SCANDAL, ON CHARGES OF NEGLECT OF DUTY.

MARLIN WAS RELIEVED OF THE COMMAND OF THE 716TH RAILWAY OPERATING BATTALION AFTER MILITARY POLICE RAIDED THAT OUTFIT LAST NOVEMBER AND TOOK 500 MEN TO PARIS FOR INTERROGATION. SUBSEQUENTLY 160 ENLISTED MEN AND TWO OFFICERS WERE CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO PRISON TERMS FOR PARTICIPATION OR COMPLICITY IN THE LOOTING OF SUPPLY TRAINS AND DIVERSION INTO THE FRENCH BLACK MARKET OF ARMY SUPPLIES ENROUTE TO THE FIGHTING FRONT.

PROSECUTOR LT. COL. CARMON C.HARRIS STRESSED TONIGHT THAT MARLIN IS NOT ACCUSED OF PARTICIPATION IN THE TRAIN LOOTING OR IN BLACK MARKET DEALS IN LOOTED SUPPLIES, BUT IN NEGLECT OF DUTY IN FAILING TO PREVENT SUCH DIVERSION OF SUPPLIES.

(IN WASHINGTON THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID THAT THE 1943 HOME ADDRESS LISTED FOR MAJOR MARLIN WAS 2938 56TH AVE., OAKLAND, CALIF.).

"IT IS DIFFICULT TO CONCEIVE," HARRIS SAID, "HOW THE WHOLESALE PILFERING FROM SUPPLY TRAINS COULD HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN BY ENLISTED MEN OF AN OPERATING BATTALION WITHOUT THE BATTALION AND COMPANY COMMANDERS HAVING KNOWLEDGE THEREOF, OR OF BEING GUILTY OF NEGLECT OF DUTY IN NOT HAVING SUCH KNOWLEDGE."

ONE COMPANY COMMANDER WHOSE NAME WAS NOT DISCLOSED IS SCHEDULED TO BE TRIED WITH MARLIN FEB.20. OTHERS ALSO ARE EXPECTED TO BE TRIED--POSSIBLY AT THE SAME TIME--BUT THIS WILL DEPEND UPON THE OUTCOME OF A CONFERENCE. A NEW COURT IS BEING APPOINTED TO HEAR THESE CASES.

THREE OFFICERS PREVIOUSLY TRIED, AND ONE OF WHOM WAS ACQUITTED, ALL WERE BELOW THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

AS A RESULT OF TESTIMONY IN THE LONG SERIES OF ENLISTED MEN'S TRIALS JUST COMPLETED, A NEW LIST OF ALLEGED OFFENDERS IS BEING COMPILED. IT INCLUDES UPWARD OF 100 NAMES. SOMEWHERE BETWEEN 25 AND 100 ARE EXPECTED TO BE TRIED IN A NEW SERIES OF COURTSMARTIAL BEGINNING IN MARCH. THE INVESTIGATIONS WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL EVERY PERSON CONNECTED WITH THE LOOTING HAS BEEN

WM930PEW

PARIS, FEB. 15-(AP)-GEN. DE GAULLE TOLD A GATHERING OF [redacted] COLONIAL LEADERS TODAY THAT FRANCE INTENDED TO CONCENTRATE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDO-CHINA ONCE THAT COLONY IS LIBERATED.

"FRANCE," HE SAID, "INTENDS TO MAKE THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDO-CHINESE UNION ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES OF HER ACTIVITY WITHIN HER REBORN POWER AND HER REFOUND GRANDEUR."

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CONTRARY TO SOME EXPECTATIONS, DE GAULLE MADE NO COMMENT ON THE CRIMEAN CONFERENCE DECLARATIONS.

SA-DYNANS 02145APL-622PEW

30.24.23032

PARIS, FEB.15-(AP)-THERE WERE INDICATIONS TONIGHT THAT FRANCE IS PREPARING TO TAKE THE FIRST STEP TOWARD ACCEPTING THE DECISIONS OF THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE DESPITE OFFICIAL SILENCE AND UNDERCOVER DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE EXCLUSION FROM THE BIG THREE MEETING OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE.

IN AN OBVIOUSLY INSPIRED ARTICLE THE OFFICIAL FRENCH NEWS AGENCY'S DIPLOMATIC EDITOR SAID "EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES" WOULD JUSTIFY ALLIED INTERVENTION IN THE AFFAIRS OF SMALLER NATIONS ALTHOUGH THIS WAS CONTRARY TO "FRENCH POLITICAL TRADITION."

THIS STATEMENT, IT WAS FELT, ANSWERED FRENCH CRITICS OF THE CRIMEA PLAN WHEREBY ALLIED COMMISSIONS WOULD OVERSEE THE ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONS WHICH ARE TORN BY DISPUTE, SUCH AS GREECE AND POLAND.

ADD PARIS xx FRONT

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BY NED NORDNESS

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, FEB. 15-(AP)-THE BATTLE SOUTHEAST OF KLEVE REACHED A NEW CRESCENDO OF FURY TONIGHT AS BRITISH AND SCOTCH TROOPS FOUGHT WITH GERMAN PANZER GRENADIERS AND FRESH REINFORCEMENTS ON THE BROAD HIGHWAYS LEADING TO PIVOTAL GOCH AND CALCAR.

THE BATTLEFIELD WAS SHROUDED WITH SWIRLING MISTS AS BRITISH TROOPS STORMED AND CAPTURED KESSEL, FOUR MILES NORTHWEST OF GOCH.

FORWARD OFFICERS WHO KNOW THEIR WAR DECLARED TODAY THAT THIS SLOW SLUGGING MATCH MIGHT WELL HAVE BEEN A SPECTACULAR BREAKTHROUGH HAD NOT TOO MANY MEN AND TOO MUCH EQUIPMENT BEEN CROWDED INTO THE NARROW BATTLEFIELD.

THEY ASSERT THAT THE OFFENSIVE THAT BROKE EIGHT DAYS AGO CAUGHT THE GERMANS WITH NOTHING IN THE REICHSWALD AREA. THEN, THEY SAID, THE MISTAKE WAS MADE OF ATTEMPTING TO MOVE A STUPENDOUS WEIGHT OF MATERIAL OVER MUDDY ROADS THAT COULD NOT WITHSTAND THE WEAR AND TEAR.

TO BE SURE, THE ENEMY PAYS WITH AN APPALLING NUMBER OF DEAD BY TRYING TO CHECK THE CRUSHING WEIGHT OF THIS OFFENSIVE, BUT THE INITIAL OPPORTUNITY HAS BEEN LOST WHEREBY IT MIGHT HAVE BECOME A SPECTACULAR BREAKTHROUGH.

THE TROOPS TODAY RAN INTO RUGGED RESISTANCE IN MOYLAND FOREST, LESS THAN THREE MILES FROM CALCAR, WHERE THE ENEMY BROUGHT UP FRESH AND WELL-RESTED VETERANS AND THREW THEM INTO THE STRUGGLE.

TC

(MORE)

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TROOP CARRIERS ALONG THE EDGE OF THE FORE T WERE HELD UP BY MINES. THE GERMANS COMMANDED THE MINEFIELDS WITH MACHINEGUNS.

AHEAD OF THE FORCES FIGHTING THROUGH THE WOODS IS A SPUR OF HIGH GROUND THAT DOMINATES THE ROAD INTO CALCAR. IT IS HERE THAT THE GERMANS ARE PUTTING UP THE STRONGEST RESISTANCE IN THIS PART OF THE FRONT.

THE BATTLE DOWN THE KLEVE-GOCH HIGHWAY IS EQUALLY PAINFUL AND SLOW. PANZER GRENADIERS MAN MACHINEGUN NESTS BUILT INTO A REAR EXTENSION OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND THEY OVERLOOK THE HIGHWAY ALL THE WAY INTO GOCH.

GEN.H.D.G.CRERAR HAS NO OTHER CHOICE BUT TO WADE THROUGH THEM. THIS THE INFANTRY IS DOING BEHIND A THUNDEROUS BARRAGE OF HUNDREDS OF BIG GUNS, WHOSE ACCURATE AND DEADLY FIRE ALREADY HAS BROKEN UP ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS ONE AFTER ANOTHER.

THE ENEMY PARATROOPERS' BEST WAS NOT STRONG ENOUGH TO REPEL THE SCOTTISH TROOPS FROM KESSEL, FOCAL POINT OF FIGHTING ON THE NIJMEGEN-GOCH ROAD JUST SOUTH OF THE REICHSWALD.

PUSHED THE ENEMY OUT OF

FIERCE FIGHTING OF THE PAST 36 HOURS HAS PUSHED THE ENEMY OUT OF THIS TOWN. BUFFALOES, AMPHIBIOUS WEAPON CARRIERS, WADDLED ACROSS THE NIERS RIVER AND ADJOINING FLOODLANDS WITH INFANTRY AND BORE STRAIGHT INTO KESSEL LAST NIGHT.

TO THE NORTH, CANADIAN TROOPS ARE ON THE BANK OF THE RHINE ALL THE WAY TO EMMERICH, 20 WINDING MILES EAST OF NIJMEGEN. THEIR JOB IS STILL AN AMPHIBIOUS ONE. TODAY, IN FACT, KLEVE WAS ENCOMPASSED ON THREE SIDES BY WATER.

TWO DAYS HAVE GONE BY WITHOUT THE USUAL RAINFALL, AND ALREADY THE ROADS ARE DRYING UNDER THE FIERCE PACKING OF THOUSANDS OF MOVING ALLIED TRANSPORT.

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A49

OFFICERS, WHO IN NO WAY INTIMATED THAT THE ADVANCE WAS NOT PROGRESSING WITH GOOD SPEED, SAID THAT AT THE OUTSET SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT MOVED FORWARD AT A SNAIL'S PACE.

FORWARD TROOPS COULD MOVE NO FASTER THAN MATERIEL. THUS THE ENEMY, AFTER RECOVERING FROM THE INITIAL SHOCK, PUSHED UP REINFORCEMENTS AND THEY ARE STILL COMING IN BY BITS AND PIECES.

"HAD WE REMOVED ALL SURPLUS MATERIAL AND TROOPS AND PUSHED FORWARD AGAINST THE ONE DIVISION FACING US WITH THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT NEEDED FOR THAT OPERATION, THERE IS NO TELLING WHERE WE WOULD BE BY NOW," ONE OFFICER SAID.

"INSTEAD, WE TRIED TO MOVE THE WHOLE DAMN SHOOTING MATCH UP FRONT--TROOPS THAT WEREN'T IMMEDIATELY NEEDED. THEY CLOGGED THE QUAGMIRED ROADS AND WE WERE STOPPED UNTIL WE WERE PRESSING AHEAD IN A SHOOTING MATCH."

NOW, HOWEVER, THE ROADS ARE DRYING, AND THE ADVANCE IS MOVING OUT OF THE FLOODED FLATS INTO THE ROLLING COUNTRYSIDE. ONCE BEYOND THE PIVOTAL DEFENSE CENTERS OF GOCH AND WALCAR, OFFICERS SAID, THE TERRAIN BECOMES MORE FAVORABLE.

EJ706PEW

WITH THE 9TH ARMORED DIVISION, FEB. 15-(AP)-LT.HERBERT G.PULSIFER, SANFORD, ME., A COMMANDER OF MEDIUM TANKS, SHOUTED TO HIS MEN ONE DAY RECENTLY THAT THREE GERMAN MARK IV TANKS WERE COMING OVER A RIDGE.

WITHOUT FIGURING THE RANGE, HIS GUNNER, CPL.GRAVES W.KELLY, LEARNED, MISS., CUT LOOSE, AND HIS 76 MM. SHELL, SET FOR 800 YARDS, SMACKED THE LEAD NAZI TANK DEAD CENTER. FOUR MORE SHOTS ROUTED THE OTHER ENEMY TANKS.

LATER THE TANK RAN INTO A COMPANY OF GERMANS. KELLY MOWED DOWN ABOUT 60 OF THEM, INCLUDING ONE DRESSED IN AN AMERICAN UNIFORM.

"YOU MIGHT SAY THIS IS MY DAY," HE REMARKED.

INFANTRY

WITH THE U. S. 83RD DIVISION, FEB. 15-(AP)-PFC WILBUR C. MILLER OF DES PLAINES, ILL., WHO KILLED AT LEAST 70 GERMANS AND STOPPED A GERMAN COUNTERATTACK BEFORE HE HIMSELF WAS KILLED DEC. 15 NEAR DUEREN, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER STAR [redacted] IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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HIS COMMANDER ALSO HAS RECOMMENDED AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR HIS HEROISM.

PW EUNSON MSG JB 502PEW

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

WITH THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION IN ALSACE, FEB 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH YESTERDAY DECORATED A GROUP OF SOLDIERS IN ONE OF THE FIRST CEREMONIES DURING WHICH HEROISM AWARDS HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED SINCE THIS DIVISION MOVED SOUTH INTO ALSACE.

THE SILVER STAR WAS AWARDED TO SGT.JOSEPH ROGAN, JR., OF SCRANTON,

30.24-23035

PA., WHO, AS A FORWARD OBSERVER IN THE BASTOGNE AREA, SOUNDED THE INITIAL ALARM OF THE GERMAN ADVANCE AND THEN STAYED FOR HOURS AT HIS POST DIRECTING ARTILLERY.

A VETERAN OF THE PACIFIC WAR, SGT.KARL RIWEW OF OCONTO, WIS., WHO FOUGHT 11 MONTHS IN THE BUNA CAMPAIGN BEFORE BEING TRANSFERRED TO THIS THEATER, WON A SILVER STAR FOR BREAKING UP A GERMAN STRONGPOINT IN THE FIGHTING ON SEPT.18 NEAR BEST IN HOLLAND.

OTHER SILVER STARS FOR DEEDS PRIOR TO BASTOGNE WERE PRESENTED TO LT.COL.ROBERT STRAYER OF SWARTHMORE, PA.; LT.LAWRENCE HUGHES OF ARLINGTON, COLO., PFC FREDERICK BECKER OF ATLANTIC, IOWA; PVT.GEORGE TOBINAS OF SHENANDOAH, PA., AND PVT.ROLAND WILBUR OF LANSING, MICH.

THE BASTOGNE STAND, OF COURSE, REMAINS VIVID AMONG MEN OF THE 101ST, BUT FOR LT.EDWARD HARRELL, 425 SEMINARY ST., CARROLLTON, KY., IT WAS A DOUBLE ORDEAL.

JUST BEFORE BASTOGNE HE RECEIVED WORD THAT HIS WIFE, THE FORMER MISS CLARABELLE EAST OF COLUMBUS, GA., WAS GOING TO HAVE A BABY.

"I WAS NOT ONLY IN A SWEAT ABOUT THE KRAUTS, BUT ABOUT LITTLE JANICE MARIE, TOO," HE SAID. "I DON'T KNOW WHICH WAS WORSE. SOMETIMES I COULDN'T TELL WHETHER IT WAS SHELLS SCREAMING OR I WAS JUST HEARING THE BABY CRY."

HARRELL, FORMER SAFETY DIRECTOR FOR THE CHASE BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, WAS THE COMPANY COMMANDER IN A PARACHUTE REGIMENT. HE HOLDS THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN DEFENSE OF THE "HELL'S HIGHWAY" CORRIDOR OF THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY AND ALSO HAS THE PURPLE HEART.

KK432AEW

ROME, FEB. 15-(AP)-THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE TRYING GEN. MARIO ROATTA, FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, AND 14 OTHERS ON CHARGES OF SUPPORTING THE MUSSOLINI DICTATORSHIP HEARD TODAY THAT A FASCIST DAGGER WAS PLANTED NEAR THE BODY OF TWO ASSASSINATED BROTHERS TO THROW OFF SUSPICION.

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THE TESTIMONY CAME FROM VITTORIO CERRUTI, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE AND GERMANY, WHO SAID THAT THE DAGGER PLANTING SCHEME ELATED THE LATE COUNT CIANO, MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW.

HE SAID HE TALKED WITH CIANO IN 1937 ABOUT THE DAGGER MARKED WITH THE FASCIST MOTTO "ARDITI" FOUND BESIDE THE BODIES OF CARLO AND NELLO ROSELLI, ITALIAN ANTI-FASCISTS WHO WERE MURDERED IN FRANCE EARLIER THAT YEAR.

THE SCHEME WAS CONSIDERED INGENIOUS BECAUSE PRESUMABLY ONLY ANTI-FASCISTS WOULD LEAVE SUCH AN OBVIOUS CLUE. MUSSOLINI WAS WIDELY SUSPECTED AT THE TIME OF ORDERING THE SLAYINGS OF THE BROTHERS.

"AS I WAS TALKING," CERRUTI TESTIFIED, "CIANO GOT UP CAME CLOSE TO ME, LAYING HIS HAND ON MY SHOULDER AND SAID: 'YOU'VE GOT TO ADMIT THAT THE IDEA OF A DAGGER WAS INGENIOUS.' I WAS DUMBFOUNDED."

CERRUTI APPEARED AS A DEFENSE WITNESS FOR FULVIO SUVICH, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

FEB 16 1945

SA-BRIAS 01615APR AND FILES-507PEW

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ROME, FEB. 15-(AP)-GERMAN INFILTRATION TACTICS DROVE BACK AMERICAN OUTPOSTS ON THE TYRRHENIAN COASTAL SECTOR OF THE ITALIAN FRONT AND A NAZI RAID IN THE SERCHIO VALLEY FORCED ANOTHER SLIGHT WITHDRAWAL BUT THE GROUND LATER WAS REGAINED, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DESCRIBING THE TYRRHENIAN ACTION, THE OFFICIAL REPORT SAID:

"BETWEEN STRETTOIA AND SERAVEZZA OUR OUTPOSTS MOVED BACK A SHORT DISTANCE AFTER ENEMY FORCES INFILTRATED OUR LINES AND ALSO LAUNCHED A RAID ABOUT 500 YARDS EAST OF STRETTOIA."

RAIDING NAZIS FORCED AMERICAN TROOPS BACK A FEW HUNDRED YARDS EAST OF LAMA DI SOTTO BUT THE POSITIONS WERE REGAINED LATER, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ADD ROME XX LAGOON

THE ITALIANS, WHO MOVED INTO THAT AREA AS AN EIGHTH ARMY UNIT SEVERAL WEEKS AGO, HAMMERED BACK THE ATTACKERS. A SECOND NAZI ATTEMPT TO TAKE THE POSITIONS WAS THWARTED BY HEAVY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE.

BRITISH COASTAL CRAFT TORPEDOED AND SANK A LARGE ENEMY MERCHANT

SHIP AND DESTROYED THREE HEAVILY ARMED COASTAL VESSELS OFF THE ISTRIAN PENINSULA AT THE HEAD OF THE ADRIATIC SEA, THE ALLIED NAVAL COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

TYPIFYING THE HEAVY USE OF ARTILLERY ON THE STATIC FIFTH ARMY FRONT IS THE INSTANCE OF THE 348TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION OF THE 91ST (POWDER RIVER) DIVISION WHICH FIRED 73,000 ROUNDS FROM ITS HOWITZERS IN 157 DAYS OF COMBAT. THE FIFTH ARMY COMMAND CREDITED THE BATTALION WITH DESTROYING TWICE ITS NUMBER OF NAZI GUNS. ITS TOLL INCLUDED 23 ENEMY ARTILLERY PIECES, 12 TANKS, 12 TRUCKS AND AT LEAST FOUR AMMUNITION DUMPS.

JP841AEW

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BY SID FEDER

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, FEB.15-(AP)-GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, MAKING A SURPRISE TOUR OF THE ITALIAN FRONT, TOLD FIFTH ARMY SOLDIERS YESTERDAY THAT THEY HAVE IMMOBILIZED LARGE GERMAN FORCES IN ITALY, PREVENTING THESE NAZI TROOPS FROM BOLSTERING SAGGING LINES ON THE EASTERN AND WESTERN FRONTS.

IT IS ESTIMATED THE NAZIS HAVE 27 DIVISIONS IN ITALY.

MARSHAL'S STATEMENT WAS AN OBVIOUS TONIC TO THE FIFTH ARMY TROOPS, MANY OF WHOM HAVE BEEN OVERSEAS BATTLING THE AXIS MORE THAN THREE YEARS.

THE U.S.ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF MADE AN UNEXPECTED, THREE-DAY TOUR OF THE FIFTH'S SECTOR ON HIS WAY HOME FROM THE CRIMEAN CONFERENCE. HE WORE OVERSEAS FOR THE FIRST TIME HIS NEW FIVE-STAR INSIGNIA AS A GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

IT WAS MARSHALL'S FIRST VISIT TO THE ITALIAN FRONT SINCE LAST JUNE AND HE MADE 15 STOPS, INCLUDING A TRIP TO THE PLACE THE GI'S HAVE BEEN CALLING "DEATH VALLEY" SINCE THE GERMANS THREW SOME 1,500 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION INTO IT LAST DECEMBER. IT STILL IS UNDER PERFECT OBSERVATION FROM ENEMY-HELD HILLS.

LATER THE SAME AFTERNOON, MARSHALL SCRAMBLED UP A MUD-BOGGED TRAIL TO A FORWARD OBSERVATION POST FROM WHICH HE COULD SEE VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE EASTERN SECTOR OF THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT.

HE GAVE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN HERE ALL THE WAY FROM REAR ECHELONS TO THE FRONT A GENERAL PICTURE OF PLANS FOR THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY.

AS HIS TOUR ENDED, MARSHALL SAID:

"SUCH A SPIRIT OF COMMON PURPOSE, SUCH TEAMWORK, MAKES CERTAIN THE DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN MILITARY POWERS."

COMMENTING ON THE CAMPAIGN IN ITALY, HE ADDED:

"THE DIFFICULTIES OF A MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY WITH FEW ROADS AND WINTER CONDITIONS ARE VERY REAL. THE STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY'S DEFENSIVE POSITIONS IN SUCH COUNTRY EQUALLY IS APPARENT.

"UNDER THESE CONDITIONS OUR U.S.TROOPS AND THOSE OF OUR ALLIES HAVE DONE A SPLENDID JOB AND MADE A GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR. A LARGE GERMAN FORCE HAS BEEN HELD IN ITALY AND PREVENTED FROM BOLSTERING THE ENEMY'S HARD-PRESSED TROOPS ON THE EASTERN AND WESTERN FRONTS.

A17

"THE INFANTRY HAS BORNE THE GREATEST BURDEN OF THE STRUGGLE BUT HAS BEEN STRONGLY SUPPORTED BY THE PERFECT COOPERATION OF THE AIR, ARTILLERY AND OTHER ARMS OF THE SERVICE. THE SUPPLY OF TROOPS HAS BEEN MADE POSSIBLE BY THE REALLY MAGNIFICENT WORK OF THE ENGINEERS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

"THE STRATEGICAL AIR FORCE IN ITALY HAS STRUCK AN UNENDING SERIES OF BLOWS AGAINST ENEMY PRODUCTION CENTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS, DESPITE USUAL INCLEMENCY OF THE WEATHER.

"PROBABLY THE MOST IMPRESSIVE PHASE OF THE OPERATIONS IN ITALY IS THE DEGREE OF COOPERATION AND UNITY EVIDENCED BY THE ALLIED COMPOSITION OF THE FORCES. THE GUARD OF HONOR WHICH MET ME AT CLARK'S (LT.GEN.MARK CLARK, COMMANDER OF THE 15TH ARMY GROUP) WAS COMPOSED OF MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES OF 12 NATIONALITIES IN THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES AND PARADED AS ONE BODY COMMANDED BY ONE OFFICER," THE PREPARED STATEMENT SAID.

IN ADDITION TO CLARK, MARSHALL WAS ACCOMPANIED BY LT.GEN.JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, COMMANDER OF U.S.ARMY FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, AND LT.GEN.LUCIAN K.TRUSCOTT, JR., COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH ARMY.

JP342AEW

ADD 5TH ARMY SECTION

LT.LEWIS E.SHAIN OF FRESNO, CALIF., WOUNDED TWICE AND COMMISSIONED IN COMBAT, LEARNED 10 MINUTES AFTER MARSHALL HAD ADDRESSED SHAIN'S PLATOON IN "K" COMPANY, 363RD REGIMENT, THAT THE SOFT-SPOKEN VISITOR WAS THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

MARSHALL GOT A HAIRCUT AT THE FIFTH ARMY COMMAND POST AND VISITED A FIELD KITCHEN IN AN EXPOSED SECTOR. THERE HE WATCHED T/5 TOM HENRY OF WEST PLAINS, MO.; SGT.LLOYD M.LACKEY OF HIGH POINT, N.C., AND T/5 WONG OCK OF TUCSON, ARIZ., AT WORK AND ASKED WHAT KIND OF RATIONS THEY WERE GETTING.

"GOOD ONES, SIR," THEY REPLIED.

KK547AEW

STOCKHOLM, FEB.15-(AP)-A SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT WAS ALLOWED TO REPORT FROM BERLIN TONIGHT THAT "SINCE TUESDAY NIGHT DRESDEN HAS BEEN A BURNING INFERNO WHERE TENS OF THOUSANDS UPON TENS OF THOUSANDS WERE KILLED."

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THE CORRESPONDENT, QUOTING TRAVELERS FROM HEAVILY-BOMBED DRESDEN, SAID THE LOSS OF LIFE WAS ESPECIALLY HEAVY BECAUSE SO MANY REFUGEES FROM THE EAST HAD BEEN SHELTERED IN CINEMAS, SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FEB 15-(AP)-MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV'S CAVALRY NEARED TH FRONTIERS OF SAXONY TODAY AS TOWERING COLUMNS OF SMOKE FROM ALLIED AIR RAIDS PROVIDED BEACONS FOR HIS ONRUSHING TROOPS.

ADVANCE UNITS OF KONEV'S BIG FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY, PUSHING WEST AND NORTHWEST, STRUCK DEEPLY ALONG ROADS LEADING THROUGH THE FORESTS EAST OF GORLITZ, DRESDEN AND COTTBUS, 43 MILES SOUTHWEST OF FRANKFURT.

ON HIS NORTHERN FLANK KONEV THREATENED TO MERGE HIS ACTIVE FRONT WITH THAT OF MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV WEST OF THE ODER.

RUSSIAN B/G

GUNS WERE RAKING GERMAN POSITIONS WEST OF THE BOBER RIVER.

MANY EMERGENCY UNITS OF THE GERMAN ARMY HURRIED EASTWARD FROM DRESDEN AND SOUTHEASTWARD FROM COTTBUS TO SLOW DOWN KONEV'S DRIVE ACROSS THE NORTH-SOUTH COMMUNICATION LINES OF THE REICH.

THE GERMANS OFFERED FRANTIC RESISTANCE TO KONEV'S DRIVE ON GRUNBERG, IN THE FORK BETWEEN THE ODER AND BOBER RIVERS, WHERE THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY OF A LINKUP WITH ZHUKOV'S MEN FOR A JOINT DRIVE ON BERLIN.

THE RUSSIANS SAID NOTHING ABOUT GERMAN ACCOUNTS OF FIGHTING GOING ON AT SORAU, WHICH IS WEST OF THE BOBER ABOUT 35 MILES FROM COTTBUS.

ANOTHER GROUP ON KONEV'S NORTHERN FLANK STRUCK OUT FROM CAPTURED FREYSTADT IN A NORTHWESTERLY DIRECTION TOWARD THE LOWER BOBER WHERE IT FLOWS INTO THE ODER AT KROSSEN, AND THIS PUSH PROMISED TO OUTFLANK GRUNBERG.

THE RUSSIANS APPEARED TO HAVE SPLIT THE GERMAN LINE THROUGH THIS SECTOR AND GREAT CONFUSION WAS REPORTED AS FRESHLY ARRIVED GERMAN UNITS BECAME MIXED UP WITH VETERAN GERMAN OUTFITS.

FROM THE WAY THE SOVIET ADVANCE IS GOING THE GERMANS APPEARED UNABLE TO HALT THIS PUSH, WHICH MUST SOON GET INTO THE SALIENT JUST SOUTH OF THE FORTRESS TOWN OF FRANKFURT.

BZ530AEW

A39

REPEATING FOR ALL NEEDING IN EPES BUDGET (A19AX)

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN OF MRS.EPES' BODY AS IT WAS REMOVED FROM THE SHALLOW FOXHOLE GRAVE IN A PINE THICKET AND OTHER PICTURES TAKEN IN THE MORGUE AT FT.JACKSON SHOWED A WOUND IN THE SIDE OF THE HEAD AND ANOTHER WOUND ON THE FOOT, SHERIFF HEISE SAID. BLOODSTAINS WERE FOUND ON THE LEFT BACK OF HER BLOUSE.

THE BODY WAS CLAD IN A GRAY, PIN-STRIPED SUIT AND CERISE BLOUSE. MRS.EPES WORE HER WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS AND A FRATERNITY RING WAS ON HER RIGHT HAND.

AT JACKSONVILLE, MRS.ANNA POST, SECRETARY OF THE SCHOOL WHERE MRS.EPES TAUGHT, SAID:

"SHE (MRS.EPES) HAS ASKED--AND WAS GRANTED--AN EMERGENCY FURLOUGH DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS TO BE WITH HER HUSBAND. DURING THE SHORT TIME HE WAS TO REMAIN IN THIS COUNTRY. MRS.EPES HAD PLANNED HER CLASSROOM SCHEDULE SEVERAL WEEKS IN ADVANCE FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE SUBSTITUTE TEACHERS WHO TOOK OVER HER DUTIES."

KN259ACW

FEB 16 1945

END REPEAT FOR ALL NEEDING

BZ533AEW

MELBOURNE,AUSTRALIA,FEB.15-(AP)-THE "CORPS COURIER," PUBLISHED IN A COCONUT GROVE WHERE HINDRANCES INCLUDE AIR RAIDS AND FALLING NUTS, IS SUPPLYING THE U.S. 24TH ARMY CORPS ON LEYTE ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES WITH NEWS OF THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

THE TWO-PAGE MIMEOGRAPHED SHEET IS THE PRODUCT OF TECHNICIAN, FIFTH GRADE, JACK RYMAN, OF YOUNGSTOWN,OHIO. ONCE WEEKLY, T "COURIE

FIFTH GRADE, JACK RYMAN, OF YOUNGSTOWN,OHIO. ONCE WEEKLY, THE "COURIER" INCLUDES A PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT WITH CARTOONS, COMIC STRIPS AND THE INEVITABLE PINUP GIRL.

JOE VINE, AUSTRALIAN WAR CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED RYMAN'S ACTIVITIES IN A DISPATCH FROM LEYTE.

FJ506ACW

(NY) SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, FEB 15-(AP)-STARVATION AND DISEASE RESULTING FROM THIS WAR MAY EXCEED THAT OF 1919, AUSTRALIA'S MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, H.V. EVATT, DECLARED TODAY IN A CRITICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

UNRRA IS "SHOWING SIGNS OF FRUSTRATION AND DISILLUSIONMENT,"

30.24-23037

EVATT TOLD THE ORGANIZATION'S FAR EASTERN COMMITTEE AT THE OPENING OF A SIX-DAY CONFERENCE.

"PEOPLE OF THE NATIONS REPRESENTED ON UNRRA WILL NOT BE SATISFIED WITH RESOLUTIONS OR PAPER PROMISES," HE SAID. "THEY ARE DEMANDING ACTION NOW. MANY UNRRA OFFICIALS HAVE TOLD US THEY ARE GROWING TIRED OF SHADOW SPARRING. THEY WANT TO GET INTO THE RING AND GET ON WITH THE JOB."

EDWIN G. ARNOLD, REPRESENTING THE UNITED STATES, SUGGESTED THAT SO FAR AS CHINA WAS CONCERNED "UNRRA SHOULD MAKE PLANS INDEPENDENTLY OF ANY MILITARY PLANS FOR RELIEF." HE REPORTED THE PHILIPPINES WERE NOT YET IN A POSITION TO SAY WHETHER THEY WOULD REQUIRE HELP.

EVATT SAID UNRRA HAD THREE WEAKNESSES, LISTING:

1. DELAYS IN STARTING ITS ACTIVITIES IN LIBERATED AREAS.

2. OVERCENTRALIZATION IN ADMINISTRATION.

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3. A NEED FOR WIDER NATIONAL REPRESENTATION AT ALL LEVELS.

SAYING "MANY OF US FEEL THAT UNRRA SHOULD BE FAR MORE ACTIVE IN EUROPE THAN IT HAS BECOME," THE AUSTRALIAN MINISTER ADDED THAT "WE MUST SEE TO IT THAT THERE WILL NOT BE THE SAME DELAYS IN THE FAR EAST."

(EDITORS: IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE FIRST TWO PARAGRAPHS OF THE ORIGINAL (A124FX) CONCERNING THE DISAPPEARANCE OF ABBOTT LOW MOFFATT BE USED AS A SEPARATE AND THAT THE ORIGINAL BE PICKED UP HERE AT THE 2ND GRAF BEGINNING "HOPE THAT").

M1150AEW

MANILA, P.I., FEB.15-(AP)-WHEN THE FIRST ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENTS REACHED SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP IN MANILA THEY WERE MET BY INTERNEE DAVE BOGUSLAV CARRYING A PORTABLE TYPE-WRITER.

THAT TYPEWRITER WAS THE ONLY REMAINING ASSET OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS' PRE-WAR MANILA OFFICES. IT WAS IMMEDIATELY PUT TO USE AGAIN FOR WRITING CAMP STORIES BECAUSE ONE OF THE STAFF MEN HAD LOST

AGAIN FOR [illegible] STORIES [illegible]

HIS PORTABLE NEAR A BATTLE AREA.

BOGUSLAV HAD ACTED AS AP REPRESENTATIVE AT SANTO TOMAS AFTER RAY CRONIN, CHIEF OF THE FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN MANILA AND NOW AN AP PACIFIC WAR EDITOR IN SAN FRANCISCO, WAS REPATRIATED FROM THE CAMP.

BOGUSLAV KEPT CRONIN'S TYPEWRITER IN GOOD CONDITION FOR MORE THAN A YEAR AND HANDED IT TO THE STAFF MEN COMING IN WITH U.S. REINVASION FORCES AS THE SOLE OFFICE EQUIPMENT.

FROM THAT BEGINNING THE PRESS ASSOCIATION'S MANILA OFFICE HAS BEEN REESTABLISHED FOR COVERING THE PHILIPPINES CAPITAL AND FOR SERVING MANILA MEMBER NEWSPAPERS. FROM AN OFFICE NEAR SANTO TOMAS, STAFF MEN ARE SUPPLYING NEWS TO ONE OF AP'S PREWAR CHINESE MEMBERS, THE KONG LI PO PRESS. IT IS PUBLISHING DAILY ON A HAND PRESS THE CHINESE HAD HIDDEN FROM THE JAPANESE.

THE AP OFFICE IS PREPARED TO SERVICE OTHER NEWSPAPERS HERE AS SOON AS THEY ARE ABLE TO FIND SUFFICIENT EQUIPMENT IN THE BURNED CITY TO RENEW PUBLICATION.

FEB 16 1945

WW746APW NM

BY LEIF ERICKSON

U.S. ARMY PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, FEB 15-(AP)-FRANK T.HACHIYA, 25, OF PORTLAND, ORE., ONE OF 16 JAPANESE-AMERICANS WHOSE NAMES HAVE BEEN STRICKEN FROM THE COUNTY MEMORIAL ROLL BY THE HOOD RIVER ORE., AMERICAN LEGION POST, DIED WHILE PERFORMING A DANGEROUS VOLUNTEER MISSION, THE ARMY REPORTED TODAY.

HACHIYA, ATTACHED TO THE SEVENTH DIVISION, WAS FATALLY WOUNDED ON LEYTE DEC. 30. HE DIED JAN. 3 AFTER MOST OF THE MEN IN HIS REGIMENT VOLUNTEERED TO GIVE HIM BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS.

LT.HOWARD MOSS, HACHIYA'S COMMANDING OFFICER, SAID FRANK VOLUNTEERED TO CROSS A VALLEY UNDER JAPANESE FIRE TO SCOUT AN ENEMY POSITION. THE REGIMENT WAS IN A TOUGH SPOT. INFORMATION ON ENEMY DISPOSITION WAS ESSENTIAL. AT THE BOTTOM OF THE VALLEY FRANK WORKED AHEAD OF HIS PROTECTING PATROL.

"A JAP SNIPER LET FRANK HAVE IT AT CLOSE RANGE," MOSS RELATED. "FRANK EMPTIED HIS GUN INTO THE SNIPER. SHOT THROUGH THE ABDOMEN, FRANK WALKED BACK UP THE HILL. MEDICS GAVE HIM PLASMA AND STARTED HIM TO A HOSPITAL. HE WAS OPERATED ON IMMEDIATELY BUT THE BULLET HAD GONE THROUGH HIS LIVER AND HE DIED."

HACHIYA ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON. HE ENLISTED SHORTLY AFTER THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK. HE HAD SERVED THROUGH THE KWAJALEIN AND ENIWETOK INVASIONS.

HIS FATHER, JUNKICHI HACHIYA, IS IN A WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY CAMP.

MM837PPW

BY FRED HAMPSON

A MEDICAL BATTALION HEADQUARTERS, MANILA, FEB. 15-(AP)-A PRIVATE FIRST CLASS FORCED OPEN A STOREROOM DOOR AND SMACK-DAB THERE BEFORE HIM WAS GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SILVERWARE, THE BIGGEST COLLECTION HE HAD EVER SEEN, CERTAINLY.

PFC.YEN QUONG OF GREENVILLE, MISS., OF CANTONESE ANCESTRY, KNEW IT WAS THE GENERAL'S BECAUSE IT WAS INITIALLED: "D. MACA." OR "A. MACA." A.MACA. IS FOR HIS FATHER, ARTHUR.

QUONG CALLED OTHER MEN OF THE MEDICAL HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHED IN A BUILDING IN THE SAN MIGUEL DISTRICT OF MANILA AND TODAY THEY ARE SPENDING THEIR SPARE MOMENTS POLISHING THE HIGHLY ORNATE BIG SERVICE PLATES, GOBLETS, DECANTERS, TRAYS, COCKTAIL SETS, TROPHIES--SEVERAL HUNDRED PIECES, ALL BEAUTIFULLY CARVED.

THE SILVER, WHICH HAS BEEN CHECKED AND WILL BE TURNED OVER TO THE 37TH DIVISION FOR DELIVERY TO THE GENERAL, WAS TAKEN FROM MACARTHUR'S HOME IN THE MANILA HOTEL BY THE INVADING JAPANESE IN 1941.

THE COLLECTION INCLUDES SILVER FRAMED PICTURES OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, SCENES IN THE PHILIPPINES, MASSIVE CANDLESTICKS AND ONE SILVER PLAQUE FROM "RETIRED ENLISTED MEN OF THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS TO GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, THEIR FRIEND AND BENEFACTOR."

MM840PPW NM

BY AL DOPKING

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, FRIDAY, FEB 16-(AP)-SCREAMING HELLCATS, THEIR HEAVY MULTIPLE MACHINEGUNS SPEWING DEATH AND DESTRUCTION IN THE FIRST AMERICAN CARRIER SWEEP OVER TOKYO, JARRED THE JAPANESE CAPITAL SHORTLY AFTER DAWN INTO A DAY OF HYSTERICAL TERROR.

A GREAT NAVAL CARRIER FORCE UNDER VICE ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER REACHED THE END OF ITS YEAR-LONG, 4,000-MILE TRAIL--THE ENEMY'S OWN HOMELAND.

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED IN A COMMUNIQUE TODAY THE STARTLING THRUST OF THE AMERICAN FIFTH FLEET, WHICH IS PRESUMED TO INCLUDE MORE CARRIERS AND MORE BATTLESHIPS THAN EVER BEFORE AFLOAT IN A SINGLE FORCE.

WHILE THIS GREAT CARRIER FLEET ATTACKED ENEMY AIRCRAFT, AIR BASES AND OTHER MILITARY TARGETS IN THE TOKYO AREA, SURFACE UNITS WERE BOMBARDING IWO JIMA, THE LITTLE ISLAND IN THE VOLCANO GROUP WHICH HAS BEEN HIT 69 CONSECUTIVE TIMES BY ARMY BOMBERS.

THE CARRIER STRIKE WAS THE FIRST ON THE JAPANESE MAINLAND SINCE LT.GEN. (THEN LT.COL.) JAMES H.DOOLITTLE'S MORALE-BOOSTING BLOW WITH B-25S FROM THE DECKS OF THE CARRIER HORNET IN APRIL, 1942.

TOKYO RADIO, TO WHICH AMERICAN NEWSMEN WERE LISTENING AT THIS ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, WENT SILENT AFTER BANGING A GONG AT 7 A.M. (TOKYO TIME) JUST AS THE AMERICAN FLAG WAS BEING RAISED AT HEADQUARTERS TO THE THRILLING STRAINS OF THE BUGLE CALL.

FEB 16 1945

MM751PPW

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS ON GUAM, FEB.15 (AP)-ENLISTED MEN WON THE BEER GARDEN BUILDING RACE TODAY.

THE VICTORY MEANS THREE BOTTLES A WEEK.

THE OFFICERS' CLUB AT PACIFIC FLEET ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS WON'T BE READY UNTIL APRIL BECAUSE OF A LOW PRIORITY, BUT SEABEES COMPLETED A 40-FOOT BAR IN A FINE CLUB IN TEN DAYS FOR ENLISTED MEN.

AEROLOGIST'S MATE, SECOND CLASS, VAN V.PECK, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., WAS THE FIRST TO BE SERVED. THE RATION IS THREE BOTTLES OF BEER WEEKLY, PLUS SOFT DRINKS, AND MUSIC BY A 23-PIECE ORCHESTRA DIRECTED BY CHIEF MUSICIAN RAY PAQUETTE OF SAGINAW, MICH.

823ACW NM

30.24-23039

BY ELMONT WAITE
U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, FRIDAY, FEB. 16-(AP)-CARRIERS OPENED THE PACIFIC WAR.
THEY WERE JAPANESE CARRIERS AND THEIR PLANES DEALT THE SNEAK ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, DEC. 7, 1941.
TODAY AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS ARE PAYING BACK THAT BLOW AND DEALING ONE SEVERAL TIMES BIGGER ON TOKYO. THUS THE UNITED STATES FLEET HAS COMPLETED THE LAST MILE OF THE 4,000 FROM PEARL HARBOR TO TOKYO.
THE CARRIER'S WESTWARD DRIVE BEGAN IN JANUARY, 1944, WHEN FLATTOP PLANES SUPPORTED INVASION OF THE MARSHALLS IN JANUARY.
THEN AS NOW VICE ADM. MARC A. MITSCHER COMMANDED THE FLATTOPS AND, THEN AS NOW, HE WAS OPERATING AS PART OF ADM. R.A. SPRUANCE'S FIFTH FLEET.
IN WHAT WAS REGARDED AS A STROKE OF BREATHLESS DARING, CARRIERS BLASTED THE ENEMY FORTRESS OF TRUK IN THE CAROLINES IN MID-FEBRUARY. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTYNINE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN. ONLY 14 OF 55 SHIPS IN TRUK'S LAGOON ESCAPED UNDAMAGED.
PUSHING BOLDLY FORWARD INTO ENEMY-CONTROLLED SEAS, MITSCHE'S FORCE ATTACKED THE MARIANAS A FEW DAYS LATER, DESTROYING OR DAMAGING ALL ENEMY AIRCRAFT SIGHTED.
BEFORE THE END OF MARCH, THE SPRUANCE-MITSCHER TEAM STRUCK THE PALAU ISLANDS, SINKING 29 ENEMY SHIPS, OTHERS FLED. YAP, ULITHI AND WOLEAI IN THE CAROLINES ALSO WERE TARGETS.
THE AMERICAN TASK FORCE THEN RANGED FAR SOUTHWARD TO SUPPORT GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SEIZURE OF HOLLANDIA, DUTCH NEW GUINEA.
ON THE WAY BACK TO BASE, ANOTHER ATTACK WAS MADE ON TRUK IN LATE APRIL. SURFACE UNITS, SUPPORTED BY CARRIER PLANES, POUNDED PONAPE IN THE CAROLINES IN MAY.

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A128FX
MARCUS AND WAKE WERE DEALT CARRIER BLOWS IN LATE MAY. ANOTHER 150 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN A SECOND GREAT CARRIER ATTACK ON THE MARIANAS PRECEDING THE JUNE INVASION OF SAIPAN. SEVERAL CONVOYS WERE DESTROYED IN A SPREADING SEA ACTION BEFORE THE TROOPS LANDED JAN. 14. IWO JIMA, CHICHI JIMA AND HAHA JIMA IN THE VOLCANO AND BONIN ISLANDS ALSO WERE POUNDED -- THE FIRST ATTACKS ON THESE OUTPOSTS SO NEAR JAPAN'S HOMELAND.
THE BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA BEGAN JUNE 18 WEST OF THE MARIANAS WHEN ENEMY CARRIER PLANES ATTACKED AMERICAN FLEET UNITS, ONLY TO LOSE 420 PLANES IN A SINGLE DISASTROUS DAY. AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES FOUND AND STRUCK THE ENEMY CARRIERS THE NEXT DAY, SINKING OR CRIPPLING AT LEAST ONE THIRD OF JAPAN'S CARRIER STRENGTH.
BEFORE THE END OF THE MONTH, ANOTHER 114 ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AT IWO JIMA, AT A COST OF FIVE RAIDERS. REGULAR ATTACKS ON THE BONIN AND VOLCANO ISLANDS FOLLOWED.
CARRIERS SUPPORTED THE JULY INVASION OF GUAM. THAT MONTH PALAU WAS HAMMERED AGAIN. ANOTHER CONVOY WAS WIPED OUT IN THE BONINS EARLY IN AUGUST.
A MIGHTY CARRIER FORCE PAVED THE WAY FOR THE INVASION OF PALAU IN SEPTEMBER.
SEPT. 20 AND 21, CARRIERS SENT PLANES INTO THE PHILIPPINES AREA. THEN IT WAS THE U.S. THIRD FLEET OF ADM. WILLIAM F. HALSEY IN ACTION, WITH MITSCHER COMMANDING THE CARRIERS. IN LATER ACTIONS, HALSEY'S CARRIERS WERE COMMANDED BY VICE ADM. JOHN S. MCCAIN.
IN THE SEPTEMBER ATTACK IN THE PHILIPPINES, MORE THAN 40 ENEMY SHIPS WERE SUNK.

A129FX
SOON THE CARRIERS WERE RANGING INTO THE RYUKYU ARCHIPELAGO IN GREAT FORCE, SINKING 46 MORE ENEMY SHIPS IN OCTOBER. THEY ALSO SMASHED FORMOSA WITH BLOWS WHICH COST THE ENEMY 416 PLANES AND 100 SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED.
THESE BLOWS PAVED THE WAY FOR GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S INVASION OF LEYTE IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES.
CARRIER PLANES PLAYED THE CHIEF ROLE IN DECISIVILY WHIPPING THREE ENEMY FLEET FORMATIONS OFF LEYTE GULF LATE IN OCTOBER WITH LITTLE ESCORT CARRIERS AS WELL AS THE ESSEX TYPE IN ACTION. IN THAT BATTLE, THE ENEMY LOST 24 WARSHIPS, PROBABLY 13 OTHERS, WITH 21 MORE DAMAGED.
SINCE THEN THE CARRIERS HAVE ROAMED THE SOUTH CHINA SEA.
NOW THE CLIMAX HAS BEEN REACHED -- A SMASH AT TOKYO ITSELF.
MH824PPW

ADD MEX. CITY X X SHIPS

THE SETTLEMENT CAME IN A MEETING SUPERVISED BY SECRETARY OF LABOR FRANCISCO TRUJILLO GURRIA. THE COMPANY ALSO WAS REQUIRED TO CONTRIBUTE $3,000 FOR STRIKE EXPENSES AND $10,000 FOR A WORKERS' SOCIAL BUILDING.

. ERICSSON, ONE OF TWO TELEPHONE SYSTEMS IN MEXICO, OPERATES 110,000 TELEPHONES, 60,000 OF WHICH ARE IN THE MEXICO CITY DISTRICT.

(NO PICKUP)

GM1125ACW

FEB 16 1945

ALBUQUERQUE,N.M., EB 15-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.HAYWOOD S.HANSELL, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE 21ST BOMBARDMENT GROUP BASED ON SAIPAN, ASSUMED COMMAND TODAY OF THE 38TH FLYING TRAINING WING OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES' WESTERN TRAINING COMMAND WITH HEADQUARTERS HERE, KIRTLAND FIELD ANNOUNCED.
HANSELL SUCCEEDS COL.JOSEPH BAILEY, WHO HAS BEEN RELIEVED FOR OTHER DUTIES. HANSELL RECENTLY RETURNED FROM COMBAT IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, WHERE HE DIRECTED NUMEROUS BOMBING ATTACKS ON JAPAN.
EXICO CITY,FEB 15-(AP)-THREE NEW AMBAS[illegible]ED CREDENTIALS TODAY TO PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO.
THEY ARE LOURIVAL FONTES OF BRAZIL, HUGH H.KEENLEYSIDE OF CANADA AND MODESTO LARREA JIJON OF ECUADOR.

FJ1207ACW

MEXICO CITY,FEB.15-(AP)-POSTAGE STAMPS TO BE ISSUED COMMEMORATING THE INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE WILL BEAR THE FIGURE OF TWO HANDS CLASPING EACH OTHER FRATERNALLY AND SUPPORTING THE WORLD, ON WHICH THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IS CLEARLY SEEN.

THERE WILL BE 4,000 SERIES OF NINE STAMPS EACH. THE STAMPS INCLUDE ORDINARY MAIL 12-CENTAVO, 1-PESO, 5-PESO, AND 10-PESO DENOMINATION, AND AIRMAIL 25-CENTAVO AND 1, 5, 10 AND 20-PESO.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT REPORTED THAT STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO PREVENT SPECULATORS FROM CORNERING THE ISSUE.

FJ1206ACW

OTTAWA, FEB. 15-(AP)-CANADA'S CIVIL DEFENSE COMMITTEE, FORMED FIVE YEARS AGO TO SERVE IN CASE OF ENEMY AIR ATTACKS ON THE DOMINION OR IN OTHER EMERGENCIES, HAS BEEN DISBANDED, IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT. REMOTENESS OF ENEMY AIR ACTION AGAINST CANADA WAS GIVEN AS THE REASON.

THE CIVIL DEFENSE BULLETIN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CIVIL DEFENSE, CARRIED THE ANNOUNCEMENT OVER THE SIGNATURE OF BRIG.ALEX ROSS, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL DEFENSE. THE ACTION WAS TAKEN ON THE ADVICE OF MILITARY ADVISERS.

EJS07PEW

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 16 1945

1--EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).

2--WESTERN FRONT: 296 MILES (FROM WEST BANK OF RHINE AT EMMERICH).

3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NORTHERN SECTOR: CANADIAN FIRST ARMY OFFENSIVE, ROLLING INTO SECOND WEEK, REACHED RHINE OPPOSITE EMMERICH, CLOSED IN ON DEFENSE BASTIONS OF GOCH AND CALCAR, UNDER MIGHTY AERIAL SUPPORT.

CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS GAINED UP TO A MILE IN BRIDGEHEAD SOUTH OF CAPTURED PRUEM.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: FRONT GENERALLY QUIET.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: REACHED RHINE OPPOSITE EMMERICH, CLOSED IN ON GOCH AND CALCAR UNDER HEAVY AIR SUPPORT;

BRITISH SECOND, U.S.NINTH, U.S.FIRST ARMIES: FRONT GENERALLY QUIET.

U.S.THIRD ARMY: GAINED UP TO MILE IN BRIDGEHEAD SOUTH OF PRUEM.

U.S.SEVENTH, FRENCH FIRST ARMIES: FRONTS GENERALLY QUIET.

JP816AEW

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 16 1945

HERE'S WHAT TOKYO RADIO SAYS ONE JAPANESE SOLDIER THINKS OF THE AMERICAN FIGHTING MAN:

"I CAN'T SAY WHETHER THE ENEMY IS COURAGEOUS OR WHETHER HE IS CRAZY, BUT AT ANY RATE, HE IS OF A BAD SORT."

WW623APW NM

BY RAY CRONIN

CHIEF OF THE FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS MANILA BUREAU

INTRAMUROS, THE ANCIENT SPANISH WALLED CITY OF MANILA, WITH ITS NARROW STREETS AND ITS TEEMING POPULATION, MAY BE THE FINAL BATTLEFIELD IN THE BLOODY FIGHT FOR THE PHILIPPINES CAPITAL.

SLOWLY BUT SURELY THE JAPANESE SUICIDE TROOPS LEFT IN MANILA TO RAVAGE THE CITY ARE BEING BACKED INTO THE INTRAMUROS.

THE FAMOUS WALLED CITY, ITS HEAVY STONE RAMPARTS RISING SOME 25 FEET ABOVE GROUND LEVEL, DATES BACK TO THE DAYS WHEN SPAIN RULED THE PHILIPPINES. SPANISH REMNANTS WERE CORNERED THERE IN 1898 AND IT WAS WITHIN THE HIGH WALLS THAT THEY FINALLY SURRENDERED. ATOP THE RAMPART AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF INTRAMUROS, FACING MANILA HOTEL, IS THE SPOT WHERE THE AMERICAN FLAG FIRST WENT UP IN THE METROPOLIS.

INTRAMUROS IS ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED SECTIONS OF MANILA--POPULATED MAINLY BY FILIPINOS AND CHINESE. ITS NARROW STREETS CAN BE COVERED CROSSWISE IN A HEALTHY HOP, SKIP AND JUMP, BY A GOOD SIZED MAN. THE MAIN STREETS ARE CALLE REAL AND CALLE ARZOBISPO. ALONG REAL AND THE STREETS RADIATING FROM IT ARE SCORES AND SCORES OF FILIPINO AND CHINESE SHOPS AND RESTAURANTS.

ON ARZOBISPO IS THE PALACE OF THE CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF THE

MANILA DIOCESE.
THE WALLS OF INTRAMUROS ARE SO THICK--10 AND 12 FEET AT SOME SPOTS--THAT GRASSY PLOTS AND FLOWER GARDENS ABOUNDED ON TOP OF THEM IN PRE-WAR DAYS.
NORMALLY THERE WERE MANY SECOND-RATE HOTELS IN INTRAMUROS--FILIPINO AND CHINESE HOSTELS--AND ONE GOOD AMERICAN HOTEL.
DOTTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY ARE CATHOLIC CHURCHES AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. ON THE NORTHERN SIDE IS FORT SANTIAGO. BEFORE THE WAR, THE OLD FORT, WITH ITS DAMP, UNDERGROUND TORTURE CHAMBERS, WAS USED AS AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS. ITS INQUISITION CHAMBERS IN THOSE DAYS WERE BUT FOR SIGHTSEERS. BUT WHEN THE JAPANESE CAME IN THEY REVIVED USE OF THE DARK TORTURE DUNGEONS, BELOW THE LEVEL OF THE PASIG RIVER.
THE WALLED CITY STRETCHES ABOUT EIGHT BLOCKS ALONG BURGOS AVENUE ON THE EAST; ABOUT 15 BLOCKS ALONG THE PASIG RIVER ON THE NORTH AND THE WEST; AND ABOUT 10 BLOCKS JUST INLAND FROM MANILA BAY ON THE SOUTH.
IN ANCIENT DAYS INTRAMUROS WAS SURROUNDED BY DEEP MOATS. THESE WERE FILLED IN BY THE AMERICANS IN THE EARLY 1900S AND LATER THE GROUND BECAME A MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE.

A11FX
THE BETTER KNOWN OF THE CHURCHES WITHIN INTRAMUROS, NEARLY ALL OF THEM CATHOLIC, ARE THE CATHEDRAL OF MANILA, THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, OUR LADY OF LOURDES, SAN AUGUSTIN, ST.NICHOLAS, SANTO DOMINGA, SAN FRANCISCO AND ST.IGNATIUS.
THE LEADING COLLEGES IN THE WALLED CITY, MOST OF THEM CATHOLIC ALSO, ARE SAN JUAN DE LETRAN, SANTA CATALINA, SANTA ROSA, SANTA ISABEL, COLEGIO DE BEATERIO DE LA COMPANIA DE JESUS, COLEGIO DE NINOS DE LA IGLESIA CATEDRAL, AND THE CATHEDRAL FREE SCHOOL.
INTRAMUROS HOSPITALS INCLUDE SAINT PAUL'S AND SAN JUAN DE DIOS.
THE HEADQUARTERS OF MANY CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS ORDERS ALSO ARE INSIDE THE WALLS.

MM1207APW

FEB 16 1945

FIRST LEAD UNDATED MINESSWEEPERS (230)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
MORE THAN 20 AMERICAN MINESSWEEPERS SWEPT AN ENTRANCE TO MANILA BAY TUESDAY UNDER COVER OF A NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT, THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY IN AN UNCONFIRMED DISPATCH SAYING "SOME TEN ENEMY TRANSPORTS" WERE BELIEVED TO BE FOLLOWING FOR A SEA-BORNE THRUST AT MANILA."
THE DOMEI DISPATCH, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID 11 U.S. WARSHIPS ENGAGED IN AN ARTILLERY DUEL WITH CORREGIDOR'S REMAINING BIG GUNS WHILE THE MINESWEEPERS WENT TO WORK ON THE CHANNEL LYING BETWEEN THE ROCK-LIKE FORTRESS AND BATAAN.
"ABOUT 9:30 TUESDAY MORNING AN ENEMY FLEET, COMPRISED OF TWO BATTLESHIPS, FOUR CRUISERS AND FIVE DESTROYERS, OPENED UP A BARRAGE OF FIRE AGAINST CORREGIDOR, COUPLED WITH HEAVY ATTACKS FROM ENEMY AIRCRAFT," DOMEI SAID. "OUR SHORE BATTERIES ON CORREGIDOR PROMPTLY RETURNED THE FIRE WITH A FURIOUS GUN DUEL ENSUING BETWEEN OUR FORTRESSES AND THE INVADING SURFACE CRAFT.
"TOWARD EVENING THE SAME DAY, 20 ENEMY MINESWEEPERS INVADED THE NARROW STRIP OF WATER NORTH OF CORREGIDOR. ONE OF THESE ENEMY VESSELS WAS IMMEDIATELY SUNK BY FIRE FROM SHORE BATTERIES, WHILE THE REST OF THE ENEMY CRAFT WERE EFFECTIVELY CHECKED IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO MAKE A WAY THROUGH THE CHANNEL.
"THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT THESE ENEMY MINESWEEPERS ARE BEING FOLLOWED BY SOME TEN ENEMY TRANSPORTS, APPARENTLY CARRYING INVASION FORCES."
SIMULTANEOUSLY MAJ. GEN. MASENORI ITO, ONE OF JAPAN'S LEADING

3o. 24 — 23041

MILITARY COMMENTATORS, DISCOUNTED THE WORTH OF MANILA. DOMEI QUOTED HIM AS SAYING IT WAS OF "NO STRATEGIC VALUE" AND SHOULD NOT BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST MAN."
"THE ENEMY ETC 3RD GRAPH PREVIOUS.

JP328APW
"THE ENEMY FORCES HURRYING THEIR OCCUPATION OF MANILA ARE PLANNING TO RUSH INTO MANILA BAY," DOMEI SAID, "AND ARE DAILY CARRYING OUT RECONNAISSANCE AND BOMBING FLIGHTS OVER CORREGIDOR ISLAND."
GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR DAILY REPORTS HEAVY BOMBING RAIDS ON CORREGIDOR. HIGH U.S. NAVAL OFFICERS IN WASHINGTON SAID THE ROCK-LIKE FORTRESS IS UNDERGOING ONE OF THE HEAVIEST PINPOINT BOMBINGS IN THE ISTORY OF WARFARE AS A NECESSARY PRELUDE TO SWEEPING JAPANESE-LAID MINES OUT OF MANILA BAY.
THE FORTRESS MUST BE KNOCKED OUT AND MINES CLEARED FROM THE BAY BEFORE PACIFIC FLEET FORCES CAN ENTER THE GREAT PHILIPPINES ARBOR AND USE CAVITE NAVAL BASE, FORMER EADQUARTERS OF THE U.S. ASIATIC FLEET, WHICH THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION RECAPTURED THIS WEEK.
JP237APW NM
IN HIS ANALYSIS OF THE PHILIPPINES SITUATION ITO SAID IN EFFECT THAT AMERICAN CONQUEST OF MANILA WOULD NOT MEAN A DEFEAT FOR THE JAPANESE BECAUSE THEY DIDN'T INTEND TO DEFEND IT ANYWAY. HE ALSO PREPARED HIS ORIENTAL AUDIENCE TO EXPECT HEAVY FIGHTING SOON IN NORTHERN LUZON WHERE GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA IS BELIEVED TO HAVE THE BULK OF HIS FORCES CONCENTRATED.
ITO SAID THE JAPANESE PLAN WAS TO USE MANILA "ONLY AS A SCENE OF STREET FIGHTING IN DEFENSIVE BATTLE FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXACTING HEAVY TOLL FROM THE ENEMY. o

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SCENE OF STREET FIGHTING IN DEFENSIVE BATTLE FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXACTING HEAVY TOLL FROM THE ENEMY. ONCE THIS LINE OF STRATEGY IS DECIDED UPON, THE ABANDONMENT OF MANILA MEANS NO DEFEAT FOR THE DEFENDER, NOR DOES THE REDUCTION OF MANILA BY THE ATTACKER MEAN HIS VICTORY.
"MANILA THUS IS MERELY A THEATER OF USUAL MOBILE WARFARE. MORE PRECISELY IT IS JAPANS STRATEGY TO LURE LARGE ENEMY FORCES INTO THE CITY OF MANILA TO ENGAGE THEM IN STREET FIGHTING AND THEREBY EXACT A HEAVY TOLL OF THEIR LIVES.
"ALREADY INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE SCENE OF THE MAJOR BATTLE ON THE LUZON FRONT HAS NOW MOVED ON TO THE NORTH. X X X
"IF WE REMEMBER THAT THE BATTLE OF MANILA IS BEING FOUGHT ON AS A PART OF OUR GRAND STRATEGY WE WILL REALIZE AT ONCE THAT THE STRATEGICAL POSITION OF MANILA HAS ALREADY BEEN DISCOUNTED VOLUNTARILY."
WW414APW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE RAID
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
TOKYO'S DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED FRIDAY MORNING A RAID ON YOKOHAMA YESTERDAY (THURSDAY) BY A "SMALL NUMBER" OF AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES WHICH, ACCORDING TO THE UNCONFIRMED JAPANESE VERSION, DROPPED BOMBS ON AN ARMY HOSPITAL AS WELL AS PORT FACILITIES.
THE REPORTED ATTACK APPEARED TO BE SEPARATE FROM THE HEAVY SUPERFORT RAID YESTERDAY (THURSDAY) ON THE NAGOYA INDUSTRIAL AREA TO THE SOUTHWEST OF YOKOHAMA.
THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION PICKED UP THE BROADCAST BEAMED TO NORTH AMERICA.
MM11PPW

A153FX (WX F)

UNDATED JAPANESE-SOVIET RELATIONS (250)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MANIFESTING CONTINUING CONCERN TODAY ABOUT SOVIET INTENTIONS IN THE FAR EAST, RADIO SINGAPORE'S PUPPET-CONTROLLED POLITICAL COMMENTATOR SAID: "WE DO NOT THINK ANYTHING HAS HAPPENED" TO ALTER RUSSIA'S NEUTRALITY POLICY, BUT "THERE IS UNDOUBTEDLY AN ELEMENT OF DANGER IN THE PRESENT SITUATION."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, DECLARED THOSE NATIONS LOOKING TOWARD RUSSIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN ARE ENGAGING IN "WISHFUL THINKING."

"QUITE POSSIBLY RUSSIA'S ENTANGLEMENTS WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA HAVE GONE SO FAR THAT SHE MIGHT FIND HERSELF HELPLESS AGAINST PRESSURE ALTHOUGH SHE IS FULLY AWARE THAT AN AGGRESSIVE STEP BY HER IN THE EAST WILL SERVE BRITISH AND AMERICAN INTERESTS MORE THAN RUSSIAN," THE COMMENTATOR SAID.

IN THE COMING WEEKS ANGLO-AMERICAN DIPLOMACY WOULD SEEK TO CREATE A RUSSO-JAPANESE RIFT, HE ADDED.

THE BROADCASTER DERIDED "ALLIED NEWS COMMENTARIES" FOR ATTACHING SIGNIFICANCE TO THE DATE OF THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 25, ONE DAY FOLLOWING THE POSSIBLE DENOUNCING DATE OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE NEUTRALITY TREATY AND SAID:

"WHILE ALL ARE AGREED THAT THE DURATION OF THE PACIFIC WAR WILL LARGELY DEPEND UPON RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE TO IT, IT CAN HARDLY BE GAINSAID THAT NEUTRALITY WILL PAY RUSSIA THE BEST DIVIDENDS IN THE LONG RUN.

"THERE IS NO OUTSTANDING ISSUE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN, THAT CANNOT BE SETTLED BY PEACEFUL NEGOTIATION AS WAS FULLY DEMONSTRATED BY THE AMICABLE SETTLEMENTS REACHED ON THE THORNY ISSUE OF JAPAN'S FISHING RIGHTS IN THE NORTH PACIFIC AND HER OIL CONCESSIONS IN SAKHALIN. RUSSIA HAS ABSOLUTELY NO CAUSUS BELLI AGAINST JAPAN."

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UM10PPW

UNDATED ISLANDS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BONIN AND VOLCANO ISLANDS, WHICH WERE SHELLED BY AMERICAN WARSHIPS YESTERDAY (THURS) WHILE CARRIER-BASED PLANES ATTACKED TOKYO, ARE LINKS IN THE LONG CHAIN OF LITTLE ISLANDS THAT FORM THE OUTPOSTS OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

THEY PROTRUDE FROM THE PACIFIC IN LITTLE JUMBLES SCATTERED 600 TO 750 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TOKYO. THEY ARE DUE NORTH OF THE MARIANAS AND IN APPROXIMATELY THE SAME LATITUDE AS FORMOSA.

IWO JIMA, LARGEST OF THE THREE ISLANDS FORMING THE VOLCANO GROUP (ANNEXED BY JAPAN IN 1891), IS ABOUT FIVE MILES LONG AND CONTAINS THREE JAPANESE AIRFIELDS. IT HAS BEEN ATTACKED 69 TIMES BY ARMY BOMBERS.

THE BONIN ISLANDS, ALSO KNOWN AS THE OGASAWARA JIMA, FORM A GROUP OF 27 TINY ISLANDS HAVING AN AREA OF LESS THAN 40 SQUARE MILES AND SITUATED JUST NORTH OF THE VOLCANO GROUP.

THEY ALSO CONTAIN JAPANESE AIRBASES AND ONE, CHICHI JIMA, HAS A DEEP HARBOR.

SK1156PEW

UNDATED JAPANESE CABINET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO RADIO TODAY ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT BY PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO OF TWO CABINET ADVISERS, A VETERAN INDUSTRIALIST AND A RAILWAY EXPERT. THE APPOINTMENTS FOLLOWED A RECENT JAPANESE DIET RESOLUTION CALLING FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF AN "ECONOMIC GENERAL STAFF."

THOSE APPOINTED WERE FORMER MUNITIONS MINISTER GINJURO FUJIWARA, KNOWN AS JAPAN'S "PAPER KING" AND FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS AFFILIATED WITH THE MITSUI FINANCIAL INTERESTS, AND YOSHIAKI HATTA, TRANSPORTATION EXPERT AND FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THESE NEW MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY BOARD ARE EXPECTED TO TACKLE WEAK POINTS IN JAPAN'S WARTIME ECONOMY, INCLUDING IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION AND RAIL TRANSPORTATION.

THE 75-YEAR-OLD FUJIWARA, WHO RESIGNED AS MUNITIONS MINISTER ONLY LAST DEC. 19 BECAUSE OF "ILL HEALTH", RETURNS TO KOISO'S GOVERNMENT AS A CABINET ADVISER WITH MINISTERIAL RANK.

HATTA WAS MINISTER OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE CABINET OF FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO'S CABINET. HE ALSO HAS SERVED AS MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS AFFAIRS.

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS FOLLOWED A CABINET SHUFFLE LAST SATURDAY IN WHICH KOISO NAMED NEW EDUCATION AND WELFARE MINISTERS AND CABINET SECRETARY.

MM656PPW NM

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UPDATED "INSIDE MANILA" (340)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MANILA'S AGONIES WHILE RESOLUTE YANKS WRENCH THE DEATH GASP FROM JAPAN'S SUICIDE GARRISON WERE DESCRIBED VIVIDLY TODAY (FRIDAY) IN FRONTLINE BROADCASTS FROM THE FIERY SCENE.

WILLIAM DUNN, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING COMPANY WAR CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED THE JAPANESE STILL ARE HOLDING MANY SPANIARDS, SWISS AND FILIPINOS "AND THERE IS LITTLE HOPE FOR THEM."

ARTHUR FELDMAN, OF THE BLUE NETWORK, TOLD HOW HE STOOD ATOP A SEMI-GUTTED BUILDING ON MANILA'S NORTH SIDE AND WATCHED AMERICAN SHELLS TEAR HUGE CHUNKS OUT OF THE WALLS OF THE INTRAMUROS DISTRICT WHILE JAPANESE SOLDIERS RACED BACK AND FORTH INSIDE.

GEORGE THOMAS FOLSTER, NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, DESCRIBED A JAPANESE STAND INSIDE ONE SAND-BAGGED BUILDING ON THE CORNER OF A MAIN STREET, LOBBING HAND GRENADES THROUGH HOLES TORN IN THE ROOF UNTIL AMERICAN SELF-PROPELLED GUNS AND SHERMAN TANKS "KNOCKED THEM OUT."

"I HAVE TALKED TO FILIPINOS, THE SWISS, THE SPANIARDS AND THEIR STORY IS THE SAME," DUNN SAID.

"THE JAP IN HIS DYING FRENZY SEEMS DETERMINED TO TAKE AS MANY INNOCENT CIVILIANS WITH HIM AS POSSIBLE. I HAVE TALKED TO OCCIDENTALS, SUPPOSEDLY NEUTRALS, WHO HAVE FOUND THEIR NEUTRALITY MEANT NOTHING.

"ONE SWISS POINTED TO A SMALL BAG AND A BASKET.

"'TWENTYEIGHT YEARS IN THE PHILIPPINES,' HE SAID, 'AND ALAS ALL I HAVE TO SHOW FOR IT.'"

REPORTING THAT FILIPINOS "SEEM TO BE THE SPECIAL TARGET," DUNN ADDED:

"RIGHT NOW THE JAPS ARE CROWDING SCORES OF FILIPINOS INTO HOUSES, SETTING FIRE TO THOSE HOUSES AND MACHINEGUNNING ALL WHO TRY TO ESCAPE."

FELDMAN, FROM HIS OBSERVATION POST WHICH SHOOK AS ARTILLERY SHELLS BURST AFTER BEING FIRED DIRECTLY OVER THE BUILDING, SAID HE COULD SEE THE INTRAMUROS (WALLED CITY) AND WATCH FEVERISH ACTIVITY OF THE ENEMY BUT SAW NO CIVILIANS.

"THOUSANDS OF THEM ARE IN THERE," HE ADDED AND MADE A POINT OF REPORTING NO AMERICAN SHELLS HAD FALLEN INSIDE THE WALLED CITY.

FOLSTER SAID THAT, DESPITE THE BRUTALITY, IT MUST BE ACKNOWLEDGED THE JAPANESE ARE DISPLAYING "BRILLIANT, DELAYING DEFENSE ACTION."

HE SAID THEY "USED A RELATIVELY SMALL NUMBER OF MEN TO DO THE JOB BUT USED MANILA TOO, USED THE CAPITAL CITY OF THE PHILIPPINES AS ONE HUGE FORTRESS, REGARDLESS OF FILIPINOS AND PROPERTY."

MM650PPW

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UNDATED CHI ESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE INFLUENTIAL CHUNGKING NEWSPAPER, TA KUNG PAO, SAID EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT ALLIED TERMS FOR JAPAN WOULD PARALLEL THOSE OUTLINED BY THE BIG THREE AT THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE FOR GERMANY, INCLUDING SEPARATE ZONES OF OCCUPATION.
THE NEWSPAPER'S ARTICLE, SUMMARIZED BY THE CHUNGKING RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID THE TIME AND PLACE OF THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO APRIL 25TH INDICATED THAT "THE JAPANESE PROBLEM" WOULD BE TAKEN UP THERE.
THE PAPER TOLD JAPANESE PREMIER GEN.KUNIAKI KOISO SPECIFICALLY, CHUNGKING RADIO SAID, THAT THE COST OF JAPAN'S DEFEAT WILL BE:
UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER; SEPARATE ZONES OF OCCUPATION OF JAPAN BY ALLIED FORCES; DISARMING OR DISBANDMENT OF ALL JAPANESE ARMED FORCES; ELIMINATION OR CONTROL OF ALL JAPANESE INDUSTRIES; BRINGING ALL WAR CRIMINALS TO JUSTICE; REPARATIONS IN KIND, AND REMOVAL OF ALL JAPANESE MILITARIST INFLUENCES FROM PUBLIC OFFICES AND FROM THE CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE.
EJ645PEW

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UNDATED TOKYO (400)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
TOKYO, WHICH ONCE SEEMED REMOTE FROM THE FURY OF WAR, AT LAST HAS BEEN BROUGHT INTO RANGE OF REAL AMERICAN AERIAL DEVASTATION.
THE SPRAWLING JAPANESE CAPITAL, A CITY OF 214 SQUARE MILES WITH A POPULATION ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 7,000,000 --- THE THIRD LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD --- HAD BEEN BOMBED NEARLY A DOZEN TIMES BEFORE YESTERDAY.
JIMMY DOOLITTLE'S B-25 MEDIUM BOMBERS, TWIN-ENGINED MITCHELLS, DID IT FIRST ON APRIL 18, 1942 AND IN RECENT MONTHS MAMMOTH FOUR-ENGINED SUPERFORTRESSES HAVE STRUCK AT JAPAN'S HEART REPEATEDLY.
THESE RAIDS WERE "EXPERIMENTAL," BY 40, 60, 70, UP TO 80 OR SO SUPERFORTRESSES FLYING LONG DISTANCES -- 1,500 MILES FROM SAIPAN AND EQUIVALENT DISTANCES FROM BASES IN CHINA. THEY STRUCK AT PICKED TARGETS, FREIGHT YARDS, AIRCRAFT FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIAL PLANTS FOR THE MOST PART.
THEIR BLOWS WERE OMINOUS, DESTRUCTIVE, BUT NOT TERRORISTIC.
YESTERDAY'S CARRIER-BASED ASSAULT BY MORE THAN 1,200 PLANES OPERATING FROM THE GREAT AMERICAN BATTLE FLEET BOLDLY DRAWN UP IN JAPAN'S HOME WATERS WAS OF A DIFFERENT MOULD -- THE KIND OF AN ATTACK THAT COULD INFLICT THE GREATEST DAMAGE "IN AND AROUND TOKYO," THE WAY THE PACIFIC FLEET COMMUNIQUE DESCRIBED THE AREA RAIDED.
THERE IS A CONSIDERABLE QUESTION AS TO HOW VULNERABLE TOKYO IS TO FIRE AND PANIC.
THE CENTRAL SECTIONS OF THE CAPITAL HAVE MANY MODERN BUILDINGS, CONSTRUCTED SINCE THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE OF 1923. THEY ARE SOLID STRUCTURES, LIMITED TO NINE STORIES IN HEIGHT AND DESIGNED TO WITHSTAND SHOCKS.
BUT A MAJOR PORTION OF THE CITY STILL IS MADE UP OF FLIMSY BUILDINGS. BROAD AVENUES HAVE BEEN BUILT THROUGH THESE SECTIONS AND MIGHT SERVE AS FIRE BREAKS. THE POPULACE HAS BEEN DRILLED IN PREVENTIVE MEASURES. SURROUNDING SUBURBS IN THE CONGESTED METROPOLITAN AREA MAY NOT BE AS WELL PREPARED.
TOKYO ITSELF IS NOT VULNERABLE TO AN ATTACK FROM THE SEA. IT LIES ASTRIDE THE SHALLOW RIVER SUMIDA AT THE HEAD OF THE BAY OF TOKYO. ITS PORT IS YOKOHAMA, 18 MILES TO THE SOUTH.

A131

ALSO IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA IS THE CITY OF KAWASAKI AND THE NAVAL BASE OF YOKOSUKA.
THE TOKYO ZONE IS ONE OF JAPAN'S GREATEST INDUSTRIAL AREAS AS WELL AS THE NATION'S POLITICAL AND CULTURAL HEART. AS IN ANY LARGE METROPOLIS, THE RESIDENTS OF THIS AREA ARE COMMUTERS, TRAVELING BY SUBWAYS, BUSES, TROLLEYS AND BICYCLES. IN TOKYO ITSELF THERE ARE 5,000 BRIDGES, LARGELY OF IRON OR CONCRETE, SPANNING THE CITY'S NETWORK OF CANALS AND RIVERS.
THUS A WIDE SCALE ATTACK OVER THIS WHOLE AREA WOULD BE CAPABLE OF DISRUPTING A GREAT DEAL OF JAPAN'S WAR EFFORT AND BRINGING HOME TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY THAT THE WAR NOW HAS REACHED THE HOMELAND.

UNDATED GREEK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE EAM (NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT) LAST NIGHT APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY THE PEACE AGREEMENT WHICH ITS REPRESENTATIVES AND THE GREEK GOVERNMENT SIGNED EARLIER THIS WEEK, AN EAM BROADCAST FROM GREECE DECLARED TODAY.
"MEASURES ARE BEING TAKEN FOR THE IMMEDIATE AND EXACT APPLICATION OF THE AGREEMENT," SAID THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

SAN FRANCISCO,FEB.15--NBC CORRESPONDENT GEORGE FOLSTER, WHO SAID MANILA HAD BEEN TURNED INTO A "GIANT FUNERAL PYRE" BY THE JAPANESE, TOLD TODAY OF THE BRUTAL SLAYING OF LOUIS LEROCQUE, AMONG THE MANY KILLED.

FOLSTER SAID THE DEATH OF LEROCQUE, FORMER FRENCH CONSUL AT MANILA, ILLUSTRATED THE SAVAGERY OF THE JAPANESE IN DEFEAT AND NOW THEY HAVE RANSACKED THE CITY.

LEROCQUE'S BODY WAS FOUND ON A STREET IN NEW MANILA, FOLSTER SAID, WITH THE HEAD ALMOST HACKED AWAY AND HIS WRIST WATCH AND RING GONE - THE WORK OF FRENZIED JAPANESE, SOME OF THEM OFFICERS ARMED WITH SAMURAI SWORDS.

A BELGIAN PRIEST SAID THERE WAS NO WOOD FOR A COFFIN FOR LEROCQUE, SO THOROUGHLY HAD THE JAPANESE CLEANED OUT THE DISTRICT. THE PRIEST ORDERED BENCHES FROM ST.JOSEPH'S ACADEMY CUT UP AND MADE INTO A COFFIN.

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GH344PCW NM
WASHINGTON,FEB.15-(AP)-ERASING THE GERMAN SALIENT IN THE ARDENNES AND LAUNCHING SMALL-SCALE OFFENSIVES ALONG THE WESTERN FRONT DURING JANUARY COST AMERICAN GROUND FORCES 61,962 MEN, SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON REPORTED TODAY.
THE MONTH'S LOSSES, INCLUDING 8,848 KILLED, 41,325 WOUNDED

AND 11,739 MISSING, WERE SUBSTAN

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FRONT DURING JANUARY COST AMERICAN GROUND FORCES 61,962 MEN, SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON REPORTED

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FRONT DURING JANUARY COST AMERICAN GROUND FORCES 61,962 MEN, SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON REPORTED TODAY.

THE MONTH'S LOSSES, INCLUDING 8,848 KILLED, 41,325 WOUNDED AND 11,789 MISSING, WERE SUBSTANTIALLY SMALLER THAN THOSE ON THE SAME FRONT IN DECEMBER WHEN 74,788 GROUND TROOPS WERE LOST--PRINCIPALLY DURING THE GERMAN SWEEP INTO BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG.

WITH THE "BIG PUSH" INTO GERMANY STILL IN THE MAKING, THE JANUARY FIGHTING BOOSTED TOTAL CASUALTIES ON THE FRONT SINCE D-DAY TO 394,874 OR BETTER THAN HALF OF ARMY LOSSES IN ALL THEATERS SINCE PEARL HARBOR.

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STIMSON PLACED THE OVER-ALL ARMY FIGURE AT 693,342 ON THE BASIS OF INDIVIDUAL NAMES RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON THROUGH FEBRUARY 7. COUNTING THE NAVY'S 88,838, THIS PUT THE NATION'S WAR LOSSES AT 782,180--A RISE OF 17,596 SINCE THE TWO SERVICES REPORTED LAST WEEK.

CONCURRENTLY WITH THE ISSUANCE OF THESE FIGURES, THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTED THAT IT SOON EXPECTS TO DELIVER CASUALTY LISTS TO HOMETOWN NEWSPAPERS WITHIN A WEEK AFTER RELATIVES HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED THAT SOLDIERS HAVE BECOME CASUALTIES. THE TIME DIFFERENCE IN THE PAST HAS BEEN EIGHT TO NINE WEEKS OR LONGER.

ADOPTION OF A NEW PHOTOGRAPH PROCESS TO PRODUCE THE LISTS, PRESS OFFICERS SAID, HAS TRIMMED THIS LAG TO TWO AND ONE-HALF WEEKS AND RAPID PROGRESS IS BEING MADE IN REDUCING AN ACCUMULATION OF NAMES.

EG310PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB. 15-(AP)-THE NAMES OF THE TWENTY-FOUR PASSENGERS AND CREWMEN WHO PECISHED TUESDAY AS A BIG NAVY TRANSPORT PLANE CRASHED IN SAN FRANCIFCO BAY, WERE DISCLOSED TODAY BY THE NAVY AFTER RELATIVES HAD BEEN NOTIFIED.

ONLY 14 BODIES HAD BEEN RECOVERED THIS MORNING.

THE NAVY'S LIST OF THE MEN ABOARD INCLUDED;

M.R. BARRY, MACHINIST'S MATE 3/C; SISTER, MRS. NORA LUMLEY, 55 ALLEN ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.

H.K. CHEW, PRINTER 1/C; WIFE, RT. 3, SHELBY, OHIO.

H. DE MOSS, SIGNALMAN 3/C; WIFE, MARY, RT. 1, MOORESVILLE, IND.

LT. W.C. FLORENCE, USN; WIFE, 17423 SHAW AVE., LAKEWOOD, OHIO.

H.R. GREENWALD, YEOMAN 1/C; WIFE, 20 BAILEY, MONTPELIER, VT.

LT. D.C. GOODLETT, USN; WIFE, 34 SOUTH STATE RD., ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.

T.E. O'DELL, MACHINIST'S MATE 3/C; MOTHER, MRS. C.N. O'DELL, 2014 CRESCENT RD., CHARLESTON, W.VA.

LT. COMMANDER E.W. RICHARDSON; WIFE, LILLIAN, 57 CHAMBERS, GREENVILLE, PA.

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B99KX

A.J. SAMPONA, MOTOR MACHINIST'S MATE 2C; WIFE, MARY, RT. 1, ELINN ROAD, OSSINING, N.Y.

ENSIGN H.E. SCHULTZ; FATHER, ERIC SCHULTZ, 312 WEST TELEGRAPH ST., BOWACIAC, MICH.

W.W. SIKES, AVIATION CHIEF MACHINIST'S MATE; MOTHER, MRS. G.H. SIKES, RT. 3, NEW LONDON, N.C.

L.C. SMITH, MACHINIST'S MATE 2/C; MOTHER, MRS. E.E. SMITH, 352 WEST 40TH ST., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

ENSIGN D.B. STEENBURGS; WIFE, JOANN, 1107 EIGHTH ST., AURORA, NEBR.

J.P. UNTHANK, PHARMACIST'S MATE 3/C; WIFE, LENEN, 141-18 LAKEWOOD AVE., JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

B.B. WILTROUT, CHIEF FIRECONTROLMAN; WIFE, LILLIAN, 1800 VARNUM ST., N.E., WASHINGTON, D.C.

PCW

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30.24-23045

Air Assault on Tokyo Rages for Second Day; Smoke 7,000 Feet High; Iwo Isle Blows Grow; Bataan Is Won After Landing on South Tip

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JAPANESE REPORT BIG AIR BATTLES RAGING OVER CITY

Spruance's Fifth Fleet Keeps Up Bombardment of Iwo Jima.

INVASION EXPECTED

1,500 Carrier Aircraft Return to Jap Capital in Powerful Attack.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Saturday, Feb. 17.—(AP) Wave on wave of American rocket-firing and bombing planes from the world's largest assemblage of aircraft carriers are over Tokyo again today, with the enemy admitting the attack has passed its third hour.

Seven hundred fifty miles to the south, battleships and cruisers of Adm. Raymond A. Spruance's Fifth Fleet are keeping up the deadly accurate bombardment of Iwo Jima, begun yesterday.

Coastal Batteries Destroyed

The hundreds of tons of bursting steel already have knocked out the vital coastal batteries of that air base island, where Japan expects a Yank invasion at any moment.

Tokyo, in acknowledging Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's carrier planes, 1,500 strong, returned to that metropolitan area today, reported three hours after first placing the planes over the city that air battles still were in progress. Tokyo said yesterday's attack lasted nine hours.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz first announced the second day of attacks on Tokyo and Iwo Jima in a terse communique today.

Nimitz' announcement meant the Fifth Fleet, including some of the newest 45,000-ton battleships and the largest aircraft carriers, still remained within 300 miles of Japan, apparently unchallenged by Nippon's home defense fleet.

Al Dopking, Associated Press war correspondent at Guam headquarters, reported:

"That the mighty air strike of Mitscher's fast carrier force still was continuing today, some 26 hours after it began, is proof that it remained unhampered to any great extent either by air or by Japan's shirking fleet."

Tokyo Confirms Attacks

Tokyo radio belatedly confirmed the resumption of the attacks, saying they began at 7 a. m. Saturday morning with the appearance of three waves of raiders which were greeted by interceptors and anti-aircraft fire.

"The fiercest fighting is still going on," Tokyo said.

Its accounts, unconfirmed by Allied sources, included the claim that 43 American planes were shot down Friday.

Even the enemy version constituted an admission of weakness on the part of the Nipponese airforce to defend the vital homeland for the claimed bag was widely distributed—16 over Hamamatsu, six over Yachimata in Chiba prefecture, four over Shizuoka prefecture, eight over Kanagawa prefecture, three over Shmoshi point, three over Gumma prefecture and three over Odate.

Left-handedly, the enemy thus made known the blanketing character of the assault.

"Carrier aircraft of the Fifth fleet are continuing to attack the Tokyo area" Nimitz said.

"Preliminary reports indicate that substantial damage was inflicted on enemy installations on Iwo Jima in the Volcano islands in spite of adverse weather conditions during the bombardment by battleships and cruisers of the Pacific fleet on February 16. Our carrier aircraft set two luggers ablaze and three bombers were probably destroyed on the ground. A Kingfisher seaplane from one of the cruisers in the bombardment force shot down a Zero land plane fighter. One of our aircraft was destroyed by enemy anti-aircraft fire but the pilot was rescued.

"Enemy shore batteries which fired on the bombardment group were silenced by the guns of the fleet. The bombardment is continuing."

Nimitz also reported Army Liberator strikes on Iwo Jima and Chichi Jima, in the Bonin group, on Thursday, against moderate ack-ack.

Smoke billowing thousands of feet over the Tokyo-Yokohama area testified to the terrific power of the raid against one of Japan's prime industrial sections.

The U. S. Navy massed the greatest power in history for this blow in revenge for Pearl Harbor.

The attack, announced Friday within a few hours after the operation opened lasted by enemy admission, at least nine hours.

Simultaneously the warships opened up on Iwo Jima.

Japs Expect Invasion

Continuation of the aerial assault into today was expected by Tokyo, whose radio broadcasters immediately labeled it a diversion for an imminent amphibious invasion of Iwo Jima.

This heaviest aerial blow of the war against Japan, made by at least 1,500 planes, was struck by the mammoth carrier task force commanded by vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher.

Protecting the carriers and subjecting Iwo to a terrific bombment was Adm. Raymond A. Spruance's Fifth fleet.

The tremendous armada — ruler of the Pacific—was strung out for 200 miles in waters almost within the shadow of Japan. There it challenged the Japanese fleet, which slunk into retirement following its stinging defeat last October in the battle for Leyte gulf at the outset of the invasion of the Philippines.

(Whether the enemy fleet would come out of hiding was speculated on in Washington where a naval spokesman said "now is the time" for the Japanese to accept the challenge. If it does come out, he added, it will be rubbed out quickly, for there is no doubt the American Navy has complete control of the seas.

(As to an invasion of Iwo Jima, the Washington spokesman tersely said the Navy is capable of effecting a landing anywhere).

First eye and ear witness account of this aerial blasting which launches the air and naval blockade of Japan was brought to Guam by members of a B-29 crew which scouted the area today. Navy headquarters here has had no word to announce since Thursday night's communique, which was written in longhand by Admiral Nimitz. Spruance cloaked his operations in radio silence.

Scores of Japanese planes were caught by surprise on the dozens of airfields in the target area, said Navy Lt. David C. McMillin of San Francisco and Army Lt. John G. Garvin of Las Vegas, Nev. They observed the raid through breaks in the clouds and listened in on the radio conversations between Navy airmen as they struck.

"Give 'Em Hell" Says Airman

The vivid reports of the pilots, heard far above the target area by the cruising B-29 crew, told of destroying many Nipponese planes on the ground and of shooting others out of the skies.

"There's 60 planes on it. Give 'em Hell," crackled one airman reporting on Field No. 5.

"There's 50 single engine planes on Field No. 85," said another.

"Burned three on the ground," chimed in another hapy pilot as he zoomed upward.

"Five in the air," came the gleeful shout from another of the hard striking naval air arm.

Orders, too, barked over the radio.

"Clearing over targets, go and get them," was one tart command to the carrier fliers that came through to the listening ears of McMillin and Garvin.

No Hit Run Affair

McMillin said the attack was no hit-run affair but continued for at least six hours. Smoke rose densely today, he said, along the strip

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In Near-By Waters, Japs Report

San Francisco, Feb. 16 (AP) — American carrier planes attacking Tokyo kept coming over for nine hours today, Japanese broadcasts said, while predicting they would renew the attack tomorrow and forecasting an imminent invasion of Iwo Jima, 750 miles to the south.

By Alva N. Dopking

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 16 (AP)—Tokyo was raided by more than 1,500 American carrier planes today in an unprecedented attack which Japanese headquarters said lasted for more than nine hours while the greatest naval fleet ever assembled hunted for a fight within 300 miles of Japan's shores.

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Rocket and bomb-bearing Hellcats and Helldivers and Avenger torpedo planes, swinging over Tokyo's 214 square miles, tore into airfields and military defense zones at 7 A.M. (Japanese time). They tangled over the city with the Japanese air force in fierce sky fights.

[Carrier attacks of this type usually last for two or three days. The power of the American force indicated this pattern would be followed against Tokyo.]

Fleet Shells Iwo Jima

Protecting Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier forces, battleships, cruisers and destroyers of Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's 5th Fleet spread out in a 200-mile column in Japanese waters, daring the enemy fleet to come out.

Seven hundred miles to the south another task force, which Tokyo said was comprised of more than 30 warships, including battleships and carriers, shelled Iwo Jima in coordination with land-based bombers which have been attacking the island outpost daily for more than two months.

A Japanese imperial communiqué reported that "carrier-based planes of a powerful enemy task force which appeared in the seas adjacent to our shores" attacked airfields in and around Tokyo in successive waves from 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. today (Japanese time).

Japs Claim War Results

Japanese headquarters identified targets of the carrier force as lying in the Kanto (Tokyo metropolitan) area and Shizuoka prefecture, southwest of Tokyo.

It claimed Japanese interceptors "have scored considerable war results" in fierce air battles fought over Tokyo.

Twenty minutes before imperial headquarters released its brief communiqué, the enemy Domei news agency reported that the raiders struck in three waves with about 300 planes in each of two waves. Domei did not estimate the number of planes in the third of its reported three waves.

Airdromes which have sent up interceptors against Marianas-based Superfortresses bore the brunt of the attack, Domei said.

Text Of Jap Communique

The text of the imperial communiqué as broadcast by Domei and translated by FCC said:

"(*a*) From 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. the carrier-based planes of a powerful enemy task force which appeared in the seas adjacent to our shores carried out attacks chiefly on Kanto and on our airfields in Shizuoka prefecture in waves. Our air-defense units have intercepted these planes at various localities and have scored considerable war results.

"(*b*) From the early dawn of February 16 an enemy fleet comprised of 30 ships, including battleships and carriers, started to, and is presently carrying out, naval gun barrages on Iwo Jima."

Boso Targets Reported

In reporting that airbases had been the main objective of the American planes, Domei commented:

"The enemy presumably picked out these airfields as objectives in view of the heavy losses which Superfortresses have suffered in past raids by our interceptors based there."

Domei further noted that military installations and airfields on Boso Peninsula, the southeast arm of Tokyo Bay, were also attacked.

Tokyo Radio's Version

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The Tokyo radio gave this version of the assault:

"Enemy fleet units today, February 16, appeared in waters southeast of Japan. Carrier-borne planes belonging to this force penetrated into areas over east and central Japan. Enemy carrier-borne planes in several waves attacked Japanese airfields and war installations on Koso Peninsula, in eastern Japan.

"Enemy planes also attempted to attack traffic installations. The enemy air force has employed aircraft with small range against Japan proper for the first time today. The Americans as early as April 18, 1942, employed such planes against the Japanese homeland, but there is a big difference between that raid and today's attacks.

Japs Prepared, Says Tokyo

"With consideration to the present war situation in proximity to the Japanese islands it had been expected for a long time that the enemy would now go over to attacking the Japanese islands with smaller planes.

"The Japanese, accordingly, are thoroughly prepared to meet such assaults. Unescorted B-29 raids are too costly for the Americans. It is, therefore, an urgent task for the enemy to effectively attack military objectives on Japanese main islands.

"It is interesting to note that Americans made Japanese airfields their main targets, while so far they had chosen industrial centers.

"The Japanese watched every move by enemy fleet units which were carried out in the waters of the South China Sea east of the Philippines since the end of January. These enemy units a few days ago left their bases and approached the Japanese islands."

Probability Of Blockade

Tokyo's seven millions, long familiar with Superfortress raids, had never seen anything like today's carrier attack.

Something tremendous is unfolding.

The long-planned and extensive operations threatened the heart of the Japanese empire with:

1. The probability of blockading it into a condition for eventual invasion.
2. Continuous pounding to reduce its airplane factories to ruins.

January Achievements

Mitscher appeared bent on knocking out the bulk of Japan's home-based air force as his immediate objective. How well he can do that is suggested by the carrier air arm's achievements in January in destroying nearly 800 Nipponese aircraft in sweeps from Saigon, French Indo-China, to Amoy, China. During 1944, carrier planes destroyed 6,650 enemy aircraft.

"This operation has long been planned and the opportunity to accomplish it fulfills the deeply cherished desire of every officer and man of the Pacific Fleet," exaltedly announced five-star Admiral Chester W. Nimitz at his new Guam headquarters, within 1,500 miles of Tokyo.

Challenge To Jap Fleet

To Mitscher, whose carriers began the westward sweep in January 1944, in the Marshalls, went the honor of completing the last mile of the 4,000 to Tokyo from Pearl Harbor, where Japanese carriers opened the war December 7, 1941.

The close approach to Japan by the largest mass of American warships and carriers ever assembled flung a challenge at the Nipponese fleet. There was no indication it had been accepted.

The Tokyo radio, confirming the attack, gave the Japanese the shaky assurance that their air force was parrying the assault. By Tokyo's own admission, the Japanese fleet had full opportunity to move out and meet the American armada. Broadcasts acknowledged "enemy surface movements have been observed during the past few days."

"Largest War Fleet"

Vern Haughland, Associated Press correspondent who saw the giant fleet assemble for the Tokyo mission, described it as "the largest war fleet in history."

It includes the largest and newest aircraft carriers, battleships, light carriers, escort carriers, cruisers and destroyers.

Hundreds of warships and refueling units are participating. The warships have literally thousands of anti-aircraft guns to protect them against the best the Japanese air force can offer.

High naval air officers pointed out that in carrier sweeps of January along the China and French Indo-China coast American air superiority was 20 to 1. While Japan obviously has its greatest air strength in the homeland, these officers are confident that American air superiority can be maintained, even if in smaller ratio.

B-29 Raid On Nagoya

Possibly the largest formation of Superfortresses ever to bomb Japan supplied a fiery foretaste of events to come by plastering the Mitsubishi aircraft plant at Nagoya yesterday. They struck the same type of blow which gutted 755,900 square feet of the Nakajima aircraft plant near Tokyo recently.

Tokyo said the B-29's also hit Yokohama, Tokyo's port.

Today's massed raid on Tokyo was like a shout when contrasted with the whisper of the strike on April 18, 1942, of Mitchell bombers led by Lieut. Col. (now lieutenant general) Jimmy Doolittle from the since-sunk aircraft carrier Hornet.

Can Be Repeated

It packed power. More important, it is a mighty thing which can be repeated again and again. Doolittle's flyers winged on to China, to Russia—or to internment and death at the hands of the Japanese. Mitscher's planes are loading up, blasting with 2,000-pound bombs, spraying Tokyo's areas with heavy multiple machine guns—then returning to reload with more of the same.

The attacks, on a scale capable of disrupting the war effort in a city three times as densely settled as Berlin, served warning on Japan that the final step of the Navy's sea-air blockade has begun.

Tokyo is the climax of what Mitscher began in the Marshalls a little over one year ago. From there the carriers went to Truk and banished there the myth of Truk's impregnability.

Year Of Steady Advance

Then the carrier blows moved west, into the Marianas, into the Palau Islands, up to the Philippines, to Formosa, to the Volcano and Bonin islands, and back to a sweep of the French-Indo China and China coasts.

While building up the power now pommeling Japan's heart, carrier planes wiped out literally thousands of enemy aircraft and scores of warships in a year of steady advance toward today's operation.

By Tokyo's own admission, Mitscher's air arm swept over not only the city proper with its congested war industries but also to the southeast.

Many Targets In Tokyo

Targets in Tokyo are manifold. There are several dozen new and old airfields. The urban area is honeycombed with military establishments. It has freight yards, aircraft factories and industrial plants.

Within the city are the government buildings and the palace of Emperor Hirohito, but American airmen have been instructed at all times scrupulously to avoid attacking the Emperor's abode because it would inflame the Japanese populace without accomplishing any

from Tokyo to beyond Yokohama.

At the outset of the raid, which was launched about dawn Friday, the Tokyo radio announcer was heard to scream. A Japanese language broadcast ceased abruptly. The announcer returned to the air for a few quick words, then all was silence. He returned at intervals for brief announcements. Continuous broadcasting, however, was not resumed until more than nine hours after the carrier-borne typhoon had hit Japan.

B-29s flying their bases in the Marianas Islands coordinated an attack with the slashing assault by the Nvy. They struck ahead, during and after the carrier planes smacked the enemy to fulfill what Nimitz termed "the deeply cherished desire of every officer and man" in the fleet.

Foe Blasted In Air, On Ground

The Superforts harassed the jittery enemy in the air and blasted him aground. They cruised protectively over the seaways between the Marianas and Japan, spotting enemy convoys and disclosing any countermoves which might have been contemplated.

Tokyo radio buzzed with broadcasts varying from speculation on a second-day return of the American carrier planes to hints of fears of an invasion of the homeland. There also were claims that citizens of the metropolis had taken the attack with calm devotion to routine.

Japanese from government officials to the old and young are strengthening their fighting line in determination to "fight to the death when our mainland becomes a battlefield," Domei agency said in a broadcast indicating thoughts on invasion possibilities.

Full expectations of an American landing on Iwo Jima was expressed by the enemy radio with the comment that the constant aerial bombardment of the island was in line with Yank routine before landing operations.

Greatest Of All Fleets

Magnitude of the U. S. fleet and task force which effected the historic sea-borne strike at Japan was indicated in a dispatch by Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent, who said they included the largest and newest American carriers, battleships, light carriers, cruisers and destroyers.

The task force is the greatest in history and exceeded anything of its kind even dreamed of a few years ago, Haugland said.

The Tokyo attack produced joy in Chungking, Chinese war capital which has been hammered by Japanese planes. Newspapers of the city hailed the raid as an "almost unimaginable epic of American might and daring."

U.S. Task Force Still

military objective.

The buildup for this operation has been on an intensive scale for months.

Iwo Jima Lashed Daily

The Superforts began working over Japan from Marianas bases last November. Recently the Tokyo radio acknowledged the accumulating effectiveness of these attacks by reporting that Nipponese war factories are being transferred to Manchuria.

The islands in between Japan and Saipan have taken a terrific beating.

The eight square miles of Iwo Jima have been battered daily for 69 days by army Liberators and other types of bombers flying from Saipan. It also has been shelled on at least two other occasions this year, and the B-29's have cast down their big bomb loads on the island airbase.

Tokyo Radio Goes Off Air

Admiral Nimitz, attesting how far the war had moved west of Pearl Harbor, set up headquarters only a few weeks ago at Guam—more than twice as close to Tokyo as to Pearl Harbor.

Today as the clear notes of a bugle sounded and the American flag was raised over headquarters, the Tokyo radio suddenly went off the air.

It was the big moment.

no hit-run affair, he commented.

Smoke rose densely along "flak alley"—the strip from Tokyo to beyond Yokohama—Garvin and his B-29 crew reported. They declared the attack was one continuous pounding of the enemy. Their report filled in what radio listeners here had heard.

The grounded Japanese air men were surprised and their planes destroyed before they could get them into the air at dozens of fields around the Nipponese capital, judging by the radio conversations:

Samples included:

"Field No. 5.—There's sixty planes on it—give 'em hell."

"Field No. 85—There's fifty single engine planes."

Listened to Tokyo Radio.

Radio "ear" witnesses listened to Tokyo radio for first evidence that the momentous raid was under way.

They heard the Tokyo announcer start screaming; then a Japanese language broadcast abruptly ceased at about 7:25 A. M.

The announcer returned to the air momentarily for a few quick words now and then. Continuous broadcasting was not resumed until after 5 P. M.

the Japanese fleet will come out now or not."

Speculation that the operations were preliminary to a landing of much-bombarded Iwo Jima in the Volcanos brought only a terse comment that the Navy is capable of effecting a landing anywhere.

The spokesman said that full details of the operations have not been received because Admiral Spruance "will not break radio silence so long as he thinks there is a good chance he has not been discovered."

NAVY IS PLANNING NEW HEAVY BLOWS AGAINST JAPAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 — (AP) Speculation that the carrier fleet blasting of Tokyo may be the curtain raiser to still more demonstrations of American seaborne might spread widely in Washington today.

The Navy, in enemy-taunting mood, did less than nothing to stop such speculation. A spokesman made the terse unqualified comment that the Navy can make a landing anywhere.

The statement was brought out in discussion of talk that the air operations against Tokyo, with simultaneous fleet bombardment of the enemy outpost on Iwo Jima, might presage invasion of that Volcano island stepping stone on the way to the Japanese homeland.

But the Navy spokesman wouldn't relate his words directly to the island strong point 675 miles southeast of Tokyo.

"It is going to be interesting," the highly placed Navy man said, "to see if the Japanese fleet will come out now or not. Presumably it was being held for the defense of the homeland, and now is the time."

Emphasizing confidence that Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's force is capable of dealing with whatever the Japanese can put to sea since the battle for Leyte gulf in the Philippines, he said Spruance would welcome a reception from the enemy fleet.

Even the enemy would get full confirmation of American mastery of the seas out of such a meeting, he said, and get it "as quickly as it would take to sink them." The Navy at all times has a pretty good idea where Japanese sea strength is to be found, he said.

The Navy official would not be drawn out in specific speculation, but there was no discounting the fact that Iwo Jima has been under almost daily assault for 68 days. The island is comparatively small but strategically located, about half-way between present American strongholds in the Marianas and the main Japanese island of Honshu.

He pointed out that carrier based bombers such as went after Tokyo yesterday can do tremendous damage in thickly concentrated Japanese industrial areas. It was pointed out that they work at much lower levels than big land based bombers and can be more selective as to targets.

Meanwhile the House of Representatives voted unanimously to cable congratulations to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz on the Tokyo operation.

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strike which terrorized Tokyo this morning.

The B-29's harassed the enemy in the air and on the ground, and systematically covered the seaways from their Saipan base to Honshu, the main island of Japan, spotting enemy convoys and revealing countermoves which otherwise would have been undetected.

Yesterday's strike at the Mitsubishi aircraft plant at Nagoya—made without loss to the raiders—probably brought all available interceptors into the air the day before the carrier strike on the capital. The damage inflicted by the B-29's plus normal Japanese operational losses made a heavy dent in the enemy's ability to intercept the Navy's Hellcats today.

"Weather Strikes"

As many as 984 Japanese fighters have been counted attacking a single B-29 force. Such a battle invariably must leave the enemy weakened. Also, Nipponese pilots must have relaxed after the Nagoya raid, not expecting further strikes until the customary three or four days elapsed.

Aside from the full-strength raid on Nagoya, at least three Superforts have been harassing the foe during every 24 hours in so-called "weather strikes." They hit Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, Kyoto, Hammamatsu or other cities, day or night, with varied bomb loads while observing the weather conditions.

[These weather strikes, not announced by the 21st Bomber Command, bring daily reports from the Tokyo radio or Superfort activity over Nippon, usually with the claim that negligible damage was inflicted.]

Returned Without Loss

The Nagoya raiders carried out their attack through heavy flak and returned without loss, the command said.

Bad weather broke up formations on the way from Marianas Island bases and the B-29s reached the target singly or in small groups.

Capt. Edward B. Feather, of Watauga, Tenn., brought his plane in safely after a flight from Japan with two engines out on the same side. One propeller was damaged and finally flew off, knocking out the other propeller on the same side.

The Superfort of Major Robert G. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, Ohio, lagged behind to escort Feathers's bomber which the crew expected to crash into the sea at any moment.

Britons Stress Tokyo Raid

London, Feb. 16 (AP)—The American attack on Tokyo monopolized London headlines today.

The *Star* commented editorially that the carrier-borne operation was an "outstanding example of naval skill and daring whose morale effect may be incalculable."

U. S. Navy Hits Several Places

(By the Associated Press)

America's mammoth navy has the wherewithal to hit both hard and in several places at the same time.

Yesterday in Washington a navy spokesman emphasized this by saying that while Tokyo and Iwo Jima, 750 miles apart, were being blasted something also was astir off Corregidor in the Philippines. He couldn't say what.

Today Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed that cruisers and destroyers of the Seventh fleet shelled Corregidor Thursday in support of landing operations on nearby Bataan.

That was the day before carrier planes swarmed on Tokyo. While the Seventh was firing its guns, the U. S. Fifth fleet in a size unequalled in history, was moving toward Tokyo.

Eyewitness Story of Navy's Attack on Tokyo

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United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Saturday, Feb. 17 (A. P.).—Smoke rose 7,000 feet in the air from panic-stricken Tokyo to Yokohama as Navy carrier planes raided the Japanese capital area, an eyewitness reported here today.

The eye and ear witness account which disclosed that scores of enemy planes were caught on the ground, was given by Lieut (j. g.) David C. McMillin of San Francisco. He was the Navy observer in a Twenty-first Bomber Command B-29 Superfortress which was over the target for reconnaissance while the raid was under way.

No word of the carrier strike has come from the fleet itself, since radio silence still prevailed for Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's raiding force.

Smoke Rose Over Flak Alley.

Lieut. McMillin and Army Lieut. John G. Garvin of Las Vegas, Nev., pilot of the B-29, observed the raid both visually through breaks in clouds and by listening in on radio conversations between the carrier planes.

The attack on Japanese ground installations and grounded planes and accompanying aerial combat continued for at least six hours, Lieut. McMillin said. It was

Radio conversations between the raiding carrier Hellcats and Corsairs provided most of the early news of the strike.

Some of this was brought back here by the crewmen of the B-29 Superfortress who listened in while their bomber cruised high above thick clouds in the area. They listened while they vainly sought glimpses of the ground. They heard one carrier plane pilot report: "Burned three on the ground."

"Five in the air," shouted another.

Later the weather cleared at lower levels, the B-29 crew reported, and they heard an order passed: "Clearing over targets, go and get them."

Says Spruance Is Ready.

Washington, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—A naval spokesman said today that Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's forces are more than a match for anything the Japanese are capable of bringing out. He told reporters the Navy has a pretty good idea" where the entire Nipponese fleet is.

"Presumably it was being held for defense of the homeland, and now is the time, "he asserted. "It is going to be interesting to see if

B-29's Keep Up Steady Blows At Japan

Twenty-first Bomber Command, Guam, Feb. 16 (AP)—Superfortresses, ranged over Japan today before, during and after the carrier

Chungking, Feb. 16 (AP)—Newspapers featured the American carrier attack on Tokyo today as an almost unimaginable epic of American might and daring, a feat rejoicing prevailed in this Chinese capital, which still bears scars of Japanese bombing attacks of 1941.

U.S. TROOPS LAND AT MARIVELES TO SEIZE PENINSULA

Surprise Attack Clamps Trap on Several Thousand Jap Defenders.

YANKS CLOSE ON MANILA

Enemy Resists Bitterly as Battle for City Nears Victory.

MANILA, Saturday, Feb. 17 —(AP) Recapture of historic Bataan peninsula was proclaimed today as its 11th corps Yanks landed at the south tip Thursday under Corregidor's silenced guns, seized Mariveles harbor and airdrome to clamp a trap on several thousand disorganized Japanese troops.

Protected by guns of the U. S. Seventh fleet, which shelled Corregidor fortress, and by planes of the Far East airforce, the Americans swung around from the Olongapo Naval base in Subic bay to establish a 500-yard beachhead at Mariveles. American losses were light.

A fourth division—the Sixth —was thrown into the raging battle for Manila, meanwhile. The thus reinforced 14th corps drove through to the bay front on an 800-yard front to reduce Japanese holdings in the city's heart to a triangle of about 3,000 yards by 2,000. The enemy still was resisting bitterly.

Yanks Smash Inland

On Bataan the Americans drove swiftly inland to close an 18-mile gap between them and a strong U. S. force moving down the Manila bay shore of the peninsula from the north.

"We have captured Bataan," General MacArthur announced. This the five-star general hailed the ture of Bataan in a campaign little more than two weeks. It took Japan more than three months to do it in 1942.

The fight may not be over on Bataan, but with control of the single coastal road and command of the northern entrance to Manila bay the Americans have all they want or need for the moment that bears directly on the principal military objectives of the Luzon campaign.

Only Corregidor fortress whose guns have been pounded into near helplessness and the Cavite coast to the south now bar the way into Manila bay.

Maj. Gen Charles P. Hall's 11th corpsmen landed at Mariveles Thursday morning. Preceding the landing, the harbor was cleared of mines "in a daring and skillful operation," today's communique said.

The American battle for Bataan's recapture opened Jan. 29 with Yank landings on the Sambales province coast in a push toward Olongapo.

From Mariveles, big land guns can be set up to shell Corregidor.

Steams Past Corregidor

Associated Press Correspondent Jim Hutcheson, aboard the attack force flagship, said the invasion fleet steamed unscathed past Corregidor, which fired only a half dozen shots.

The 38th Division units commanded by Brig. Gen. William C. Chase pushed quickly inland from a beachhead of 500 yards. Bombed and shelled Mariveles was occupied immediately. Two nearby airfields were seized.

The convoy had to sail through a gap a little more than four miles wide between the Rock and Cochinos Point on Bataan.

Gunfire from Corregidor fortress was neutralized beforehand by cruiser and destroyer batteries, and by American warplanes.

The invasion started from the Olongapo naval base in Subic bay, immediately north of Bataan on the Luzon west coast. Olongapo was captured last month after a virtually unopposed amphibious landing on the Zambeles province coast.

MacArthur said the landing was made along the south coast of Bataan at a number of points centering about Mariveles bay, which is immediately opposite Corregidor.

American losses were light.

Seizure of the peninsula, on which Americans and Filipinos fought a gallant but losing battle in the spring of 1942, puts the Yanks in position for knockout blows against Corregidor, the Fortress which guards the Manila Bay mouth.

Minesweepers Clear Channel

(Tokyo radio announced earlier that a score or so of American minesweepers were clearing th channel in preparation for a likely invasion by warships and troopships.)

Sixth division Yanks drove down the peninsula's Manila bay coast from captured Pilar, meanwhile, and moved toward a juncture with the 38th division along an east-west road.

The Japanese sealed off on Bataan peninsula are doomed.

In war-blackened Manila, MacArthur announced that three American divisions were continuing "the progressive reduction of the enemy's final position" in the old Intramuros district along the bay shore just south of the mouth of the Pasig river.

East of the capital American troops seized two airfields at Mandaluyong.

To the south of the city patrols reached the west gate of Fort William McKinley.

American bombers which have pounded Corregidor almost daily for weeks dropped a heavy load of 147 tons of explosives on the fortress.

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Formosa Again Bombed

Despite bad weather, U. S. fighters crossed the China Sea to attack Kato airdrome on Formosa, strafing a parked bomber and a train.

Three small freighters were sunk or damaged in the Mansei Islands, and another freighter was sent to the bottom off Hong Kong.

A small, heavily-laden freighter was left ablaze and sinking from a direct hit in the lesser Sunda Islands south of the Philippines.

Still clinging to the older waterfront sections of wreckage Manila, the frenzied Japanese garrison today appeared determined to die in a "blood bath" with hundreds of trapped civilians.

Repeated accounts from correspondents said the Japanese fighting in the Intramuros, old walled city district, shot down civilians attempting to escape to American lines.

The desperate Nipponese, burning and blasting buildings almost over their own heads as they retreated further into the Manila Bay-Pasig river triangle, still held parts of the Ermita and Malate districts, exclusive residential areas.

Americans of the 37th Infantry, First Cavalry and 11th Airborne Divisions controlled more than three-fourths of the city.

Ten Barges Destroyed

The Japanese, who Gen. Douglas MacArthur said had planned to defend Manila in the wrong direction, attempted to bring 12 barges ashore two miles north of the Pasig. American guns destroyed 10.

(Tokyo radio broadcast a news dispatch saying Japanese had made an amphibious attack on American positions south of Manila, on the west coast of Batangas province. There was no confirmation of such an attack.)

American bombers continued their daily pounding of Corregidor, Island fortress guarding the entrance of Manila Bay. (There still was no confirmation of Tokyo radio claims that American warships had attacked the island as minesweepers sought to clear the south channel into the bay.)

Squeeze Pressed Tighter

The squeeze against Japanese trapped on Bataan peninsula, as as Americans were in 1941-42, pressed tighter. MacArthur reported Friday that troops of the 11th Corps had made further advances on the Manila Bay side of Bataan.

MacArthur said captured documents indicated the Japanese had "contemplated a major and successful defense of Manila" by a garrison of more than 20,000 with great quantities of guns and ammunition.

The plan was frustrated when the Americans landed by surprise at Lingayen Gulf and moved on the Philippine capital from the north, MacArthur said. The enemy had expected the attack from the south.

Japanese in South Manila continued to fight back with desperate vigor. They checked the advance of doughboys through the University of Philippines campus.

They also turned their fire on civilians.

A Chinese merchant told Associated Press War Correspondent Russell Brines he had seen a score of Chinese mowed down as they attempted to flee from a burning building. Other accounts of similar ruthless killings were given by seven men who escaped through the Intramuros walls and swam the Pasig.

Brines reported that numerous Filipinos told him the Japanese had declared they would execute "any Filipinos who show sympathy or give assistance to the white invaders." They were quoted further: "We know that at least 95 per cent of the Filipinos are pro-American."

Jap Documents Show Manila Stand Plan

Manila, Feb. 16 (AP)—Documents showing that a large Japanese force expected to turn the tide of the Luzon campaign at Manila came to light today as the cornered remnant of that out-smarted garrison fought with new fury in its blazing South Manila trap.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, announcing a deeper penetration of Bataan peninsula, a 112-ton bombing of Corregidor and the steady reduction of "the enemy's final pocket" in the rubble of the once-proud capital, disclosed also the seizure of the Nipponese documents.

These indicated that the enemy "contemplated a major and successful defense of Manila."

Expected Attack From South

MacArthur reported the Japanese, prior to his Luzon landing had a garrison of more than 20,000 men in Manila with great quantities of guns, mines, pillboxes and fortifications, expecting an attack from the south and from Manila Bay.

"The enemy apparently hoped to hold Manila and Manila Bay, thus making this the turning point of the Luzon campaign," MacArthur said.

"These plans were defeated by the rapidity of the envelopment by our forces and the dislocation and unbalance caused by our unanticipated advance and the attack from north and east."

The remaining Japanese, confined to an area about 5,000 yards by 1,500 yards, opened up at dawn yesterday with murderous fire and limited American gains to a matter of yards.

Blunted Drive

This renewed Japanese vigor blunted the 37th Infantry Division spearhead which had pushed through the University of the Philippines campus toward the bay shore.

The 37th was moving slowly toward the General Hospital, a highly fortified enemy strong point, using great care not to endanger patients who may be inside.

To the south, the 11th Airborne Division likewise was slowed by heavy opposition in their push from captured Nichols Field northeastward toward Fort William McKinley.

The enemy still has guns east and northeast of the city and a system of tunnel defenses, which may be difficult to solve, around Fort William McKinley and along the Pasig River about 5 miles east of the bay.

Fighting To Hold

"The Jap still is fighting as though he expected to hold Manila," said Lieut. Col. Homer Eaton, Jr., of Los Angeles, 14th Corps staff officer.

Undeterred by American control over three-quarters of the city north of the Pasig River, the Japanese attempted early yesterday to put thirteen barges ashore 2 miles north of the river. American guns blew ten of them out of the water.

Japanese guns Wednesday night threw about 100 rounds into the water-filtering plant area northeast of Manila, with little effect.

While heavy bombers poured another destructive bomb load on Corregidor and attack planes raked Bataan coastal defenses, troops of the 11th Corps pushed 4 miles south of Abucay, along the peninsula's Manila Bay coast, to the Balanga-Pillar area, the eastern end of the last line held by the American and Filipino defenders of Bataan three years ago.

In widespread air operations, United States bombers raked the Kagi airdrome on Formosa and unloaded 115 tons of bombs on two airdromes at Rabaul, New Britain Island.

Regain Rolls Royce For MacArthur

Manila, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—The Americans have recaptured Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Rolls Royce.

The big car, still in good condition and highly polished, was found in a garage near the Government Palace north of the Pasig River. It apparently was used by a Japanese officer who didn't have time or the opportunity to take it with him.

A Cadillac also used by the general before war, was found earlier.

JAP PAYS HOMAGE TO THREE YANK M. P.'S

Manila, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Three military policemen led a prisoner into a Fourteenth Corps command post here today and turned him over to the interpreters. As the M. P.'s left, the stark-naked Japanese dropped to his knees, threw his hand above his head and bowed three times to the ground—one bow for each departing M. P.

"That's the first time anybody ever bowed to an M. P. of his own free will," said one.

More Manila Brutalities Reported

Manila, Feb. 16 (AP) — Increasing reports of Japanese brutality seeped out of war-ravished southern Manila today as more civilians escaped from the enemy-held battle area.

A reliable Chinese merchant told Associated Press War Correspond-

ent Russel Brines that he saw a score of Chinese mowed down by machine-gun fire as they attempted to flee from a burning building.

Civilians Machine-Gunned

Associated Press Correspondent Fred Hampson reported that seven men who escaped through a shell hole in the thick wall of the Intramuros and swam the Pasig River to safety confirmed stories of machine-gunning civilians. They told American medical officers that the Nipponese segregated men and women within the walled city and in some instances carried out their threat to shoot any civilians who attempted to escape from the besieged stronghold.

Two 37th Division sergeants reported to Hampson that they found and photographed a heap of Chinese bodies, all bayoneted. They identified eleven as men, four as women and six as babies. All had bayonet wounds. The hands of some were tied behind them.

Wounded Feet

American medical officers yesterday treated two girls with bayonet wounds through the soles of their feet.

Brines reported that numerous Filipinos said that during the Japanese occupation of Manila Nipponese lecturers repeatedly said, "We know that at least 95 per cent of the Filipinos are pro-American.

"If the Americans do return to Manila, we will unhesitatingly execute any Filipinos who show sympathy or give assistance to the white invaders."

Captives Got Food Through Hole In Wall

Santo Tomas, Manila, Feb. 16 (AP)—There's a hole in the wall at Santo Tomas measuring 3 inches by 12 through which passed thousands of pounds of food and medicine and millions of pesos that kept hundreds of internees alive through three years of starvation.

It was so ingeniously operated, this hole-in-the-wall smuggling ring, that it was never discovered by the Japanese despite frequent frantic searches and investigations.

The key man was Luis de Alcuaz, a quite unassuming chemistry professor and secretary to the vice chancellor of the University of Tomas.

Has Office By Wall

As a university official he was permitted to maintain his office along the west wall of the camp.

When the deliberate starvation program became serious and medicines were exhausted, Alcuaz brought supplies through the gate into his office and concealed them there. He cut a tiny hole in the wall between his office and the

dormitory housing single interned men.

Then, each night, Alcuaz signaled that he was ready to pass supplies by loudly slamming three filing cabinet drawers. If safe to proceed, the internee guards on the other side answered with three knocks.

Make Long, Slim Bags

To pass relatively bulky supplies of rice and beans through the tiny hole, Alcuaz made long, slim bags which could be squeezed through. It took more than two hours to pass through 600 pounds of canned meat about every other day.

Using bank drafts and pledges of internees, Alcuaz contacted numerous wealthy men in Manila and obtained funds for Santo Tomas civilians by which he could finance the black-market life within camp.

Alcuaz Under Suspicion

Several times it meant smuggling supplies through a very tight Japanese guard where the slightest slip-up meant ruin.

Alcuaz was under suspicion but the Japanese never could put their finger on the operations. He was taken to prison and questioned eight times but released.

"I don't drink," he said shrugging, "but I used to keep an open bottle of rum in my office and when the guards approached I swabbed my face with rum to appear intoxicated."

Jap Attack Reported.

In a broadcast dispatch recorded by the FCC and distributed by the Associated Press, Domei, the Japanese official news agency said today that Japanese units made a surprise amphibious attack on Tuesday night on the American positions at Nasugbu, on the west coast of Batangas province in southern Luzon, adding: "Our storming units dealt a heavy blow to the Americans, setting ablaze or blasting the barracks as well as demolishing the heavy guns with hand grenades."

There was no confirmation of these enemy assertions.

Reds Smash into Breslau Encircling Oder Bastion

Soviet Forces Capture Crossen, Battle Rages for Silesian Capital.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 17 — (AP) Red army siege troops crashed into the edge of Breslau yesterday, completely encircling that big Silesian capital on the upper Oder river, while the Germans announced that other Soviet forces had captured the central Oder stronghold of Crossen, 93 miles southeast of Berlin.

An enemy broadcast late last night said that the "decisive battle" for Breslau had begun, with Soviet artillery slamming shells into the city from all sides.

Attack Big Nazi City

Breslau is the biggest German city yet within the grasp of any Allied army. It had a 1942 population of 630,000, later swollen to 1,000,000 by the influx of refugees from Berlin and other bomb-shattered Nazi cities. Most of the civilians were believed to have been evacuated, and the stage was set for a death grapple in its ancient streets.

The Russians officially were declared to be only four miles from the heart of Breslau, a sprawling industrial city on the east and west banks of the Oder. They broke into the edge of the city with the seizure of Drachenbrunn, adjoining Bischofswalde, a forest on the southeastern side of the city next to the Zoological Gardens.

More than 100 miles northwest of Breslau, a wild fluid battle had developed on the southeastern approaches to Berlin, and a late Moscow dispatch said the Germans were rushing reinforcements of veterans and unseasoned home army recruits into the area in an effort to stop the Russians who were threatening to turn Berlin's eastern defenses.

Soviet front dispatches said that Marshal Ivan S. Konev's northern wing, moving toward Cottbus, huge rail center 47 miles southeast of Berlin, was within sight of the Spree river, last natural defense line guarding the Reich capital. Cottbus, its military-glutted rail yards shattered by Thursday's American air attacks, is on the Spree.

The Soviet communique did not mention this sector, where Berlin also told of heavy fighting in the area of Forst 12 miles east of Cottbus, nor did the Russians confirm the German announcement that Crossen already had fallen.

But the Russian bulletin announced the capture of Rusdorf, one and a half miles southeast of Crossen, and Deutsch Sagar, and one half miles south of strategic town at the confluence the Bober and Oder rivers.

Smash Toward Berlin

Crossen is only 20 miles southeast of Fuerstenberg, one of Berlin's eastern fortresses under siege by Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army. With the capture of Rothenburg, on the southern side of the winding Oder 13 miles east of Crossen, the two Soviet armies now had joined their flanks solidly for the assault toward Berlin.

Konev's northern wing reached the east bank of the Bober river south of its confluence with the Oder at Deutsch Sagar and also at Weissig, 13 miles south of Crossen. They were threatening the west bank stronghold of Bobersberg with the seizure of the intermediate village of Kossar, three miles east of Bobersberg.

The Russians captured 50 localities and gained up to 18 miles during the day in cleaning out a big enemy pocket between the Bober and Oder rivers, hurling the enemy into a marshy stretch one to three miles wide between Crossen and captured Rothenburg. The latter is six miles northwest of Gruenberg, seized Thursday.

South of Gruenberg more than 1,500 Germans were captured on Thursday, and also an arsenal containing 350 guns, 150 gun and mortar barrels, 1,500 heavy machine-guns, and a large quantity of ammunition, the bulletin said.

Two hundred localities were taken in the encirclement of Breslau, first announced two days before by Berlin. In completing the ring around the city the Russians had cut eight railways and seven highways leading into Breslau, which is 107 miles southeast of Crossen

Among the localities taken on the eastern side of the Oder were Margareth, three miles southeast of Breslau; Drachenbrunn, three miles northwest of Margareth on the highway into Breslau and five miles from the heart of the lower Silesian capital; Hundsfeld, one mile east-northeast of Breslau and four miles from the heart of the city; Paschkerwitz, five miles on the northeast; and Schebitz, six miles north.

On the western side of the river other Soviet forces captured the big suburban road junction of Deutsch Lissa, five miles northwest of Breslau; Klettendorf, at the southwestern edge of the capital and four miles from its center; and Kattern, four miles away on the southeast

Deepen Ring Around City

Deepening their ring around the city the Russians also captured Wansen, 19 miles south of Breslau and five miles northeast of the junction town of Strehlen.

Northwest of Budapest, Hungarian capital which fell Tuesday after a siege of nearly 50 days, the Russians captured 3,400 more Germans, completing the liquidation of a sizeable enemy band which had broken out of the Soviet siege ring and tried to escape.

This raised to approximately 133,000 the number of Axis prisoners taken in the Budapest battle, one of the fiercest of the war. Moscow has not yet announced the enemy death toll, which is expected to exceed 50,000.

Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian army attacking northward through Polish Pomorze, or the "corridor" between German Pomerania and the Vistula river, captured seven villages in gains up to six miles on a 30-mile front.

Battling against heavy German resistance in the forests below Danzig, Rokossovsky's troops captured Schneidebruch, six miles northeast of Tuchola, taken Thursday, putting them within 54 miles southwest of Danzig on the Baltic.

At the eastern end of this front his troops took Jeschewo, 10 miles west of the east bank Vistula stronghold of Grudziadz and 57 miles south of Danzig.

After flying over the rain-soaked battlefields of Brandenburg in an observation plane, the Soviet newspaper Red Star's correspondent, Major M. Novigatsky, reported that Russian tanks had crossed a small river within sight of the Spree.

From his guarded description it was apparent that the Russians had crossed the Neisse river in force and were striking toward Beeskow and Cottbus, both Spree river fortresses, 26 and 47 miles from Berlin. These two communication centers control the routes to Berlin on both sides of the lake country which extends into the suburbs of Berlin.

Heavy fighting raged in a triangle formed by Crossen, Guben, 18 southwest of Crossen, and Fuerstenberg, 13 miles north of Guben. Fuerstenberg, 43 miles southeast of Berlin, is the most southerly of the Oder river fortresses being attacked by Zhukov's troops massed on both sides of the Oder.

Novigatsky's report said Konev's armored formations were "not far away from the Spree and the country houses of Berliners."

"The Germans had blown up a bridge, but the small river didn't halt our fighters," he said. "We saw carcasses of German tanks and a long grey ribbon of enemy prisoners marching in an endless column down the road."

Brussels radio said that a late Moscow report put the Russians only 31 miles from Berlin as they bore down swiftly on the Spree line, but this was not confirmed by the Soviet high command.

Berlin, however, said that the Russians had crossed the Neisse river north of Forst, which is only 12 miles east of menaced Cottbus, objective of a heavy saturation attack Thursday by American bombers aiding the Red army offensive.

Moscow radio repeated a report that the Nazi government had fled to Nuernberg, Nazi convention city, 227 miles sotuhwest of Berlin.

"A 30-mile zone around Nuernbearg has been declared out of bounds for refugees," the broadcast said. "Police guarding roads leading to it have been trebled. Many citizens have been forced to leave their homes to make room for the ministries evacuated from Berlin. Long columns of trucks are carrying archives and files into the city."

A Red Air Force reconnaissance pilot who flew over Berlin said that the bomb-burned Nazi capital was "one vast traffic jam—I've never seen anything like it."

"For miles on end traffic has come to a standstill in Berlin," said the pilot, Ivan Volkov, as uqoted by Moscow radio. "I noticed that while the streets in the eastern section of the city were desolate, traffic in the west and southwest was extraordinary, with all streets leading southwest hcrammed with cars and trucks intermingled with masses of civilians."

This report indicated a mass evacuation of non-combat Berliners and refugees which had flowed into the city ahead of the advancing Russians.

"The mission to Berlin can be done in a jiffy today," Volkov added. "Marshal Zhukov's front line planes are operating regularly over the city. We've already fought battles."

Reds Approach Spree River Defense Line

Map on Page 2

London, Feb. 16 (AP)—An armored mass of Marshal Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army bore down on Berlin's Spree River defenses from the southeast today, smashing toward Beeskow and Cottbus, 31 to 52 miles from the capital.

Soviet war correspondents indicated that the Neisse River defenses had been shattered after fierce battles in the areas of Forst and Guben, two towns on that river, which joins the Oder south of Frankfurt

They told of columns of tanks and cavalry rolling through shattered villages within sight of the Spree, and indicated that the main weight of Konev's 1st Ukranian Army had been turned in the "Berlin direction" after forming a firm link with Marshal Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army for an assault on the German capital.

37 Miles From Elbe

Konev's southern wing, however, was reported across the Neisse and within 37 miles of the upper Elbe, the river which rises in Czechoslovakia near Prague, passes through Dresden and flows diagonally across Germany to the North Sea at Hamburg.

The Soviet armored trains bearing down on Berlin, Moscow dispatches said, were attacking a thirty-mile stretch between Beeskow and Cottbus and flanking the Germans who have held up Zhukov's attack at Frankfurt and Kuerstin along the Oder.

Beeskow is thirty-one miles southeast of Berlin and eighteen miles southwest of Frankfurt on the Oder.

Cottbus, directly south of Beeskow, is fifty-two miles from Berlin and twelve miles west of Forst, where the Germans reported Soviet penetrations yesterday.

Form Natural Defense.

Both Beeskow and Cottbus are on the Spree, which links up with many lakes and water courses to form a natural defense for Berlin. The area is forested and is the location of many rich German estates overflowing from the Berlin suburbs.

Both are important communication centers. Cottbus is the hub of thirteen trunk railways, main highways and autobahns and Beeskow is the center of eight such arteries, including the main Frankfurt-Leipzig railway.

Soviet correspondents said fighting was raging near the east bank of the Spree.

These dispatches indicated that Forst and Guben, fifteen miles to the north, either had been by-passed or captured.

Zhukov Increases Attack.

With his flank now solidly secured by the sensational advances of the First Ukrainian Army, Zhukov increased the attacks of his First White Russian Army on Fuerstenberg, the fortress in the southwestern corner of the Oder bend below Frankfurt.

Fuerstenberg is twelve miles north of Guben at the junction of the Neisse and Oder.

Presumably these attacks were preliminary to an all-out assault to break past the Frankfurt-Kuestrin fortification in a double-barreled attack on Berlin from east and southeast.

At the same time the German High Command disclosed that the Russians had broadened their assault front to the north by making an advance of more than sixteen miles from Soldin toward Stettin, Berlin's Baltic port.

The communique showed that Bahn, twenty-two miles south of Stettin, and the same distance southwest of the fortified rail center of Stargard, had been surrounded, but declared contact had been re-established with the garrison by a counter-attack.

A similar counter-attack broke a ring around Arnswalde, forty miles southeast of Stettin, the communique said.

Street Battle in Sagan.

Fierce street fighting started southeast of Berlin in Sagan, bypassed and almost encircled by Konev's capture of Sorau on the west and his crossing of the Queis River on the south, a German military spokesman said. Sagan is about thirty miles southeast of Forst.

The spokesman declared however that Soviet spearheads which had penetrated as far as Forst were cut off and pushed back and that Sommerfeld remained in German hands.

The Germans also declared their counter-attacks had slowed the punch toward Dresden and forced Konev to regroup there.

But they said a powerful new push was underway in Slovakia toward Zvolen, sixty-five miles north of Budapest and about the same distance southeast of Jablunka Pass on Slovakia's northwestern border.

In a thirty-mile breakthrough Konev's troops yesterday toppled the Brandenburg province stronghold of Sommerfeld, sixty-seven miles from the, German capital.

His rapid thrust from the

depths of Silesia already has destroyed the effectiveness of the

Oder defenses where the Germans checked a direct march toward Berlin by Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian Army.

With Zhukov steadily building up new strength for a large-scale crossing of the Oder, Konev now is in position to cut in behind the enemy's Fuerstenberg-Frankfurt-Kuestrin line. Whether the Germans could deploy their forces to stave off both threats for long remained to be seen.

The Brussels radio, quoting a Moscow dispatch, said today that fighting was in progress in the immediate outskirts of the Baltic port of Danzig and that three German ships had been sunk outside the harbor. Official Russian announcements never have placed Red Army troops closer to Danzig city than twenty miles — in East Prussia to the southeast.

Martial Law Imposed On German People

Court Martials to "Handle Ruthlessly" Any Who Shirk Nazi Death Struggle—Cowardice, Selfishness to Be Punished

FEB 17 1945

By Richard Kasischke

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP) — Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler imposed martial law upon virtually all Germany and poised the executioner's axe today with a decree establishing court martials to "handle ruthlessly" anyone who shirks the Nazi death struggle.

"Summary Justice"

The "courts of summary justice" will be set up immediately in all invasion-threatened areas of the Reich, with power to deal the death sentence to anyone who attempts, "especially through cowardice or selfishness," to evade his duties.

The decree, broadcast by the German radio, meant that even in deepest Bavaria a German could be sentenced to death for selfishness in refusing shelter to a refugee from an overrun province or for "damaging the Reich" by uttering or repeating a rumor.

The summary courts are to be established, said the decree, "on orders of the fuehrer in agreement with the reichsminister of the interior (Himmler)," and they will be packed firmly with Nazis.

Presiding judges will be "assisted" by political leaders or section leaders of the Nazi party and by officers of the army, the SS elite guard or the police. Since Hitler is commander in chief of the army and Himmler controls the SS and the police, it will be a thoroughly Nazi setup.

Cover Any Dereliction

Before the summary courts will be brought all persons charged with "crimes by which German fighting strength or fighting determination are endangered." This could cover almost any dereliction in the invasion-torn Reich.

Defendants before the special courts either will be given the death penalty or win acquittal—nothing in between. Execution of the death sentence will be so swift that even the prosecutor may fix the time, place and method in certain cases.

In announcing the decree, the reichsminister of justice said, in part:

"The difficult struggle for the continued life of the Reich requires that every German should be ready to fight and display his devotion unto the last.

"Whoever tries to escape his duties to the community, especially out of cowardice or selfishness, must immediately be dealt with, applying the necessary rigor so that the Reich shall suffer no dire result from the failure of an individual.

Spirit Of Regulations

"The procedure shall be governed by the spirit of the regulations laid down in the Reich criminal proceedings order."

While the German high command said resistance was stiffening against the Russian offensive, reports pictured a worsening situation within the Reich.

The Moscow radio said Dresden was being evacuated of its industries and businesses and that refugees were pouring into and out of the heavily-bombed city. The German radio said Dresden had been "rubbleized" by the bombings, and Swiss reports said more than 30,000 persons had been killed in the city prior to yesterday's American daylight raid.

Moscow reiterated its report that Nuernberg in Bavaria was the new capital of Germany, with a 30-mile zone around the former Nazi party congress city barred to refugees.

The Paris radio quoted a German frontier report that German industrial leaders had informed Hermann Goering that the country's raw materials situation was desperate, with the fuel shortage particularly acute.

Martial Law Clamped On Reich; Military Trial Provided

London, Feb. 16 (AP)—Almost all Germany was placed under virtual martial law today by a sweeping decree calling for military trial of "whoever tries to evade his duties toward the community."

Civilians who show "cowardice" will be subject to the death penalty in the "Reich's defense areas threatened by the enemy." The order was one of the most drastic decrees ever issued by the Germans in their effort to bring every man, woman and child into their struggle. It was issued, Berlin said, on orders from Adolf Hitler and with the agreement of Heinrich Himmler.

The German radio gave this as the text of the decree:

"The hard struggle for the existence of the Reich demands of every German fighting determination and devotion to the utmost.

"Necessary Ruthlessness"

"Whoever tries to evade his duties towards the community, especially if he does it from cowardice or selfishness, must immediately be taken to task with necessary ruthlessness so that no damage should arise to the Reich from failure of an individual.

"On orders of the Führer and in agreement with the Reich's Minister of Interior and Chief of Reich's Cancellery, it is decreed:

"1. Military courts of summary justice will be established in the Reich's defense areas threatened by the enemy.

"Military courts of summary justice will be presided over by a judge who will be assisted by a political leader or section leader of the National Socialist Party and an officer of the *Wehrmacht, Waffen* SS or police.

Naming Of Court Members

"The Reich's Defense Commissar will appoint members of court and a public prosecutor.

"2. Military courts of summary justice will be instructed to try all crimes by which German fighting strength or fighting determination is endangered.

"Procedure will be in accordance with rules of the Reich's criminal code.

"3. The sentence of the military court's summary justice will be for death, acquittal or transfer to regular judicial proceedings.

"Decision of the court requires confirmation by the Reich's Defense Commissar, who will also decide the place, time and method of execution of sentence.

Deputy In Power

"If the Reich's Defense Commissar cannot be reached and immediate execution is absolutely necessary, his function will be exercised by a public prosecutor.

"4. Regulations necessary in amplification, alteration or execution of this decree will be issued by the Reich's Minister of Justice in agreement with the Reich's Minister of Interior and the chief of the party chancellery.

"5. This decree comes into force with its public announcement in press and on radio."

The decree did not mention civilians specifically, but the context made it clear that they were affected. Makeup of the courts places their control in the hands of the Nazis, although a German army officer will sit on the courtmartial boards.

Hitler In Town 2 Days Before Its Capture

London, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Moscow radio quoted a Soviet war correspondent today as saying Adolf Hitler had visited a German frontier town recently only two days before it was captured by the Red Army.

The correspondent did not identify the town, but said Hitler had exhorted "young and old to take up arms."

SCHACHT PUTTING OUT NAZI PEACE FEELERS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The recurring rumor that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht was putting out peace feelers in Germany's behalf cropped up again today in a French press agency report which the Federal Communications commission circulated.

The French dispatch said Schacht, German financier, had reached Switzerland and there were "certain reports" that he "is believed to be trying to establish contact with neutral and Allied personages in an attempt to negotiate a German surrender." Similar rumors in the past have never been corroborated in any detail.

Government Moved to Nuernberg

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today the German government had been moved 225 miles southwest, from Berlin to Nuernberg, in Bavaria.

"A thirty-mile zone around Nuernberg has been declared out of bounds for refugees," declared the Soviet broadcast. "Police guarding the roads leading to it have been trebled. Many citizens were forced to leave their homes to make room for the ministries evacuated from Berlin. Long columns of trucks are carrying archives and files into the city."

Berlin Set For Siege

London, Feb. 16 (AP)—The German radio declared today that final plans had been completed for the defense of Berlin and said the Nazi party had arranged to supply the populace with army rations when the siege begins.

The broadcast warned, however, that those seeking evacuation from the capital in the meanwhile "should not expect the impossible."

German commentators declared that Russian preparations for an all-out assault upon Berlin are nearly complete and reiterated that a "superoffensive" on the Western front is imminent.

NAZI OIL TARGETS HIT BY BOMBERS

3,500 Allied Planes Blast Reich from Eastern to Western Front

LONDON, Feb. 16—(AP) More than 3,500 Allied warplanes—escorted by perhaps 1,700 heavy bombers—scourged Germany today, shifting the main weight of attack from the eastern to the western front as the record non-stop bombardment extended through its third day.

Continent-based tactical air forces, out in great strength, destroyed seven planes in combat. The only Allied losses which had been reported late tonight, from among all the various forces engaged, were three medium bombers and eight fighter bombers of the U. S. Ninth air force.

Oil Refineries Hit

Uncontested by the Luftwaffe, a U. S. Eighth air force fleet of 1,000 Fortresses and Liberators and 200 Mustang fighters spread 3,000 tons of explosives on two natural oil refineries, two benzol plants and railyards at Hamm, Osnabrueck and Rheine.

Shortly after this American attack from British bases, more than 200 RAF Lancasters bombed the town of Wesel on the east bank of the Rhine about 20 miles southeast of Kleve, striking at one of the foremost German communications centers supporting the enemy's resistance to the Canadian First army's offensive.

German troops, equipment and armor have been spotted flowing through Wesel and American bombers recently attacked the town. RAF heavies, prevented from flying last night because of poor weather, found the skies clear during the day and delivered a highly concentrated blow.

The third phase of today's air assault on the Nazis was performed by the U. S. 15th air force's heavy bombers flying from Italy.

Eighth airforce smashes at Dresden and Chemnitz on the Eastern front in the last three days have been particularly effective and there were reports today that these two cities in the path of the Red army had been nearly wiped off the map.

The Paris radio said immediate evacuation of Dresden had been ordered. Through Stockholm came a report that 70,000 persons had been killed in the repeated bombings of the historic capital of Saxony.

The Scandinavian telegram bureau, German controlled, said all communications between Dresden, normally a city of 640,000, and other parts of the Reich had been severed.

Today's targets for the Eighth Air force included benzol plants at Dortmund and Gelsenkirchen in the Ruhr and refineries at Dortmund and Salzbergen.

Fog and haze lifted over the battlefields late in the day, turning loose hundreds of medium and fighterbombers, which plastered the enemy in the lines with bombs, rockets and bullets.

Uedem Hammered

British medium bombers hammered the traffic hub of Uedem on the Canadian First army front south of Kleve, and fighterbombers attacked Hassum and Asperden, the only towns between Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's forces and the communications center of Goch.

Goch also felt the weight of the aerial attack, and German troops, gun positions and strong points were bombed and strafed.

Fighters escorting the big British bombers to Wesel, who were intent on destroying that town in the corner of the Ruhr valley to block the flow of reinforcements, said the target was left a mass of flames.

American medium bombers pounded Lees, site of the first Rhine ferry upstream from Emmerich, whose use as a crossing point has been knocked out by the Canadian advance.

Three hundred medium and light bombers of the Ninth Air force attacked a Rhine railway bridge near Koblenz, and attacked a jet plane engine factory at Solingen, and an ordnance depot at Unna, both in the Ruhr.

Most of 1,000 Ninth Air force fighterbomber sorties, 400 First Tactical Air force sorties and some of the Second Tactical Air force's 500 sorties were directed at rail yards and rolling stock from Cologne to the Black Forest.

Some attacks were directed at armor, motor transport and artillery on the U. S. Third and Seventh army fronts. The three tactical air forces claimed they destroyed or damaged 1,809 railroad cars, 203 locomotives, 56 tanks and armored vehicles, 294 motor vehicles and 43 gun positions.

All oil targets were hit visually, and favorable results were reported. Direct hits were scored on the 30-mile-long rail yards at Hamm, largest and best equipped in Germany. Broken clouds swirled over the other objectives, requiring instrument aiming.

The Osnabruck, Rheine and Hamm rail yards normally can handle a total of 17,000 cars daily and have been given top priority for repairs so that troops and supplies can be funnelled to points of pressure on the western front. Today's was the Eighth air force's 17th attack on Hamm.

The small Salzberger oil refin-

30. 24—230 51

ery was hit once before by the Americans last August. The Dortmund oil works have been built in the past two months and were reported just getting into production.

Bombers of the 15th air force in Italy helped maintain the momentum of the great aerial offensive which in the past three days had rocked 22 cities from the Rhine to the Russian front. The Italian-based fleet struck an airdrome near Regensburg in southern Germany and rail yards east of Innsbruck in Austria and Rosenheim, 35 miles southeast of Munich, and Bolzano on the Brenner pass line in the Italian Tyrol.

between the Brenner Pass and Vienna, and another yard east of Innsbruck on a by-pass line from the Brenner.

Meanwhile, it was announced officially that the American losses in Wednesday's 2,250-plane assault on German targets close to the Russian front were eight bombers and five fighters. Yesterday's losses were changed from fifteen bombers and six fighters to twelve bombers and two fighters, seven of the aircraft previously missing having landed safely in France

After more than forty hours of

U. S. Raids Whipsaw Reich

1000 British-based Bombers Strike in West While Others Attack From Italy.

London, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—More than 1,000 heavy bombers of the British-based Eighth United States Air Force, continuing the record aerial offensive against the Reich, switched their attack back to western Germany today with seven simultaneous blows at oil targets and railroad yards in six cities.

After a night lull in the offensive in which sixteen cities from the Rhine to the Russian front were rocked with heavy loads of explosives, the Americans attacked two benzol plants at Dortmund and Gelsenkirchen in the Rhur, two oil refineries at Dortmund and Selzbergen and three large freight yards at Hamm, Osnabruck and Rheine. They were escorted by only 200 fighters, a good indication of how little punch the airmen feel is left in the German Air Force.

The marshaling yards at Hamm are the largest in Germany and, like those at Rheine and Salzbergen, twin cities just across the Dutch border, are important in the German scheme of supply against the Montgomery salient at Kleve.

Strike From Italy, Too.

At the same time today bombers of the Italian-based Fifteenth United States Air Force smashed at the Obertraubling airdrome at Regensburg in south Germany, where jet-propelled planes are based. These Fortresses and Liberators also battered a series of railroad yards, including those at Bolzano, on the Brenner line; at Rosenheim, thirty-five miles southeast of Munich, a junction

almost constant hammering, the only air activity reported during the night was widespread mine-laying by the R. A. F. An Air Ministry communique did not name the locale, but a German broadcast said night bombers were over the Jutland area.

The co-ordinated attacks on Nazi war-making machinery reached a scale without precedent between Tuesday night and last night when more than 5,100 American and British four-engined bombers from Britain dumped more than 15,000 tons of bombs on Germany.

The main weight of these blows, aiding the Russian smash toward Berlin, was directed at Dresden, Chemnitz and neighboring "shelter cities" in the southeast corner of the Reich.

A Berlin broadcast said that a large part of Dresden had been reduced to rubble and that Chemnitz, equally important to Nazi defenses, suffered almost the same fate.

From continent bases United States Ninth Air Force planes flew 500 sorties yesterday against west front targets, dropping 475 tons of bombs and bringing to 14,000 the number of Allied planes of all descriptions which have flown over German soil in the last three days. The Ninth lost one medium bomber and one fighter.

Criticism Mounts Against UNRRA

Congress, Parliament May Investigate Involuntary Failure to Get Large-scale Relief Underway—Lack of Understanding With Army Emphasized.

FEB 17 1945

By Alex Singleton

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP)—A storm over UNRRA was brewing tonight, with the strong possibility investigations would be precipitated in both the U. S. Congress and the British Parliament into the organization's involuntary failure to get relief work under way on a larger scale.

Sources of revenue

Congress and Parliament are the two chief sources of revenue for the mercy agency, once envisioned as the first major test for international non-military collaboration.

Within a week UNRRA has drawn sharp criticism from opposite sides of the globe, with authoritative quarters insistent that the chief difficulty lies in a lack of understanding between UNRRA and the Army.

Among UNRRA personnel from the United States, belief mounted that Congress, probably through the Senate Finance committees, would call for a thorough-going inquiry before approving the $550,000,000 balance of $1,350,000,000 American contribution.

Here in London the Laborite Daily Herald bluntly demanded "what has gone wrong—why should this vast organization stand paralyzed in an hour when its activities should be mounting to a peak?"

Matter of Urgency

"Action there must be," the paper said in an editorial. "As a matter of the utmost urgency, the whole set-up and operations of UNRRA must be overhauled. The condition of liberated peoples urgently requires it, the honor of the United Nations demands it."

This criticism followed a statement by Dr. H. V. Evatt, Australia's minister of external affairs, that "something of a crisis is emerging in relation to UNRRA's functions."

"It must be admitter by any candid observer," Dr. Evatt said yesterday at the opening of a six-day meeting of the Far Eastern committee of UNRRA at Sydney, "that there are signs of frustration and disillusionment. Despite much elaborate organization, UNRRA has not functioned to any extent in Europe."

Expect Nothing

Earlier in the week, M. A. Lamping, representing the Netherlands; and Vicomte de Thieusies, delegate for Belgium, told UNRRA's European committee that their people were first led to believe that they could expect everything from UNRRA, but subsequently they came to the conclusion after liberation that they could expect nothing.

Rene Massigli, French ambassador to Britain, has told the committee that UNRRA should have authority to send emergency relief supplies immediately to liberated areas on the grounds that months have passed since liberation, with the people still suffering greatly.

Meanwhile UNRRA's hands remain tied, especially in the cases of France and Belgium. As British Minister of State Richard K. Law pointed out in the House of Commons Wednesday, the organization can enter a liberated coutnry only upon the invitation of its government. Neither France nor Belgium has invited UNRRA.

Debate Expected

Inside and outside of Commons, where a full dress debate on the situation is expected within two weeks, there has been an increasing speculation on the failure of the western European countries to extend such an invitation.

Generally, it is believed due to a combination of reasons—partly national pride, with fear that sovereignty would be impaired if an internationl organization were called in to handle relief, and partly belief that they will be able to obtain more food and other necessities by dealing directly with the source of supplies and paying for them out of their own treasuries.

Complicating the situation is a conflict between civilian and military demands for many of the "must" items. Also hundreds of bridges across which suppiles must be ferried have been shattered by bombs, and there is a lack of transportation, despite shipment to the continent of hundreds of trucks and trains.

tacking Allied forces around Kleve were about 75 per cent British and 25 per cent Canadian.

Special courts martial were set up in all invasion-threatened areas of Germany to "handle ruthlessly" anyone shirking the Nazi death struggle. The Italian front was quiet.

ALLIES DRAFT PLAN TO CONTROL REICH

Paris

LONDON, Feb. 16—(AP) Pressed by the Big Three to speed up plans for suppressing Germany's aggressive powers forever, the European Advisory commission is preparing to add the finishing touches to its blueprint for controlling future German economy.

France's recommendations, which are expected to be handed to the Commission within the next few days, are reported to include:

1. Destruction of all German armament works.

2. Ban on production of aircraft engines and tight control on the import of other types of machinery.

3. Strict limitation of other war potential to a minimum.

4. Supervision of laboratories and research industries.

5. Confiscation of German-owned industries abroad.

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The reported French proposals are practically identical with American recommendations previously submitted to the commission by Ambassador John Winant. British proposals also are believed to coincide. There were no indications that the Russian recommendations had yet been handed in.

The Big Three agreed in their Crimean declaration that they were determined to "eliminate or control all German industry that could be used for military production" and to "take in harmony such other measures in Germany as may be necessary to the future peace and safety of the world."

The final blueprint for economic control of Germany may be along these lines:

1. "Complete and ruthless" abolition of German war industries, including aviation.

2. Control of German industries so they could not dominate European economy.

3. Steps to control Germany's chemical industries so she would be unable to manufacture poison gas or similar weapons.

4. Drastic supervision of German imports with a view to preventing Germany's buying abroad raw materials adaptable to strategic uses.

5. Plans for controlling German finance both at home and abroad.

There was a growing belief in diplomatic quarters that the Soviets would ask that several million Germans be sent to Russia to help in reconstruction of the country.

London, Feb. 16 (AP) — Arrangements are being made for a two-day war debate in Commons when Prime Minister Churchill reports on the Crimea conference.

'BIG 3' PEACE PLAN FAVORED BY WTUC

Fletcher

LONDON, Feb. 16—(AP) The World Union conference today formally welcomed the Big Three's Crimea declaration, recommended that the Trade Union movement "be associated with the peace settlement in all its phases," and urged the governments of more than 40 nations to crack down economically on Spain, Argentina and "other Fascist countries."

The statement of the Big Three communique was in the form of a report of a committee headed by James B. Carey, of the C.I.O., which was adopted virtually intact after hours of debate.

The conference resolved that measures must be taken to bring to justice all war criminals and those guilty of Nazi atrocities, liquidate the Nazi system, dissolve all Nazi organizations, confiscate party funds and properties, place under United Nations control not only heavy industries but German transport and banking systems and property owned by German trusts, cartels and junkers, utilize German industries and resources for rehabilitation of all countries plundered and devasted by Germany, and to secure full compensation for damages to Allied countries.

"On all these matters we consider it essential that the voice of the trade union shall be heard and heeded by the occupying authorities," the convention declared.

The conference also would liquidate the German labor front, establish a democratic trade union movement in Germany as speedily as possible during occupation and recover trade union funds seized by the Nazis.

The Trade Union movement, said the adopted resolution, "cannot forget that one of the basic causes of war is the scramble for markets by monopolizing interests," and it urged early action by the Allied assembly to end international cartels and monopolies.

The conference asked the Big Three that "accredited representatives of the Trade Union movement be received into their councils at the forthcoming San Francisco conference in an advisory and consultative capacity."

Crackdown Urged On Spain, Argentina

London, Feb. 16 (AP)—The governments of more than 40 nations were urged today by the World Trades Union Congress to crack down economically on Spain and Argentina and "all other Fascist countries which under the pretense of neutrality are rendering aid and assistance to our enemies."

The appeal was contained in a report submitted to the congress by a special committee made up of representatives from the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China.

Recommendations Accepted

Its recommendations were formally accepted by labor delegates from more than 40 countries.

After hitting directly at Spain and Argentina, the report added:

"We further call upon our governments to take prompt and vigorous steps to prevent any neutral nations such as Sweden and Switzerland from supplying Hitler Germany with food and war materials and to exact upon them guarantees against granting asylum to war criminals."

Role For Labor Urged

The TUC received a statement from its "peace conference" committee urging that trade-union representatives be associated with all phases of the war settlement.

"The employment of German labor, if used in restoration work (in liberated territories), must be placed under international supervision with trade-union participation in determination of labor standards in a way that this will not reduce the standards of other workers," the report said. "Such labor must not be allowed to degenerate into slave labor."

Mikolajczyk Offers Plan for Polish Frontier

Would Settle All Borders Simultaneously, Give Lwow, Galicia to Poland

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP).—In a

letter to "The London Daily Herald" today, the former Premier of the Polish government in London, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, advocated simultaneous settlement of Poland's eastern, western and northern frontiers and urged that the city of Lwow and the Galician oilfields remain within the nation's borders. The Curzon line settlement proposed by the Crimea Conference would give both Lwow and the oilfields to the Soviet Union.

[Return of Mikolajczyk to Warsaw to participate in the new provisional Polish government was forecast by the Soviet Army newspaper "Red Star," a Moscow broadcast said.]

Mikolajczyk explained he was writing to "The Herald" because of an assertion by its diplomatic correspondent that the Crimea plan for settling the Polish problem had been based on a suggestion made by the former Premier.

"The essential aspects of the Polish problem are two-fold," Mikolajczyk said, "the question of frontiers and the question of the government.

"I maintain the view that the three great powers should share the responsibility in the frontier settlement, in which Poland also should participate . . . and I also maintain the view that by such a settlement the frontiers of Poland in the East as well as in the West and North should be fixed simultaneously. Moreover, I have always held that at least Lwow and the oilfields should remain within Poland.

"On the question of government, I have pronounced myself in public favor of convening a round-table conference of all leaders of the Polish underground in Warsaw, and of basing the government in Poland on all democratic elements, and guaranteeing to such a government the means for unhampered action. I have never suggested that this should be accomplished by the broadening and reorganization of the so-called provisional government in Lublin.

"One cannot assert, therefore, that the 'Crimea Plan' concerning Poland, both on the subject of frontiers and on the subject of new government in Poland, is based on my suggestions."

Red Star Says Mikolajczyk Splits With London Poles

Moscow, Feb. 16 (AP)—*Red Star* said today that Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the Polish London Government, had dissociated himself from the stand of that administration against the Crimea conference decisions on Poland, and it commented approvingly.

"A split has begun among the emigres," said the Red Army newspaper. "Mikolajczyk has declined to accept the decision of the 'Government in exile.' One can foresee that among this group and also others, many people will be found who are ready to assume responsibility for the future fate of Poland and take part in the forthcoming reorganization of the Polish Government."

"Build Upon Hatred"

Red Star said members of the Government in exile, "building their policy upon stimulation of hatred toward the Soviet Union and attempting to shake the unity of the Allies, have found themselves thrown into the rubbish box of history."

British Ambassador Sir Archibald Kerr, United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and the Warsaw Poles are expected to begin negotiations almost immediately to form the new Polish government envisaged at Yalta.

NAZI SUBS ATTACK ALLIED CONVOY

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LONDON, Feb. 16—(AP)—A big Allied convoy on the Russian run has returned intact after its powerful escort sank two enemy submarines and squelched other lurking U-boats and torpedo planes so effectively they were unable to launch a single attack, it was announced today.

It was the most determined attempt that the Germans had made in months to cut the northern shipping lane, the Admiralty announced. The important convoy was tracked all the way to the Russian port and back. Three enemy torpedo planes were shot down and one Allied plane was lost.

The American and British merchantmen, screened by British and Canadian warships, were spotted by a German plane the second day out, said Commander G. B. Teale.

From then on the escort attacked everything that looked suspicious, and Teale said several other submarines were "undoubtedly damaged." The weather was so bad that U-boats did not appear until the journey neared an end.

It was on the second day out on the way home, the commander said, that 10 U-boats were spotted.

"One did not dive quickly enough," he said, "and got hit and damaged but was not sunk."

The U-Boats ran, and the following day torpedo-bomber planes tried to attack, swooping over in pairs. That afternoon four U-boats again showed up and two were sunk.

The rest of the trip was uneventful except for a southwest gale, which was so fierce that the convoy speed was cut to three knots.

2 U-BOATS SUNK IN CONVOY BATTLE

London, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—An important Allied convoy on a Russian run recently sank two U-boats and shot down two Nazi torpedo planes and a scout plane, thus beating off one of the strongest German efforts against northern shipping in months, the Admiralty announced today.

Several other U-boats undoubtedly were damaged, an officer of the convoy reported, when escort weapons opened up on submarine packs.

The Germans, who had spotted the convoy on its second day out, trailed it all the way to a Russian port and back, but were unable to launch a single attack, the Admiralty said.

A single Allied plane was lost.

American and British merchantmen made up the convoy under the protection of British and Canadian warships. One U-boat was sunk on the way to the Russian port and several others "undoubtedly damaged," the Admiralty said. During the first two hours of the homeward trip, ten U-boats were spotted.

"One did not dive quickly enough and was hit and damaged, but was not sunk," said Commander G. B. Teale. The U-boats fled. The next day German torpedo planes swooped in pairs. Two were shot down and others damaged.

Four U-boats returned in the afternoon. British planes sank one.

LANDING REPORTED ON SCHOUWEN ISLE

London, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio said today that the British attempted a landing on the Netherland island of Schouwen at the mouth of the Rhine north of the Beveland Islands on Wednesday night.

A transocean broadcast said the first wave of the amphibious assault was thrown back under the heavy fire of German coastal batteries, and a second attempt was repelled with British units leaving behind their arms and ammunition.

Schouwen Island is part of the Rhine estuary between the Costerschelde, a branch of the sea, and Gravelingen Krammer Volkerak, one of the mouths of the Rhine. It is thirty-two miles northwest of Antwerp and twenty-four miles southwest of Rotterdam.

Transocean did not indicate whether the assault forces finally gained a foothold. The report of the attack had not been corroborated by Allied sources.

The reports served to recall, however, recent Allied naval statements disclosing that Allied forces are active along the Netherlands islands and pointing out that the European coast north of the Rhine affords the same opportunities for amphibious operations that were exploited in France.

Red Cross Ship To Leave Japan

London, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Red Cross supplies for Allied prisoners of war and civilian interness are due to leave a Japanese port tomorrow, the Foreign Office announced. The Japanese ship will unload at Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Sourabaya, Batavia, and Muntok, off Sumatra.

Dutch Officer Is Held In London Tower as Spy

Seized After Arnhem Disaster; Feigned Underground Tie

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP).—A Dutch officer, a member of the underground army in Holland, has been a prisoner in the Tower of London since soon after the battle of Arnhem, it was disclosed tonight. He is awaiting trial for treason on charges of betraying Allied military secrets to the enemy.

Officials withheld the identity of the officer, who crossed to the Allied lines when underground forces struck last September in co-operation with the Allied airborne attack that ended in disaster.

His papers were in good order, but he was watched by intelligence men, and his arrest followed indications that he was in touch with the Nazis. His position in the Dutch home army was such that he had known the details of the projected Arnhem attack.

By order of Supreme Allied headquarters, he was flown to Great Britain and imprisoned to await trial.

BURIED BY ROBOTS

London, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Men and women clawed away tons of rubble by hand after a German V-bomb exploded and trapped a number of persons under demolished buildings in southern England recently.

Rescue workers brought up steam shovels and bulldozers but dared not use them for fear of injuring those trapped by the blast.

Frantically digging volunteers recovered a number of bodies and rescued several injured. Among the dead were three generations of one family—two children, their mother and their grandmother.

Southern England was under attack again last night and a communique reported additional casualties and damage.

MAIL TO FINNS RESUMED

LONDON, Feb. 16—(AP) Britain announced tonight resumption of mail service with her former enemy Finland. Finnish-owned property in the United Kingdom, however, remains under control of the custodians of enemy property.

BOARD OF TRADE LIFTS BAN ON FEW EXPORTS

LONDON, Feb. 16 — (AP) The Board of Trade today lifted restrictions on exports of a few products, but emphasized that this did not mean any large quantities would be shipped as production of some is still controlled and there is a shortage of others.

Under the new order, effective Monday, these goods can be exported without a license except to a few countries to which all shipments are controlled.

Among the items freed from restrictions are certain types of metal furniture, some musical instruments, including phonographs and parts, metal electric lighting fittings and various plastic articles such as dishes, buttons, buckles and knitting needles and some chemicals.

Britain's Exports Rise To 54% of Pre-War Leve

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 16—Grea Britain's exports in 1944 rose t £258,000,000, for an increase o £25,000,000 over the previous twelve months, the Board of Trade announced today.

The year's export figure, however, was only 54 per cent of the pre-war total of £470,800,000. It fell short of the 1942 amount, which was £270,900,000, despite wartime price increases.

Statistics showed that Britain's South American trade was off by $44,000,000. Exports to Russia accounted for $56,000,000 of the increase.

The Board of Trade today lifted restrictions on exports of a few products, but emphasized that this did not mean any large quantities would be shipped, as production of some is still controlled and there is a shortage of others.

ALLIES HAMMER ENEMY DEFENSES PROTECTING RUHR

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Germans Throw Artillery into Battle in Bid to Halt Drive.

PLANES POUND NAZIS

Canadians Smash Toward Calcar, Uedem and Goch Before Rhineland.

PARIS, Feb. 16—(AP) A roaring battle raged today on a ten-mile front south and east of Kleve, where Field Marshal Montgomery's offensive crunched southeastward yard by yard into a strongly-reinforced German line standing between his forces and the rich Ruhr and Rhineland.

Over a battlefield where hundreds of big guns blazed, swarms of Allied warplanes attacked with bombs, bullets and rockets, trying to knock the Germans from rising ground before the three strategic road networks of Goch, Uedem and Calcar.

Drive Toward Calcar

The Canadian First army—now disclosed to be made up of 75 per cent British forces—was about two miles from Calcar, five miles from Uedem and two and a half miles from Goch. More Allied tanks were joining the bruising struggle as the ground firmed underneath.

German civilians, men, women and children, streamed from the battle zone, seeking safety behind the Allied lines.

Scottish infantry driving east and gaining nearly a mile were attacking bitterly-defended heights south of Moyland, possibly within two miles of Calcar and 17 from Wesel at the gateway to the industrial Ruhr valley.

The Germans had thrown in elements of eight divisions to block the path to the Ruhr—last great source of enemy munitions—and U. S. heavy bombers battered at those war factories as more than 3,500 warplanes of all kinds took to the skies of western Europe.

Massed German artillery and mortars earlier in the day pinned down the advance on pivotal Goch along the Niers river, but a late dispatch said that once more the British were advancing on Hassum, three miles west of Goch.

Three battles southeast of Kleve—at the approaches to Calcar, on the road to Uedem, and over rolling hills in between—were merging into one.

One of the fiercest was southeast of Bedburg on the road to Uedem, where the Canadian charge by foot and armored troop carriers over Sandy fields was met by salvos of whining multiple mortars. By late afternoon they had reached two of three objectives.

German resistance was light on both ends of the 20-mile front, along the Maas river on the south where kilted Scots pressed on from captured Heijen—eight miles west of Goch—and along the Rhine northeast of Kleve.

Nazi Resistance Broken

A front dispatch said German resistance was ended along the flooded Rhine, where the enemy appeared to be relying on breached dikes for a defense. Both the floods on the Maas and Rhine were believed ebbing, the ground was drying, and the Canadian-British forces hoped soon to swing their armored superiority into the scales of battle.

The Germans were throwing in ceaseless counterattacks, which sometimes broke into the Allied lines, but they were finished off with bayonets and flame throwers or hurled back to their own positions.

The U. S. Third army on the only other active sector of the W

ern front won a tactical victory in the Eifel mountains by seizing heights overlooking the Pruem and Enz rivers, which protect the south flank of Bitburg, eight miles to the north.

Bitburg, with its eight highways and one railway, looms more important in the German defense of the Westwall on this front since the Americans captured the traffic center of Pruem, 16 miles to the north.

In the advance the Americans captured a German airfield half a mile northwest of the fortified village of Ferschweiler, and found four burned out planes on the ground.

Between the Third and the Canadian armies, the enemy stepped up artillery fire on the flooded Roer which for the moment is keeping idle the U. S. First, Ninth and British Second armies poised for a smash toward the Rhineland.

First army patrols crossing the Roer last night ran into machine-gun fire, mines and barbed wire entanglements. It was disclosed for the first time that the Germans had mined the river.

The Alsatian front was quiet.

The German communique said a British attempt to land on Schouwen, a Dutch island at the mouth of the Rhine from which it is believed rockets are being launched against England, had been repulsed Wednesday night.

A Berlin broadcast said that three Allied landing vessels had been damaged and two assault waves were repulsed. There was no Allied confirmation.

Gen. H. D. G. Crerar was committing more of his Canadian tanks into the mounting battle between the Rhine and the Maas river at the western frontiers of Germany, where the Germans massed 300 big guns to resist the advance.

Hold Rhine Bank

On the north flank, where Canadian troops hold 20 miles of the left or south bank of the Rhine, the advance edged on northeast of the ferry port of Hurendeich, opposite the German town of Emmerich.

Just to the south, other forces pushing three and a half miles east of Kleve captured Huisberden, about three miles from the Rhine where it loops southeastward.

A few miles to the south, where British and Canadians battled more than half a mile east of Kleve state forest, the Germans threw in incessant counterattacks that expired on the bayonets and the flame throwers of infantry standing firm in their lines.

Southeast of the forest, the British were scaling heights on the road to Uedem, four miles east of Goch, through which the enemy is feeding fresh troops into the battered lines.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army was broadening its footholds in western Germany opposite the Luxembourg border despite more aggressive action by the enemy, who was counterattacking all the way north to Pruem.

It was the Fifth Infantry division which occupied ground overlooking the Pruem and Enz rivers in gains of a quarter of a mile along a five-mile front stretching from two miles north of Echternach to three miles north of Bollendorf.

The 76th Division in this same Sure river bridgehead gained a half mile along the river and a quarter east of Echternach.

Five and seven miles to the south mechanized cavalry pushed into Born and Wasserbillig west of the German fortress of Trier, but withdrew under heavy fire.

The Third army announced that since it went into action in France it had knocked out 1,988 German tanks, including 718 Tigers, while losing 1,044 tanks and tank destroyers.

In the battle of the Ardennes, the Third destroyed 515 tanks and 202 pieces of mobile artillery against the loss of 168 tanks and tank destroyers and 91 artillery pieces.

Canadians Drive Mile Deeper In Rhine Valley

Paris, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Canadian 1st Army, aiming at the heart of the industrial Ruhr, thrust almost a mile deeper into the lower Rhine Valley of northwest Germany today through storms of heavy artillery and mortar fire from an ever-increasing number of German reserves.

The Canadians held 20 miles of the south bank of the flooded Rhine from the Nijmegen sector to opposite Emmerich, but made no move to cross the wide river. They stormed and captured water-hemmed Huisberden, 4 miles east of Kleve and 19 from the Ruhr gateway city of Wesel.

Nearer Goch And Calcar

Scots, Britons and Welshmen under Gen. Henry Crerar's command inched toward the Nazi defense keystones of Goch and Calcar in the center of the bulging 20-mile front. One field dispatch said the troops spread out south of Moyland, indicating an advance into the area less than 2 miles from Calcar. Scots moving down the highway from Kleve got within 1,000 yards of Moyland.

Other troops closed slowly on Goch from three directions and were within easy artillery range. Goch and Calcar are important military road hubs.

U.S. 3d And 7th Gain

The Germans were using parts of an 8th Division on the critical northern front—the 8th Parachute Division. Three other parachute, two infantry and two tank divisions have been identified. Prisoners totaled 5,700 for the offensive.

The American 3d Army made half-mile gains in the Pruem sector, slowly reducing German fortifications. The 7th Army in northern Alsace rested after local line-straightening operations which overran Rimling, 2 miles south of the German Saarland, and two other villages.

Nazis Intensify Fire

With the Roer River rapidly receding at the edge of the Cologne Plain, the Germans increased their artillery and V-weapon fire upon the American 9th and 1st armies. The Germans said both of those armies had been strengthened immensely for a drive toward the Rhine, 20 miles away. About 700 shells fell in the 9th Army sector from Schmidt to Hilfarth and 150 on Bourheim southwest of the Roer bastion of Juelich.

Ground mists covered sodden battlegrounds in the northern sector, preventing air support of the Canadian army. Three more Nazi counterattacks were repelled and the sting appeared to have been taken from the German blows.

Scots Gain Half Mile

Synchronized with the thrust down the Kleve-Calcar military road, a column of kilted Scots advanced 1,000 yards east of the Kleve Forest, cracking into strong German defenses. One report said 100 discouraged Austrians were waiting patiently in the northeast corner of the forest to surrender, but that the Scots were too busy to bother with them.

Field dispatches said the Canadians were firmly established on the Rhine opposite Emmerich. Resistance along that river was light; the Germans depended on the width of the stream and the floods from its breached dykes for protection.

Other Allied Advances

Maj. Gen. Leroy S. Irwin's 5th Division of the 3d Army occupied high ground overlooking the Pruem and Enz Rivers after quarter-mile gains on a five-mile front north of Echternach and Bollendorf. The 76th (Onaway) Division of New England reserves gained half a mile along the German-held side of the Sure River, reaching a point more than a mile east of Echternach. Other 76th Division infantrymen gained nearly a mile and were half a mile northwest of Minden.

Maj. Gen. Harry J. Malony's 94th Division, fighting a "private war" with the German 11th Panzer Division fifteen miles southeast of Luxembourg city, repulsed two attacks around Sinz and took several pillboxes.

Aachen Civilians Accuse Nazi

Victims of Oppression Testify He Led Terrorists

AACHEN, Germany, Feb. 16 (AP).—German civilian victims of Nazi oppression testified today at the trial of Otto Meyer, forty-six years old, before an American Military Government court.

Meyer, accused of giving Allied officials false information, was exposed as a local wheel horse of the Nazi party after he had worked himself into a position of trust with the American Army and had received several important secret missions.

The German witnesses said he had led a gang of terrorists in Hitler's Storm Troops known as the "Terror Commandos." Their victims were chiefly Communists and other opponents of Fascism.

Diary Taken from German Girl Expresses Hatred for Yanks

By TOM YARBROUGH

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY, Feb. 16.—(AP) A diary taken from a 17-year-old German girl expresses her complete hatred for Americans and a conviction that U. S. Doughboys are stupid cowards who are afraid to fight. Portions of her diary entries is an admission of her fear and a fatalistic attitude of despair regarding Germany's fate.

The young Nazi, Maria, lives in Monschau. Her diary which finally has been made public by Army authorities, is in the form of a series of letters to her lover, Peter, who is in the German army.

(At the time last month when U. S. Officers refused to allow disclosure of its contents, Associated Press War Correspondent Wes Gallagher described the young Nazi's writings as the best possible evidence for Gen. Eisenhower's order forbidding U. S. soldiers from fraternizing with the German people.)

The diary, now released to the press as a sample of what American occupation forces can expect from the youth of the Reich, contains the following passages:

"Slowly I realize that this is absolutely no honest, holy fight for the right to live, but a damned war of materials. It is not the fault of us poor Germans that we do not have such fertile country like America.

"Nowhere is there any advance in spite of the incessant bombardments. There is nothing but to shake the head again and again, and say again and again, 'there really is nothing better than the German soldiers.' The cowardice of the Americans is simply indescribeable.

"We, the youth are a sorely tried but also a steeled youth, and hard as iron, destined to fight on for the ideal of our indispensable leader. When everybody deserts our leader he shall depend on his real youth.

"We will prove ourselves worthy of our forefathers. I hate the Americans, especially since they are almost all former Germans.

"Tonight we talked in the club among other things about the speech of Doctor Goebbels. Peter, I shall never pardon him for saying the people in territories occupied by the enemy in the west are no longer Germans, that we had, by staying here, gone over to the Americans.

"Fighterbombers are strafing over our hills again. In the distance one can hear the buzzbomb too. Just on hearing these monsters the Americans scurry for shelter. He is an altogether comical soldier. He stands guard with an umbrella. Yesterday I had to laugh out loud when he stared stupidly at me as I grinned."

In an introduction to her diary the young Nazi said, "after the Americans arrived in Monschau the older German people acquiesced fearing American punishment, but not so with Maria and her associates. They had nothing but contempt for the American soldier."

In a later entry, she said:

"I am so afraid at times. How can we stand up against all that (American materials and supplies)? I guess we will have to stand up and fight because there is no other way out."

WELDED DOORS INFLUENCE NAZIS

Paris, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—United States First Army infantrymen assaulting the Siegfried Line recently found a method of dealing with Nazis who refuse to leave their pillboxes.

A mobile acetylene torch unit crept behind one emplacement and welded the steel doors shut, sealing the Germans inside. Other Nazis in neighboring pillboxes who realized what had happened quickly became more susceptible to persuasion.

American Plan Calls for Strict Control of Nazis

7th Army Officer Pledges Harsh Regime, Without Sympathy for Civilians

WITH U. S. 7TH ARMY, Feb. 16 (AP).—German civilians under the Allied Military Government of the southern part of Germany will have to hew to their own harsh Nazi laws, will be denied food imports and will be expected to feed themselves, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Canby said today.

The former executive of the Electric Parts Company, of Wynnewood, Pa., in charge of the 7th Army's team to help rule Germany when the time comes, declared bluntly, "We have no sympathetic interest in the Germans, as we did in the Italians."

"Our military courts," he said, "will have absolute powers. Sufficiently harsh penalties—and remember, we'll base the penalties on current German standards and not on Anglo-Saxon standards—will be administered.

"If the Germans don't obey the laws, if the penalties don't convince them, the Allies may have to pass to direct control and bring in civil servants to take over the government."

Canby declined at a press conference to hazard a guess as to how long military rule would be necessary asserting, "That depends upon the co-operation the German population will give us." He said the job would be a tough one if there was passive resistance.

"Remember," he said, "we are going to do something we haven't tried before. The little strip of territory we've held in Germany hasn't given us enough scope for a pattern of what we are going to do for the inside Germany.

"We don't know what Russia is doing now in the territory it occupied, but our program anticipates no interest at all in the German population except when it interferes with military operations. Then we will be strict. It means we'll do nothing to help them. No food will be imported. The Germans will have to feed themselves."

Furthermore, Canby asserted, the Germans will be required to provide supplies for 1,100,000 displaced Europeans, mostly concentrated around the southern German cities of Munich and Nuernberg, who have been uprotted by the Nazi march of conquest.

"We are setting a minimum food scale for displaced persons at 2,000 calories daily," Canby said. "The German scale is about 1,350 calories.

"Furthermore, if it develops German foodstocks would provide their civilians with more than that average, we wouldn't let the situation remain while Belgians and others subsisted on a substandard and there were trains to carry food to them. The Germans would be forced to denude their own scale of living.

French Group Asks Report on Big Three

PARIS, Feb. 16 (AP)—The foreign affairs committee of the French consultative assembly today voted to call in Foreign Minister Georges Bidault for a report on the Crimea conference and an outlining of French policy toward the Big Three.

The committee's action coincided with the cabinet approval of messages from Bidault to the French ambassadors in Washington, London and Moscow in which he instructed them to obtain further information on the joint Anglo-American-Soviet communique issued after the meeting at Yalta.

The French government needs a clarification of details before making a decision on sponsorship of the San Francisco conference and other questions raised by the Big Three declaration, the cabinet said.

The assembly committee adopted a report by Pierre Lapie former governor of the Tchad, recommending strict economic control of Germany, particularly the Rhineland, plus

the destruction of Nazi war industries under the supervision of the International Security Organization's economic council.

Famed Crillon Hotel Now Officers' Club

Paris, Feb. 16 (AP)—American front-line lieutenants who get leaves to Paris are now able to sleep in the famous Crillon Hotel, World War headquarters of General Pershing.

The hotel now is a Red Cross officers' club. The staff includes Mary Stanton, Scranton, Pa.; Elvira Hills, Scranton, and Evelyn Ritscher, Pasadena, Cal.

Members of the preliminary peace commission for the League of Nations met at the Crillon in 1919. The hotel guest book, dating back to 1909, bears the names of Winston Churchill, Herbert Hoover, Marshals Joffre and Petain, Aristide Briand, King Boris of Belgium, Anthony Eden, Charles Lindbergh, Andrew Carnegie, Theodore Roosevelt and David Lloyd George.

The German high command used it during the occupation from 1940 to 1944.

Soldier Hanged For Rape Attempt

Allied Headquarters, Paris, Feb. 16 (AP)—An American soldier convicted by an Army court martial of murder and assault with intent to rape was hanged yesterday at Plabennec, on the Brest peninsula, it was announced today.

His name was not disclosed. General Eisenhower had reviewed the case and confirmed the sentence.

AMERICAN TROOPS RETREAT IN ITALY

ROME, Feb. 16.—(AP) American troops on the extreme left flank of the Fifth army front near the Tyrrhenian coast have fallen back onto the southern slopes of Monte Canala, four miles southeast of the road hub of Massa, after enemy infiltrations threatened their outposts, Allied Headquarters announced today.

This withdrawal put the 92nd Infantry division back in the positions it held prior to its two-day attack in that area a week ago, a communique said.

Enemy radio reports said Allied reinforcements were moving up behind the Eighth army's lines along the Senio river in the southern Po Valley, but suggested that any Allied offensive likely would be held up until the weather improved.

Fair weather prevailed over the front lines yesterday, but it brought no increased activity to the mud-bound armies.

German patrols which attempted to probe American lines southeast of Bologna were knocked back by mortar fire. There were numerous other skirmishes in the same general area, in one of which an entire Nazi patrol was captured.

Brazilian Thunderbolt pilots cut railroad tracks at three points in northeastern Italy yesterday and damaged several enemy vehicles. A flight of U. S. Thunderbolts bombed and strafed the Vicenza rail yards, destroying a locomotive and 10 cars. Two heavy bombers were missing from the raid by more than 500 Fortresses and Liberators on the Vienna area.

Yanks Again Fall Back In Italy

Rome, Feb. 16 (AP)—American 5th Army troops in the Tyrrhenian coastal sector were disclosed by the Allied Command today to have made further withdrawals following German infiltrations in positions at Monte Canala.

Headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark said that enemy pressure on Monte Canala, 4 miles inland and the same distance southeast of Massa, "caused our troops to withdraw to the southern slopes of this feature."

Held Prior To Attack

"These are the positions held prior to the recent attack by our forces in the coastal sector," it was added.

This is the area in which the United States 92d Infantry Division attacked last week, but subsequently was forced to retire.

Several enemy infiltration parties were engaged yesterday.

It seemed probable that the infiltration was directed against fairly lightly-held forward American outposts. An earlier announcement had shown that the 92d, after advancing last week to the northern slopes of Monte Canala, had tried to dig in there last Saturday.

Two Nazi Thrusts Balked

On the American right flank, mortar fire bea. back an enemy thrust at United States lines near Monte Caldero. Another enemy group pulled back after running into Allied machine-gun fire on the northwest slope of Frassineto Ridge.

A third German patrol was captured near Monte Cerere. All these actions were in an area roughly a dozen miles southeast of Bologna.

Allied artillery in the mountains south of Bologna teamed with bombers in a concentrated pounding of the northern Bologna area yesterday. Several explosions and much smoke were seen among enemy installations.

Captain Soper In Command

Fifth Army headquarters announced that the United States 88th mechanized reconnaissance troop has been active in Italy for the last year under Capt. Howard M. Soper, of Jackson Heights, N.Y. The former commander, Lieut. Col. Hugh E. Quigley, of Nutley, N.J., now commands the 1st Battalion of the 349th Infantry Regiment.

The announcement, lauding the skill of the reconnaissance troop, said it lost eight men killed in action in the year, and killed a substantial number of Germans, taking 103 prisoners.

On the British 8th Army front, Allied artillery shelled German working parties along the Senio River front.

Nazi Withdrawal From Italy Seen

(By the Associated Press)

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark told the Italian people yesterday a German attempt to withdraw from Italy appeared "more and more likely."

In a special message broadcast by the Rome radio, the American commander of Allied troops in Italy said the Nazis might be trying to withdraw in view of Russian advances on the eastern front and threatening Allied blows on the west.

He said the Allied air forces, consequently, were loosing an assault against communications lines leading from northern Italy and urged patriots there to attack these lines in coordination with the Allies.

The broadcast was reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

SACRIFICED LIFE TO SAVE GUNNER

Rome, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—The Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously today to Lieut. David R. Kingsley of Portland, Ore., a Fifteenth Air Force fortress bombardier who sacrificed his life for an enlisted man.

It was the first of the nation's highest decorations awarded to a member of the Fifteenth Air Force. Kingsley was cited for heroism on a mission over the Ploesti oil fields of Romania last June 23. He gave his parachute harness to a wounded tailgunner, Sgt. Michael J. Sullivan, Chicago, and went down to his death in the crippled plane.

The incident was disclosed when survivors returned months later from a Bulgar prison camp.

The citation recounted:

"'After every one else had bared the ship,' Sullivan said later, 'Lieut. Kingsley picked up my parachute harness and discovered it had been ripped by cannon fire. He did not hesitate a minute, but took off his and placed it on me. Carrying me in his arms, Lieut. Kingsley struggled to get me through the door into the bomb bay.

"'As I was floating down, I saw the fort fall off and go into a spin. It crashed, exploded and burned. The last time I saw Lieut. Kingsley, he was standing on the catwalk over the open bomb bay doors.

"'Bulgarian soldiers later showed us a charred billfold with a picture of Lieut. Kingsley and cards belonging to him. They said they had taken them from a body in the wreckage'."

Greece Removes Press Curbs

ATHENS, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Government passed a law today restoring freedom of the press to Greece. It suppresses all the limitations the Metaxas dictatorship imposed on the issuance and circulation of newspapers.

Report 70,000 Dead In Raids on Dresden

Stockholm, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—The German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraphic Bureau said today that 70,000 persons were killed in this week's Allied raids on Dresden.

The city has been cut off from all communication with the rest of Germany as a result of the destruction of the telegraph station, post office, railroad stations and High Command Headquarters, the report added.

GERMANS TO DEFEND NORWAY AT ALL COST

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 16 — (AP) Reichscommissar Josef Terboven, Norway's German boss, told the Nazi-controlled Scandinavian telegraph bureau today that Norway "will be defended at all cost" because of its strategic value to the German war effort.

In his first press interview since he came to Oslo five years ago, Terboven sought to paint a rosy picture of Norway's future and characterized as "a curious thought" the suggestion that Germany might collapse on the continent.

"For five years," he said, "with German organization and talent we have built up Norway's defense. Since Finland's capitulation and our forced evacuation of northern Norway we are stronger than at any time before."

Russian Says Japan Lags In Training Naval Hands

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Feb. 16—Red Fleet, organ of the Russian Navy, ran a three-column article today by Capt. A. Berenfeld, declaring that the Japanese Navy was faced with a severe shortage of trained reserves.

The Soviet naval officer estimated that Japan's naval manpower exceeded 900,000 at the end of 1943, but it became necessary to call up 17-year-olds and undertake mass recruiting of Koreans because of an increasing pressure on personnel.

The Russian writer said successful Allied advances had compelled the Japanese command to recall main naval units to home waters to be ready for the defense of Japan itself.

TITO HEMS FOE IN; EXPULSION NOT AIM

Centipede-Like Front Is Said to Explain Strategy Based on Enemy's Destruction

By MAURICE WESTERN
Hilton Newspapers Correspondent

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 16 (AP)—The front in Yugoslavia looks something like a centipede, with its long narrow body, spindly legs and twin tails. It is probably the strangest front in the world today, for a strange reason. In every occupied country the great objective has been to expel the Nazis. So it was in Yugoslavia, until the British landed in Greece and the Germans, assailed on three sides, began their rapid retreat from the Balkans.

Where they intended to stop no one knows—perhaps on the Trieste-Ljubljana-Budapest line. But this much is clear, the Yugoslavs made a heroic decision, comparable with their act of defiance in March, 1941. They decided, regardless of cost, to prevent the Nazis from escaping the Balkan trap.

Instead of choosing the easy way, permitting the enemy to withdraw his divisions in haste to reinforce the Eastern and Western Fronts, they determined at whatever sacrifice to impede his passage. I do not think this decision has been properly appreciated outside of Yugoslavia. For it was made by a people whose country had been so terribly devastated that in Montenegro only two towns remained unrazed.

The Yugoslavs accepted the inevitable consequences, more burned villages, more massacres of civilians, more bombing, more thousands of killed and maimed partisans.

Mark the result. The Germans pulled out of Greece in two or three weeks without serious opposition. After more than four months, they still are held in Yugoslavia. They have not extricated those twenty divisions and they have lost thousands of men in savage fighting throughout the length and breadth of the country.

It is partly because the Germans are trying to escape that the front looks like a centipede. For many people the Yugoslav war is an incomprehensible jumble of unpronounceable Slavic names, without clear lines to indicate where the Germans are. Actually it is fairly simple.

Two-thirds of the country is completely cleared of the enemy. This includes all of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, most of Dalmatia—except for a tiny strip south of Fiume—and practically all of Istria, with the exception of Trieste and certain ports.

This leaves part of Bosnia, Croatia and Slovenia. But here, too, the Germans control nothing but a few strong points and lines of communication.

Now consider the centipede. Its tails curve around Mostar, a German fortress on the Naretva River, and about Sarajevo, scene of the famous assassination that precipitated World War I. Its long, curving abdomen stretches north up the Bosna River to Brod, where it joins the trunk, a widening strip running northwest to Zagreb, Croatian capital, and Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia.

The legs of the creature are simply corridors linking the trunk with fortress towns. There is a wider paw clutching at a block of territory between the Danube and the Sava, centering on the town of Vincovci, and the corridor from Zagreb reaching to the Adriatic, south of Fiume.

Up in northeastern Slovenia strong German forces merely continue the Nazi front on the Hungarian plains. Even in occupied country partisans are active and liberated blocks are held, not by a few guerrillas, but by organized Yugoslav Army corps.

It is not quite true to say that the Germans hold their escape corridors when, in point of fact, they can move between strong points only by means of heavily armored convoys. Thus, at the present time Yugoslav armies are assailing Zagreb from the east and west. The German belt that lies in between is perhaps forty miles wide, yet information passes from one side to the other because everywhere partisans have a network of relay posts with guides in every village.

YALTA DELEGATES TO SEE DE GAULLE

Cairo, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Well-informed quarters here said today that Gen. de Gaulle would confer with the British and American delegates to the Crimea conference before they returned to their respective capitals.

The conference will relate to problems of French security after the war, it was said. Whether Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt themselves will see Gen. de Gaulle is uncertain, these sources added.

The meeting, it was said by officials, will be an "extension of the Yalta conference," and British and American officials of "considerable importance" will attend.

CHINESE ATTACKS SLASH TWO ROUTES

Japanese Are Driven From 25 Miles of Canton Railway and From Highway

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 16 (AP)—Chinese counter-attacks have knocked a twenty-five-mile gap in the rebuilt Canton-Hankow Railway, which the Japanese hope to use as an overland supply route in the coming battle for China, a Chinese Army spokesman declared today.

Maj. Gen. Kung Chi-kwang said the breach began at Pingshek, about 180 miles north of Canton, and extended to Liangtien, twenty-five miles farther north in Human Province.

Japanese attempts to detour this troublesome stretch of the railway by throwing a land route out to the east through the former United States eastern China air bases at Suichwan, Kanhsien and Namyung also have been dealt a blow, General Kung asserted. He said counter-attacks had broken through this loop with the recapture of Chihing, thirty miles east of Kukong, which

30.24 — 23055

is 130 miles north of Canton.

The High Command said the Japanese had struck back six miles in a counter-blow aimed at Chihing. It declared the attack was checked nine and a half miles east of Chihing.

The Japanese also are striking back seventy-five miles north of Kukong in the area of Chenhsien, attempting to safeguard positions on the Canton-Hankow railway and prevent any widening of the breach. To the northeast, the Chinese claimed gains had carried their troops to a point six miles northeast of Suichwan, the lost Fourteenth Air Force base.

General Kung said there was a large movement of Japanese troops southward from Manchuria, apparently in preparation for the expected American landings on the Chinese mainland. Some of these troops, he said, had been sent to Shanghai and other occupied ports along the coast.

CHINESE CAPTURE 25-MILE RAIL STRIP

Chungking, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Chinese troops counter-attacking in southern Hunan province have broken the Japanese hold on the Canton-Hankow Railway for almost twenty-five miles, Major-Gen. Kung Chi-kuang, official Army spokesman, said today.

The Chinese now hold the railway from Pingsnek, in Kwangtung province, northward to Liangteen, across the border in Hunan, and, in addition, he added the Chinese have broken a loop the Japanese had thrown east of the railway in an effort to surround an area of some 15,000 square miles extending from the railway town of Hengyang, in south-central Hunan, to Kukong, the fallen provisional capital of Kwangtung. This loop, linked by the enemy's capture of the former American air bases at Kanhsien, Namyung and Suichwan, was pierced by the Chinese capture of Chihing, thirty miles east of Kukong, Gen. King declared.

A wide break in the enemy's hold on the Canton-Hankow Railway would retard the enemy's progress in linking Canton and Hongkong with Manchuria and Korea. The Japanese have been repairing and rebuilding the lines for a through rail connection.

The High Command said that the Chinese attack had reached points six miles northeast of Suichwan. But the Japanese, striking toward Chihing, also made gains, the Chinese said, winning six miles along the Kwangtung-Kiangsi highway, thirty miles east of Kukong. The Chinese said that another attack on their positions nine and a half miles east of Chihing was being held. The Japanese also attacked in Hunan province east of the Canton-Hankow Railway town of Chenhsien.

WEDEMEYER HAS EYES ON TOKIO

Chungking, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer hopes to be in Tokyo in a year.

The United States commander in China received a flag today in appreciation of his services to the Chinese. Bishop Paul Yupin, senior Catholic dignitary in China, made the presentation with the assurance the Chinese people would give him a similar flag in Tokyo.

"I hope you can do that one year from now," Gen. Wedemeyer responded.

ALLIED PLANES HIT BURMA RAIL LINES

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SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY Ceylon, Feb. 16.—(AP) Continuing a campaign to blockade Japanese forces in southern Burma by air as Allied ground forces press down from the north, heavy bombers of the Eastern air command wrecked or damaged three rail and highway bridges on the enemy's main overland supply lines from Thailand yesterday, headquarters announced.

A bridge on the main Burma-Thailand rail line was destroyed by direct hits, while a span on the Bangkok-Chiengmai route also was struck by bombs. A road bridge in the same area was damaged, a communique said. Other bombers attacked an enemy supply dump south of the big river port of Mandalay, on which Allied ground troops are closely pushing from the north and west. One Allied plane was lost.

(A broadcast by the Tokyo radio said 15 B-29 Superfortresses were supporting American and Chinese forces fighting in northeastern Burma. If true, this would mark the first time the great ships had been employed on tactical missions.)

Little ground action was reported in today's communique. Indian troops were said to be mopping up remaining Japanese on Ramree island off the Burma west coast with the aid of naval and air bombardment. An Indian division which won a bridgehead across the Irrawaddy river at Singu, 40 miles north of Mandalay, continued to make progress against stiff opposition.

Jap Supplies Near Mandalay Bombed

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 16 (AP)—Heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command yesterday bombed Japanese supply dumps south of Mandalay and hammered road and rail communications feeding enemy forces on the Burma fronts, Allied headquarters announced today.

One plane was lost in the widespread operations, which included attacks on bridges on the Burma-Thailand and Bangkok-Chiengmai railways.

Headquarters reported mopping-up operations continued on Ramree Island off the Burma west coast and in the Kangaw sector of western Burma, but otherwise gave little information on ground activity.

FRANK T. HACHIYA GIVES LIFE FOR U. S.

United States Army Pacific Headquarters, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Frank T. Hachiya, 25 years old, of Portland, Ore., one of sixteen Japanese - Americans whose names have been stricken from the county memorial roll by the Hood River, Ore., American Legion post, died while performing a dangerous volunteer mission, the Army reported today. Hachiya, attached to the Seventh Division, was wounded fatally on Leyte on December 30. He died on January 3 after most of the men in his regiment had volunteered to give him blood transfusions.

Lieut. Howard Moss, Hachiya's commanding officer, said that Frank volunteered to cross a valley under Japanese fire to scout an enemy position. The regiment was in a tough spot. Information on enemy disposition was essentigl. At the bottom of the valley Frank worked ahead of his protecting patrol.

"A Jap sniper let Frank have it at close range," Lieut. Moss related. "Frank emptied his gun into the sniper. Shot through the abdomen, Frank walked back up the hill. Medics gave him plasma and started him to a hospital. He was operated on immediately, but the bullet had gone through his liver and he died."

Hachiya attended the University of Oregon. He enlisted soon after the Pearl Harbor attack. He had served through the Kwajalein and Eniwetok invasions. His father, Junkichi Hachiya, is in a War Relocation Authority camp.

Week Overdue By Air, Moffat Reaches Sydney

Lapstone, Australia, Feb. 16 (AP). Concern over the whereabouts of Abbot Low Moffat, leader of the United States delegation to the UNRRA conference in Sydney, was relieved today with his arrival here safe and sound but a week behind schedule.

Nothing had been heard from Moffat since Washington announced his departure by plane en route to the conference.

He arrived wearing a green military jungle suit, minus his baggage and his spectacles. Details of his journey were not immediately disclosed.

[A dispatch from Sydney yesterday indicated that considerable concern was felt there over Moffat's failure to arrive at the UNRRA conference on schedule. The dispatch said authorities in Washington had been cabled asking if he could be traced.

[Moffat, who lives in New York city, served for fifteen years in the New York Legislature before resigning last year to become an adviser to the State Department in liberated areas.]

Herra Hits Plan To Declare War

Montevideo, Feb. 16 (AP)—Luis Alberto de Herra, who was defeated for the presidency of Uruguay as the Blanco party candidate in 1942, indicated to newsmen last night that he would oppose the Government's decision to declare war on Germany when it comes up for ratification in Parliament. He said the declaration was a useless act, attributable to "the unlimited influence of the United States" in Latin America.

(A Montevideo radio broadcast recorded in London quoted a Madrid dispatch as saying rumors were circulating in Spanish Government circles that Argentina was contemplating a declaration of war against Germany before the United Nations conference opens in San Francisco April 25.)

Canada Abandons Civilian Defense

Ottawa, Feb. 16 (AP)—Canada's Civil Defense Committee, formed five years ago to serve in case of enemy air attacks on the Dominion or in other emergencies, has been disbanded, it was disclosed last night. Remoteness of enemy air action against Canada was given as the reason.

The *Civil Defense Bulletin*, published monthly by the Office of the Director of Civil Defense, carried the announcement over the signature of Brigadier Alex Ross, Director of Civil Defense. The action was taken on the advice of military advisers.

JAP GENERAL DEAD

Baron Kojiro Uchiyama, 85-year-old retired Japanese general, died of a heart attack at his home in Japan Wednesday, the Domei news agency reported today in a broadcast recorded by the FCC, the Associated Press says.

Uchiyama was Chief of Staff of the Japanese Army's First Division in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95, was military attache to embassies in France and Soviet Russia, and aid-de-camp to the late Emperor Yoshihito.

House Okays George Bill 399-2 In Noisy Session

FEB 17 1945

By Francis M. Le May

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace's rocky pathway into the Roosevelt cabinet was smoothed today when the House passed legislation divorcing the Commerce Department from the RFC.

Opens Way For Wallace

The bill, which opens the way for Wallace to become secretary of commerce without the vast lending powers wielded by ousted Secretary Jesse Jones, now goes to the White House.

Known as the George Bill, the legislation was passed 399 to 2 on the final rollcall, but this was no measure of the struggle over it. Shortly before that, the administration escaped defeat by a hair's breadth margin of eight votes when the House voted 204 to 196 not to recommit (shelve) the bill.

The Senate is due to vote March 1 on the Wallace nomination. Wallace backers predict he will be confirmed, whereas most legislators believe that if the George Bill had not passed he would have been rejected.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, majority leader, told a reporter late today:

Improves Chances

"It is obvious that the action of the House in passing without amendment the George Bill greatly improves the chances of Mr. Wallace's being confirmed by the Senate as secretary of commerce.

"I hope now that this matter has been settled that his confirmation will be forthcoming without further serious controversy."

In today's uproarious session, a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats sought in vain to send the George Bill back to the House Banking committee for further study. The aim was to force the Senate to vote on Wallace's confirmation not only as commerce secretary but also as RFC administrator.

In this big test on the issue, 200 Democrats, two Republicans and and two minor party members voted to save the George bill, while 22 Democrats, mostly southerners, joined 174 Republicans in the rejected recommital effort.

Two Votes Against

On final passage the only two votes against the bill were by Representatives Lemke (R-Ind.) and Wilson (R-Ind.).

Separation of the loan agencies now leaves it up to the President to appoint a new "loan administrator," to suncceed Jones as head of RFC.

The House passed the George bill just as it came from the Senate. The Republicans failed further to fence in the commerce secretaryship with these restrictive amendments:

1. To repeal President Roosevelt's war powers to reshuffle federal agencies, this being intended to prevent the President from assigning to Wallace any powers except those of a bob-tailed commerce post. This was ruled out on a point of order.

Reorganize Bank

2. To reorganize the Federal export-import Bank so as to deny the commerce secretary a seat on its board. Republicans argued that through the bank Wallace might undertake to carry through his economic philosophies on a "global basis." This likewise was ruled out of order.

Another amendment, providing strict audits of government controlled financial agencies, met the same fate. The George Bill provides for an audit of RFC.

The final vote wrote a dramatic climax to two days of House debate turning principally on the former vice president's political, economic and social philosophies.

Wallace Supporters

Wallace's supporters shouted "He is the friend of the common people,' 'and that his opposition comes principally from "cartels and big interest that cannot control him."

His enemies described Wallace as "the symbol of the Leftist movement in America," and declared the issue of state socialism vs. the American way of life was involved.

However, a segment of anti-Wallace Democrats refused to accept this statement of the issue, arguing that the important thing is to separate the loan agencies from the commerce department. They expressed fears that if the George Bill failed ,the Senate might confirm Wallace for RFC administrator as well as commerce secretary.

Some of Wallace's friends chided the Republicans, saying that by opopsing him they were building him up in the public eye.

Chairman Sabath (D-Ill.) of the rules committee recalled to the House that the Senate rejected Van Buren when President Jackson nominated him to be ambassador to Great Britain—and a few years later the people elected Van Buren President.

"What his friends couldn't do Van Buren, his enemies did Sabath said.

ECONOMIC TRENDS IN EUROPE ENTER TRANSITION PHASE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP) European economic life is moving into "phase-two"—period of transition from war to peace.

The main concern here is to prevent confusion and skyrocketing prices and channel goods where they will be of most benefit.

Here are timely indicators of the way the European economic tides

are running:

Face Problems of Relief

1—United States economic experts in neutral countries are concerned primarily with how the products of those countries may be used to meet relief requirements. Informal work already has been started by the U. S. supply mission for Spain and Portugal and is one of the subjects under discussion in Switzerland by the special delegation headed by White House Representative Lauchlin Currie.

2—The Lend-Lease material now on order for Russia, France and Britain includes long-life machinery which the French and Russians particularly had sought to purchase primarily for postwar use providing they could get credits in this country. Many of the items were found to have immediate wartime uses and to be qualified under Lend-Lease. That permits manufacture to start immediately.

3—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration placed before its central committee a proposal from its London office that it undertake relief operations in Western Europe, notably Belgium and Holland, where the people are suffering from shortages of fuel, clothing and food. UNRRA officials were uncertain whether they would be able to accomplish very much since, like American military and civil authorities they blame Europe's present suffering primarily on a shortage of shipping.

4—UNRRA announced the arrival of a group of 20 of its officials and relief experts in Yugoslavia together with 150 tons of food and medical supplies furnished by Anglo-American military authorities in Italy. Officials acknowledge that this shipment is very small but say other cargoes are being prepared. Yugoslavia has been one of the critical points of UNRRA planning because of the contest between Marshal Tito inside the country and the exiled government in London. In American quarters there was apprehension for a time that Tito would not allow outside observers to come in so they could certify that relief goods were distributed in a non-political manner, as UNRRA regulations require.

Create Polish Government

5—It is expected that the creation of a government of national unity in Poland, as agreed upon by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin in the Crimea, will solve among other problems those having to do with the distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies in Poland. It will mean the opening of Poland to outside observers.

Activities in neutral countries are especially important because of the shipping problem created by longer and fiercer German resistance than expected. The more supplies which can be purchased in Spain and Portugal, the less have to be shipped across the Atlantic. At the moment the focus of United States economic pressures for the benefit of liberated territories is in Spain and Portugal but it is the policy here that Switzerland, Sweden and Turkey also should be sources.

TRUMAN WANTS ROOSEVELT TO TELL OF YALTA

Takes Lead in Move to Ask Him to Give Congress Parley Information.

WOULD QUIET COMPLAINTS

Vandenberg Has Administration Worried by His Delay in Accepting Place.

FEB 17 1945

Washington, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Vice-President Truman took the lead today in a move to invite President Roosevelt to tell Congress all he can — without revealing military secrets — about the Big Three's agreements at Yalta.

The Vice-President has told the President's advisers he believes Mr. Roosevelt would make a ten strike by appearing personally before the legislators for a frank discussion of foreign affairs such as Prime Minister Churchill often gives the House of Commons.

The idea, given some support earlier in the week by War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes, won immediate bi-partisan approval in the Senate.

Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.) observed that Mr. Roosevelt hadn't talked personally to the Legislators for a long time and he thought it "would be a wonderful thing if the President could come up and tell us about this conference."

Senator Wherry of Nebraska, the Republican whip, seconded the motion, possibly with somewhat different motives.

"I think that Congress is entitled to more details about these agreements than it now has," said he.

Complaints Still Heard.

Mr. Truman's chief interest lies in quieting the complaints still heard in some Senate quarters, despite the voluminous report on the Crimean conference, that Congressmen don't know enough about what is going on behind the diplomatic scenes.

The administration has moved recently to give members of both parties a look behind the curtain, with Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) leading a bipartisan delegation of Foreign Relations Committee members to the White House before Mr. Roosevelt left for the meeting with Mr. Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), named by the President as a delegate to the United Nations conference in San Francisco on April 25, was one of these. But he has the administration worried now by his refusal to say whether he intends to accept the place, despite Democratic betting odds of ten to 1 that he will.

French Step Indicated.

Paris, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—There were indications last night that France is preparing to take the first step toward accepting the decisions of the Crimea conference despite official silence and undercover disappointment at the exclusion from the Big Three meeting of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

In an obviously inspired article the official French news agency's diplomatic editor said that "exceptional circumstances" would justify Allied intervention in the affairs of smaller nations, although this was contrary to "French political tradition."

This statement, it was felt, answered French critics of the Crimea plan, whereby Allied commissions would oversee the administration of nations which are torn by disputes, such as Greece and Poland.

Five of 1,800 Americans Survive Sinking of Japanese Prison Ship

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16 (AP).—The death march of Bataan was described today as "a picnic compared with two weeks spent in the 'hell-hold' of a Jap prison ship" before it was torpedoed by an Allied submarine last October. The statement was made by one of the only five survivors thus far known of 1,800 aboard, en route from the Philippines to Japan.

Lieutenant Robert S. Overbeck was not on Bataan—he was captured when Corregidor fell—but he was one of the five who lived to tell of "inhuman living conditions" on the Japanese freighter, and two of the five who were in the death march told him that what they went through on the ship was much worse.

But for the fact that Overbeck, twenty-eight years old, was a powerful swimmer and able to endure long enough to catch up with an abandoned Japanese lifeboat being driven away by a strong wind, there possibly would have been no survivors among the Allied prisoners.

He was a civil engineer just outside Manila when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. He offered his services immediately to the Army and was sent to Corregidor with the Army engineers to help build beach defenses. After Corregidor fell, he was taken to Cabanatuan prison camp on Luzon, and later was transferred to Bilibid prison in Manila. On Oct. 11, 1944, he was put aboard the 5,000-ton Japanese freighter.

There were 1,800 men, Overbeck said, crammed into a space nine feet high, fifty feet wide and ninety feet long, divided into three tiers each three feet high. They couldn't even sit erect.

Their ship hid in islands near by until Oct. 20. The heat was almost unbearable, with the sides of the ship "so hot nobody could touch them as the men lay naked."

Japanese machine guns were trained on a tiny entrance to the hold, so small that only one man could pass through at a time. Only ten men who cooked rice for them were allowed on deck. They got only about two handsful of rice a day and had so little "dirty water" to drink they couldn't eat that.

They were told they were headed for Japan as part of a convoy guarded by some Japanese destroyers. On Oct. 24, four days later, their ship was torpedoed in the China Sea about 250 miles off the China coast.

"The Japs took the two lifeboats aboard as all 300 abandoned ship, but not before cutting ropes leading into the forward hold where 600 prisoners had been moved to lie on loose coal," Overbeck said. "The ropes were the only means of escape.

"For about fifteen seconds there was panic among us, but there were five or six chaplains who prayed fervently and quieted the men. The chaplains were great fellows."

Overbeck and others in his hold climbed to the deck where they saw many Japanese in the water with their own destroyers picking them up.

"When the torpedoing happened," he said, "most of the Americans didn't care a bit—they were that tired and weak and sick. Immediately we threw ropes into that forward hold to the 600 there.

"As darkness settled and our hopes for life flickered, we felt absolutely no resentment for the Allied submarine that had sent the torpedo crashing in. We knew that they could not tell who was aboard the freighter, and as far as the Navy could have known the ship could have been carrying Jap troops."

Overbeck later swam toward an enemy destroyer and grabbed iron rings. Laboriously he clambered upward and got his shoulders to the deck. Six Japanese ran up with clubs, beating him back into the water, one lick laying his left arm open. They did not shoot at the Allied prisoners, he said, but they did throw things at them from the destroyers. Then the survivors saw the abandoned lifeboat.

"Thirty-five of us began swimming toward it," said Overbeck. "I've always been a pretty powerful swimmer. I swam after it for about a mile as the wind kept driving it away in a fairly heavy sea. I finally caught it, but probably wouldn't have made it if it hadn't been low and heavy with water. I was the only one to get there."

He later picked up the four others, Sergeant Avery E. Wilber, of Navarino, Wis.; Corporal Anton E. Cichi, of New York Mills, Minn.; Corporal Don E. Meyer, of Wilmington, Calif., and Master Sergeant Calvin R. Graef, of Silver City, N. M.

Japan Silent on Sinking

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—Reports that a Japanese prison ship carrying approximately 1,800 Americans was torpedoed and presumably sunk last October have been given to the War Department by five survivors.

The department, disclosing this today, said it has received no confirmation from the Japanese, but has asked for the names of the prisoners who might have been aboard such a vessel. "No response has been received up to this time," a statement said.

The sinking, if confirmed, would be the second involving a Japanese ship carrying Allied prisoners. Last Sept. 7 a ship carrying approximately 750 prisoners was torpedoed off Mindanao in the Philippines. There were eighty-three survivors.

Allies Not to Deal With Nazis

Final Surrender Demands Expected to Go to German Field Commanders.

Washington, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—The Allies are expected to deal with German field commanders—not the Nazi Government or the Wehrmacht's general staff—when the hour comes for imposing unconditional surrender terms on the beaten enemy.

This was suggested in competent quarters today as the answer to one question arising out of the Yalta conference announcement.

The Big Three conferees said the unconditional surrender terms would be imposed after German armed resistance had been crushed, but did not specify to what German or Germans the terms would be presented. The declaration apparently ruled out both the government and the general staff by emphasizing the intention to destroy both.

In accepting capitulation from whatever field commanders are leading German forces at the fighting fronts at the day of surrender, it is expected the terms will be confined to those of purely military aspect. Commitments of a political nature would be left for other individuals or groups.

The report that surrender demands probably would be directed to German field commanders instead of any Nazi or general staff group left still obscured the status of the Free Germany Committee. This group was set up in Russia some time ago to influence the German people and more especially the German soldiers in giving up the war. Reportedly, the committee contains a number of the older class of Junker officers, captured by the Russians.

Russia has been reported to view the committee as the logical nucleus for a post-war group representing the German people. Whether she continues to adhere to this view after the meeting between Premier Stalin, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill is one of the questions for which those not parties to the Big Three conference await an answer.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today 1,835 casualties in the European area.

In all of these cases next of kin have been previously notified and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

U. S.-Finland Mail Resumed

Service Also Restored to 3 Baltic States, Poland and Romania

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The Post Office Department announced that mail service was resumed today between the United States and Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and parts of Poland and Romania.

Service to Poland, Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania is limited to letters not exceeding one ounce and to non-illustrated postcards.

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Service to Bessarabia and parts of Bukovina and Moldavia (all in Romania but now under jurisdiction of the Soviet Union) includes letters, postcards, printed matter, samples of merchandise and commercial papers. The announcement said that mail addressed to these areas should include "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

3,447,000 Tons Of Lend-Lease Aided Red Drive

Land Reveals Shipment of Food, Shells and Trucks During Last Half of '44

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—Russia's winter drive into Germany, Admiral Emory S. Land informed Congress today, was bolstered by 3,447,000 tons of lend-lease cargo shipped during the last six months of 1944.

Urging extension of the lend-lease program for another year beyond its June 30 expiration date, the head of the War Shipping Administration told the House Foreign Affairs Committee the ship-

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ments to Russia were "substantially in excess" of earlier goals.

They included, he said, urgently needed foodstuffs for the Red armies, munitions, equipment for Soviet war industries, railway equipment and motor trucks.

"The steady flow of this cargo has unquestionably had substantial influence in bolstering the Soviet war effort," Admiral Land declared, "particularly with respect to critical items which they are unable to procure themselves. Without this material support over the last several years it is questionable if the Soviet armies would have attained their present great striking power."

Shipping losses in the supply routes to Russia, Admiral Land told the committee, "are now negligible on both the north Russia and Mediterranean routes."

He said the war supplies move into Russia through routes to Murmansk, Archangel and the Black Sea. The latter service was inaugurated early this year and places cargo directly at Russian railheads at Odessa and other Black Sea ports.

He said merchant shipping still is in "critical short supply and probably will continue so until the war in Europe and the Pacific is won."

"The magnitude of the shipping job being performed by vessels under United Nations control," he said, "is demonstrated by the volume of exports from the United States in 1944 totaling 77,508,000 long tons."

This, he said, represented an increase of 27 per cent over 1943 and the equivalent of the carrying capacity of more than 2,000,000 freight cars and 600,000 tank cars.

FEA Sends Goldwyn On Mission Abroad

Washington, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Samuel Goldwyn, motion picture producer, is going to England to undertake a special mission for the Foreign Economic Administration. FEA declined to give any further information.

Nazi 'Bait' A Hero

Washington, Feb. 16 (AP)—Here's a real hero: A doughboy who risked his life to warn his comrades of a German trap in which he was being used as the bait.

He is Pfc. Leo T. Zingale, of Cleveland. The War Department today announced it has awarded him the Distinguished Service Cross.

Zingale's squad was advancing against a German machine-gun position in France last July 10, when he was wounded.

An artillery barrage forced the squad to fall back, but Zingale was unable to withdraw.

German machine-gunners seized him and placed him in open ground 30 feet from their three guns, hoping to lure Zingale's buddies in to help him.

Zingale, realizing the danger to his comrades, struggled to his feet and shouted:

"Fire right at me, boys. Fire at me and you'll hit the Heinie machine guns."

Then he flopped to the ground, just as his squad fired into the machine-gun nest.

He kept on directing the fire until al the enemy gunners were wiped out.

"His unselfish act," said the citation, "in preventing his comrades from falling into a trap enabled them to continue the attack and reach their objectives."

POSTHUMOUS HONOR FOR KENNEDY'S SON

Boston, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Posthumous award of the Navy Cross to Lieut. Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., who died on a voluntary air mission in Europe, August 12, was announced last night by a family secretary.

The medal, the Navy's highest honor next only to the Congressional Medal of Honor, will be presented to Mrs. Kennedy some time next month in a Boston Navy Yard ceremony.

The former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's and Mrs. Kennedy now are in New York.

The citation accompanying the award reads in part, the announcement said:

"For extreme heroism and courage in aerial flight as pilot of a United States Liberator bomber on August 12, 1944.

"Well knowing the extreme danger involved and totally unconcerned for his own safety, Lieut. Kennedy unhesitatingly volunteered to conduct an exceptionally hazardous and special operational mission. He willingly risked his life in the supreme measure of service."

Lieut. Kennedy was the eldest son. Another son, Lieut. John F. Kennedy, won a similar award for heroism as the commander of a PT boat in the Pacific.

Congress Medal for Lt. Wigle

Posthumous Award Presented to Wife of Former Violinist.

DETROIT, Feb. 16 (AP).—The Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest military award, was presented today to the wife of Lieutenant Thomas W. Wigle, of Detroit, former concert violinist, killed in action in Italy on Sept. 14, 1944.

Major General Russel B. Reynolds, commanding general of the 6th Service Command, gave the award to Mrs. Margaret H. Wigle and her two-year-old daughter, Diana.

General Reynolds, lauding Lieutenant Wigle's courage in assaulting a German stronghold that had delayed the Allied advance in Italy, said "his action was an example for all Americans and all of us, whether in the armed forces or at home, owe him an eternal debt of gratitude."

Senators Asking Overseas Base, Trade Policies

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Washington, Feb. 16 (AP)—A bipartisan senatorial group challenged the State Department today to evolve a national policy for advancing foreign trade and protecting overseas investments in air bases and radio stations.

Asserting that this country has stood too long "in the shadow of the British," Senator Chandler (D., Ky.) indorsed the suggestion of Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) that "it is up to the State Department to take over."

Brewster In Agreement

Agreeing with their view, Senator Brewster (R., Maine) said that the State Department "should come to Congress for any statutory authority it needs."

The interviews came on the heels of a War Investigating Committee's report by Senators Tunnell (D., Del.) and Burton (R., Ohio). They reported that the United States virtually has no postwar rights in radio stations and airbases it has constructed all over the globe.

"Your committee believes that never again will the United States have an opportunity to share in world trade such as is offered to us by circumstances prevailing in the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern areas," said the senators, just back from hearings in those regions.

"No Real Titles"

They pointed out that the United States has airports and radio stations in which it has no real titles, and added:

"Our commerce may be limited by lack of commercial treaties, by an entire absence of the right to trade with many of the nations of the world.

"Our airlines do not have any commercial rights in most of the Mediterranean area."

Chandler said that it is up to the State Department to lead the way to the resumption of commercial efforts and proper negotiations for continuation of the use of American-financed facilities in the area.

"Take Over, Abandon, Retreat"

"We ought to quit winning back possessions for other nations, then moving out and going home," he continued.

"All we've done is take over, abandon and retreat. The British are always on hand to take over possession and control."

NAVY REVEALS NEW AVIATION PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—(AP) Naval aviation cadets who "washed out" in advanced flight training will be given "special opportunity to enter certain fields in the aeronautical organization for which they are particularly qualified."

"Once a man is dropped from the Pilot Training program, no matter how cogent the reasons, there is inevitably a major morale problem in effecting his transition from aviation-cadet status to general enlisted status in the Navy," officials in charge of the program said today.

"After careful deliberation, recommendations were made which resulted in the establishment of a special reclassification center for former aviation cadets and other officer candidates at the Naval Training center, Great Lakes, Ill."

This center handles such men entirely apart from men recruits, giving each man a program of tests and interviews to determine the type of activity for which he is best qualified. Former aviation cadets are given special opportunity to remain in the aeronautical organization if they so desire. The men are also given certain minimum "retraining."

Among the fields in which former aviation cadets are given special opportunity are aircrews, aerology, aerial photography, ground maintenance of airplanes, control tower operation and radar.

"In addition," officials said, "consideration is now being given to a program whereby men who fail the pilot training course will be eligible to apply for training leading to a commission as non-pilot navigator. Certain educational and other qualifications must be met, of course, to enter this training."

The Navy announced last month it planned partially to restore the Pilot Training program cut back in June, 1944, but only those aviation cadets and student aviation pilots who were separated from the pre-flight stages of the program while in good standing and because of quota restrictions would be readmitted.

Army May Be Handling War Work Dodgers

Procedure Established To Administer Byrnes' Directive.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Men under 38 who dodge war work may wind up doing it anyhow in Army uniform at Army pay, the War Department implied today.

The department laid down this procedure for administering the work-or-else directive of James F. Byrnes:

Those who quit war jobs without permission or refuse to take one will be inducted, regardless of their physical qualifications.

They will be given four weeks basic military training, immediately. The physically able will go on from there as soldiers.

Will Get Training

Those unable to measure up to Army standards will get their training at Camp Ellis, Ill., near Peoria. A sizeable group is scheduled to arrive there in a few days. They will be indoctrinated in military courtesy, discipline and rifle marksmanship.

The physically disqualified then will be given a chance to volunteer for essential work. Those who do will be given an inactive status in the enlisted reserve. That means they are out of the Army, but subject to recall.

Those who fail to volunteer, but who possess needed skills, may be put to work then in government-owned plants. Lacking skills and still failing to volunteer, they will be assigned to Army installations.

The department said those who would be forced into government plants would be in uniform. That means Army pay scales.

Byrnes Directive

The Byrnes directive applies to men under 38. It is aimed at those who have been deferred, principally as 4Fs, and haven't sought to participate in the war effort by working in an essential industry.

Meanwhile the Senate military committee completed hearings on the limited national service bill after two weeks of conflicting opinions, attempted compromises and efforts to substitute less stringent controls.

As the House passed the bill it provides jail penalties for men aged 18 through 45 who refuse to work at war jobs, but there have been indications the committee will rewrite it.

The committee today asked the War Department to survey the draft eligibility of 264,000 of its civilian employes. Acting Chairman Johnson (D-Colo) said the Army was unable to say why it had so many draft-age employes.

an answer." It was then that the committee requested the survey of all the male employees under 38.

Senator Johnson predicted that the committee will report out some kind of a man power bill next week.

OPA Charges Sabotage In Clothing Program

Washington, Feb. 16 (AP)—There were two versions today of whether attempts have been made to sabotage the Government's low-cost clothing program.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles said indirectly that such an attempt has been made by a special advocate for a group of textile manufacturers.

Chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production Board declared, on the other hand, he was shocked by reports of sabotage which reached him as the order implementing the joint OPA-WPB program was being signed.

Agree On Production Plans

Both agencies and the committee of industry representatives are in complete agreement on plans for increased production and lower prices for essential garments, Krug told a news conference yesterday.

The WPB chief said: "One of the most amazing jobs has been done" in whipping the program into shape along lines announced last month. This calls for diversion of about 75 per cent of all civilian fabric to medium and low priced clothing.

"Pressure Campaign"

Bowles, while taking no cogni-

Man Power Hearings Close

But Senate Committee Asks Report on War Department's Civilian Workers.

Washington, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—The Senate Military Committee wound up hearings on limited national service legislation today by asking the War Department to survey the draft eligibility of 264,000 of its civilian employees.

Acting Chairman Johnson (D.-Col.) said the hearings, which lasted two weeks, definitely are at an end and that the committee will meet early next week to discuss the House-approved work-or-jail bill and various proposed amendments and substitutes.

The members spent more than two and a half hours today questioning Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Handy, deputy chief of staff, about the War Department's 1,178,000 civilian employees. That total includes 641,000 men and 537,000 women.

Of the 60,000 male civilian employees between the ages of 18 and 25, Gen. Handy reported that the department had sought occupational deferments for only fifty-six men. In the group of 55,000 men between 26 and 29, there were 11,990 official deferment requests. The number of requests for the 149,000 men from 30 through 37 was not available.

Senator Johnson said the committee asked Gen. Handy why he had so many draft-age employees, but "he couldn't give us

zance of published reports of sabotage, brought up the subject in a letter to members of the print cloth group of cotton manufacturers. In it he said that the executive director, William P. Jacobs, of Clinton, S.C., "has been waging a pressure campaign" with members of Congress and various Government agencies "to secure higher prices for cotton textiles and prevent wage increases" in the industry.

Bowles said these objectives were disclosed in a letter Jacobs wrote to textile manufacturers last month.

Referring to the low cost clothing program, Bowles continued:

"I cannot believe that the thinking members of the cotton textile manufacturing industry would countenance any plan concocted by Mr. Jacobs or other lobbyists in their employ to sabotage this necessary wartime program."

Terming the textile industry "as patriotic as any other group," Bowles said he is confident its members "will join in condemnation of the tactics which Mr. Jacobs says he is using."

Bowles said he desired to "nail and nail hard" two of "many gross inaccuracies" in Jacobs's "progress report."

Denies Influence Of Lobby

These, he said, were assertions that a lobby had "succeeded in holding OPA off on final textile ceilings" until the industry wage issue before the War Labor Board is settled, and that the OPA chief and an aide showed "the effect of pressure from higher up."

Bowles said the ceilings had been delayed, but "not because of any action by Mr. Jacobs . . . or because of the pending wage case." He said the ceilings would be announced soon, "irrespective of how or when the wage question is settled."

"Not Any Pressure"

On the matter of pressure from higher up, Bowles said this "could not be true, because there hasn't been any such pressure."

Referring to a conference he had with Jacobs, Bowles said he had agreed with a statement at that time by Jacobs that "the cotton textile industry in the past has been very badly represented in Washington."

"After reading Mr. Jacobs's letter, I am bound to say that the industry's representation does not seem to be improving as I had hoped," Bowles said.

Krug Lauds Labor On Strike Record

Washington, Feb. 16 (AP)—Labor's strike record since Pearl Harbor is described as "quite remarkable" by Chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production Board in a letter made public yesterday by Representative Ludlow (D., Ind.).

Declaring that the number of man-days lost due to strikes has declined over the period from 1942 to 1944, Krug expressed confidence in the "readiness of labor to cooperate in any steps that can be shown to be necessary and reasonable in order to increase military production."

Decline Shown, He Says

"Historically . . . strike activity has increased with growth in industrial activity," he stated. "Instead of increasing, however, the number has declined over the period 1942, 1943 and 1944. A preliminary estimate through November, 1944, shows that 0.1 per cent of available working days were lost because of strikes."

Krug's letter dated February 3 was written to Ludlow in answer to a request from the Indiana Congressman for his opinion on labor's part in winning the war.

Labor's Contribution Cited

"Labor's contribution to the war effort," Krug replied, "may be measured by the degree to which labor has mobilized for war work, the extent to which labor's voluntary effort has kept strikes, labor turnover, and absenteeism to a minimum, and the way in which labor has rallied to help solve production problems, manpower shortages, and other situations affecting critical war production, through local labor-management committees, and similar groups."

Krug made the following other observations:

Munitions production has nearly quadrupled over the period January, 1942, to December, 1943, while employment in munitions increased roughly 70 per cent.

Volume Increased

During the three years ended last December monthly production volume increased eleven times.

Output per worker as of April, 1944, was 30 to 35 per cent over December, 1942.

May Exempt Nurses Under 20 in Draft

Washington, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—The House Military Committee voted today to exclude nurses under 20 from the group it proposes to draft for military service. It left unchanged the maximum age limit, 45, as it upped the minimum from 18 to 20.

The committee also broadened the draft proposal to bring within its scope many nurses who have failed to register with their State boards, as well as those who are registered. Representative May (D.-Ky.), the chairman, predicted final committee approval for the legislation tomorrow.

All-Purpose Field Pack Is Developed by Army

50 Soldiers Marched 70 Miles in Helping to Test It

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—Development of a new all-purpose field pack, which soldiers themselves helped design, was announced today by the War Department.

Fifty soldiers of different sizes and weights marched ten miles a day for seven days carrying various combinations of packs and equipment before the new design was selected.

It is a combination of a combat pack and a cargo pack. The combat pack, containing toilet articles, mess kit and two days' rations, is normally carried into battle. The cargo pack, which carries an extra blanket, tenting equipment and similar articles, is left in a rear area until needed. The cargo pack alone resembles an ordinary canvas week-end bag.

A miniature ice-cream factory, capable of operating in a 120-degree temperature, has been developed by the Army to supply ice cream to troops in the tropics.

The machine weighs only 1,200 pounds and can be transported by truck or plane, the War Department said. It is equipped with a two and a half gallon freezer that produces ice cream in seven to fourteen minutes and with storage cabinets of forty gallons capacity.

Questions Stimson On Junking Plan

Washington, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Representative Engel (R.-Mich.) asked Secretary of War Stimson today if it was true that American troops shifted from Europe to the Pacific after Germany's defeat will leave the bulk of their equipment behind and will be armed anew. Mr. Engel declared that if this reported plan is an established War Department policy he may attempt to strike from the next War Department appropriation bill all new material and equipment which would be bought under such a policy.

In a letter to Secretary Stimson the Congressman asked the Secretary to submit to Congress a list of material which the Government intends to purchase under this reported plan and its cost.

Fly 10th Million Mile to India

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—The Air Transport Command's "Fireball Express," winged supply line rushing war materials from Miami Army Air Field to India, chalked up the tenth million mile for C-87 Liberators along the route this week. The historic mile was recorded over the Atlantic on a trip between Ascension Island and Natal, Brazil, by a plane piloted by Capt. Leo J. Webber of Buffalo, N. Y.

Petrillo Union And KSTP Sign Wage Accord

Minneapolis Radio Station to Hire 8 Musicians at $52, Leader to Get $75

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 16 (AP).—The ten-month-old strike dispute between radio station KSTP and the Minneapolis Musicians' Association, Local 73, has been settled, subject to approval by the Minneapolis wage and hour division of the War Labor Board, it was announced today by George Murk, president of the union.

A two-year contract providing for the employment at the Minneapolis studio of a minimum of eight musicians at a minimum of $52 a week, with the leader receiving at least $75, was agreed upon by the station and the union. The station will employ only union musicians.

Dispute Began in 1944

The dispute between radio station KSTP and the Minneapolis Musicians' Association began in April, 1944, when James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, declined to allow union members to work at the Minneapolis studio unless a minimum staff of eight musicians and three record turners were employed at a salary of $52.50 a week for a twenty-two-hour week.

The musicians refused to obey directives of the National and Chicago War Labor Boards to return to work.

Last month Stanley E. Hubbard, president of KSTP, appealed to William H. Davis, chairman of the W. L. B., to take over the Petrillo union and have the Army operate it because of non-compliance with W. L. B. orders as in the Montgomery Ward case. At the same time Mr. Hubbard said he thought the board and Mr. Davis were "afraid of Petrillo."

Mr. Davis informed Mr. Hubbard that "there is no provision in law for the seizure of a union."

In another move directed at the Petrillo union, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives last week to bring "illegitimate" activities of labor unions under provisions of the anti-trust laws. The measure would prohibit "featherbedding," by outlawing requirement of "standby" musicians who are not legitimately needed by broadcasting stations.

Settlement of the KSTP dispute marks a bowing to the demands of Mr. Petrillo by the station, just as the recording industry and other radio stations have fallen into line with his take-it-or-leave-it propositions, designed to keep as many musicians as possible employed at prevailing union wage scales.

Singer, Hurt, Denies Purple Heart Award

New York, Feb. 16 (AP)—Singer Jane Froman, answering charges by Representative Marion T. Bennett (R., Mo.), asserted today that neither she nor any other performer "who volunteered his services to entertain (service men) and may have been injured or lost his life has ever received the Purple Heart."

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Bennett on February 9 told the House in a speech inserted in the *Congressional Record* he was "shocked" to learn that the Purple Heart award "has been distributed with such reckless abandon in this war that dogs and blues singers are receiving it."

Miss Froman's denial was contained in a telegram to Bennett, the text of which was made public by her publicity representative, George Evans.

Denies Receiving Decoration

"You are . . . quoted as saying that Jane Froman, singer, was awarded the Purple Heart when she was injured in the plane crash in Lisbon while touring army camps abroad," the telegram said. "...I have never received any compensation, awards or rewards and I have never requested or desired them."

The singer said that "being a Missourian myself I find it strange that any representative Missourian should so stray from the tradition of our State 'Show me, I'm from Missouri,' and instead of getting the facts, accept a half truth or a fiction."

Miss Froman said she was "sure that in these trying times there is much a legislative representative can do by way of constructive ideas and action rather than take the time to thoughtlessly injure a group of people who are giving so unselfishly."

Questions His Contribution

"If your action in this instance is indicative of your legislative contribution to the war effort," she concluded, "I dare say the contributions of the theatrical profession will make a brighter page in our history books than your record as a member of the House of Congress. Possibly the cloak of immunity which is yours as a member of the House made you careless and was the basis of your vicious distortion of fact."

Miss Froman said she had spent, as a result of the Lisbon plane crash, "the better part of two years in hospitals," and had paid all her own hospital and doctor bills.

Plant Head Refuses To Rehire Men In Stoppage Dispute

New York, Feb. 16 (AP)—John M. Aufiero, president and general manager of the E. A. Laboratories, said yesterday he would close the plant rather than rehire a group of men he asserted was responsible for a work stoppage last September.

Fred M. Vinson, economic stabilization director, announced in Washington earlier the cancellation of the firm's war contracts and priority assistance on the ground the company had "persistently refused" to comply with War Labor Board orders.

Directed To End Stoppage

The company's approximately 560 employés began a work stoppage September 22, 1944, and four days later the firm offered to rehire them on a "new employment basis."

Later the WLB directed the United Automobile Workers (CIO) to end the stoppage and the company to reinstate the employés involved with any disciplinary action being referred to the grievance procedure of the contract.

The company, contended, however, that the contract had been abrogated by the stoppage and that it was free to choose former employés on an individual basis, and as new employés.

"Won't Recognize Union"

"I will close my plant before I rehire those who were responsible for the work stoppage," Aufiero said. "I won't recognize the union, for there is no union here. Since the people went back to work, they do not want anything to do with the union."

He said previously the men concerned were "associates" of three union officials convicted last August of attempting to extort money from him and sentenced to one year in prison. They are now free under bail pending an appeal.

B-29 Wreckage Being Located In Flushing Bay

Baseball Manager's Son Killed as Pilot—Four Crew Members Lost.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Wreckage of the Superfortress that crashed and exploded in Flushing Bay was located today, spurring hopes for early recovery of the bodies of Maj. Billy Southworth, Jr., of Sunbury, Ohio, and four other missing crew members.

A section believed to be the giant bomber's nose and cabin was found less than 24 hours after the plane, en route to Florida from Mitchell Field, N. Y., overshot La Guardia Field in an attempted emergency landing and plunged into the bay.

First Army Air Force officials, who took charge of the salvage work, said the five bodies probably were in the wreckage "in that locality." Four other crew members and a civilian passenger were rescued.

Son of Manager

Southworth, 27, son of William H Southworth, St. Louis Cardinals manager, was the B-29's pilot. Holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters, he returned to the United States late in 1943 after piloting the Flying Fortress "winning run" in a tour of operations over Europe.

One of the first professional baseball players to join the Army Air Forces, the handsome young Southworth had been offered a motion picture contract by Producer Hunt Stromberg—to take effect when he returned from the service. In 1939, as a member of the Rome, N. Y., team, he was nam-

ed the most valuable player in the Canadian-American League.

The others missing were identified by the Army as First Lt. Carl D. Magee, Las Vegas, Nev.; First Lt. Martin LiCursi, Hulberton, N. Y.; Second Lt. Ralph Lewis Stickle, Butler, N. J.; and Stf. Sgt. Joseph Yabrodi, New York.

Survivors were listed at W. A. Burkus, technical expert for the Bendix corporation, South Bend, Ind.; T-Sgt. Lewis Munford, Detroit; Maj. W. L. Anken, Grand Island, Neb.; Second Lt. R. M. Worcester, Pasadent, Calif; and Pvt. Howard Card, Riverdale, N. J.

Munford, suffering from shock, was said to be the only one injured

30.24 — 23059

ADVISORY AND CONSULTATIVE CAPACITY.

Add London Trades Union Congress (Fischer) xx consultative capacity.

THE CALL FOR AN ECONOMIC CRAVKDOWN ON SPAIN AND ARGENTINA WAS IN A REPORT FORMALLY ACCEPTED BY DELEGATES OF MORE THAN 40 COUNTRIES AND PREPARED FOR THE CONFERENCE BY A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA, FRANCE AND CHINA.

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AFTER HITTING DIRECTLY AT SPAIN AND ARGENTINA ESPECIALLY AND "ALL OTHER FASCIST COUNTRIES WHICH UNDER THE PRETENCE OF NEUTRALITY ARE RENDERING AID AND ASSISTANCE TO OUR ENEMIES," THE REPORT ADDED:

"WE FURTHER CALL UPON OUR GOVERNMENTS TO TAKE PROMPT AND VIGOROUS STEPS TO PREVENT ANY NEUTRAL NATIONS SUCH AS SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND FROM SUPPLYING HITLER GERMANY WITH FOOD AND WAR MATERIALS AND TO EXACT UPON THEM GUARANTEES AGAINST GRANTING ASYLUM TO WAR CRIMINALS."

THE TUC RECEIVED A STATEMENT FROM ITS "PEACE CONFERENCE" COMMITTEE URGING THAT TRADE UNION REPRESENTATIVES BE ASSOCIATED WITH ALL PHASES OF THE WAR SETTLEMENT.

"THE EMPLOYMENT OF GERMAN LABOR, IF USED IN RESTORATION WORK (IN LIBERATED TERRITORIES), MUST BE PLACED UNDER INTERNATIONAL SUPERVISION WITH TRADE UNION PARTICIPATION IN DETERMINATION OF LABOR STANDARDS IN A WAY THAT THIS WILL NOT REDUCE THE STANDARDS OF OTHER WORKERS," THE REPORT SAID. "SUCH LABOR MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO DEGENERATE INTO SLAVE LABOR."

MEASURES TO CONTROL GERMAN BANKING AND TRANSPORT AS WELL AS HEAVY INDUSTRY WERE ADVOCATED.

A CONFERENCE RESOLUTION PROPOSED THAT ACCREDITED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT BE RECEIVED AT THE APRIL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO "IN AN ADVISORY AND CONSULTATIVE CAPACITY."

ANOTHER URGED THAT AFTER THE WAR "THOROUGH-GOING REMEDIES BE FOUND FOR THE WRONGS INFLICTED ON THE JEWISH PEOPLE."

M1010AEW

WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY. Add London Russian xxx Soulhurst

WITH ZHUKOV STEADILY BUILDING UP NEW STRENGTH FOR A LARGE-SCALE CROSSING OF THE ODER, KONEV NOW IS IN POSITION TO CUT IN BEHIND THE ENEMY'S FUERSTENBERG-FRANKFURT-KUESTRIN LINE.

WHETHER THE GERMANS COULD DEPLOY THEIR FORCES TO STAVE OFF BOTH THREATS FOR VERY LONG REMAINED TO BE SEEN.

AS THE TWO POWERFUL RUSSIAN ARMIES THUS WERE JOCKEYING THE ENEMY TROOPS INTO POSITION FOR THE EVENTUAL KNOCKOUT BLOW AGAINST THE GERMAN CAPITAL THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIR FORCES WERE LENDING A STRONG HELPING HAND.

U.S.HEAVY BOMBERS YESTERDAY DROPPED SOME 1,500 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON COTTBUS, AN ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER 43 MILES SOUTHWEST OF FRANKFURT AND ONLY 12 MILES AHEAD OF A KONEV SPEARHEAD THAT BERLIN REPORTED AT FORST.

IN SWEEPING TO SOMMERFELD, MARSHAL KONEV INVADED BRANDENBURG, BERLIN'S HOME PROVINCE, AT A NEW POINT. HIS RAPID ADVANCE--ACROSS THE BOBER, LUEBST AND QUEIS RIVERS--ALSO OVERRAN SORAU, 13 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SOMMERFELD, AND GRUENBERG, 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SOMMERFELD.

BY GERMAN ACCOUNT, KONEV WAS EVEN CLOSER TO BERLIN THAN SOMMERFELD. THE ENEMY SAID HIS TROOPS ALREADY HAD CROSSED THE NEISSE RIVER AT A POINT ONLY 57 MILES FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL. THE BRESLAU-BERLIN SUPERHIGHWAY WAS DECLARED CUT ON BOTH SIDES OF FORST, A CITY BEYOND THE NEISSE.

RUSSIAN FRONT DISPATCHES SAID KONEV'S LEFT WING HAD THRUST TO WITHIN 45 MILES OF DRESDEN, CAPITAL OF SAXONY, AFTER REACHING THE NEISSE RIVER IN THE AREA OF GOERLITZ.

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A25

DRESDEN AGAIN WAS ATTACKED FROM THE AIR YESTERDAY, THIS TIME BY 200 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS. THEIR EXPLOSIVES RAISED TO 4,000 TONS THE WEIGHT OF BOMBS DROPPED ON THAT CITY SINCE THE FIRST LARGE-SCALE RAF ATTACK TUESDAY NIGHT. A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH SAID DRESDEN WAS A "BURNING INFERNO."

KONEV'S ARMY YESTERDAY CAPTURED 2,000 GERMANS AND 120 PARKED PLANES, A MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE SAID. THE CAPTURE OF THE PLANES WAS A FURTHER INDICATION OF GERMANY'S INCREASING GASOLINE SHORTAGE.

A RUSSIAN FRONT DISPATCH SAID THE RED ARMY ADVANCE WAS SO SWIFT AND OVERWHELMING THAT GERMAN TROOPS WERE BEING SPLIT UP AND CUT OFF. THE WITHDRAWING ENEMY WAS LEAVING GREAT QUANTITIES OF EQUIPMENT BEHIND.

AHEAD OF THE RUSSIANS, "SEVERAL MILLIONS" OF REFUGEES ARE SWARMING INTO THE CENTRAL REICH, BERLIN ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT. THE GERMAN DNB NEWS AGENCY SAID MANY WERE PERISHING IN THE WINTRY WINDS. MOST OF THE MARCHERS, DNB SAID, WERE WOMEN, CHILDREN AND THE AGED, THE MEN ALL HAVING BEEN TAKEN INTO THE VOLKSSTURM (HOME ARMY).

AN INDICATION THAT THE GERMANS WERE DRAWING IN THEIR TROOPS REMAINING IN YUGOSLAVIA TO HELP WITH THE DEFENSE OF GERMANY PROPER CAME FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THERE THAT AMERICAN AND BRITISH PLANES HAD LEFT THE ZAGREB-VIENNA ESCAPE ROUTE LITTERED WITH THE WRECKAGE OF MILITARY TRAINS.

GRMARSHRD KONEV'S WESTWARD THRUST TOWARD DRESDEN ALREADY HAS CUT SOME
U ET

TRAINS.

MARSHAL KONEV'S WESTWARD THRUST TOWARD DRESDEN ALREADY HAS CUT SOME GERMAN SUPPLY LINES REACHING TO YUGOSLAVIA, EASTERN HUNGARY, AUSTRIA, AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

CAPTURE OF THE POLISH CORRIDOR STRONGHOLD OF CHOJNICE ALSO WAS

ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT BY MOSCOW. SITUATED ASTRIDE THE BERLIN-DANZIG HIGHWAY 60 MILES SOUTHWEST OF DANZIG CITY, IT FELL TO MARSHAL K.K.ROKOSSOVSKY'S SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY, THRUSTING NORTHWARD TOWARD THE BALTIC IN AN EFFORT TO SEAL OFF THOUSANDS OF ENEMY TROOPS IN DANZIG TERRITORY AND POMERANIA.

WEST OF BRESLAU, ODER RIVER STRONGHOLD NOW FAR IN KONEV'S REAR, THE RUSSIANS WERE BRIDGING A SUCCESSION OF SMALL STREAMS. BERLIN SAID BRESLAU HAD BEEN ENCIRCLED.

THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD CLEARED MOST OF POZNAN, THE LONG BY-PASSED POLISH CITY WHERE A GERMAN GARRISON HAS BEEN HOLDING OUT.

A26

THE NUMBER OF CAPTIVES TAKEN IN THE LONG SIEGE OF BUDAPEST WAS RAISED TO NEARLY 130,000 BY CAPTURE OF AN ADDITIONAL 6,650 PRISONERS WHO HAD BEEN FIGHTING IN ISOLATED GROUPS JUST WEST OF THE FALLEN HUNGARIAN CAPITAL. THE NEW ROUNDUP INCLUDED THREE GERMAN GENERALS, THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE SAID.

IN EAST PRUSSIA GEN.IVAN CHERNIAKHOVSKY'S THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN CAPTURED EIGHT MORE COMMUNITIES IN GAINS UP TO FOUR MILES.

JP433AEW

Add London Aerial (Chamberlain) xxx Italian Tyrol

ACTIVITY BY ALLIED TACTICAL PLANES, STATIONED IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM WAS RESTRICTED BY BAD WEATHER.

A7

FEB 17 1945

LOSSES IN THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S OPERATIONS ON WEDNESDAY, WHEN 2,200 PLANES DELIVERED THE OPENING DAYLIGHT BLOW OF THE NEW ASSAULT ON GERMANY, WERE ANNOUNCED AS EIGHT BOMBERS AND FIVE FIGHTERS. LOSSES ANNOUNCED FOR YESTERDAY WERE REVISED DOWNWARD FROM 15 TO 12 BOMBERS AND FROM SIX TO TWO FIGHTERS.

IN A JOINT STATEMENT THE U.S.AIR FORCES AND THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY REPORTED THAT GERMAN GASOLINE PRODUCTION HAD BEEN REDUCED BY MORE THAN 80 PER CENT IN THE PAST 10 MONTHS.

"HOW MUCH OIL SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES HAVE HAMPERED THE WEHRMACHT AND THE LUFTWAFFE ON ALL FRONTS WILL NOT BE KNOWN FULLY UNTIL AFTER THE WAR," THE STATEMENT SAID, "BUT AMPLE EVIDENCE ALREADY HAS COME TO LIGHT THAT THEY HAVE BEEN A FOREMOST FACTOR IN DETERMINING GERMAN STRATEGY."

THE FRENCH TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID "GENERAL STUMPF, COMMANDER OF THE LUFTWAFFE ON THE WESTERN FRONT, ADDRESSED AN ORDER OF THE DAY TO GERMAN SQUADRON LEADERS SAYING THAT BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF GASOLINE SQUADRONS SHOULD NOT GO UP FOR COMBAT."

THE FAILURE OF THE LUFTWAFFE TO OFFER ANY SERIOUS OPPOSITION TO ALLIED PLANES SINCE JAN.14 WHEN 186 NAZI CRAFT WERE DESTROYED REMAINED A LEADING TOPIC FOR SPCULATION BY AIR OFFICERS.

ONE EIGHTH AIR FORCE STAFF OFFICER SAID, "IF THE LUFTWAFFE HAS BEEN SHIFTED TO THE EASTERN FRONT YOU WOULD THINK THE GERMANS WOULD CONSIDER IT WORTHWHILE TO PULL SOME PLANES BACK A SHORT WAY TO HELP PROTECT SUCH VITAL CITIES AS BERLIN, DRESDEN, CHEMNITZ AND COTTBUS. STILL WE POUNDED THEM WITHOUT LUFTWAFFE INTERFERENCE.

"PERHAPS THEY ARE HOARDING THEIR PLANES FOR A LAST DESPERATE BLOW, BUT IT SEEMS IF THEY WERE DOING THAT NOW IS THE TIME TO COME OUT OF HIDING. MAYBE LACK OF PILOTS OR GASOLINE IS THE ANSWER."

QQ855PEW

Add London Aerial xxx one fighter.

OF 1,100 U.S. FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS WHICH HIT DRESDEN YESTERDAY FOR THE FOURTH TIME IN 48 HOURS AND RAIDED COTTBUS, NEAR THE RUSSIAN FRONT, 15 FAILED TO RETURN. SIX ESCORTING FIGHTERS ALSO WERE REPORTED MISSING. BUT SEVERAL OF THE PLANES WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE LANDED SAFELY ON THE CONTINENT.

TOGETHER THE U.S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCE AND THE RAF CLAIMED 11 NAZI PLANES DESTROYED DURING THE DAY.

THE MEDITERRANEAN AIR FORCE REPORTED TWO HEAVY BOMBERS LOST YESTERDAY, WHEN MORE THAN 500 U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE HEAVY BOMBERS HIT THE VIENNA AREA AND TARGETS AT GRAZ, KLAGENFURT AND WIENER NEUSTADT.

N908AEW

FEB 17 1945

THE CITY." Add London Nuernberg xxx the City.

NUERNBERG HAS MANY OFFICE BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES WHICH WERE INSTALLED TO ACCOMMODATE THE NAZI PARTY CONGRESSES, HELD THERE ANNUALLY BEFORE THE WAR.

HITLER EARLY IN HIS REGIME WAS REPORTED CONSIDERING MAKING THE ANCIENT CITY THE PERMANENT SEAT OF HIS GOVERNMENT.

EJ147PEW

LONDON, FEB 16-(AP)-EXTREMELY INTENSE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE GREETED U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS OVER THE RUHR TODAY, AND RETURNING CREWS SAID THE GERMANS APPARENTLY WERE CONCENTRATING ADDITIONAL GROUND GUNS TO PROTECT THEIR LAST REMAINING GREAT INDUSTRIAL REGION.

"THEY PEGGED FLAK AT US STEADILY FOR MORE THAN SEVEN MINUTES," SAID LT. COL. GEORGE SHACKLEY, WEST MILFORD, N.J., AIR EXECUTIVE OFFICER, WHO LED A FORMATION OVER THE DORTMUND OIL REFINERY.

"I SAW A FORTRESS EXPLODE RIGHT IN FRONT OF US AS WE WENT THROUGH A BARRAGE OF FLAK," SAID LT. JACK FISHMAN, 6451 ORANGE ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., A PILOT WHO ATTACKED THE HAMM RAIL YARDS ON HIS 28TH MISSION.

YARDS AT OSNABRUECK ALSO WERE PROTECTED BY A CURTAIN OF FLAK AS WELL AS CLOUDS.

"BUT WHEN WE TURNED AWAY AFTER DROPPING BOMBS BY INSTRUMENT, WE COULD SEE BLACK SMOKE RISING UP FROM OSNABRUECK SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE OVERCAST," SAID LT. H.N. BARNARD, 2846 EL PASO BLVD., SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

M844AEW

30.24 — 23061

LONDON, FEB. 16-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS ARE USING A NEW RAKISH LOOKING TANK CALLED THE PIKE AND MOUNTING A 120 MM. GUN IN THEIR RAMPAGE THROUGH SILESIA, A GERMAN WAR CORRESPONDENT REPORTED TODAY.

HE SAID IT WAS BETTER ARMORED AND "FAR SUPERIOR" TO THE JOSEPH STALIN, THE GIANT TANK WHICH THE GERMANS FIRST REPORTED IN USE IN THE RUSSIAN WINTER OFFENSIVE. THE STALIN TANK WAS SAID BY THE GERMANS TO BE BIGGER THAN THEIR OWN 60-TON ROYAL TIGERS.

THE RUSSIANS CALL THE NEW TANK THE "PIKE" BECAUSE ITS LOW TURRET MAKES IT LOOK "DECIDEDLY LIKE A RAVENOUS FISH," THE GERMAN WAR REPORTER SAID.

KA1118AEW

LONDON, FEB. 16-(AP)-R.J.THOMAS, PRESIDENT OF THE CIO UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS, WAS AMONG SIX LABOR LEADERS AT THE WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS WHO WERE RECEIVED TODAY BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

KA1157AEW

LONDON, FEB.16-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT THE GERMAN ARMY HIGH COMMAND WAS DEMANDING THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF DR.HANS FRANCK, NAZI GOVERNOR OF POLAND, ON CHARGES OF COWARDICE AND DESERTION IN THE FACE OF THE ENEMY.

QUOTING A ZURICH DISPATCH, THE RADIO SAID THAT A CONFIDENTIAL REPORT HAD BEEN SENT TO HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS BY THE HIGH COMMAND STATING THAT "FRANCK HAD LOST HIS HEAD COMPLETELY IN THE FIRST ONSLAUGHT OF THE SOVIET OFFENSIVE AND THUS CONSIDERABLY WORSENED AN ALREADY CRITICAL SITUATION.

"AFTER THE FALL OF WARSAW HE DISAPPEARED AND WENT INTO HIDING, THEN HE REAPPEARED SUDDENLY IN BRESLAU TEN DAYS LATER," MOSCOW QUOTED THE ZURICH DISPATCH AS SAYING.

IF FRANCK IS PROSECUTED UNDER HITLER'S NEW "FIGHT OR BE SHOT" DECREE ANNOUNCED TODAY, HE WILL BE THE SEVENTH HIGH GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN CHARGED WITH DESERTION SINCE THE RED ARMY OFFENSIVE.

OTHERS INCLUDED DR.KARL SPEILHAGEN, DEPUTY BURGOMASTER OF BRESLAU; KURT SCHROETTER, MAYOR OF KOENIGSBERG; LUDWIG STEEG, MAYOR OF BERLIN; FRITZ BRACHT, GAULEITER OF UPPER SILESIA, AND DR.PICKLUM, MAYOR OF BOCHUM.

SCHROETTER WAS REPORTED HANGED, AND PICKLUM WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN DISMISSED FROM OFFICE AND SENT TO THE FRONT. BRACHT WILL BE TRIED ON CHARGES OF DESERTING HIS POST AT KATOWICE. SPEILHAGEN AND STEEG WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SHOT.

QQ922PEW

BY DWIGHT L.PITKIN

FEB 17 1945

LONDON, FEB 16-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO GAVE ITS VERSION TONIGHT OF THE RECENT CORRESPONDENCE IN WHICH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL RAPPED THE KNUCKLES OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCO OF SPAIN AND THEN CONCLUDED THE BROADCAST CRYPTICALLY BY REPORTING THAT "SPANISH CIRCLES" HAD BEEN ATTEMPTING TO ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH ENGLAND BUT HAD FAILED.

THE TRANSOCEAN BROADCAST DID NOT EXPLAIN WHAT IT MEANT BY THIS BUT THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS FROM TIME TO TIME THAT THE GERMANS MIGHT ATTEMPT TO PUT OUT PEACE FEELERS THROUGH SPAIN.

THE DISPATCH QUOTED A SPOKESMAN FOR NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER VON RIBBENTROP AS SAYING THE ATTEMPT AT A CONTACT HAD BEEN A FAILURE.

CONCERNING THE CHURCHILL CORRESPONDENCE, THE BROADCAST SAID FRANCO HAD NOT WRITTEN THE PRIME MINISTER DIRECTLY, BUT INSTEAD HAD ADDRESSED A LENGTHY LETTER LAST NOVEMBER TO THE DUKE OF ALBA, SPANISH AMBASSADOR IN LONDON, "DEVELOPING HIS PERSONAL VIEWS ABOUT THE EUROPEAN SITUATION IN CONNECTION WITH ENGLISH PLANS OF A WESTERN TREATY."

"FRANCO EXPRESSED THE OPINION," SAID THE DISPATCH," THAT SUCH A TREATY WOULD BE SENSIBLE AND FRUITFUL FOR EUROPE IN CASE IT CARRIED THE IDEA OF SALVATION OF CIVILIZATION, AT LEAST OF WESTERN EUROPE, IN THE FACE OF THE BOLSHEVIST THREAT.

"THE DUKE OF ALBA, WHO IS KNOWN TO ENTERTAIN GOOD PERSONAL RELATIONS WITH CHURCHILL, SHOWED THE LETTER TO THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER AND CHURCHILL SENT A DIRECT REPLY TO FRANCO ALTHOUGH THE LETTER WAS NOT DIRECTED TO HIM PERSONALLY.

"CHURCHILL IN HIS REPLY DECLARED N UNMISTAKABLE TERMS THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT COMMIT ITSELF TO ANY PLANS OR ACTIONS POINTING AGAINST MOSCOW. IT CAN BE TAKEN FOR GRANTED THAT CHURCHILL SENT A COPY OF THIS LETTER TO THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN LONDON."

SK1015PEW

LONDON, FEB. 16-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY SPECIAL CONCESSIONS FOR INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE IN A POSTWAR TAX BILL TO HELP MANUFACTURERS AND FARMERS GET BACK ON THEIR FEET.

SAVINGS EXPECTED TO RUN INTO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ARE PROVIDED IN EXEMPTIONS UP TO 20 PER CENT FOR REEQUIPPING AND MODERNIZING PLANTS AND CONSTRUCTING NEW BUILDINGS. FURTHER CONCESSIONS ARE PROVIDED FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

FEB 17 1945

KA1037AEW

LONDON, FEB.16-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO TODAY GAVE THIS VERSION OF THE ASSAULT UPON THE JAPANESE CAPITAL BY U.S.CARRIER-BASED PLANES:

"ENEMY FLEET UNITS TODAY, FEB.16, APPEARED IN WATERS SOUTHEAST OF JAPAN. CARRIER-BORNE PLANES BELONGING TO THIS FORCE PENETRATED INTO AREAS OVER EAST AND CENTRAL JAPAN. ENEMY CARRIER-BORNE PLANES IN SEVERAL WAVES ATTACKED JAPANESE AIRFIELDS AND WAR INSTALLATIONS ON KOSO PENINSULA, IN EASTERN JAPAN.

"ENEMY PLANES ALSO ATTEMPTED TO ATTACK TRAFFIC INSTALLATIONS. THE ENEMY AIRFORCE HAS EMPLOYED AIRCRAFT WITH SMALL RANGE AGAINST JAPAN PROPER FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY. THE AMERICANS AS EARLY AS APRIL 18, 1942, EMPLOYED SUCH PLANES AGAINST JAPANESE HOMELAND, BUT THERE IS A BIG DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THAT RAID AND TODAY'S ATTACKS.

"WITH CONSIDERATION TO THE PRESENT WAR SITUATION IN PROXIMITY TO THE JAPANESE ISLANDS IT HAD BEEN EXPECTED FOR A LONG TIME THAT THE ENEMY WOULD NOW GO OVER TO ATTACKING THE JAPANESE ISLANDS WITH SMALLER PLANES. THE JAPANESE, ACCORDINGLY, ARE THOROUGHLY PREPARED TO MEET SUCH ASSAULTS. UNESCORTED B29 RAIDS ARE TOO COSTLY FOR THE AMERICANS. IT IS, THEREFORE, AN URGENT TASK FOR THE ENEMY TO EFFECTIVELY ATTACK MILITARY OBJECTIVES ON JAPANESE MAIN ISLANDS. IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THE AMERICANS MADE JAPANESE AIRFIELDS THEIR MAIN TARGETS, WHILE SO FAR THEY HAD CHOSEN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS.

"THE JAPANESE WATCHED EVERY MOVE BY ENEMY FLEET UNITS WHICH WERE CARRIED OUT IN THE WATERS OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES SINCE THE END OF JANUARY. THESE ENEMY UNITS A FEW DAYS AGO LEFT THEIR BASES AND APPROACHED THE JAPANESE ISLANDS."

JP541AEW

Add Paris W Front XXX Pillboxes'

THE CANADIANS, IN A TWO-MILE LUNGE YESTERDAY, BRIDGED THE NIERS RIVER, LAST BEFORE GOCH, AND WITH BRITISH FORCES WELDED TWO CROSSINGS OF THE STREAM INTO A SOLID FIVE-MILE BRIDGEHEAD OVER WHICH TROOPS AND ARMOR POURED.

OTHER ALLIED FORCES PRESSING DUE EAST 14 MILES INSIDE GERMANY

NEARED MOYLAND, LESS THAN TWO MILES FROM THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF CALCAR AND 17 MILES FROM WESEL, IN THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE INDUSTRIAL RUHR.

FURTHER SOUTH ON THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY FRONT THE 44TH DIVISION ATTACKED YESTERDAY SOUTH OF THE SAAR BASIN. THIS NEW BLOW GAINED UP TO A MILE AND ONE-HALF ON A FIVE-MILE FRONT AND FLATTENED A GERMAN SALIENT EAST OF THE FRENCH CITY OF SARREGUEMINES IN THE NORTHERN VOSGES MOUNTAINS.

THE REMAINDER OF THE FRONT WAS COMPARATIVELY QUIET, EXCEPT FOR THE EIFEL MOUNTAIN SECTOR WHERE THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IS LASHING OUT AT THE WEST WALL SOUTH OF PRUEM. THIS FALLEN GERMAN STRONGHOLD WAS UNDER ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE.

THE THIRD ARMY SCORED ITS BEST GAIN--A MILE AND ONE HALF--YESTERDAY THROUGH ADVANCED WEST WALL POSITIONS 25 MILES SOUTH OF PRUEM ON THE SURE RIVER.

MEANWHILE, ALONG THE FLOODED ROER WHERE THE U.S. FIRST AND NINTH AND BRITISH SECOND ARMIES ARE DEPLOYED, A FALL OF 16 INCHES IN THE LEVEL OF THE STREAM WAS REPORTED. THIS INDICATED THAT FORMIDABLE NATURAL BARRIER ON THE COLOGNE PLAIN WAS RETURNING TO NORMAL.

MUD, RAIN, FOGS AND MISTS APPEARED TO BE DOING AS MUCH AS THE ENEMY TO HOLD BACK THE OFFENSIVE OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH, SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TROOPS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT NED NORDNESS, WRITING FROM THE CANADIAN FRONT, SAID:

FEB 17 1945

A5

"FORWARD OFFICERS WHO KNOW THEIR WAR DECLARE THIS SLOW SLUGGING MATCH MIGHT WELL HAVE BEEN A SPECTACULAR BREAKTHROUGH HAD NOT TOO MANY MEN AND TOO MUCH EQUIPMENT BEEN CROWDED INTO THE NARROW BATTLE-FIELD.

"THEY ASSERT THE OFFENSIVE THAT BROKE EIGHT DAYS AGO CAUGHT THE GERMANS WITH NOTHING IN THE REICHSWALD AREA," NORDNESS WROTE. "THEN, THEY SAID, THE MISTAKE WAS MADE OF ATTEMPTING TO MOVE A STUPENDOUS WEIGHT OF MATERIAL OVER MUDDY ROADS THAT COULD NOT WITHSTAND THE WEAR AND TEAR.

"BY THE VERY WEIGHT OF MEN AND MATERIALS IN THE SMALL MANEUVERING AREA, THE CANADIAN ARMY HAS LOST ITS INITIAL OPPORTUNITY TO TURN THIS INTO A SPECTACULAR BREAKTHROUGH REMINISCENT OF THE DASH THROUGH FRANCE, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND LAST YEAR."

RESISTANCE TO THE ADVANCE OF THE CANADIAN FIRST WAS LIGHTEST YESTERDAY ON THE SOUTH FLANK, WHERE SCOTTISH TROOPS CAPTURED KESSEL. TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES SOUTHWEST, HOMMERSOM, A SECOND VILLAGE BLOCKING THE APPROACHES TO GOCH, ALSO WAS TAKEN. THE ATTACK THUS CARRIED ACROSS THE NIERS FROM KESSEL TO GENNEP, AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE NIERS AND MAAS.

BRITISH TROOPS BETWEEN THE FORCES MENACING GOCH AND CALCAR DROVE SLOWLY DOWN THE HIGHWAY FROM KLEVE TO UEDEM, A TRAFFIC CONTROL CENTER FOUR MILES EAST OF GOCH.

MOYLAND WOODS WAS THE SCENE OF HEAVIEST FIGHTING IN THE CALCAR DRIVE, WITH THE NAZIS STUBBORNLY DEFENDING A HILL FROM WHICH THEY COULD CONTROL THE MAIN HIGHWAY INTO THE TOWN.

FEB 17 1945

BZ230AEW

Ad Aachen Meyer via Cantwell Opponents of Fascism.

ANOTHER WITNESS SAID HUNDREDS MORE WOULD TESTIFY AGAINST MEYER IF THEY WERE NOT AFRAID.

THE DEFENDANT FACES A MAXIMUM SENTENCE OF 10 YEARS FOR STATING FALSELY THAT HE NEVER WAS A MEMBER OF THE STORMTROOPERS AND THAT HE HAD BEEN "CONSIDERED AS AN ENEMY OF THE STATE" SINCE 1938.

HE HAD A GERMAN CIVILIAN ATTORNEY IN THE COURT, WHICH WAS CONDUCTED BY MAJ. ARTHUR LINBACH OF NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO, FORMER OHIO STATE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COURT ARE MAJ.

30.24 — 23063

EARNEST B.SKINNER OF JUNCTION CITY, KANS., FIRST LT. WILLIAM J. DODD OF OAKDALE, LA., AND FIRST LT. WILLIAM B.HOWLER 85-45 12TH ST., JAMAICA, N.Y.

PFC ERIC KARMANN OF ALBANY, N.Y. INTERPRETED THE PROCEEDINGS.

MAJ. LINBACH FREQUENTLY REMINDED MEYER OF HIS LEGAL RIGHTS, WHICH WERE THE SAME AS IN ANY COURT IN THE UNITED STATES.

FEB 17 1945

CHJORPEW

BY ROBERT EUNSON

WITH THE NINTH ARMY FEB 16-(AP)-A YOUNG ARMY OFFICER--ONCE A BUYER OF WOMEN'S SHOES--WHO HAS FOUGHT IN BOTH THEATERS OF WAR PREFERS TO BE IN EUROPE BECAUSE "THE PACIFIC DEFINITELY IS TOUGHER."

ELABORATING, FIRST LT.ROBERT G.KIMBALL OF 433 NORTH 16TH ST., BATON ROUGE, LA., ADDED:

"GIVE ME THIS. THE ENEMY OVER HERE ISN'T AS FANATICAL. THE GERMAN SOLDIER WILL GIVE UP. HOWEVER, A GERMAN COUNTERATTACK IS MUCH MORE EFFECTIVE BECAUSE IT'S BETTER ORGANIZED THAN THE JAPANESE 'BANZAI' CHARGE. WE JUST SLAUGHTERED THE JAPS WHEN THEY CAME HOLLERING DOWN ON US IN ONE OF THEIR FANATICAL CHARGES, WHEN THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACK THEY ARE ORGANIZED AND HARD TO STOP."

FEB 17 1945

KIMBALL, WHO KILLED 10 JAPS AND EARNED A BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION IN THE NEW GEORGIA CAMPAIGN DURING 23 MONTHS IN THE PACIFIC, CAME TO EUROPE AFTER FIVE MONTHS IN THE STATES DRILLING RECRUITS. HE HAS KILLED SIX GERMANS.

OTHER FACTORS THE FOUR-YEAR ARMY VETERAN BELIEVES MAKE THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC TOUGHER INCLUDE THE TROPICAL CLIMATE, LIVING CONDITIONS IN WHICH THE JUNGLE FIGHTER IS PLAGUED BY MOSQUITOES, LANDCRABS AND SCORPIONS AND THE EVER-PRESENT THREAT FROM MALARIA, FUNGI INFECTIONS AND OTHER DISEASES.

THE GERMAN 88'S DON'T BOTHER KIMBALL AS MUCH AS JAP MORTAR FIRE DID. "THAT JAP MORTAR DOESN'T DO AS MUCH DAMAGE AS AN 88," HE SAID, "BUT IT'S MUCH MORE ACCURATE."

ANOTHER JUNGLE HAZARD FROM WHICH KIMBALL IS GLAD TO BE FREE IS THE MENTAL STRAIN OF THE NIGHTS IN A FOXHOLE WHERE A MAN CAN'T TALK OR SMOKE.

"YOU CAN'T EVEN MOVE OUT OF YOUR HOLE IN THE JUNGLES AT NIGHT," HE SAID. "YOU MIGHT BE SHOT BY YOUR OWN TROOPS BECAUSE THE JAPS HAVE DONE SO MANY WEIRD THINGS IN THE DARKNESS."

HIS JUNGLE EXPERIENCE HAS MADE KIMBALL AN EXPERT ON PATROLLING, ACCORDING TO HIS COMPANY COMMANDER, CAPT.ROBERT DEXTER OF REDDING, CALIF. ON HIS FIRST PATROL INTO LINNICH WITH MEN OF THE 102 DIVISION'S 406TH INFANTRY, KIMBALL BAGGED TWO JERRIES WHILE THE REST OF THE 24-MAN PARTY KILLED FIVE.

B18 G3

"ONCE HE TOOK A 12-MAN PATROL INTO GERMANY WITH ORDERS TO GET A PRISONER AT ANY COST--USUALLY A FOUR-HOUR JOB," DEXTER RELATED. "BUT KIMBALL WAS BACK IN 20 MINUTES WITH HIS MAN. THE PATROL HAD ALSO KNOCKED OUT A MACHINEGUN NEST AND KIMBALL HAD KILLED TWO GERMANS."

THE 150-POUND OFFICER CARRIES PICTURES OF HIS WIFE UNDER THE PLEXIGLAS GRIPS OF HIS .45 AUTOMATIC. HIS ONLY WOUND IS A JAP BAYONET SCAR ON HIS LEFT HAND.

KK436AEW

WITH THE 7.S.94TH DIVISION, BESCH, GERMANY, FEB 16-(AP)-SGT.GLENN REVELL OF ST.LOUIS, MO., AND CPL.WILLIAM A.WALKER OF SAVANNAH, GA., WERE TRYING TO ESCAPE FROM A WOODS DURING COUNTERATTACKS WHEN THEY RAN HEAD-ON INTO SOME GERMANS WHO WERE ARMED WITH MACHINEGUNS.

THE GERMANS HAD THE DRAW ON THE TWO DOUGHBOYS AND COULD HAVE MOWED THEM DOWN. INSTEAD, THE KRAUTS THREW THEIR GUNS ON THE GROUND.

"GO AWAY," WALKER SAID. "WE'RE TOO BUSY TRYING TO GET OUT OF HERE TO TAKE YOUR PRISONER."

BUT THE GERMANS DIDN'T UNDERSTAND ENGLISH, AND THE AMERICANS COULDN'T SPEAK GERMAN.

"WHEN THE DOUGHBOYS CONTINUED RUNNING THE GERMANS HUNG TO THEM LIKE LEECHES YELLING "KAMERAD" EVERY FEW SECONDS. NAZI ARTILLERY SHELLS POUNDED THE AREA, AND EVERY TIME THE DOUGHBOYS HIT THE GROUND THE GERMANS FOLLOWED SUIT.

REVELL AND WALKER FINALLY CROSSED A ROAD INTO AMERICAN LINES. DOUGHBOYS WHO WERE COVERING THEM DROVE OFF THE GERMANS BUT CEASED FIRING WHEN WALKER SAID "THESE KRAUTS WORKED SO HARD TO GET THIS FAR YOU SHOULD LET THEM GO ALL THE WAY."

THE DOUGHBOYS DID.

FEB 17 1945

SK1030PEW

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, FEB 16-(AP)-FIVE ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED TODAY IN FIGHTERBOMBER SWEEPS IN SUPPORT OF THE THIRD ARMY WHICH KNOCKED OUT SEVEN LOCOMOTIVES, 92 BOX CARS, 50 MOTOR VEHICLES AND A COUPLE OF TANKS.

FOUR GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY CAPTS. FLOYD G. BRANDT, RICHMOND, CALIF., AND GEORGE L. RECAGNO, LAKEPORT, CALIF., AND LTS. LONNIE D.KELLY, 2420 EAST 70TH ST., KANSAS CITY, MO., AND ROBERT M.HALFERTY, 4036 COTTAGE GROVE AVE., DES MOINES, IA., WHO GOT ONE APIECE. THE FIFTH WAS DESTROYED ON THE GROUND BY LT. CHARLES G. DAWSON, 1216 CALUSO AVE., BERKLEY, CALIF. THE TWO TANKS WERE DESTROYED SOUTHWEST OF BITBURG BY CAPT. KENT C. GEYER, BORGER, TEX.

M847PEW

WITH BRITISH TROOPS IN GERMANY, FEB. 16-(AP)-THE GERMANS ARE RESORTING TO SUGARY APPEALS IN AN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE THE DESTRUCTION OF THEIR OWN PROPERTY SUCH AS THEY VISITED UPON THE REST OF EUROPE.

ALLIED TROOPS ADVANCING INTO THE REICH ON THIS NORTHERN FRONT ARE GREETED BY ENGLISH LANGUAGE SIGNS SUCH AS THE FOLLOWING IN ALMOST EVERY HOUSE:

"PLEASE TREAT THIS HOME AS YOU WOULD YOUR OWN."

"WE HAVE DONE YOU NO HARM--DO NOT HARM OUR LITTLE HOME."

IN SOME CASES THE INHABITANTS HAVE FLED IN SUCH HASTE THAT THEY LEFT BEHIND PLASTER BUSTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF HITLER ON THE MANTLEPIECE.

FD417PEW

WITH THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY, FEB. 16-(AP)-MINES, SAYS AN EXPERT, ARE LAID BEST BY THE SOLDIER WHO HATES.

THE EXPERT IS LT.COL.FRANK POLICH, WHO WAS GRADUATED FROM MICHIGAN TECH IN 1940 AND WENT INTO THE ARMY.

HE IS ONE OF THE SEVENTH ARMY'S EXPERTS BECAUSE HE HAS BEEN OBSERVING GERMAN MINES FROM AFRICA TO ITALY AND ON THROUGH FRANCE. HE KNOWS A GOOD MINE WHEN HE SEES IT.

POLICH ALSO KNOWS A BAD ONE, AND HE SAYS HE THINKS SOME EARLY AMERICAN EFFORTS IN MINE FASHIONING AND MINELAYING WERE RATHER RIDICULOUS.

"NO MAN LAYS A BETTER MINE OR BOOBY TRAP THAN A MAN WHOSE BUDDY

HAS JUST BEEN KILLED," HE DECLARED.
"THE GERMAN HAS A NASTY, CLEVER MIND, MAKES NASTY MINES, AND HIS 27-CENT JOB--THE SCHUMINE--IS NOT BAD. HE IS ALSO CLEVER AT USING NATURAL CAMOUFLAGE TO PLANT MINES."
POLICH HAS A STRONG RESPECT FOR MINES AND MINEFIELDS AND HE SAID HE EXPECTED TO FIND THICK ONES FROM HERE ON INTO GERMANY.
MQ1034PEW

CANADIANS
BY NED NORDNESS
WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, FEB. 16-(AP)-THE FIERCEST ENEMY RESISTANCE SINCE FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY OPENED HIS NORTHERN OFFENSIVE NINE DAYS AGO SLOWED THE CANADIAN-BRITISH ADVANCE TODAY BUT DRYING ROADS AND EBBING FLOODS PROMISED THAT SOON THE DRIVE WILL BEGIN TO ROLL.
THIS BATTLEFIELD IS EXCELLENT TANK COUNTRY, BUT BECAUSE OF THE QUAGMIRES ARMOR HARDLY HAS BEEN USED AND WAITING TANK CREWS CHAMP WITH IMPATIENCE.
PERHAPS BEFORE LONG THEY CAN MOVE ON THE FIRM EARTH AND TURN THIIS SLUGGING MATCH INTO A RACE.
THE MAAS AND RHINE RIVERS, WHICH FORM THE BORDERS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD, ARE SETTLING DOWN. THE MAAS HAS REACHED ITS PEAK AND THE RHINE IS EXPECTED TO DO SO IN A FEW DAYS. BRIDGES ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED OVER THE STREAMS THAT LACE THIS BATTLEFIELD. ROADS ARE IN BETTER CONDITION.
HEAVIEST RESISTANCE TODAY CAME EAST AND SOUTH OF KLEVE STATE FOREST, WHERE THE ENEMY COUNTERATTACKED SO OFTEN THE FRONT LINE DEFENDERS LOST COUNT.
THE GERMANS RAN AGAINST A BUFFER OF BAYONETS, STEEL AND SEARING FLAME THAT THREW THEM BACK TO THEIR STARTING POINT--THOSE THAT SURVIVED.
BUT IF THE GERMANS COULD NOT BUDGE THE ALLIED LINE, THE CANADIANS AND BRITISH AT THE MOST COULD DO NO MORE THAN DENT THEIRS.
BRITISH TROOPS ARE SCALING HEIGHTS SOUTHEAST OF KLEVE STATE FOREST ON THE ROAD TO UEDEM. IN MOYLAND FOREST THEY ARE APPROACHING HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING MOYLAND AND THE ROAD INTO CALCAR, TWO MILES AWAY.
OTHER TROOPS PUSHING BETWEEN COLUMNS FIGHTING TOWARD CALCAR AND UEDEM WENT INTO THE ATTACK THIS AFTERNOON, SUPPORTED BY TANKS.
GEN.H.D.G.CRERAR'D FORCES HAVE BAGGED 6,000 PRISONERS SO FAR. MANY OF THEM ARE BUT SCARECROWS OF THEIR FORMER SELVES AFTER TERRIFIC ARTILLERY AND MORTAR BOMBARDMENT.
THE ENEMY IS USING 300 OR MORE BIG GUNS IN THIS BATTLE, MORE THAN HE HAD CONCENTRATED ON ONE SECTOR IN SOME TIME, BUT THE MEN OF MONTGOMERY ARE THE MASTERS OF ARTILLERY.
"WHEN THE ENEMY," SAID AN ARTILLERY OFFICER, "THINKS HE CAN COMPETE WITH US IN ARTILLERY HE'S RIGHT DOWN OUR ALLEY. WHY WE HAVE SO MANY GUNS THE GERMANS' PUNY EFFORT IS LIKE A ONE-PIECE BAND ALONGSIDE A HUNDRED PIECE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA."
WE602PEW

PARIS, FEB.16-(AP)-JACQUES MARSAC, FORMER COMMISSIONER OF POLICE AT DIJON, WAS LYNCHED BY A MOB IN THAT CITY, THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY.
THE AGENCY SAID THE CROWD BROKE INTO THE JAIL YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, SEIZED MARSAC AND HANGED HIM TO A ROADSIGN. LATER THE BODY WAS DRAGGED THROUGH STREETS AND HANGED A SECOND TIME IN FRONT OF THE CITY HALL.
THE MOB ACTED, THE AGENCY SAID, AFTER A COURT HAD POSTPONED HIS TRIAL ON COLLABORATIONIST CHARGES UNTIL THE END OF HOSTILITIES.
0084OPEW

FEB 17 1945

BRUSSELS, FEB. 16-(AP)-U.S.AMBASSADOR CHARLES SAWYER DECLARED TODAY THAT OF ALL AMERICA'S ALLIES, BELGIUM IS "THE ONE COUNTRY WHERE AT THE PRESENT TIME HER RECIPROCAL AID IS FAR OUTSTRIPPING WHAT SHE GETS UNDER LEND-LEASE."
SAWYER IN A STATEMENT WHICH DID NOT ELABORATE ON THE AID BELGIUM IS GIVING, SAID HE HAD BEEN IN THE DEVASTATED ARDENNES AREA AND APPEALED TO U.S.CITIES TO "ADOPT" ST.VITH, LA ROCHE, HOUFFALIZE, BASTOGNE AND MALMEDY, SCENES OF THE BITTEREST FIGHTING IN THE GERMAN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.
WE536PEW

ROME, FEB.16-(AP)-ABOUT 3,000 JEWS OF ROME MET IN A SYNAGOGUE AT SUNDOWN TODAY AND HEARD SPEAKERS DENOUNCE "TRAITORS WHO SOMETIMES ARISE IN OUR MIDST" IN THE FIRST REGULAR SERVICE SINCE ISRAELE ZOLLI, CHIEF RABBI OF ROME, WAS CONVERTED TO CATHOLICISM.
ZOLLI REMAINED SECLUDED AT A CATHOLIC COLLEGE, WHERE HE IS PREPARING FOR CONFIRMATION AND COMMUNION. HE AND HIS WIFE WERE BAPTIZED INTO THE CHURCH WEDNESDAY.
ZOLLI WILL TAKE THE NAME OF EUGENIO MARIA, IN HONOR OF POPE PIUS XII (EUGENIO PACELLI) FOR THE AID HE GAVE JEWS DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF ROME.

Add Belgrade Situationer (Weston) xx every village.

I MET A CROATIAN WHO HAD SEEN CAR LOADS OF WHEAT CROSSING THE SAVA RIVER IN BROAD DAYLIGHT FROM ONE YUGOSLAV FORMATION TO ANOTHER. RECENTLY HE TRAVELLED BY JEEP FROM THE VERY OUTSKIRTS OF ZAGREB TO THE DALMATIAN COAST WITHIN EVEN MEETING A GERMAN. BUT AROUND THE STRONG POINTS THE FIGHTING IS VERY FIERCE. IN RECENT WEEKS THE HEAVIEST ENGAGEMENTS HAVE BEEN FOUGHT IN THE SOUTH NEAR MOSTAR AND SARAJEVO, AND IN THE EAST AROUND VINCOVCI.

FEB 17 1945

THE GERMANS HAVE A GREAT ADVANTAGE IN WEAPONS, AS THE PARTISANS GO INTO BATTLE WITH ONLY LIGHT ARMS AND THE SCANTIEST OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES. THERE ARE MANY ANXIOUS FAMILIES IN BELGRADE TODAY WHO HAVE NOT HEARD FROM THEIR FIGHTING SONS IN MONTHS.

GE559PEW

WITH LONDON RUSSIAN (220)
BY DANIEL DE LUCE
MOSCOW, FEB.16-(AP)-A RED STAR FIELD DISPATCH INDICATED TODAY THAT MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINE ARMY IN FORCE HAD CROSSED THE NEISSE RIVER SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN.
FLYING OVER BRANDENBURG PROVINCE IN AN OBSERVATION PLANE, MAJ. M.NOVIGATSKY, A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE SOVIET ARMY NEWSPAPER, REPORTED SIGHTING RUSSIAN TANKS CROSSING A "SMALL RIVER" WITHIN SIGHT OF THE SPREE, A RIVER THAT FLOWS NORTH THROUGH COTTBUS, THEN SWERVES NORTHWEST AND FEEDS THE MARSHY SPREE WALD.
FROM NOVIGATSKY'S GUARDED DESCRIPTION THE STREAM COULD BE ANY ONE OF HALF A DOZEN RUNNING BETWEEN THE NEISSE AND THE SPREE.
"THIS PLACE IS NOT FAR AWAY FROM THE SPREE AND COUNTRY HOUSES OF BERLINERS," THE CORRESPONDENT REPORTED. "THE GERMANS HAD BLOWN UP A BRIDGE BUT THE SMALL RIVER DID NOT HALT OUR FIGHTERS. WE SAW WRECKS OF GERMAN TANKS AND A LONG GREY RIBBON OF ENEMY PRISONERS MARCHING IN AN ENDLESS COLUMN DOWN THE ROAD."
(COTTBUS, GERMAN SUPPLY CENTER WHICH WAS POUNDED YESTERDAY BY

AMERICAN BOMBERS, LIES ONLY 12 MILES WEST OF FORST, WHERE THE GERMAN RADIO YESTERDAY SAID KONEV HAD CUT THE BRESLAU-BERLIN SUPERHIGHWAY. FORST LIES ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE NEISSE).

THE RED ARMY'S GREATEST VICTORY OF THE WAR APPEARED TO BE IN THE MAKING NOW THAT KONEV AND MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV HAVE LINKED UP THEIR FRONTS WEST OF THE ODER BEND SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN.

JP653AEW

MOSCOW, FEB 16-(AP)-RED FLEET SAID TODAY THE BULK OF THE GERMAN NAVY WAS OPERATING IN THE BAY OF DANZIG AND EASTWARD ALONG THE BALTIC COAST IN SUPPORT OF ENCIRCLED GERMAN ARMY FORCES.

"AS MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED," I.YERMASHEV DECLARED IN THE NAVAL REVIEW, "REPORTS ABOUT THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE GERMAN FLEET TO DANISH WATERS PROVED GREATLY EXAGGERATED.

"THE IMPORTANCE OF SEA COMMUNICATIONS LINES, WHEREBY ENCIRCLED GERMAN TROOPS COULD BE SUPPLIED OR EVENTUALLY EVACUATED, HAS GREATLY INCREASED."

FEB 17 1945

QQ927PEW

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 16-(AP)-A CLAMOR FOR A FIRMER ATTITUDE BOTH BY THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT AND SWEDISH BUSINESS TOWARD THE ALLIED "BLACKLIST" SYSTEM WAS THE PRINCIPAL TOPIC OF STOCKHOLM PRESS EDITORIALS TODAY.

"BOTH WHERE IT CONCERNS THE BLACKLIST SYSTEM AND PRIVATE FIRMS' RELATIONS WITH ATTEMPTS BY FOREIGN OFFICIALS TO CONTROL SWEDISH COMMERCE IS A FIRMER ATTITUDE RECOMMENDED," SAID SVENSKA DAGBLADET, ORAN OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

"IN THE LONG RUN IT WILL BE BETTER FOR SWEDISH COMMERCE THAN OBEDIENCE TO FOREIGN PRESSURE."

THE POWERS WHICH DIRECT THE BLACKLIST OPERATIONS "SIT IN WASHINGTON AND LONDON," WHERE THEY SEEK TO OBTAIN "UNWARRANTED INFLUENCE OVER SWEDISH TRADE AND COMMERCE," THE PAPER SAID.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MORGONTIDNINGEN DECLARED THAT "DURING THE ENTIRE WAR THE SWEDISH PEOPLE HAVE HAD OVERHWLEMING ALLIED SYMPATHIES AND THEIR HOPE FOR THE FUTURE RESTS UPON THE BELIEF THE ALLIES WILL SECURE FREEDOM IN THE WORLD."

"IF THIS HAS ANY VALUE TO THE ALLIES," THE PAPER ADDED, "THEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE INDIFFERENT TO THE FACT THAT THEIR MEASURES HAVE AWAKENED UNEASINESS IN SWEDISH CIRCLES."

GH459PEW

SECOND LEAD TOKYO ATTACK
BY AL DOPKING

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,GUAM,SATURDAY,FEB 17 (AP)-SMOKE COLUMNS 7,000 FEET HIGH PLUMED OVER THE TOKYO-YOKOHAMA AREA TODAY MARKING TARGETS BLASTED BY MORE THAN 1,500 AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES IN YESTERDAY'S DARING STRIKE AT THE HEART OF JAPAN.

RETURNING FLIERS WHO RODE B-29S OVER THE TARGETS WHILE THE NAVY HELLCATS AND AVENGERS SPIT BOMBS AND BULLETS AT THE NIPPONESE CAPITAL DISTRICT SAID THAT ASIDE FROM OTHER DAMAGE, SCORES OF ENEMY PLANES WERE CAUGHT ON THE GROUND.

THE RAID LASTED MORE THAN NINE HOURS WHILE THE GREATEST NAVAL ARMADA EVER ASSEMBLED CHALLENGED THE JAPANESE FLEET WITHIN 300 MILES OF NIPPON'S SHORES.

(CARRIER ATTACKS ETC SECOND GRAF.

GG1228PCW NM

30.24 — 23065

NEW BRITAIN ISLAND. Had Manila Philippines ~~xx~~ New Britain Island.

THE PLIGHT OF CIVILIANS WITHIN JAPANESE LINES IN SOUTH MANILA WAS TOLD VIVIDLY IN FRONTLINE BROADCASTS.

"THE JAP IN HIS DYING FRENZY SEEMS DETERMINED TO TAKE AS MANY INNOCENT CIVILIANS WITH HIM AS POSSIBLE," SAID NBC CORRESPONDENT GEORGE THOMAS FOLSTER. "THE JAPS ARE CROWDING SCORES OF FILIPINOS INTO HOUSES, SETTING FIRE TO THOSE HOUSES--AND MACHINEGUNNING ALL WHO TRY TO ESCAPE."

WILLIAM DUNN OF ~~THE BLUE NETWORK~~ CBS REPORTED THE JAPANESE WERE HOLDING MANY SPANIARDS, SWISS AND FILIPINOS, "AND THERE IS LITTLE HOPE FOR THEM."

MM1217APW

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HD GUAM..2ND ADD EARWITNESS ORIGINAL (DAY)
BY WAITE XXX GET THEM."

TOKYO WAS SEEN ONLY BRIEFLY THROUGH HOLES IN THE CLOUDS, MCMILLIN SAID, "ESPECIALLY THE NORTHERN END OF WHAT OUR B-29 PILOTS HAVE BEGUN TO CALL 'FLAK ALLEY'--THE WELL-GUNNED STRIP FROM THE TOKYO AREA DOWN BEYOND YOKOHAMA ALONG THE BAYSHORE."

"THERE WAS A BIG FIRE THERE," HE ADDED. "SMOKE WAS ROLLING UP TO THE CLOUDS. IT MUST HAVE BEEN 7,000 FEET HIGH."

MCMILLIN SAID THAT GARVIN, THE B-29 PILOT, HAD BEEN OVER JAPAN SEVERAL TIMES BEFORE AND HAD "BEEN SHOT AT PLENTY -- SO HE REALLY WAS SORE ABOUT NOT GETTING A BETTER LOOK AT THIS."

"IN FACT," THE NAVY OFFICER CONTINUED, "HE WANTED TO DROP TO 10,000 FEET BUT JUST THEN SOME CARRIER PILOT BEGAN YELLING: 'THERE GO THE BASTARDS UP INTO THE OVERCAST. LET'S GET 'EM!'

"THAT MADE UP OUR MINDS. WE WERE NOT GOING TO GET THE B-29 MIXED UP IN THAT MELEE."

MCMILLIN, WEARY AFTER THE LONG TRIP, SAID THE WEATHER CONTINUED BAD ON THE WAY BACK TO THE MARIANAS AND THE WINGS OF THE BIG PLANE CARRIED THREE INCHES OF ICE BEFORE IT FINALLY BROKE INTO THE CLEAR.

WHEN THE SUPERFORTRESS LEFT THE JAPANESE COAST AT 12:30 P.M., (FRIDAY, JAPAN TIME), THE RAID WAS IN FULL SWING. THOSE ABOARD COULD NOT HEAR THE CARRIER PLANES' RADIO TALK MUCH LATER THAN THAT.

"BUT THAT JAP RADIO ANNOUNCER," MCMILLIN SAID, "DIDN'T COME BACK ON THE AIR TO STAY UNTIL AFTER FIVE."

DV410PCW

FIRST LEAD EARWITNESS

FEB 17 1945

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,GUAM,SATURDAY,FEB 17 (AP)-SMOKE ROSE 7,000 FEET IN THE AIR FROM PANIC STRICKEN TOKYO TO YOKOHOMA AS NAVY CARRIER PLANES RAIDED THE JAPANESE CAPITAL AREA, AN EYEWITNESS REPORTED HERE TODAY.

THE EYE AND EAR WITNESS ACCOUNT WHICH DISCLOSED THAT SCORES OF ENEMY PLANES WERE CAUGHT ON THE GROUND, WAS GIVEN BY LT.(JG) DAVID C.MCMILLIN OF SAN FRANCISCO. HE WAS THE NAVY OBSERVER IN A 21ST BOMBER COMMAND B-29 SUPERFORTRESS WHICH WAS OVER THE TARGET FOR RECONNAISSANCE WHILE THE RAID WAS UNDER WAY.

NO WORD OF THE CARRIER STRIKE HAS COME FROM THE FLEET ITSELF, SINCE RADIO SILENCE STILL PREVAILED FOR ADM.RAYMOND A.SPRUANCE'S RAIDING FORCE.

MCMILLIN AND ARMY LT.JOHN G.GARVIN OF LAS VEGAS, NEV., PILOT OF THE B-29, OBSERVED THE RAID BOTH VISUALLY THROUGH BREAKS IN CLOUDS AND BY LISTENING IN ON RADIO CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE CARRIER PLANES.

THE ATTACK ON JAPANESE GROUND INSTALLATIONS AND GROUNDED PLANES AND ACCOMPANYING AERIAL COMBAT CONTINUED FOR AT LEAST SIX HOURS,

MCMILLIN SAID. IT WAS NO HIT-RUN AFFAIR, HE COMMENTED.
SMOKE ROSE DENSELY ALONG "FLAK ALLEY"--THE STRIP FROM TOKYO TO BEYOND YOKOHAMA--GARVIN AND HIS B-29 CREW REPORTED.
THEY DECLARED THE ATTACK WAS "ONE CONTINUOUS POUNDING" OF THE ENEMY.
THEIR REPORT FILLED IN WHAT RADIO LISTENERS HERE HAD HEARD.
THE GROUNDED JAPANESE AIR MEN WERE X X X ETC., PICKING UP SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS.

GG1212PCW NM

FEB 17 1945

BY JIM HUTCHESON
ABOARD BATAAN ATTACK FORCE FLAGSHIP, THURSDAY, FEB. 15-(DELAYED) -(AP)-A STRONG AMERICAN AMPHIBIOUS FORCE SAILED UNSCATHED PAST FORMIDABLE CORREGIDOR FORTRESS TODAY AND LANDED NEAR MARIVELES AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF BATAAN PENINSULA.
IT WAS THE FIRST SMASHING BLOW TO OPEN THE ENTRANCE TO MANILA BAY AND PUT A CLAMP ON THE JAPANESE IN CENTRAL BATAAN.
WHILE THE LANDING WAS MADE AGAINST LIGHT OPPOSITION, AMERICAN NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT KEPT ENEMY GUNS OF NEARBY CORREGIDOR SILENT EXCEPT FOR A HALF DOZEN SHOTS WHICH SENT UP GEYSERS AROUND THE SMALL LANDING CRAFT AND SENT THEM SCURRYING TOWARD THE BEACH IN ZIG-ZAGS.
[illegible]
UNITS OF THE 38TH DIVISION MADE THE LANDINGS. THEY WERE UNDER THE COMMAND OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM C. CHASE, WHO A WEEK AGO LED A FLYING COLUMN INTO MANILA.
THE SEVENTH FLEET AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION WAS UNDER REAR ADM. ARTHUR D. STRUBLE.
DOUGHBOYS SWIFTLY PUSHED INLAND FROM A 500-YARD WIDE BEACH-HEAD. BOMBED AND SHELLED-
SMASHED MARIVELES WAS OCCUPIED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AND THE TROOPS PUSHED AHEAD TO SMALL AIRSTRIPS WITHIN A FEW MINUTES.
THE ONLY ENEMY FIRE WAS FROM LIGHT WEAPONS NEAR THE AIRSTRIP.
THE AIRSTRIP WAS POCKED WITH TRENCHES AND OTHER DEFENSIVE POSITIONS BUT THERE WAS NO RESISTANCE FROM THEM.
MARIVELES IS BEST KNOWN AS THE MAIN JUMPOFF PORT BETWEEN BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR WHEN THE JAPANESE WERE PRESSING TOWARD THE CONQUEST OF BOTH THREE YEARS AGO.
THE YANK CONVOY HAD TO SAIL THROUGH A GAP A LITTLE OVER FOUR MILES WIDE BETWEEN THE ROCK AND COCHINOS POINT ON BATAAN.
A TWO DAY BOMBARDMENT BY REAR ADM. RUSSELLS. BERKEY'S CRUISERAND DESTROYER SQUADRON PROTECTING THE FLEET OF MINESW-EEPERS THAT PRECEDED D-DAY.
BILLOWING CLOUDS OF SMOKE ROSE FROM THE ISLAND FORTRESS OF CORREGIDOR AS LIBERATORS AND A20S PRESSED HOME THEIR BOMBING ATTACKS. THE BATAAN MOUNTAINS TOWERED ON THE LEFT AS THE CONVOY STEAMED IN.
ADM.STRUBLE MANEUVERED THE CONVOY CAREFULLY INTO THE CHANNEL FOR THE LANDING.
A FEW SHELLS FROM CORREGIDOR LANDED AROUND THE BARGES LINING UP FOR THE FIRST WAVE. OBVIOUSLY THEY WERE FROM SMALL CALIBER GUNS, BUT THE SHELLING STARTED A FLURRY FOR HELMETS BY PERSONNEL WHO HAD LAID THEI ASIDE CONFIDENTLY.

PM&HW635PPW NM

MANILA,P.I.,FEB 16 (AP)-IT LOOKS AS IF THE LAST STAND JAPANESE IN DOWNTOWN MANILA ARE GETTING MIGHTY LOW ON OFFICERS.
A FIRST LIEUTENANT CAME THROUGH THE LINES LAST NIGHT AND SURRENDERED, SAYING HE HAD ENOUGH.
HE HAD BEEN COMMANDING A BATTALION--THE JOB OF A MAJOR OR A LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

GG839ACW NM

UNNRA
SYDNEY, FEB. 16-(AP)-A ROUNDUP OF WILD WATER BUFFALO IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY TO REPLACE HORSES WHICH WERE DESTROYED BY A WARFARE IN THE ORIENT WAS PART OF AUSTRALIA'S PROPOSED CONTRIBUTIONS AT TODAY'S SESSION OF THE UNRRA CONFERENCE.
OTHER SUGGESTED CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDED UP TO 10,000,000 POUNDS OF CANNED DRIED FISH AND AN EXTENSIVE PROGRAM OF EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES AND SUPPLIES WHICH WOULD OPERATE UNTIL UNRRA IS ABLE TO ESTABLISH ITS OWN ORGANIZATION IN AREAS SCORCHED BY THE RETREATING JAPANESE.

MQ1057PEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEB. 16-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER A NOITE SAID TODAY SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS IS EXPECTED TO VISIT BRAZIL SOON.

EJ302PEW

MEXICO CITY, FEB.16-(AP)-GUSTAVO CHACON, BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, SAID TODAY IN HIS FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE SINCE ARRIVING YESTERDAY FOR THE INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE THAT HE CONSIDERS THE ARGENTINE PROBLEM "VERY IMPORTANT" AND ADDED THAT "ITS SOLUTION DEPENDS ON THE POINTS OF VIEW THAT WILL BE EXCHANGED AMONG THE DELE-GATIONS."
ASKED WHETHER HE BELIEVED THE AMERICAN NATIONS SHOULD BREAK DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN, CHACON SAID: "I BELIEVE THIS IS MORE A EUROPEAN MATTER. BUT I SHALL GO ALONG WITH THE MAJORITY OF MY COLLEAGUES IF THEY DECIDE TO TAKE UP THE MATTER."

RA936PCW

MEXICO CITY,FEB 16 (AP)-GUARDED COMMENTS BY DELEGATES HERE FOR THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OPENING FEB.21 SHOW DEEP INTEREST IN DISCUSSION OF THE ARGENTINE QUESTION BUT SO FAR THERE IS NO DECIDED MOVEMENT APPARENT FOR OR AGAINST FORMAL CONFERENCE CONSIDERATION OF THE PROBLEM.
SENATOR PELAYO CUERVO OF CUBA SAID "THE ARGENTINE QUESTION IS SET FOR STUDY AT THE END OF THE CONFERENCE" BUT HE DID NOT ADVOCATE ANY SPECIFIC ATTITUDE TOWARDS IT.
GUSTAVO CHACON, BOLIVA'S FOREIGN MINISTER, SAID "THE CASE OF ARGENTINA IS OF EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTANCE AND I BELIEVE IT WILL BE STUDIED THOROUGHLY AND CAREFULLY."

GG153PCW

FEB 17 1945

BUENOS AIRES, FEB.16-(AP)-THE PRO-AXIS DAILY, PAMPERO, AND ITS MILDER, NATIONALIST COUNTERPART, CABILDO, FAILED TO PUBLISH TODAY AND INFORMED PERSONS SAID THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HAD ORDERED THEIR PERMANENT CLOSURE.
ACCORDING TO THESE SOURCES, THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION WAS MADE IN RESPONSE TO COMPLAINTS FROM DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS ABROAD. IT WAS FELT THE MOVE MIGHT POSSIBLY FORESHADOW IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS AFFECT-ING ARGENTINA'S POSITION WITH OTHER NATIONS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.
VENEZUELA'S DECLARATION OF A STATE OF BELLIGERENCY WITH THE AXIS POWERS YESTERDAY LEFT ARGENTINA THE SOLE AMERICAN REPUBLIC WHICH HAS NOT TAKEN SUCH ACTION WITH RESPECT TO EITHER GERMANY OR JAPAN, OR BOTH.
WHILE THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL HINT THAT THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT WAS EVEN CONTEMPLATING MEASURES WHICH WOULD PUT IT ON THE SAME PLANE AS ITS SISTER REPUBLICS IN THIS RESPECT, THERE WAS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT ARGENTINA'S NEWLY-CREATED ISOLATION HAD BEEN A SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.
INFORMED QUARTERS SAID IT WOULD BE IMPRUDENT TO CONSIDER THE GOVERNMENT WAS IRREVOCABLY SET AGAINST A DEEPER BREACH WITH THE AXIS POWERS WITH WHOM IT BROKE OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS MORE THAN A YEAR AGO.

QQ858PEW

30.24 — 23 067

OTTAWA, FEB. 16-(AP)-WAR SERVICES MINISTER L.R.LAFLECHE (CAPS L F) SAID TODAY NO MORE PARCELS SHOULD BE SENT CANADIAN PRISONERS-OF-WAR WHO HAD BEEN OR WERE BEING MOVED FROM CAMPS LIKELY TO BE OVERRUN BY RUSSIAN FORCES ADVANCING INTO EASTERN GERMANY UNTIL DEFINITE ADVICE WAS RECEIVED FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES REGARDING THEIR NEW ADDRESSES.

THE CAMPS FROM WHICH TRANSFERS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN MADE INCLUDE STALAGS 2B, 2D, 3A, 3C, 3D, 8A, 8B, 8C, 20A, 21D, AND 344; STALAGS LUFT 3, LUFT 4 AND LUFT 7; B A B 20 AND 21; OFFLAG 64.

EJ2PEW

EDMONTON, ALTA., FEB 16-(AP)-ONE AMERICAN FLIER WAS KILLED YESTERDAY AND ANOTHER ESCAPED UNINJURED WHEN PLANES THEY WERE FLYING COLLIDED IN THE AIR 40 MILES NORTHWEST OF HERE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALASKAN DIVISION, UNITED STATES ARMY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, SAID TODAY THAT FLIGHT OFFICER PAUL S. TAYLOR, 30, ATTACHED TO THE 3RD FLYING GROUP, ROMULUS ARMY FIELD, MICHIGAN, WAS KILLED. HIS WIDOW, MRS. JOANNE TAYLOR, RESIDES AT BETHLEHEM, PA.

M953PEW

HALIFAX, N.S., FEB. 16-(AP)-FIFTY-SEVEN BRITISH SEAMEN, REFUSING TO FERRY THREE GREAT LAKES TANKERS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC, HAVE REJECTED A BRITISH MINISTRY OF WAR TRANSPORT APPEAL FOR RECONSIDERATION OF THEIR STAND. THEY TERMED THE VESSELS UNSEAWORTHY AND DECLARED THE FACTS OF THEIR ASSIGNMENT HAD BEEN MISREPRESENTED TO THEM IN ENGLAND.

A COURT OF INQUIRY WAS HELD HERE BY THE CANADIAN SECTION OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF WAR TRANSPORT INTO THE CREW'S REFUSAL TO SAIL. THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE AT THE INQUIRY WERE SENT TO LONDON AND NOT MADE PUBLIC.

THE MEN, IN CANADA FOR MORE THAN A MONTH, SAY THEY CAME HERE FROM BRITAIN WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THEY WERE TO PICK UP NEW TANKERS, BUT THAT THE THREE SHIPS THEY WERE EXPECTED TO SAIL BACK WERE ALL MORE THAN 40 YEARS OLD, HAD FLAT BOTTOMS UNSUITABLE FOR DEEP-SEA TRAVEL, AND HAD FAULTY BOILERS.

GH305PEW

FEB 17 1945

FIRST LEAD UNDATED TOKYO (260)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES ATTACKING TOKYO KEPT COMING OVER FOR NINE HOURS TODAY, JAPANESE BROADCASTS SAID WHILE PREDICTING THEY WOULD RENEW THE ATTACK TOMORROW AND FORECASTING AN IMMINENT INVASION OF IWO JIMA 750 MILES TO THE SOUTH.

A JAPANESE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE REPORTED IWO WAS BEING BOMBARDED BY 30 U.S. WARSHIPS, INCLUDING BATTLESHIPS AND CARRIERS.

THE GOVERNMENT-DOMINATED DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID THE BOMBARDMENT POINTED "TO THE POSSIBILITY OF THE ENEMY'S ATTEMPTING A LANDING OPERATION ON IWO JIMA IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

"THIS IS HELD RATHER OBVIOUS FROM THE NUMEROUS INSTANCES OF THE ENEMY'S LANDING OPERATIONS IN THE PAST, IN WHICH THE ENEMY INVARIABLY PREFACED HIS LANDING OPERATION WITH LARGE-SCALE CARRIER-BORNE PLANE ATTACKS."

DOMEI POINTED OUT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION THAT IWO IS THE LOOK-OUT POST FOR JAPAN'S AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM AGAINST MARIANAS-BASED SUPERFORTRESSES AND "THE ENEMY HIGH COMMAND IS SUPPOSED TO BE IN BAD NEED OF ELIMINATING THIS OBSERVATION POINT."

IN AMERICAN HANDS IWO WOULD MAKE AN IDEAL BASE FOR FIGHTER-ESCORTED MEDIUM AND HEAVY BOMBER ATTACKS ON JAPAN.

THE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE SAID "A POWERFUL ENEMY TASK FORCE THAT APPEARED IN THE SEAS ADJACENT TO OUR SHORES" BEGAN SENDING WAVES OF CARRIER PLANES SWEEPING OVER AIRDROMES AROUND TOKYO AT 7 A.M., AND CONTINUED THE ATTACK UNTIL 4 P.M.

DOMEI ADDED "THERE IS HELD A STRONG POSSIBILITY THAT THE ENEMY WILL LAUNCH ANOTHER RAID ON THE JAPANESE HOMELAND WITH CARRIER-BORNE PLANES TOMORROW."

LONDON INTERCEPTED A TOKYO BROADCAST SAYING AT LEAST TEN CARRIERS CAPABLE OF CARRYING 1,000 PLANES FORMED THE BACK BONE OF THE FORCE LAUNCHING THE ATTACKS ON TOKYO.

THE BRIEF IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE MADE NO ATTEMPT TO DESCRIBE THE SIZE OF THIS FLEET.

DOMEI AGENCY SAID FURTHER THAT OCCUPATION OF IWO JIMA WOULD GIVE THE AMERICANS A BASE FOR "FIGHTERS THAT WOULD COOPERATE WITH THE B-29 RAIDERS ON THE JAPANESE MAINLAND."

THE DISPATCH REPORTED THAT A B-29 WAS OVER JAPAN "SEVERAL TIMES," APPARENTLY FOR RECONNAISSANCE PURPOSES, DURING THE CARRIER PLANE ATTACKS.

[redacted]

ATTACKS.

IT ADDED: "IT IS HELD LIKELY THAT THE ENEMY'S AIR RAIDS AGAINST OUR MAINLAND IN THE FUTURE WILL SEE MANY INSTANCES IN WHICH THE ENEMY CARRIER-BASED PLANES OPERATE IN CONCERTED ACTION WITH MARIANAS BASED B-29S."

THE DISPATCH ASSERTED THE TASK FORCE OFF HONSHU "IS KNOWN TO CONSIST OF THE MAIN STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY'S NAVAL FORCES NOW AVAILABLE IN THE PACIFIC." IT SAID THE FORCE INCLUDED TEN CARRIERS AND 1,000 PLANES.

TOKYO'S HOME RADIO DISCLOSED THE RAIDING CARRIER PLANES SCATTERED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS AND INSTRUCTED THE PEOPLE, "DON'T PAY ANY ATTENTION TO THEM."

THE COMMUNIQUE WAS ISSUED AT 6:20 P.M. FRIDAY (TOKYO TIME) (5:20 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME) AND TRANSMITTED IN ROMANIZED JAPANESE TO THE ORIENT BY THE GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED DOMEI NEWS AGENCY.

JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS IDENTIFIED TARGETS OF THE CARRIER FORCE AS LYING IN THE KANTO (TOKYO METROPOLITAN) AREA AND SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE, SOUTHWEST OF TOKYO.

IT CLAIMED JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS "HAVE SCORED CONSIDERABLE WAR RESULTS" IN FIERCE AIR BATTLES FOUGHT OVER TOKYO.

TWENTY MINUTES BEFORE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS RELEASED ITS BRIEF COMMUNIQUE, DOMEI REPORTED THAT THE RAIDERS STRUCK IN THREE WAVES, WITH ABOUT 300 PLANES IN EACH OF TWO WAVES.

AIRDROMES WHICH HAVE SENT UP INTERCEPTORS AGAINST MARIANAS-BASED SUPERFORTRESSES BORE THE BRUNT OF THE ATTACK, DOMEI SAID.

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A61FX

THE TEXT OF THE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE AS BROADCAST BY DOMEI AND TRANSLATED BY FCC SAID:

"(A) FROM 7 A.M. TO 4 P.M. THE CARRIER-BASED PLANES OF A POWERFUL ENEMY TASK FORCE WHICH APPEARED IN THE SEAS ADJACENT TO OUR SHORES CARRIED OUT ATTACKS

CHIEFLY ON KANTO AND ON OUR AIRFIELDS IN SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE IN WAVES. OUR AIR DEFENSE UNITS HAVE INTERCEPTED THESE PLANES AT VARIOUS LOCALITIES AND HAVE SCORED CONSIDERABLE WAR RESULTS.

"(B) FROM THE EARLY DAWN OF FEB. 16 AN ENEMY FLEET COMPRISED OF 30 SHIPS, INCLUDING BATTLESHIPS AND CARRIERS, STARTED TO, AND IS PRESENTLY CARRYING OUT, NAVAL GUN BARRAGES ON IWO JIMA."

DOMEI DID NOT ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF PLANES IN THE THIRD OF ITS REPORTED THREE WAVES.

IN REPORTING THAT AIRBASES HAD BEEN THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE AMERICAN PLANES, THE NEWS AGENCY COMMENTED:

"THE ENEMY PRESUMABLY PICKED OUT THESE AIRFIELDS AS OBJECTIVES IN VIEW OF THE HEAVY LOSSES WHICH SUPERFORTRESSES HAVE SUFFERED IN PAST RAIDS BY OUR INTERCEPTORS BASED THERE."

DOMEI FURTHER NOTED THAT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND AIRFIELDS ON BOSO PENINSULA, THE SOUTHEAST ARM OF TOKYO BAY, WERE ALSO ATTACKED.

THE FIRST WAVE APPEARED OVER THE HONSHU MAINLAND ABOUT 7 A.M., DOMEI SAID. ONE WAVE ATTACKED UNTIL 9 A.M., THE SECOND UNTIL 9:30 A.M., AND THE THIRD FROM 12:30 P.M. UNTIL 1:30 P.M.

THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE, HOWEVER, INDICATED THAT OTHER WAVES FOLLOWED, SINCE IT SET THE WINDUP OF THE DAY'S ASSAULTS AT 4 P.M.

WW510APW

UNDATED JAPANESE-RAID
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 17 1945

JAPANESE CIVILIANS REMAINED "CALM AND UNPERTURBED" WHILE MORE THAN 1,500 U.S. NAVAL CARRIER PLANES SPATTERED THE TOKYO-YOKOHAMA AREA WITH BOMBS AND MACHINEGUN FIRE, TOKYO RADIO CLAIMED TODAY.

THE RAID "FAILED TO AFFECT OUR CITIZENS' MORALE IN THE LEAST," SAID THE BROADCAST OF A DOMEI AGENCY DISPATCH, BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES AND HEARD BY FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION MONITORS.

WHILE SPECULATION THAT "THE ENEMY PURPOSELY CHOSE THE RUSH HOURS FOR HIS RAID ON THE METROPOLIS SO AS TO INTERRUPT OUR PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES," THE PROPAGANDA BROADCAST SAID THAT WORKERS ALREADY HAD ARRIVED AT THEIR POST WHEN THE RAID SIRENS SOUNDED.

THE JAPANESE HAVE NEVER CONCEDED THAT AMERICAN RAIDS, EVEN THE HEAVIEST SUPERFORTRESS BLOWS, HAVE SERIOUSLY INTERFERRED WITH FACTORY PRODUCTION, BUT RECENT TOKYO BROADCASTS HAVE ANNOUNCED THAT SOME NIPPONESE WAR FACTORIES ARE BEING MOVED TO MANCHURIA.

GH140PCW NM

UNDATED TOKYO PAPERS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A DOMEI MESSAGE BROADCAST TO ITS BUREAUS IN OCCUPIED ASIA SUGGESTED THAT THE U.S.CARRIER AIR RAID HAD INTERFERED WITH THE PUBLICATION OF NEWSPAPZIN TOKYO. T

PUBLICATION OF NEWSPAPERS IN TOKYO. THE FCC MONITORED ANNOUNCEMENT SAID A REGULARLY SCHEDULED REVIEW OF THE TOKYO PRESS WOULD NOT BE TRANSMITTED TODAY, BUT "IN ITS PLACE A REBROADCAST OF AN ITEM FROM YESTERDAY WILL BE MADE."

DV414PCWNM

UNDATED YAMASHITA
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE WAS EXTENDED TODAY TO GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, HARD-PRESSED JAPANESE COMMANDER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

RADIO TOKYO, IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, QUOTED ADM.ISAMU TAKESHITA, FORMER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL COMBINED FLEET, AS EXTENDING THE COMPLIMENT.

TAKESHITA LIKENED YAMASHITA TO A DISCIPLE OF THE LEGENDARY JAPANESE SWORDSMAN, MIYAMATO MUSASHI, WHO "NEVER WASTED A SINGLE STROKE," AND PREDICTED THE HARASSED GENERAL WOULD YET BE KNOWN AS THE "TIGER OF THE PHILIPPINES."

HE ADDED: "I AM CONFIDENT THAT THE WILL OF GOD IS UPON US TO TEACH THE YANKS SOME GOOD LESSONS."

PM750PPW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE CLAIMS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO RADIO LAST NIGHT MADE THE UNCONFIRMED CLAIM THAT THREE CHINA-BASED AMERICAN BOMBERS WERE INTERCEPTED YESTERDAY OVER JAPANESE-OCCUPIED NANKING, CHINA.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID TWO WERE SHOT DOWN AND A THIRD DAMAGED BUT THE JAPANESE "SUFFERED NO LOSS WHATSOEVER."

HW653PPW NM

THE WAR AT A GLANCE (130)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: CANADIAN OFFENSIVE CLOSED IN ON GOCH, THREATENED CALCAR, GERMAN BASTIONS GUARDING RUHR; U.S. TROOPS GAINED IN ECHTERNACH SECTOR OPPOSITE LUXEMBOURG. AMERICANS IN SAAR FLATTENED GERMAN SALIENT EAST OF SARREGUEMINES.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: KONEV'S FORCES REPORTED ACROSS THE NEISSE RIVER; GERMANS SAID HE WAS 12 MILES FROM COTTBUS, BOMBED COMMUNICATIONS CENTER, AND 57 MILES FROM BERLIN; KONEV LINKED FORCES WITH ZHUKOV, THREATENEING GERMAN CAPITAL FROM DUE EAST.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: AMERICANS MADE NEW WITHDRAWALS IN TYRRHENIAN COAST AREA.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: ABOUT 1,500 U.S. CARRIER-BORNE PLANES ATTACKED AREAS IN AND AROUND TOKYO AS GREATEST NAVAL FLEET EVER ASSEMBLED HUNTED JAPANESE NAVY ONLY 300 MILES FROM NIPPONESE SHORES; IWO JIMA ATTACKED BY TASK FORCE; SUPERFORTRESSES RANGED OVER JAPAN; IN PHILIPPINES, ENEMY COMPRESSED INTO SMALL POCKET IN SOUTHERN PART OF MANILA; CORREGIDOR BOMBED AGAIN, ADVANCE MADE ON BATAAN.

JR804AEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB.16, 1941--HARRY L.HOPKINS RETURNS TO WASHINGTON AFTER FOUR WEEKS SURVEY OF CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND, SAYS ENGLISH WERE "DESPERATELY IN NEED OF HELP."

JP610AEW

FEB 17 1945

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
2--WESTERN FRONT: 296 MILES (FROM WEST BANK OF RHINE AT EMMERICH).
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

JP609AEW

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB.16--ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ WAS SO INTERESTED IN THE ATTACK ON TOKYO THAT HE WROTE OUT THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE HIMSELF, IN LONG HAND, SAID AN NBC BROADCAST BY ROBERT MCCORMICK FROM GUAM.

BUT THE HISTORIC COMMUNIQUE IS MISSING. WHETHER IT IS THE PROPERTY OF SOME SOUVENIR HUNTER, OR WAS MISTAKENLY TOSSED INTO THE WASTE BASKET, NO ONE KNOWS.

XA921AOW NM

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (FRI) NIGHT:

NORTHERN SECTOR: CANADIANS CLOSED IN ON GOCH, BRIDGING NIERS RIVER; SCOTS NEAR MOYLAND, TWO MILES FROM GERMAN STRONGHOLD OF CALCAR.

CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS GAINED IN ECHTERNACH-WALLENDORF SECTOR; GERMANS SHELLED AMERICAN-HELD PRUEM.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICANS ATTACKED IN SAAR BASIN EAST OF SARREGUEMINES, FLATTENING GERMAN SALIENT.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: CLOSED IN ON GOCH, CROSSED NIERS RIVER;

30.24 — 23069

NEARED MOYLAND, IN ADVANCE OF CALCAR.
BRITISH SECOND, U.S. NINTH, U.S. FIRST ARMIES: NO MAJOR CHANGE REPORTED IN ROER RIVER LINE; FLOOD WATERS RECEDING.
U.S. THIRD ARMY: ADVANCED IN ECHTERNACH-WALLENDORF SALIENT.
U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: FLATTENED GERMAN SALIENT EAST OF SARREGUEMINES.
FRENCH FIRST ARMY: NO MAJOR CHANGE REPORTED.
--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS
44TH INFANTRY: FLATTENED GERMAN BULGE EAST OF SARREGUEMINES.
M840PEW

FEB 17 1945

WASHINGTON, FEB 16-(AP)- SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS WILL VISIT RIO DE JANEIRO BETWEEN THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE IN THE CRIMEA AND THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE IN MEXICO CITY, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY. WHETHER HE WILL RETURN HERE BRIEFLY OR GO DIRECTLY FROM THE BRAZILIAN CAPITAL TO MEXICO WAS NOT REVEALED, FOR SECURITY REASONS.

SU902PEW

FEB 17 1945

WASHINGTON, FEB. 16-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT RELEASED TODAY THE NAMES OF 59 MORE CIVILIANS, FORMERLY INTERNED BY GERMANY, WHO ARE BEING RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY ON THE EXCHANGE SHIP GRIPSHOLM.

THE DEPARTMENT MADE PUBLIC LAST NIGHT THE NAMES OF 665 CIVILIANS AND 463 ARMY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN ABOARD THE SHIP EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT JERSEY CITY, N.J., ON OR ABOUT FEB. 20.

AMONG THE 59 CIVILIANS LISTED TODAY, BRINGING THE TOTAL IN THIS CATEGORY TO 7224, ARE:

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KRZEMINSKA, ELZBIETA, JAN, AND JANINA, ALL OF NEW YORK; WASKOWSKI, HARRY AND STEFAN, BOTH BUFFALO, N.Y.; NICOLA, HELEN, BROOKLYN; PAPADOPOULOU, KATHERINE, BRONX, N.Y.; SIEDLECKI, MIECZYSLAW, NEW YORK; TOMCZYK, JOHN, NEW YORK; WASSMANN, HENRY, CLAR, HEBERT, MARION, META, WILLIAM, AND WILLIAM, ALL BRONX, N.Y.; WOJTOWICZ, FRANK, YUSEM, ISAAC, BROOKLYN.

W214PEW

Corregidor Falls in Sky and Land Assault; Japanese Report U.S. Invasion of Iwo Island, Warship Bombardment Continues 3d Day

FEB 18 1945

AIR-BORNE TROOPS ATTACK, FALL OF ISLAND IMMINENT

Paratroopers, Land Forces Link After Catching Japs Napping.

CASUALTIES LIGHT

Warships Pour Explosives on Rock, Fighting Rages in Manila.

MANILA, Sunday, Feb. 18, —(AP) Yank skytroopers, spectacularly parachuting from air transports onto a half mile square plateau, returned the American flag to Corregidor Friday where Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright sorrowfully surrendered the Philippines to the Japanese hordes in May, 1941.

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Dropping down after warships poured explosives on the "rock" and into tunnels where the Japanese were cowering, the skytroopers soon were joined by waterborne Yanks from Bataan.

Today, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announcing the dazzling operation, said Corregidor's complete capture "is assured"—opening Manila bay to the United States fleet.

Invaders Link Forces

In a dispatch from Corregidor, Associated Press Correspondent James Hutcheson told of a red smoke signal high atop the rock which confirmed that the paratroopers and amphibious invaders had linked forces.

"I wish General Wainwright could be here to see this," said Brig. Gen. William C. Chase, directing the operation.

"It would be the greatest sight of his life."

The descent of the parachutists, veterans of New Guinea fighting, squarely atop the "rock," completely surprised the Japanese and effected the capture of the island's defenses and mighty guns from the rear.

Infantrymen hit the island's shores shortly after the paratroops landed. They leaped from the craft which brought them from recently-captured Bataan, immediately advanced inland and joined the skyborne troopers.

"Our paratroopers have landed," read the first American dispatch sent directly from Corregidor in nearly three years.

Arthur Feldman, Blue network correspondent, said the first wave of parachutists dropped on high ground on the west side of the island Friday.

"Some struck the cliffs and slid down into the sea to be picked up by watching PT (Patrol Torpedo) boats," Feldman related.

"Early reports indicate no paratrooper casualties due to enemy action though some were hurt and killed as a result of their daring drop onto a small and rugged area from the C-47 transport planes.

Just prior to the appearance of the sky troops, attacking planes and warships caused "one prolonged explosion and smoke and flame and brown, red and white dust rose higher and higher."

Feldman said a favoring wind cleared the skies "barely in time and the first C-47 sailed in against a backdrop of large fleecy white clouds."

No Jap Planes Around

The men were "dropped from a sky where no Jap plane was flying, onto an island surrounded by a calm sea where no Jap ship sailed."

The amphibious force went ashore at 10:30 a.m., on the south side near a small jetty, which had remained undamaged.

At 12:30, a second group of paratroopers was landed.

The paratroopers had been flown from American-held Mindoro island, to the south of Manila.

The landings were effected "with light casualties' following a coordinated bombardment by warships of the U. S. Seventh fleet and planes of the Far Eastern airforce.

The storming of Corregidor, which the Americans yielded May 6, 1942, almost five months after the Japanese landed on Luzon island, was a two-way action.

Paratroopers of the 503rd Parachute regiment were dropped from planes. This was the unit which spectacularly landed at Lae, New Guinea, earlier in the war.

These paratroopers were "dropped on the topside of Corregidor, taking its batteries and defenses in the rear," MacArthur said.

"The enemy was completely surprised by the air landing."

Then elements of the 24th division of Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving, which played a heroic role in the October invasion of Leyte, were ferried across the four-mile channel from Bataan. They landed on Corregidor's south shore.

Japs Dislocated

These hard-fighting Yanks threw the Nipponese garrison "into complete dislocation," headquarters related.

The 24th infantrymen advanced inland and effected a swift juncture with the paratroopers.

Securance of Corregidor opens Manila bay to the United States fleet a month and a week after MacArthur invaded Luzon island. The Japanese fleet was unable to use the bay until their invasion forces had been on Luzon almost half a year.

MacArthur said the action "opens this great harbor to our fleets," singularly using the plural in referring to naval groups.

On Bataan, captured from a strategic standpoint although the peninsula still harbors considerable enemy forces hiding in the hills, MacArthur announced the rescue of 21 officers and men who had been there since the outbreak of the war. Sixteen were Americans, three Dutch and two British.

In South Manila, a Japanese garrison which has ignored an ultimatum to surrender or even to release thousands of unarmed civilians was further reduced in bitter street and building battles south of the Pasig river mouth.

The Yanks scored gains in the vicinity of Fort McKinley, east of Neilson airfield.

In the Zambales mountains near captured Clark air center northwest of Manila, the 40th division of Maj. Gen. Papp Brush wiped out more enemy groups.

Yanks Strafe Foe's Fields

Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenny's Far Eastern Air Force ripped into enemy airdromes in the Philippines on the islands of Negros, Cebu and Mindanao.

Mitchell bombers, braving bad weather, bombed Japanese troop formations on Formosa, destroyed a highway bridge, ripped up railway lines and demolished fifteen locomotives.

Off Formosa's northeast coast among the Sakishima Islands, a small freighter was sunk and several others damaged.

Intramuros Japs Ignore Offer From U.S.

FEB 18 1945

Manila, Feb. 17 (AP)—American tanks and guns renewed their assault on the ancient walled city in Manila today after the Japanese defenders there ignored an offer of the corps commander, Maj. Gen. Oscar Griswold, of honorable surrender and safe conduct of several thousand civilians.

MAY

The offer, made at 8 o'clock last night, was unanswered at the end of a four-hour limit set by the general.

Griswold, in a message broadcast by radio and through loud speakers in Japanese, Tagalog and English, told the Japanese: "Your defeat is inevitable. I offer you an honorable surrender." The enemy either refused or failed to receive or comprehend the offer.

Surrender Technique

"If you decide to accept, raise a large Philippine flag over the Red Cross flag now flying and send an unarmed emissary with a white flag to our lines," the broadcast said. "In the event you do not accept my offer, I exhort you that, due to the spirit of Bushido and code of Samurai, you permit all civilians to evacuate Intramuros by the Victoria Gate without delay, in order that no innocent blood be shed."

The message was signed "Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Manila."

The renewal of the 11-day-old attack on the medieval citadel follows the encircling of several thousand Japanese on historic Bataan peninsula. General Douglas MacArthur proclaimed "We have captured Bataan," where Filipino and Americans fought a losing battle three years ago.

Under Corregidor Guns

A daring warship-supported landing on the south coast under the silenced guns of once formidable Corregidor resulted in the surrounding of the enemy on Bataan.

[Tokyo radio said American paratroopers and seaborne forces landed on Corregidor today and "fierce fighting" followed.]

Mariveles airdrome, seized after the landing, was already in use by American planes today.

Fleet Support

Losses were light as the Yank invasion troops, their path skillfully cleared by minesweepers, bombarding cruisers and destroyers of the United States 7th Fleet, opened a 500-yard beachhead in Mariveles harbor.

Meeting on light resistance, they seized Mariveles town and nearby airdrome and drove swiftly northeast toward a juncture with Maj. Gen. Edwin Patrick's 6th Division. The 6th was 18 road miles away, after capturing Lamao in a rapid drive down the Manila Bay side of the peninsula.

Units of the 38th Divis[illegible] the landings Thursday [illegible] They were under the co[illegible] Brig. Gen. William C. Ch[illegible] headed the 1st Cavalry Division spearhead which liberated the Santo Tomas internment camp in Manila February 3.

Sailed Near Corregidor

The 7th Fleet, under Rear Admiral Arthur Struble, sailed within four miles of Corregidor on the swing to Mariveles from the Olongapo naval base in Subic Bay, just north of Bataan.

Yet bombardment of cruisers and destroyers so effectively silenced Corregidor's guns the naval force was unscathed. Associated Press Correspondent James Hutcheson said only a half dozen shots were fired from Corregidor.

The operation constituted the first smashing blow to open the entrance to Manila Bay and posed an immediate threat to Corregidor. Big land guns on Bataan could easily shell "The Rock."

Still May Be Battle

Several thousand enemy troops are still on Bataan. The fight may not be over. But with control of the single coastal road on the peninsula and command of the northern jaw of Manila Bay, the Americans have all they want or need for the moment.

In Manila, the reinforced 14th Corps drove through to the bay on an 800-yard front to squeeze the cornered enemy garrison into a triangle measuring about 2,000 yards at the base along the Pasig River and 3,000 yards along the waterfront side.

Harrison Section Cleared

After three days of fighting the Harrison section at the southern tip of the triangle still left to the enemy was cleared, excep for one small pocket of resistance. But a mile and a half to the northeast the Americans were balked by stubborn defense around the strongly fortified General Hospital.

troops landed on the island. In concert with this action the enemy also launched landings with assault landing barges. Fierce battles are now raging on the southern shores of Corregidor Island."

Anti-aircraft batteries on "The Rock" were silenced more than a week ago by heavy daily American bombing attacks. Big guns were knocked out in combined air and naval bombardments preceding Thursday's amphibious landing on southern Bataan Peninsula, across a narrow strait from Corregidor.

Control of both Bataan, announced in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Saturday comminique, and Corregidor, would reopen Manila Bay and recaptured Cavite Naval Base to the American Fleet.

FEB 18 1945

JAPS MISTREATED ROMULO FAMILY

Manila, P. I., Feb. 16 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Carlos P. Romulo located some of the relatives he long worried about but they lived only at a heavy cost.

The Philippine Resident Commissioner gravely told the Associated Press of the hardships and brutality suffered by four relatives. His mother, Senora Maria de Romulo, has recovered from a broken leg resulting when a Japanese soldier smashed her with a rifle butt. His brother, Gilbert Romulo, and his brother-in-law, Carlos Kipping, were incarcerated for forty days in a gendarmerie station, and were beaten so badly that Kipping lost all his teeth.

The three, found in Tarlac province, said the gendarmerie "investigated" them with a stronghanded attempt to wring from them confessions that Gen. Romulo was sending secret messages during his broadcasts to the Philippines from Australia. "I was not that stupid," said the Filipino official.

Gen. Romulo said his father-in-law, Vincente J. Llamas, 56 years old, died after treatment at the Fort Santiago gendarmerie station where he refused to tell family details. The Japanese subsequently arrested all persons attending Llamas funeral.

Battle Rages on Corregidor

FEB 18 1945

Paratroops Land on The Rock—Manila Japs Ignore U. S. Demand to Give Up.

By the Associated Press

American paratroopers and seaborne troops landed on Corregidor in a two-way assault today, the Tokyo radio reported, and immediately engaged the Jap garrison in battles for control of the fortress guarding the entrance to Manila Bay.

A Tokyo broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said:

"This morning enemy airborne

TOKYO RADIO SAYS AMERICAN FORCES LAND ON ISLAND

Nimitz Silent on Carrier Plane Attack Against Enemy Capital.

JAPS RESIST FIERCELY

Powerful Shore Batteries Hit Back Damaging U. S. Warship.

Wire

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Sunday, Feb. 18—(AP) Battleships and cruisers bombarded Iwo Jima today—a day after Tokyo said Yanks have landed there—for the third straight day, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced in a communique which specified considerable Japanese resistance.

Silent on the carrier plane attacks against Tokyo, which may or may not be still in progress, Nimitz told of intense anti-aircraft fire Saturday at Iwo greeting raiding land-based and carrier planes and of shore fire damaging a warship.

Maintain Radio Silence

The feeling here among war correspondents was that the radio blackout meant the carrier task force remains within striking distance of Japan.

Both attacks opened Friday morning.

The communique said no details have come through the radio blackout shrouding the accomplishments of masses of carrier planes which battered the Tokyo area Friday and Saturday.

Al Dopking, Associated Press war correspondent, said in a headquarters dispatch that the communique reports on Iwo "indicated this island may be one of the most strongly fortified outposts for Japan."

Iwo's ability at this late stage to continue hitting back suggests Japan has been able to reinforce and build up the tiny island defenses despite slashing American air and sea attacks against its enfeebled merchantship supply line, Dopking added.

Making it clear that the enemy's power of resistance on Iwo still is considerable despite the withering shelling and 70 days of air attacks, Nimitz reported that one of the bombarding warships off the island was damaged "by shore gun fire."

He did not identify the ship's category.

Coastal Batteries Silenced

This followed his announcement yesterday that the bombarding warships, believed to include some of America's 45,000 ton battleships, had silenced coastal batteries.

His mention of intense anti-aircraft fire also was noteworthy.

The communique made no reference to enemy broadcasts stating that two landing attempts Saturday morning on the south end of Iwo were repulsed after which other Yanks got ashore to be engaged in fierce fighting.

Lack of reports from Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's task force which began sending 1,500 carrier-based divebombers, torpedo planes and fighters against the Tokyo-Yokohama area early Friday meant a protective radio blackout still is in force.

Such a blackout either could mean the attacks on Tokyo are going into the third day or that the fleet is shielding its withdrawal.

Such a blackout either could mean the attacks on Tokyo are going into the third day or that the fleet is shielding its withdrawal.

Today's communique, like yesterday's, placed the emphasis on Iwo.

All it stated concerning the assault on Japan was:

"Further reports on the attacks on Tokyo by aircraft of the 5th Fleet under Admiral R. A. Spruance on February 16 and 17 are unavailable."

The communiqué told of air attacks Saturday in the Bonin Islands, north of Iwo in the volcano group. Five enemy aircraft were strafed on the ground at Chichi. Eighty small craft were strafed and an ammunition barge blown up at Haha.

There was both antiaircraft and air opposition over the Bonins. The ack-ack was described as "intense." Two of the enemy planes were shot down.

Army Liberators bombed Marcus Island Friday and Marine planes raided in the Palau and western Caroline groups the same day.

Nimitz's Saturday communiqué had told of carrier plane attacks on Tokyo and bombardment of Iwo being carried into the second straight day.

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Marcus Island Hit

Army Liberators bombed Marcus island Friday and Marine planes raided in the Palau and western Caroline groups the same day.

Nimitz' Saturday communique had told of carrier plane attacks on Tokyo and bombardment of Iwo being carried into the second straight day.

Navy sources in Washington declined to deny or confirm the Tokyo reports of the Iwo invasion.)

The Tokyo broadcast also expressed fear the devastating attacks by Adm. Raymond A. Spruance's Fifth fleet, mightiest of history, would go on into Sunday.

Japan's Domei agency said in the dispatch broadcast by Tokyo radio that two American landings within ten minutes on tiny Iwo Jima had been repulsed.

Two Tokyo newspapers, Asahi and Mainichi, were then quoted as warning that the Fifth fleet's activities might be preliminary to landings on the Nipponese mainland.

"All Japanese citizens," the broadcast advised, indicating the jittery state of nerves in the enemy capital, "should be on guard against any enemy landing on Japan proper."

Nimitz' communique gave no estimate of losses or damage in the continuing Tokyo raids, concentrated against enemy air fields and plane factories, but reported that the bombardment of Iwo had inflicted "substantial damage."

Little Iwo rocked for the second straight day under the shells of bombarding battleships and cruisers. Already the vital coastal batteries of the tiny and troublesome isle in the Volcano Islands had been silenced.

DAY

At Tokyo, 1,500 refueled planes from the world's largest flotilla of aircraft carriers hovering 300 miles off Japan's coast swept in for the second straight day to rekindle raging industrial fires in the capital.

The Tokyo domestic radio issued the startling warning to the Japanese people that the Americans "may attempt to come near the homeland at two points, one of them the Boso Peninsula," the eastern land arm of Tokyo Bay. It did not elaborate.

Nimitz Says Raids Continue.

Frantic appeals were issued for "total effort of the Government and the people" urging them "at this time to make still more firm the air-tight defense structure of our land."

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced the resumption of the Tokyo attacks in a brief communique today.

"Carrier aircraft of the Fifth Fleet are continuing to attack the Tokyo area," he said simply.

Tokyo claimed Japanese air units have set afire a United States carrier, an escorting destroyer, damaged three other naval vessels and shot down 145 American planes. There was no American confirmation to support any of the enemy claims.

No Word of Results.

B-29 superfortresses hovering over the Japanese capital yesterday reported inter-plane radio conversations about scores of American "kills" in the air and on the airstrips ringing the capital.

Admiral Nimitz supplied no official word of today's or yesterday's results at Tokyo. Instead, he stressed the shelling of Iwo Jima, which, in American hands, could send long-range fighter planes to cover B-29 raids on Tokyo.

Fleet Presses Tokyo At[illegible]

Vopking

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 17 (AP) — The powerful American Fifth Fleet continued its double-barreled assaults on Tokyo and Iwo Jima today while the enemy radio reported the invasion of Iwo and filled the air with alarm over possible invasion of the Japanese home islands.

[illegible] preliminary reports indicate that substantial damage was inflicted on enemy installations on Iwo Jima in spite of adverse weather conditions during the bombardment," Admiral Nimitz announced.

"Enemy shore batteries which fired on the bombardment group were silenced by the guns of the fleet. The bombardment is continuing."

Tokyo In Flames

Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's fleet maintained a radio blackout.

That the mighty air strike of Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's fast carrier task force still was continuing today, more than 24 hours after it began, is proof that it remained unhampered to any extent, either by enemy planes or by Japan's shirking navy.

The 5th Fleet, which includes some of the newest 45,000-ton battleships and the largest aircraft carriers, obviously ached to close with the shy imperial Japanese home fleet.

Many In Tokyo Spent Whole Day In Shelters

San Francisco, Feb. 17 (AP)—Low strafing and bombing carrier planes of the United States 5th Fleet forced many Tokyo residents to spend "practically the whole day (Friday, Tokyo time) in shelters," Harukazu Ogata, Japanese air defense official said today, warning "we may have to spend most of our lives underground in the future as is the case in Berlin."

Agata, speaking over Tokyo's domestic radio, explained quickly refueled carrier planes raid repeatedly in contrast to the giant B-29's which raid only once and then have to return to their distant airfield.

Aim Gradually Shifts

Ogata's broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, stressed that the only protection against strafing is to "take refuge in the nearest shelter."

"You will be safe from strafing if you have about 30 inches space from the top of the dugout to your heads. . . . When there are not many shelters, take refuge between some obstacles."

He disclosed that whereas "the enemy first aimed at our airbases, now he is gradually aiming at transportation facilities."

Yank flyers also are dropping leaflets and "it is absurd to try them on our people . . . who just collect them as they would rubbish dan take them to the police."

Admiral Nimitz Retains Calm

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 17 (AP)—A twinkle of the eye—no more, no less—is the cue in these calm headquarters of big things happening at Tokyo.

The twinkle is Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's only concession to an appearance of excitement.

Initials Each Dispatch

There is no other evidence of emotion as the admiral reads dispatches unfolding the details.

He initials each such dispatch. Undoubtedly it is a strain to wait for the results. But the admiral gives no outward sign of that strain.

He did depart from routine phrasing in his first communiqué disclosing the opening of the carrier assault on Tokyo.

"Operation Long Planned"

That was when he said:

"This operation has long been planned and the opportunity to accomplish it fulfills the deeply cherished desire of every officer and man in the Pacific fleet."

In the main, no one watching Nimitz notes any change from his actions of last week, last month or last year.

Iwo-To-Tokyo Like Bahamas To D.C.

(By the Associated Press)

The Japanese-reported invasion of Iwo Jima by American troops, if true, thrusts Yank ground forces to within 750 miles of Tokyo, their closest approach to the enemy capital.

American official sources have not confirmed the invasion. Iwo is a volcanic speck of an island but of great strategic importance on the road to Japan.

Bahama Comparison

If Americans will visualize an invasion of the Bahamas, southeast of Florida, it will give them an idea how Tokyo citizens feel over news of the landing of Yank troops so close to their capital city. The air-mile distance from the Bahamas to Washington, D.C., about equals that from Iwo, in the Volcano Islands, to Tokyo.

Conquest of Iwo, whose area of only eight square miles includes a sizable airfield, woud hold grave implications for Nippon.

It would, for the first time, place American land-based medium bombers and fighters within striking distance of Japan.

Supply Line Threat

It would base United States warplanes on the eastern flank of the vital enemy supply line to Formosa and the conquered empire to the south.

It would eleminate the principal springboard for enemy air thrusts at the Marianas lair of the American B-29's striking regularly at Japan.

It would place American air and ground forces within 100 miles of Haha Jima, in the Bonins, where is situated Port Lloyd, sometimes undeservedly referred to as Japan's Pearl Harbor. Twenty miles north of Haha is Chichi Jima, another important airbase island of the Bonins.

Sulphur-Producing Isle

Iwo is a rugged, sulphur-producing island similar in shape to South America but in miniature. At the southern end is a two-coned volcanic mountain—Suribachi Yama, meaning "grinding bowl." The island has several other peaks, but none as high as Suribachi's 546 feet. Available maps indicate stretches of sandy beaches along the lower eastern and western shores. The island is about 8 miles long and 2½ wide at the shoulders.

Before the reported invasion Iwo received one of the most intensive neutralization campaigns of the Pacific war. The first blow, on June 14, 1944, was delivered by an American carrier task force.

United States warships shelled Iwo on ten separate missions. Several of the bombardments were coordinated with strikes by carrier aircraft and by land-based Liberators and Superfortresses.

Daily Pounding

The aerial campaign to knock out the island approached its climax in December, when the Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean Areas, took over the assignment. It was hit every day from December 7 through February 17.

The December forays put an end to enemy daylight sweeps from Iwo against Saipan. To keep the Japanese pinned down at night, single bombers hit the Iwo airfield almost every hour with fragmentation bombs.

The Volcano Islands were obsorbed into the Japanese Empire in 1891, four years after an official party headed by the Mayor of Tokyo visited the islands.

Japanese were slow to migrate to the islands but the inhabitants of Iwo are almost entirely pure Japanese, although generally somewhat taller. In 1940 the island's population was reported as 1,151. Most of the inhabitants are fisherfolk. Arable sections of the island were devoted largely to sugar cane.

The four settlements on the island—Higashi, Minami, Nishi and Moto Yama—are linked by roads and trails.

Chinese Press Hails U.S. Carrier Attacks

Chungking, Feb. 17 (AP)—Chinese newspapers today hailed the United States carrier plane attacks on the Japanese mainland and the bombardment of Iwo Jima, with the majority taking the view that the Americans would occupy the Bonin and Volcano islands before attempting a landing on Japan proper.

The Army medium, *Sao Tang Pao* said: "Admiral Nimitz is carrying out a great job, which shows Japan's inner defense is as weak as her outer defense."

The newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* declared the Japanese navy would be forced to fight once the Americans seized the Bonin and Volcano islands.

Fleet Battle Doubted

San Francisco, Feb. 17 (AP)—NBC Correspondent Robert McCormick reported from Guam today that American naval officers at advanced United States Pacific Fleet headquarters do not expect the Japanese Navy to accept the challenge to battle in waters off Tokyo.

"It is reasonable to think Japan will go back to her old strategy and keep her fleet as a threat to us instead of throwing it away in a mad suicide *banzai* charge at this time," McCormick said.

"The enemy fleet may put on a great act. It may sail away grandly from home ports, ostensibly to do battle, in the style of Gilbert and Sullivan operas, then return to port and tell the Japanese people what great victories they have won."

BLASTING OF TOKYO RESUMED BY NAVY

Nipponese Expect American Landing on Volcano Island to Be Followed by Invasion of Capital Zone.

By Associated Press.

American amphibious troops invaded Iwo Jima on the road to Tokyo today, an Imperial communique broadcast by the Japanese radio reported.

Unconfirmed Domei news agency dispatches, intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission, which said Yank assault forces had landed on two beaches of the southern shore of Iwo within ten minutes, were followed by the Imperial announcement which claimed the attacks were repulsed and five attacking ships sunk.

The communique said the landings were made under the support of "furious naval gun barrages." It said one battleship, two cruisers and two unknown type ships were sunk under attack by shore guns and the Japanese air force. Three assault ships were claimed damaged and ten attacking planes downed.

The Tokyo home radio also reported simultaneous attacks by 200 carrier-based planes on Hachijo Jima, in the Izu group, some 200 miles south of Tokyo.

The Tokyo newspaper Asahi was quoted as editorializing that the heavy carrier-borne air raids around the capital, now in their second day, may be "preparatory to the enemy's landing scheme on the homeland." Mainichi, another leading Tokyo newspaper, was quoted as saying amphibious forces backed by the United States Fifth Fleet "might strike directly at the Japanese homeland and effect landings there."

The invasion of Iwo, largest of the Volcano group, similarly was anticipated yesterday. Landings such as the report of the Iwo assault normally are first announced by Tokyo, which invariably says that they were repulsed."

Hint Landings Continue.

"According to front-line dispatches," Domei said, "the enemy task force operating in the waters of Iwo Jima started landing operations on Futatsune beach on the southwestern part of that island about 10:30 A. M. Saturday." About ten minutes later, according to the same dispatches, the enemy made another attempt at landing around 10:40 A. M. on Kamiyama beach on the southeastern tip of the island.

"Our garrison troops going into action to engage these enemy forces successfully repulsed them, with severe losses inflicted on the invaders, the dispatches revealed."

Invasion Speculation

Simultaneously, Tokyo speculated on the possibility of an imminent invasion of Japan in the wake of smashing United States carrier-plane attacks.

The Blue network reported intercepting a Tokyo broadcast quoting a Japanese paper as warning "it is not without possibility that the enemy may strike directly at the Japanese homeland and attempt landings there."

Another radiocast said the great United States 5th Fleet "may attempt to come near the homeland at two points, one of them the Boso Peninsula," eastern land arm of Tokyo Bay and an approach to the Japanese capital.

Honshu Shelling Feared

This suggestion was not amplified. However, the phraseology would indicate the commentators were suggesting the possibility that big American naval guns might shell shore defenses on Honshu, main island of Japan.

The invasion of Iwo was similarly anticipated yesterday.

The Blue network reported hearing a broadcast quoting Tokyo papers which said the carrier strike at Tokyo was a diversion for the landings at Iwo.

Broadcasters insisted "the total effort of the Government and the people, both materially and spiritually, is demanded at this time to make still more firm the airtight defense structure of our land."

In Tokyo Prefecture

The reported landing on Iwo would take American troops for the first time onto Japanese soil administered as part of the Tokyo prefecture.

It is one of a chain of 49 islands stretching for 800 miles south of the Japanese capital and administratively united with Tokyo's Ogosawara District.

Iwo is a tiny, gourd-shaped island and covers eight square miles.

Despite daily bombing raids from the Marianas, Iwo was still of such value as a warning station and a defensive point guarding the approaches to Tokyo that replacement planes were continually flown in and supplies, and possibly reinforcements, were being brought in by ship as recently as last week.

An American invasion would be for the purpose of converting it into an air base. As such it would be the closest Allied point for striking at Japan. Long-range fighters and bombers of all types can make the round trip from Iwo to Tokyo.

SOVIET SHOCK TROOPS DRIVE INTO POZNAN

Polish City's Fall Would Pave Way For Grand Assault On Berlin

Washington experts believe Russians can keep up their offensive in spite of coming thaws. *Page 3*

London, *Sunday*, Feb. 18 (AP)—Russian shock forces yesterday fought their way into the heart of Poznan, Polish fortress city 100 miles behind the Berlin front, foreshadowing the imminent fall of that strategic base and the release of thousands of Red Army troops for the impending grand assault on the Reich capital.

Other Soviet forces toppled the fortified East Prussian towns of

30. 24— 23073

Mehlsack and Wormditt, drove a spearhead to within 50 miles south of Danzig, deepened their encirclement ring around Breslau, besieged Silesian capital, and in a 10-mile advance far to the west crossed the Queis and Tschirne rivers, capturing points only 25 miles from the Saxon frontier.

Rauscha In Silesia Falls

The Russians in Silesia captured Rauscha, only 60 miles northeast of Dresden, and 18 miles northeast of Goerlitz, Silesia's second city on the Neisse River. This is the nearest they have been placed officially to Dresden, Saxon capital shattered in the heavy American air attacks last week.

The Soviet high command blacked-out news of the Berlin front, but field dispatches relayed through Moscow said that Red Army planes and artillery were hammering the citadels of Cottbus and Guben, 47 and 51 miles southeast of Berlin, trying to break open the Reich capital's side door.

Fighting On 600-Mile Front

Moscow's communiqué disclosed that the Eastern front fighting now had flamed up on a 600-mile front from besieged Koenigsberg, East Prussian capital on the Baltic, down to Komarom, Danube city 40 miles northwest of fallen Budapest and 84 miles from Vienna, Austrian capital.

A total of 17,100 more Germans were killed or captured, the bulletin said, 6,000 of the prisoners being taken in the final phases of the battle for Poznan on the Warta River.

On the 22d day of the siege which began January 27 Moscow announced that Russian troops had cleared the Germans from the last suburbs on the east bank of the river, and had hurled the last Nazi garrison remnants into the citedal on the west bank of the river.

Would Speed Drive On Berlin

The German garrison, originally estimated at 20,000, has clung desperately to Poznan, realizing that the fall of the big rail center astride the main Warsaw-Berlin trunk railway would speed the Red Army advance toward Berlin.

In Friday's operations the Russians at Poznan captured 40 locomotives, 184 railway trucks, 16 stores of various military supplies, 12 guns, 52 machine guns, more than 6,000 rifles and 125 trucks, the communiqué said.

Germany's high-command communiqué announced the Russian capture of Sagan, bypassed rail center 85 miles southeast of Berlin, but Moscow neither confirmed the seizure of that town nor the Oder River stronghold of Crossen, 63 miles southeast of the capital. Officially the Russians were placed only 1½ miles outside Crossen, and 3½ miles south of Sagan with the capture of Hermsdorf.

Soviet front dispatches, however, said that Russian troops were attacking toward the Spree River, last natural waterway protecting Berlin's southeastern approaches, after crossing the Neisse River north of Forst, 12 miles east of menaced Cottbus.

The capture of Cottbus and Guben, 21 miles to the northeast, would turn Berlin's eastern defenses based on the Oder River strongholds of Kuestrin, Frankfurt and Fuerstenberg, already under siege by Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's White Russian Army. Guben is 13 miles south of Fuerstenberg.

Berlin predicted that Zhukov's forces would begin a "stupendous and decisive" frontal assault on the German capital in a few days, now that Marshal Ivan E. Konev's 1st Ukraine Army has come up abreast of his troops south of the curving Oder.

Other Towns Fall To Russians

Mehlsac and Wormditt, southwest of Koenigsberg, fell to one Soviet army while another to the southwest, driving up through the Polish corridor west of the Vistula River, captured Osie, 50 miles south of Danzig, and a number of other localities, including Krusze, 3 miles northwest of the Vistula River stronghold of Grudziadz.

In German Pomerania, south of Stargard, which is only 20 miles from Stettin, Berlin's Baltic port at the mouth of the Oder River, the Russians beat off enemy counterattacks. Seventy miles to the east they encircled and wiped out 8,000 Germans and captured 2,000 north of fallen Schneidemuehl.

An additional 1,100 Germans were captured in the advance through western Silesia which resulted in the capture of Rauscha, 80 miles northwest of stricken Breslau.

Breslau Entered, Nazis Admit

The German high command acknowledged that Russian spearheads had penetrated into Breslau, Silesian capital with a normal population of 630,000, but claimed these wer sealed off.

Moscow merely announced that the fight for the annihilation of the Breslau garrison was continuing and said that Soviet troops attacking south and southwest of the city had gained up to 6 miles on a 19-mile front between Kanth, 10 miles southwest of the capital, and Strehlen, 20 miles south of Breslau.

In Hungarian-Slovakian Theater

With the capture of Bosewitz and Gruenhartau, the Russians were only 4 miles northeast and northwest of Strehlen, a fourteen-way road junction 24 miles north of the Czechoslovakian border.

For the first time in weeks the Russians mentioned the Hungarian-Slovakian theater, saying that Gen. Dodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukraine Army had repulsed large enemy infantry and tank attacks between Koharom (Komarno) and the Hron River to the east. Komarom is only 53 miles southeast of Bratislavia, Slovak capital, and the Russians first reached the area in December.

REDS CLOSING ON LAST RIVER BEFORE BERLIN

FEB 18 1945

Russians Believed Ranging Within 35 Miles of German Capital.

FOE RUSHES REINFORCEMENTS

Soviet Bombers Wreak Havoc Among Tanks and Trucks on Crowded Highways.

London, Feb. 17 (A. P.).—The Russians closed today on shell-ripped Guben, fifty miles southeast of Berlin, and hammered their way toward Cottbus, a second fortress city on the River Spree, forty-seven miles from the capital. A Moscow dispatch said that armored units of Marshal Ival Konev's army had ranged to within perhaps thirty-five miles of Berlin.

Meanwhile, tonight Premier Stalin announced that the Russians have captured Wormditt and Mehlsack in East Prussia.

The Germans rushed heavy armor and huge infantry reinforcements into the intense and spreading battle southeast of Berlin, and Russian planes took a heavy toll of them along the crowded highways.

Guben, on the River Neisse, was under an artillery barrage, and the Russians fought toward it from three sides. On the other hand, the Berlin radio said that the Russians were within twelve miles of Cottbus, southwest of Guben, in the area of Forst on the Neisse.

The Berlin radio said the Russians were within 12 miles of Cottbus, southwest of Guben, in the area of Forst, on the Neisse.

[An NBC broadcast from Moscow heard in New York today said Marshal Konev had swept to within 3 miles of Cottbus.]

A *Red Star* dispatch from Konev's front declared a river—perhaps the Neisse—had been stormed in this area and that another stream beyond also had been forced. The Russians were reported within sight of the Spree River, last natural defense line before Berlin. The Spree flows by Cottbus, an important rail center.

Sagan Lost, Nazis Say

The German high command announced the fall of Sagan, Bober River city, 35 miles southeast of Guben, and said Konev's men had scored "single penetrations" into surrounded Breslau, Silesian capital.

The Germans also indicated the fall of Poznan — great holdout strongpoint in Poland—was near, saying street fighting raged in the heart of the city.

Moscow had no confirmation of German reports that Konev had linked with Marshal Gregory Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army at Crossen, on the Oder, 63 miles southeast of Berlin and 36 northeast of Cottbus.

Teachers Reported In Fight

Soviet capital dispatches said the Nazis were throwing all kinds of troops, and even Berlin schoolteachers and policemen, into the battle on the capital's southeastern approaches, trying desperately to form a solid line. They struggled to keep Konev from breaking into the Spree Forest, 40 miles southeast of Berlin.

German counterattacks increased, and a Moscow dispatch said Konev's whirlwind advance into Brandenburg province might well be slowed by this bitter opposition.

A news blackout on Zhukov's Oder River front east of Berlin was continued, veterans of Stalingrad are operating there.

Breslau Under Shellfire

Soviet siege guns meanwhile shelled Breslau from all directions. The Russians were officially declared to be only four miles from the heart of Breslau, a sprawling city of 630,000 straddling the Oder River. They seized Drachenbrunn, adjoining Bischofs Walde, a forest on the southeast side of the city.

Neisse River Town Blasted.

Moscow, Feb. 17 (A. P.).—Red Army heavy artillery and bombers blasted the Neisse River fortress town of Guben today, while Russian infantry closed in from three sides on this vital center of the German line sixty miles southeast of Berlin.

All signs pointed to desperate confusion in the Nazi ranks.

Russian armor appeared to have cut through thin German lines west of the Bober River and to have captured strategic positions perhaps as close as thirty-five to fifty miles, south-southeast of Berlin.

The Soviet high command did not say how far Marshal Ivan S. Konev's tanks thrust in the Cottbus-Forst region and the Spree River salient, but it appeared that the Nazis, despite hurried efforts, have been unable to form a solid line in the area.

There was every indication that the Germans were making a desperate bid to stop Marshal Konev from entering the Spree forest area about forty miles southeast of Berlin.

In a dispatch from Konev's front, Red Star said a Russian battalion crossed an unnamed river, and later a stream, without waiting for artillery support. The river may have been the Neisse, which yesterday's guarded Russian reports indicated may have been stormed in at least one place.

The stream is likely to have been either the Lubst or Strang—small streams north and south of Forst, respectively.

Nazis Expected To Fight After Berlin Is Captured

By James D. White

New York, Feb. 17 (AP)—Terrain and a dispersed war economy favor continued German resistance after the fall of Berlin.

If the German capital is captured by Soviet armies, the Nazis can fall back westward to the Elbe River, which runs diagonally across Germany to the northwest all the way from Prague to Hamburg. Behind this is another river line, the Wesser-Aller system, which might provide a secondary defense.

Hills Higher In South

Along a line south of Hannover, the hills begin—and the woods. And generally speaking, the farther south you go in Germany the higher the hills become, until you hit the Alps themselves, which continue rising into Switzerland, Austria and northern Italy.

This is the country—stretching from the Black Forest in the west to Hitler's own Austrian mountains and forest around Berchtesgaden—where the Nazis may go underground.

Youths To "Carry On"

Experts on Germany warn that the Nazis have trained selected youths to carry on the fight even after organized resistance ends. Gestapo Chief Himmler has been reported putting the "finishing touches to an organization of German Maquis (patterned after the French) which he will head himself."

A broadcast from a neutral source said that resistance centers were being planned in the Black Forest, Thuringia, northern Bavaria, mountainous parts of Tyrol, and the wooded districts of Austria. The specially trained units now allegedly comprise 120,000 men skilled in sabotage and harassing tactics. The Nazi goal is said to be more than 700,000.

Better Defenses In South

The farther south the Nazis are pushed back, the better Germany's forests and mountains are suited to their concealment. The Black Forest and the Alps provide great stretches of sparsely settled, wooded mountains.

Meanwhile, despite Allied bombing, Germany's war industry still produces. The Ruhr, with its mighty steel, heavy machinery and chemical works, is the greatest center of all. Unless the Germans can hold the Rhine and Siegfried Line, the Ruhr may fall to British-American-French forces.

Important Cities In South

Southwest of Berlin are cities which have some of the Reich's most important facilities. Here are where the main war items are produced:

STEEL AND HEAVY MACHINERY—Bochum, Brunswick, Dortmund, Duesseldorf, Essen, Saarbruecken.

TRUCKS, TANKS, LOCOMOTIVES, GUNS—Hannover, Kassel, Leipzig, Madgeburg, Siegen.

PLANES — Augsburg, Dessau, Brunswick, Friedrichshafen, Bremen, Kassel, Leipzig, Madgeburg.

CHEMICALS, SYNTHETIC RUBBER, GASOLINE — Bitterfeld, Dessau, Dresden, Duisburg, Frankfurt-am-Main, Merseburg.

PRECISION INSTRUMENTS, TOOLS—Chemnitz, Jena, Dresden, Duesseldorf, Leipzig, Madgeburg, Munich, Solingen.

AIR OFFENSIVE KEPT ROLLING

Allied Raiders Range Over Reich—Meet No Fighters

London, Feb. 17 (AP)—Flying Fortresses of the United States 8th Air Force smashed 350 strong at marshaling yards of Frankfurt-on-the-Main and Giessen with 1,000 tons of high explosives today and kept one of the war's most massive and sustained air offensives rolling through the fourth straight day.

The Fortresses and an escort of 150 Mustangs met no enemy fighters in the heavy overcast, which grounded the bulk of the Allied air forces in the West and required bombing by instruments. Two bombers and two fighters were missing after the fleet sailed through moderate to intense anti-aircraft fire.

Bombers From Italy Keep It Up

Bombers of the United States 15th Air Force from Italy were reported attacking southern Germany for the fifth straight day.

Lack of enemy air opposition permitted the 8th Air Force's swift Mustangs to range as far south as Munich and Ulm on strafing missions which shot up 25 locomotives, 139 railroad cars, a factory and other targets.

In one of the most intensified assaults of the year, American and British air forces have put 7,200

heavy bombers over Germany since Tuesday night with the loss of 60 planes—slightly over .8 of 1 per cent.

26 Cities Hit During Raids

Twenty-six cities from the Rhine to the Russian front have felt the weight of thousands of tons of bombs on seven massive operations.

On the average, a 1,000-bomber mission to Germany may drop from 2,500 to 3,000 tons of bombs.

These figures do not include attacks by Italian-based planes of the 15th Air Force, which likewise regularly have been attacking Germany proper.

United States planes outnumbered the British almost three to one, but losses were nearly evenly divided—32 United States bombers and 28 British. The RAF had one rough night that cost 22 out of a force of 1,000 bombers. Both air forces have lost more than 60 planes on single raids previously.

Flak Still Plentiful

Four times in five days bombers from Britain sailed across the heart of the Reich almost to Poland with less interference than they used to meet on a short haul over the French coast. German flak is still plentiful, however, and very accurate at times.

While the heavies were attacking far-away objectives, thousands of Allied fighters and light and medium bombers banged away at targets closer to the front with equally negligible opposition.

A special United States Strategic Air Force communiqué said yesterday's heavy raid caused tremendous damage at three benzol plants and an oil refinery in the Ruhr.

It said reconnaissance photographs showed a new oil refinery near Dortmund was rocked with explosions from two heavy concentrations of bombs. Marshaling yards at Hamm also suffered one of the most destructive attacks of the war.

The day's weather made the going tough for the Eighth Air Force's attack crews.

"We practically had to hack our way through fog and mist to the target," said 2d Lieut. William H. Guion of Russelville, Ky., a Fortress co-pilot. "At intervals I couldn't see the wingtips of our plane.

One escort pilot, Lieut. James R. Evans of Imperial Beach, Calif., reported that "heavy weather forced us right down to the deck for targets to shoot at."

U.S. Bombers Pound Reich

FEB 18 1945

4th Day

London, Feb. 17 (AP)—United States heavy bombers, carrying the mighty air offensive against Germany into its fourth day, smashed at the Reich from the west today, and Berlin indicated Mediterranean based squadrons were striking from the south again.

Three hundred and fifty Flying Fortresses attacked the great freight yards at Frankfurt behind the Western front today, escorted by 130 Mustang fighters, which strafed German troops on the return flight. Frankfurt, on the Main River, is an important rail junction on principal lines connecting central Germany with the Western front.

About 1,700 United States and British heavies, including a force of Italian-based Fortresses which struck the Regensburg factory where German jet-propelled planes are turned out, ranged unmolested over a wide area of Germany yesterday.

Planes Caught On Ground

The Regensburg assault cost the enemy a number of the jet fighters which were caught on the ground, the Mediterranean Air Force announced. United States 15th Air Force Liberators also hit a jet plane plant at Neuburg, 50 miles north of Munich, and Landsburg Field, 35 miles west of Munich, where the Nazi twin-engined Messerschmitts are based.

Since the British-American air offensive from the west began Tuesday night, close to 7,000 four-engined bombers have poured thousands of tons of explosives on at least 25 German cities in the most furious sustained assault of the war.

Daylight Raids

More than 1,000 United States 8th Air Force bombers, followed by 200 RAF heavy Lancasters, struck at seven oil, rail and communications towns close behind the Western front by daylight yesterday.

Ten American bombers were lost in these attacks, which aerial reconnaissance showed caused heavy damage. All the British planes returned from their low-level attack on Wesel, a city at the northeast corner of the Ruhr which is an objective of the Canadian 1st Army offensive.

British medium bombers hit a V-1 robot bomb launching site in Holland with enghteen tons of bombs, and Typhoons plastered a V-2 assembly site with rockets yesterday. At the same time Tactical Air Force planes streaked over the front lines, raking enemy positions just ahead of Allied troops.

Support Of Troops

United States 9th Air Force fighters and light bombers flew close support to the troops with 900 sorties, and the British planes added 800 more. Their combined loss was eight planes. Twelve Nazi planes were shot down during the day, mostly over the front areas.

In Italy 15th Air Force Mustangs provided escort for RAF Wellingtons, Liberators and Halifaxes, which attacked the Fiume shipyards.

The Allies lost fifteen heavy bombers in the 15th Air Force attacks on Germany yesterday, in the Fiume raid and in other assaults on rail yards in Austria and in Italy. Seven other Allied planes were lost in the day's operations from Italian bases, which totaled 1,400 sorties in all.

WORLD LABOR UNIT OKAYED

Union Conference In London Votes For Hillman Plan

Fischer

London, Feb. 17 (AP)—The World Trade Union Conference voted today to form a new international labor organization with headquarters in Paris, and it demanded a voice in making and keeping the peace.

Closing on a harmonious note an eleven-day convention, delegates from 40 countries assigned several pending controversial issues to a special committee and agreed to call another conference before the end of the year.

Sponsored By Hillman

The delegates unanimously approved a proposal sponsored by Sidney Hillman of the CIO for creation of a new world labor organization aimed at "organic world trade-union unity," and they appointed a continuation committee of 40-odd members to carry on the work of the organization with authority to take such steps as it feels necessary to attain labor unity.

Hillman, Philip Murray and R. J. Thomas, all of the CIO, represent the United States on the committee. Hillman said earlier that room would be made on the executive council of the organization for the AFL if it desired to join. The AFL declined to attend the conference on the ground that the heavily represented Soviet trade-unions were dominated by their Government.

The United Kingdom, France and the Soviet Union along with the United States each have three members on the continuation committee. Seventeen Latin-American countries were given three seats.

Among the pending questions is whether the London or Warsaw Poles represent Polish labor. The status of Romania, Bulgaria and Italy also was referred to the committee.

The proposed adoption of a universal language for the purpose of deliberations in world labor councils was referred to the next world conference. One of the difficult, time-consuming phases of the parley here was the necessity of translation of English, Russian, French, Spanish and Greek.

New World Labor Body Is Voted

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London, Feb. 17 (AP)—Delegates from more than 40 nations attending the World Trade Union Congress voted today to create a new world labor organization aimed at "organic world trade union unity."

A continuation committee will lay the groundwork for the new organization. CIO representatives on this committee will be Sidney Hillman, who sponsored the organization before the congress; Philip Murray and R. J. Thomas. The AFL is not repreesnted at the congress, but Hillman said it could join the world organization if it desired.

Hillman In Group

A WTUC group, which included Hillman; Sir Walter Citrine, of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and M. P. Tarasov, Russian delegate, submitted a unanimous report urging establishment of the 40-member continuation committee.

Most of the debate was based on demands by British colonies and dominions for larger representation.

Hillman has led the move for establishment of a new world federation.

Invitation To AFL

He made a bid for support from the American Federation of Labor in the councils of such a new world labor organization, telling the conference:

"I assure you that when they (AFL) decide to come in we will make room for them on the executive committee."

The AFL declined to attend the trade-union conference on the ground the Soviet delegation was under the domination of its Government.

Interim Organization

The continuation committee will begin work Monday.

Hillman said it is planned to reconvene the world conference not later than the end of 1945, or to convene an emergency world conference "if, in the opinion of the committee, world developments should make such a course necessary."

The committee will establish a full-time secretariat with headquarters in Paris. It will consist of three members each from the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Russia, three members from Latin-American countries and one each from other countries.

London Paper Asks Action On UNRRA

London, Feb. 17 (AP)—An overhauling of the European relief operations of the UNRRA appeared a possibility today.

The question was brought to the fore by the Laborite *Daily Herald*, which bluntly demanded: "What has gone wrong? Why should this vast organization stand paralyzed in an hour when its activities should be mounting to a peak?"

"Action there must be," the paper added editorially. "As a matter of the utmost urgency, the whole setup and operations of UNRRA must be overhauled. The condition of liberated peoples urgently requires it. The honor of the United Nations demands it."

This criticism followed a statement in Sydney by Dr. H. V. Evatt, Australia's Minister of External Affairs, that "despite much elaborate organization UNRRA has not functioned to any extent in Europe."

Showdown On UNRRA Hinges On Ship Deficit

Washington, Feb. 17 (AP) — A showdown appears to be developing over Anglo-American failure to provide adequate food, clothing and other supplies for the liberated countries of Europe.

That is the interpretation placed here on the hue and cry which has been raised in London this week over the asserted shortcomings of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in the situation. Involved are questions of relief for France, Belgium and those sections of the Netherlands from which the enemy has been cleared.

Officials Puzzled

The attacks on UNRRA are puzzling to the agency's international officials here because UNRRA actually is not responsible, under its regulations, for providing supplies to the western European countries.

Both American and UNRRA officials agree that this is the task of the Anglo-American military command.

The assumption here is that the London criticisms of the relief administration are intended simply to use it as a "whipping boy" for the fact that—despite elaborate plans which were laid down by the military and the western European administrations last summer—enough supplies have not been going through.

Facts Outlined

The basic facts of the situation appear to be these:

1. The western European countries, as well as those in Italy and other Mediterranean states, are at the moment worse off in some respects than they were under the period of German occupation. A factor here is the chaos which battle always leaves.

2. The Allies had planned on a slower liberation of France than was actually accomplished and figured on a gradual rather than sudden need of supplies from the United States.

3. Total demands on Allied shipping have strained cargo capacity to the utmost. The military people insist that there simply has not been enough tonnage to carry forward the offensives on both sides of the world, and also meet the supply needs of the liberated and former satellite countries.

This shipping deficit is regarded here as the crux of the whole problem and the showdown will have to come over this issue:

Is it more important to get a maximum force fighting in Europe in order to end the war as speedily as possible or is it more important to supply the starving and shivering millions of liberated Europe with what they need to stave off hunger and cold?

Director General Herbert H. Lehman has pending before the central committee of UNRRA a recommendation from its London office for a formal proposal to the western European governments that UNRRA be allowed to aid them in their relief work.

Rejected Previously

On previous occasions they have turned down such possibilities, contending that they could best deal directly with Britain and the United States, the principal sources of supply.

Whether they may now change their attitude remains to be seen. But here again the heart of the problem is shipping and no paper decision by UNRRA can assure delivery of goods unless shipping is made available.

SKODA FIRM SALE HELD UNDER WAY

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Czech Says De Gaulle Agents Are Buying It From Benes

London, Feb. 17 (AP)—Josef Malik, managing director of the Czech national bank, charged tonight that secret negotiation for the sale of the famous Skoda works and other munition firms in Czechslovakia between "agents of Benes and de Gaulle" had reached an advanced stage.

An outspoken opponent of the Benes government, Malik said these negotiations not only included the possible sale of the Skoda and Brno armament works, but also the mining and smelting works at Teschen and Vitkovice.

Earlier Charge Cited

The first assertion that the Czechoslovak Government was negotiating with the French was made at a meeting of Czech and Slovak nationals in London February 14 by Malik when he appealed to the British Government to demand that the Benes government examine all its ordinary expenses before the President left for the homeland.

Officials of the exiled government said they had heard nothing about the reported negotoations. They said that as soon as the areas where the armament plants were located were liberated they would start working for the Allies. Although admitting some approaches regarding sale of the works might have been made, they termed such a transaction "unlikely."

Malik declared the negotiations had gone so far that "a kind of

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agreement was reached" before de Gaulle's trip to Moscow.

"Merchant Of Death"

He said French financial interests were "particularly interested" in seeing the Skoda works again under French control. Control of these works passed into French hands through Eugene Schneider, often called "the merchant of death," after the last war.

"The French group of Schneider and Cruesot," Malik said, "managed with the help of Benes, who was then Foreign Minister, to get hold of the Skoda works at Pilsen and also the biggest iron-and-steel works at Teschen at a dirt-cheap price.

"French financial interests in these two most important Czech manufacturing concerns amounted to 52 per cent of the capital stock and, consequently, they had the management in their hands.

To A Czech Consortium

"Then, after eighteen years under French control, these works were sold for about $11,500,000 to a Czech consortium headed by Dr. Edward Outrata, a close friend and supporter of Benes, when Czechoslovakia was carved up at Munich."

The Nazis took over the plants on February 15, 1939. There have been indications that the Benes government intended to place the Skoda and other armaments plants under state control when it returns home.

Czechoslovak officials said the works would continue to turn out armaments until both Germany and Japan were defeated, then be converted to peacetime production.

Promises New Czech Regime

London, Feb. 17 (AP)—President Eduard Benes told his people in a broadcast tonight that he was leaving almost immediately for Czechoslovakia to establish a new interim Government to serve until the entire country was liberated and free elections might be held.

He promised to see that a new state arose with "order of our own, constructed by ourselves for ourselves in accordance with our requirements and the will of our people."

Warns Against Goebbels

The President warned Czechoslovaks against being intimidated by Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels' "Bolshevik bogey," declaring that the Soviet union "wishes us to be independent, strong, steadfast and prosperous."

Benes said that with his departure from London the Czechoslovak state organization abroad was entering a new stage of liquidation.

"With the formation of the new government at home," he added, "the state council in London will cease to function."

He emphasized that the new government would represent "a national front—all the main sections of the nation, industrial and agricultural workers, the middle classes and the intellectuals."

Only Temporary

"I emphasize, however," he said, "that even this will be only a temporary government, since a more permanent form can only be attained after the whole republic is liberated and all political elements from Moravia and Bohemia are added."

He declared that organization of the state after liberation would be carried out from top to bottom, from national committees comprising all sections of the population, all classes and shades of opinion.

"Traitors and collaborationists will be excluded," he added.

Benes Going Home To Set Up Government

London, Feb. 17 (AP)—Dr. Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, announced tonight that he would leave for his homeland almost immediately to establish a new government.

He said in a broadcast to Czechoslovakia that he, his Foreign Minister, Jan Masaryk, and a number of other Czech leaders would travel by way of Moscow to Kosice and that they would go on to Prague when that capital was liberated.

"As soon as I reach the territory of the republic," Benes said, "the first government on our soil will be formed, including representatives of those who remained at home, and it will direct exclusively our conditions at home.

"With the formation of the new government at home, the state council in London will cease to function."

NEUTRAL NATIONS POSE BIG PROBLEM

LONDON, Feb. 17 — (AP) The eleventh-hour enlistment under United Nations banners by neutral nations which have been standing on the sidelines of the war poses for the great powers the complex problem of determining their status at the peace table and at the forthcoming world security conference.

It was regarded in diplomatic circles here today as certain that some of the Allies would insist that such recently war-minded nations as Venezuela and Uruguay should not be given equal voting power with the United States, Britain and Russia.

Just what formula would be found remained uncertain, but it is possible that an executive council, on which the big five would have voting dominance and which would make all decisions on the future world security league, subject to ratification by all the United Nations, may be established.

'MAN IN TOWER' TALE DISPUTED

No Dutch Officer, But Dutch Caught Him, Dutch Say

London, Feb. 17 (AP)—The curious case of "the man in the Tower," a dutchman said to have forewarned the Germans so that they smashed the British airborne attack on Arnhem last September, deepened in mystery tonight as the Netherlands Government Information Service denied the man was privy to the Arnhem operation but credited Dutch security police with catching him.

The story of alleged treachery by a man who was a member of the Dutch underground for three years and who "proved" his loyalty by killing several Germans, was first obtained from confidenital sources last December but was released by censorship only today.

The man's name still is withheld, but the British press, which gave wide display to the account, said he was "a Dutch officer."

Denial By Dutch Agency

Following publicaiton of the story, the Netherlands Information Service tonight issued a statement denying that he was a Dutch officer, denying that he was held in the famed Tower of London, and denying that he has access to information about the Arnheim operation.

The statement said, however, that the man held "had posed as member of the Dutch resistance movement," and that "his arrest was due entirely to the alertness of the Dutch security authorities on the Continent."

British sources thus far have denied all knowledge of the case.

Prior to the Dutch statement, this account of the case had been pieced toegther from various sources:

The man, trusted because of three active years in the underground, presented himshelf last summer to Dutch resistance liaison officers in London and offered himself as a message bearer.

He knew how to get through the German lines to the resistance representatives. Would he be willing to kill several Germans? Certainly, he was a crack shot. He obligingly named a number of likely Nazis.

In the underground, no one is taken at face value when necks are at stake. Brussels officers, subsequently checking his reliability, investigated and found he had killed the Nazis he promised.

Gestapo Executioner Role?

It now seems likely the Gestapo gave him the names of certain Germans which they intended to kill any way, and he played the role of executioner.

Thereafter, he was accepted. One of the messages with which he was reported entrusted carried instructions to the underground on the Arnhem attack.

The strength and suddenness of the Germans' resistance when the British "Red Devil" Parachute Division descended on the Dutch city aroused suspicions that they had been tipped.

But even as the heroic parachutists straggled back across the Rhine from the ruins of Arnhem, there was not the slightest suspicion of the courier.

It was not until some time later that the Allies obtained evidence that pointed to the Dutchman.

They moved cautiously. He was a dead shot and always went armed. To get him alive, he was induced to attend a cocktail party, and was seized at the height of what he thought was a gay affair.

The second chapter of the story of "The Man in the Tower"—how the Allies caught on to him—probably cannot be told until after the war.

Dutch Officer Held In Loss At Arnhem

London, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Tower of London confines a Dutch officer accused by the British Government on the basis of evidence carefully gathered, of tipping off the Germans to the Arnhem airborne attack which collapsed after an eight-day battle last September.

He is awaiting trial for treason on charges of betraying Allied military secrets to the enemy.

His arrest was announced last night.

On the officer, whose name was withheld, Britain may seek to place the principal blame for the failure of the assault, made by the British (Red Devil) 1st Parachute Division at a cost of more than 6,000 of its 8,000 men, to attain its full objective.

How He Was Caught

From a London informant came this story of how the officer was discovered and captured:

Early last August there reported to Dutch resistance liaison officers a man they knew and trusted on the basis of three years of effective underground work. He offered to bear messages to resistance representatives within Holland by sneaking through German lines. He was known to be an excellent marksman.

To check on his reliability they asked him whether he would be willing to kill several Germans. He readily named several stationed in Holland and promised to get them.

Killed The Germans

Subsequently Brussels officers checked his list. They found he had killed the Germans he named. Thereafter they saw no reasons to distrust him.

It appears that among the secret messages from London was one advising the Dutch underground of the pending Arnhem invasion, with the view of soliciting underground support.

When the parachutist remnants had to fight their way out of the Arnhem salient after a relief column was unable to cross the Neder Rhine, nobody suspected this man. He had crossed to Allied lines when underground forces struck in co-operation with the British attack.

Evidence Obtained

He came under scrutiny of intelligence men, however, and soon sufficient evidence piled up to warrant his arrest. One problem remained: He was an extremely cagey individual, who always carried a pistol. He was such a superior shot that it was considered inadvisable to try to disarm him by force.

The officer was invited to a cocktail party. He thoroughly enjoyed the party. But when he tried to depart he was arrested. He was handed over to British authorities, since Arnhem fell within the Twenty-first Army Group's jurisdiction. He was flown to Britain on orders of Supreme Headquarters.

The informant said he believed the Germans shot by the officer as proof of his loyalty to the resistance movement probably were from a list furnished by the German Gestapo and would have been killed by the Gestapo anyway.

Big-3 Postwar Pledge Voiced By Churchill

London, *Sunday*, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Moscow radio reported early today that before Prime Minister Churchill left Soviet territory by plane February 14 he made a farewell speech at a Crimean airdrome stating that "permanent friendship and collaboration between the three great powers was proclaimed more precisely and with more authority than ever before."

The broadcast quoted him as asserting, "the task before us is to enter right into the heart of the enemy's country and crush forever the ghastly Nazy tyranny.

"We all pledged ourselves to work together after the end of the present war in order to achieve a happier life and prosperity for large masses of people in every country so that nations may be able to live in the world without fear of cruel and base aggression and without ever again being exposed to the horrors of war."

French Women Held In Reich

London, Feb. 17 (AP)—A total of 300,000 French women are among prisoners of war and deportees in Germany, the Paris radio estimated today in announcing that a special reception camp had been set up to receive women repatriated after Germany's defeat.

London, Feb. 17 (AP) — The Germans will be unable to supply fuel for tractors and other farm vehicles this spring, the German-controlled Norwegian News Agency said today.

7 Bombers Bagged, Nazis

London, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that German fighters shot down seven British bombers which attempted unsuccessfully to attack a Nazi surface convoy off the Norwegian coast north of Bergen.

Russians Sink Five Nazi Ships

London, Feb. 17 (AP)—Divebombers and torpedo-carrying planes of the Russian Baltic Fleet attacked a German convoy in the southern Baltic Sea, sinking a minesweeper and four transports totaling 25,000 tons, the Moscow radio said today.

Beaverbrook Gives $100,000

London, Feb. 17 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook has sent a check for $100,000 to the Presbyterian Church of England, following the recent V-bomb catastrophe in which all the church's staff was either killed or injured. The publisher's father was a Presbyterian minister in Canada.

BRITISH SUBMARINE LOST

Porpoise of Malta Fame Said to Be Long Overdue

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The submarine Porpoise, one of the British undersea craft that helped save Malta by running supplies to the besieged Mediterranean island during its critical days, is overdue and must be presumed lost, the Admiralty announced today.

Besides her work as an underwater freighter and minelayer, the Porpoise was credited with having sunk 35,000 tons of enemy shipping.

U. S. Soldier's Cap Clew to a Slaying

Southampton, England, Feb. 17 (A. P.).—Bloodhounds were used today in efforts to trace the owner of an American garrison cap found beneath the body of a slain woman.

Miss Mary Helen Hoyles, 55 years old, British employee of an American Red Cross club, was found strangled and battered to death Tuesday. The cap bore no identifying marks, and bloodhounds were taken into American Army camps in the vicinity. They were unsuccessful today.

Canadians Outflank Goch In Sudden 2-Mile Advance

Yanks Drive New Breach in Siegfried Line by Seizing Rohrbach.

PARIS, Feb. 17—(AP) The Canadian First army swept steadily ahead today after a sudden two-mile advance in which it outflanked the important Siegfried line bastion of Goch and the U. S. Third army's 80th division drove a new breach in the Westwall with the capture of Rohrbach in the Eastern Aachen sector.

British troops of the Canadian army split the German defense line 16 miles from the Ruhr valley in their lunge that threatened to topple Goch and came within less than three miles of the enemy's rear communications base at Uedem.

Smash Through Westwall

The advance into Rohrbach met little opposition and carried the Third army beyond the last ring of Siegfried Line pillboxes in that area. This constitutes the fourth break in the line by the Allies, the others being at Kleve, Pruem and in the Aachen-Monschau area.

This charge by infantry—described in a front dispatch as a near breakthrough—severed the Goch-Calcar highway, cutting off the garrisons of the twin strongholds from direct communications that had ensnarled them.

Elsewhere on the blazing 25-mile front, Field Marshal Montgomery's troops fought to within a mile of Goch, a mile and a half of Calcar—seven miles to the northeast—and battered both with artillery and mortars.

Goch was being outflanked on the east by the British moving on Uedem, and by Scotch and British on the west, who seized Asperden, a mile and a half to the northwest, and were battling through Hassum, three miles west.

More than 1,300 prisoners plodded back to Allied prison cages, the biggest single day's bag since the opening of the offensive ten days ago.

Smash Up Maas River

On the south flank, Scotch infantry with flamethrowers drove a mile up the Maas river and into Afferden, five miles south of where the Germans made their first strong stand at Gennep.

Here they were 16 miles north of the German Maas river strongpoint of Venlo, and were gradually rolling up the eastern Dutch defense line which has held back a British-Canadian eastward drive to the Rhine. Floods kept the north flank along the Rhine relatively static.

Farther south the U. S. Third army kept up pressure on the Eifel mountain traffic center of Bitburg, and the Germans resisted aggressively to keep it from going the way of Pruem and forcing broad withdrawals from the Westwall.

But the Fifth infantry division hacked out a half-mile advance, deepened its bridgehead to three and a half miles, and fought halfway through Schankweiler, on the Enz river eight miles south of Bitburg.

Inundated roads and flooded lowlands stood in front of the U. S. First and Ninth armies poised along the Roer facing the Ruhr and Rhineland. A front dispatch said the river was subsiding, and American patrols were out.

The U. S. Seventh army in northern Alsace also sent combat parties sallying into the enemy lines south of the German industrial city of Saarbrucken and ran into stiff fighting.

Along the entire Maas-Rhine front, British and Canadian troops were massed for the trip-hammer blows designed to overwhelm Goch, Calcar and Uedem and reach the open country leading to the munitions cities of the Ruhr. There is no real defense line behind them for several miles.

The day's advances had outflanked the state forest of Kleve, south of Kleve, where the Germans had made one of their most bitter stands. Three-fourths of the forest was cleared and mop-up squads ranged on through the remainder.

Nazis Battle Bitterly

A front dispatch said the next few days probably would mark the crucial phase in the offensive from the north, with the Germans making a supreme effort to make a stand in the rubble of Goch and Calcar.

The country south and east of the two towns is webbed with fair roads, and is good maneuvering ground for the waiting columns of armor Montgomery has ready to unleash.

The British drive toward Uedem came dangerously close to reaching that country today as it bit deeply into the ranks of two German panzer grenadier divisions.

The British cut the Goch-Calcar highway at a point two and a half miles northeast of Goch, where they were 16 miles from Wesel, at the edge of the Ruhr industrial basin.

Other forces on their north captured Luisendorf, on a secondary road between the two strongpoints. This drive was threatening Calcar, two and a half miles farther east. Troops fighting down the highway from Kleve were a mile and a half northwest of Calcar.

Some British troops bearing straight down on Goch were reported only a mile away, and one brigade in this march captured 900 prisoners. The days capture brought the prisoner total in the offensive to 7,500.

Ahead of the troops edging into the formidable defenses around Goch and Calcar, artillery and mortar fire was churning the towns into rubble.

Goch was made into a part of the Westwall by the Germans, and its network of highways obviously has too great strategic value to permit the Allies to be content with outflanking it.

CRERAR'S MEN SMASH AHEAD ON GOCH FRONT

Canadian First Army Units Drive to Within a Mile of Nazi Bastion.

SCOTS PUSH INTO AFFERDEN

Begin Peeling Germans Away From East Bank of River Maas.

H. Cowan

Paris, Feb. 17 (A. P.).—In advances of up to two-and-a-quarter miles, the Canadian First Army forces pushed to within little more than one mile of the enemy bastion of Goch today, cut the main Goch-Calcar highway at two points and began peeling the Germans away from the east bank of the River Maas.

Flame-throwing Scots under the Canadian Gen. Henry Crerar's command, entered the Maas River town of Afferden, seven miles southwest of Goch and about five miles south of Gennep. These troops, on Gen. Crerar's right flank, advanced by more than a mile in the face of local counter-attacks.

The Siegfried defense rim surrounding Goch was entered, a front-line dispatch said. Asperden, with a mile and a half of Goch, was cleared and a further penetration was made into Hassum, three miles west of the pivotal center.

Flyers Long Grounded by Fog.

A considerable number of prisoners were captured by the units which cut the Goch-Calcar road and captured Luisendorf. These troops were now within a mile and a half of Calcar. The Forest of Kleve was now about three-fourths cleared. The gains were made despite mud and slime underfoot.

Fog and haze kept the Allied air force grounded up to midafternoon except for 500 British-based United States bombers and fighters, which hit Frankfurt with some 1,200 tons of explosives.

American 3d Army troops fighting on the eastern side of the Sauer River deepened their Echternach bridgehead to 3½ miles.

Hervorst Entered

Troops closing on Goch and Calcar gained 2,500 yards. They entered Hervorst, within 1½ miles of Goch, and captured Hommersum and Mull, 5 miles west of Goch.

Crerar's men were five miles or less from Uedem, a road center strongpoint.

More than 1,000 Nazi prisoners were taken in the last 24 hours, boosting the total for the Canadian drive to 6,900, a field dispatch said. Another dispatch described yesterday's air-assisted gains as probably the best since early in the nine-day-old push.

British Gain 2 Miles

British troops who advanced 4,000 yards and crossed the Goch-Calcar road almost scored a breakthrough, field reporters said, going deep into the lines of the German 116th *Panzer* and 15th *Panzer* Grenadier Divisions.

The push carried clear of the Siegfried Line's defense zone from Kleve to Goch, and cut just north of Halvenboom.

Nazis Attack Viciously

The Germans—now using parts of eight divisions—made small but vicious counterattacks throughout yesterday morning.

Elsewhere on the Western front, mud halted most activities, but the United States 76th Division pushed a half mile northeast along the Echternach-Irrel road, capturing heights dominating the Pruem River.

The Fifth Division of the Third Army advanced half a mile northeast into Schankweiler, 6 miles northwest of Echternach.

Germans Retake Pillboxes

Southeast of Echternach, Third Army patrols entered Wasserbillig, at the junction of the Sure and Moselle rivers, but were forced to withdraw, supreme headquarters said, and in the Sinz area southeast of Remich Germans attacking with tanks recaptured several billboxes.

Flood waters were reported to be ebbing along the Roer River front of the United States First and Ninth armies.

No Change In Alsace

No changes were reported on the Alsatian front.

There were indications that Crerar would soon be able to throw his full armored power into the battle at the northern hinge of the German line, for the ground was reported to be drying.

German civilians were reported streaming from the battle zone, seeking haven behind Allied lines.

More raids such as the British and American heavy bombers carried out recently on the residential sections of Berlin, Dresden, Chemnitz and Cottbus are in store for the Reich, and their avowed purpose will be creating more confusion in the German traffic tangle and sapping German morale.

All-Out Air War Launched

The all-out air war in Germany became obvious with the unprecedented daylight assault on the refugee-crowded capital two weeks ago and subsequent attacks on other cities jammed with civilians fleeing from the Russian advance in the east.

The Allied view is that bombardment of large German cities creates immediate need for relief. This is moved into the bombed areas both by rail and road and not only creates a traffic problem but draws transport away from the battlefront. Evacuation of the homeless has the same result.

Reconnaisance has shown that the best way to create road bottlenecks through key cities is to topple buildings into the streets. One spot of the Western front recently was made impassable for nine days by such tactics.

The effect on morale, both at home and at the front, is quite obvious.

The decision may revive protests from some Allied quarters against "uncivilized warfare," but they are likely to be balanced by satisfaction in those sections of Europe where the German Air force and the Nazi V-weapons have been responsible for the indiscriminate slaughter of civilians by tens of thousands.

The reaction of the Germans, who still are bombing England blindly with long-range rockets, is expected to be a new outburst of violent words, but there is little more the Nazi propagandists can say—all the previous Allied air raids on the Reich have been described by Berlin as "terror attacks."

Allied Bombers Starting Terror Raids on Nazis

Attack on Civilians Adopted to Tie Up Rail and Road Traffic and Sap Morale

H. Cowan

By The Associated Press

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Feb. 17.—The Allied air chiefs have made the long-awaited decision to adopt deliberate terror bombing of German population centers as a ruthless expedient to hasten Adolf Hitler's doom.

NAZIS BENEFIT BY ALLIED LAG

Given Time To Stabilize Their Line, Observer Says

By J. W. GALLAGHER

With the U.S. 9th Army in Germany, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Allied command, by not striking when German West front defenses were disorganized and drained in recent weeks to supply their Eastern front, have permitted the Nazis to stabilize and reorganize their line.

Aside from the Canadian Army offensive at the northern end of the Western front, the Germans have had to meet only air attacks and local assaults since loss of the Belgian bulge and they have been able to shift forces northward to meet the Canadians.

"Shifting Backfield Defense"

Offensives by one army at a time have been typical of the Allied winter strategy, and the Germans have been able to use their reserves like a shifting backfield defense in a football game.

However, although they have reorganized, the Germans still do not hold the Western front in great strength. They are employing the advantages of terrain of southern Belgium and northern France and the flooded Roer River to fight delaying actions.

At one time it appeared that the Germans were planning to leave a skeleton force on the fighting line and withdraw the main body of their forces across the Rhine, but the interlude since their retreat from the Ardennes has given them time to sort out their units and establish a more balanced front.

When the next Allied smash comes, there is little doubt that it will be successful, but the fighting is going to be much harder than it would have been a few weeks ago when confusion prevailed on the German side.

Use Time To Better Advantage

For a reason that historians will have to find, the German high command has been consistently able to use time to better advantage than the Allies. Perhaps this is due to more battle experience and more flexibility in the field command in the German Army.

It has amazed many Allied military men that the Germans have been able to move their troops at all under the terrific air pounding they receive daily, much less with the skill and speed they have displayed month after month.

Italy As An Example

This German rehabilitation of the Western front is not the first time they have recovered from crushing blows when they themselves thought all was lost.

For example, when the Allies first invaded Italy in 1943, the Germans blew up military installations all the way from Naples to Florence, indicating they thought all Italy was lost to them. Then they found they were able to hold the Allies temporarily.

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Follow-Through Failure Laid To Allies

FEB 18 1945

By J. W. Gallagher

With the U.S. 9th Army in Germany, Feb. 17 (AP)—Germany's Western front defenses, in a chaotic condition three weeks ago as a result of the Russian drive on Berlin, have been stabilized and reorganized.

By not striking at the height of the German confusion the Allies have made it possible for the Nazi high command to repair much of the damage done by its hurried draining of divisions to the Eastern front at the height of the retreat out of the Belgian bulge.

Except for air attacks and the Canadian 1st Army offensive in the north the Germans have been molested only by local actions and patrol activity along the Western front.

Opposition Increasing

Because only the Canadian army has been attacking, the Germans have been able to shift divisions to meet this thrust, and the opposition to the Canadian forces is increasing daily.

This one-army attack at a time has been typical of the Allied winter strategy and the Germans have been able to shift their reserves like a backfield defense in a football game along the long front to hold the threatened spot at the expense of weakening other places.

Still Essentially Weak

While the Germans have been able to reorganize the front, this does not mean that it is strongly held. It is held with the least number of crack troops since last October and at places it is little more than a screen of infantry using mountainous areas to trade for time.

The Germans are successfully using every article of defense. In northern France and southern Belgium they are using the rough terrain to fight delaying actions. They used the Roer River dams to put up a water barrier.

Nazi Morale Was Low

Three weeks ago, at the time of the Eastern front breakthrough, the Germans rushed division after division from the Ardennes area to the East and there was considerable confusion behind their lines as they tried to untangle forces from the bulge and readjust the front.

The vital gateway to the Ruhr north of Cologne was left virtually unprotected except for the threat of the Roer dams and a handful of second-rate troops spread out along the front at a ratio of about 120 to a mile. The morale of the German soldiers was low; the combination of the threat from the Ardennes and the threat to Berlin sent it down to its lowest point of the war.

Once Signs Of Big Retreat

At one time there were strong indications that the Germans, knowing they could not withstand a heavy co-ordinated Allied blow, were planning to leave only a skeleton force and withdraw across the Rhine, fighting only a rear-guard action west of the river. Great numbers of barges and river craft were spotted along the west bank of the Rhine, apparently for a quick evacuation of the remaining troops.

Given time, however, the German high command was able to sort out its forces, reallot them as thin as they might be and come up with a sort of balanced front. They were able, too, to throw more forces into the position they have always held strongly—the area from Cologne north to Duesseldorf.

During the past few days German artillery fire across the Roer has increased considerably, indicating a sizable strengthening of the defenses.

Although the Nazi line is stretched so thin it might snap anywhere, the chances of achieving a tactical surprise have considerably decreased in the past ten days.

400,000 Tons of Supplies Sent

PARIS, Feb. 17 (AP)—Brig. Gen. C. P. Stearns, civil affairs officer of the communications zone, said today that the United States Army, in addition to keeping supply lines to the front operating, had imported 400,000 tons of supplies for France.

About half of this has been food. Other commodities were clothing, blankets, newsprint, gasoline, sanitation supplies and materials for restoring communications.

New Nazi Propaganda Trick

Broadcast Asks Allied Mission to View Red "Atrocities" in Hungary

PARIS, Feb. 17 (AP).—General Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters had "no comment" today on a German broadcast which invited an Allied military mission to investigate what the Germans called "Soviet atrocities" in Hungary.

The German broadcast was viewed at headquarters as an awkward Nazi propaganda trick. Hungary is not in the Allied theater of operations commanded by General Eisenhower. The Germans, inviting the Allied commander to send a delegation of six to ten officers or enlisted men inside German lines for the purpose, said they were awaiting General Eisenhower's reply by radio.

'Ike' Gets Nazi Bid

FEB 18 1945

London, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Germans invited General Eisenhower by radio today to send a delegation of from six to ten officers or enlisted men inside German lines to investigate what the Nazis called "Soviet atrocities" in Hungary.

The broadcast represented another step in the unceasing campaign of the enemy to stir up dissention among the Allies.

"We are awaiting General Eisenhower's reply by radio," said the German broadcast. "Immediately upon receipt of his message, conditions for sending and reception of this committee will be agreed upon."

Mighty Voice Scares 'Em

With the United States 4th Division, Feb. 17 (AP)—Comrades were calling Tech. Sergt. Eugene Grimes, of Elrama, Pa., "Old Leather Lungs" today. He tossed two grenades into a house and yelled for the Germans to come out.

Half a block down the street three Germans came running with their hands over their heads.

First U. S. Soldiers Arrive At Nice Recreation Center

Games, Dances and Moving Pictures Are Provided

NICE, France, Feb. 12 (Delayed) (AP).—Seventy-one American infantrymen blinked in the bright sunshine of this Mediterranean resort today in a general attitude of puzzlement. They were the first arrivals in the United States Army's Riviera recreation area. Eventually tens of thousands of American troops will pass seven-day rest leaves in a former playground of the wealthy. The officers' rest area is at Cannes.

Private First Class Martin Bleich, of Brooklyn, told a reporter: "I wish you would say hello to my wife and son. He is four-teen months old. Here are their pictures."

Under the direction of Major Benjamin Bosley, of Chicago, who was a special service officer in the Pacific theater, a program of events has been planned. The soldiers can play tennis, football, basketball and softball. But there will be no swimming and golf for the present, since the beaches and golf courses were mined by the Germans. There also will be dances, plays, motion pictures and night clubs. Arrangements have been made for the soldiers to go to church.

Nazi Mayor Gets 10-Year Sentence

Aachen, Germany, Feb. 17 (AP)—Otto Meyer, 46, former mayor of the village of Bardenburg, 3 miles north of Aachen, was sentenced by an American Military Government court today to ten years in prison for giving false information to Allied officials.

Meyer, exposed as a wheelhorse of the Nazi party, had worked himself into a position of trust with the American Army and had been given several important secret missions. German witnesses pictured him as the ruthless leader of a gang of storm troop terrorists.

The AMG intermediate court of four officers deliberated 45 minutes. It gave Meyer, in addition to the maximum prison sentence, a fine of 10,000 reichsmarks (about $1,000 at the current nominal value). The fine was only a tenth of the maximum.

The court had heard two days of testimony from German civilians, including several defense witnesses.

Specifically, Meyer was charged with stating falsely that he never was a member of Hitler's "Sturm Abteilung (home front storm troops) and that he had come to be considered by the Nazis "an enemy of the state."

Pilot Gains Promotion

Ninth Air Force Headquarters, France, Feb. 17 (AP)—Col. Robert M. Lee, 36-year-old pilot who has seen service with the armored forces as well as the air, was promoted to brigadier general today as deputy commander of the 9th Air Force.

PARIS, Feb. 17—(AP) Mrs. Frank Jay Gould said today in an interview that she had invested more than $100,000 in a Monte Carlo bank during the Allied invasion last Summer to keep the Nazis from taking her wealthy 67-year-old husband to a concentration camp in Germany.

The business manager for Mrs. Gould, who is the former Florence Lacaze, was present at the interview and declared it was a sort of blackmail payment. The payment, "5,000,000 francs and more" was made July 7, a few days before the Americans broke through at St. Lo in Normandy and swept on toward Paris.

French authorities say the Monte Carlo bank was German-controlled. They have not named Mrs. Gould nor disclosed information about the firm, but Mrs. Gould told me that she undoubtedly was the "wife of a very prominent American" mentioned by U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau as being under investigation by French authorities.

"If I were a collaborationist would I be here now?" asked Mrs. Gould. "Of course not. I wouldn't be free."

Morgenthau had said Tuesday that the United States had informed the French government it would assist in a French investigation of a "very famous" American couple suspected of collaboration with the Germans. France had asked if the United States would object to an investigation, addressing its query to the Treasury because the Americans might have some assets in the United States.

Mrs. Gould is a former Parisian actress and the third wife of Gould, who has lived in France 36 years and who remained in Nice on the Riviera throughout the war. Youngest son of Jay Gould, he inherited an estate estimated at $10,000,000 from his father's $83,000,000 fortune.

Mrs. Gould Explains Why She Invested $100,000 With Nazis

Paris, Feb. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Frank Jay Gould said today she had invested more than $100,000 in a Monte Carlo bank last July to keep the Germans from taking her millionaire husband to Germany.

"It was a sort of blackmail payment," the business manager for the former Florence Lacaze asserted.

French authorities say the Riviera bank mentioned by Mrs. Gould was controlled by the Germans when they occupied France.

Mrs. Gould told the Associated Press she undoubtedly was "the wife of a very prominent American" mentioned by Secretary Morgenthau as being under investigation by French authorities.

Hasn't "Slightest Fear"

The United States Treasury Secretary said Tuesday the United States had told the French Government it would assist in a French investigation of a "very famous" American couple suspected of collaboration with the Nazis.

France had asked if the United States would object to an investigation, addressing its query to the Treasury because the Americans might have some assets in the United States.

Mrs. Gould is a former Parisian actress and the third wife of Gould, who has lived in France for 36 years. Youngest son of Jay Gould, he inherited an estate estimated at $10,000,000 from his father's $83,000,000 fortune.

"I haven't the slightest fear of this investigation," Mrs. Gould added. "Not half the story has yet been told. Mr. Morgenthau should have known the full details before he spoke.

"Yes, it is true that I invested some of my own money in this banking concern—5,000,000 francs and more," she said. "I did so to keep Frank Jay Gould from being taken to Germany. He is 67 years old and a sick man. If he had been put in a concentration camp it would have been his death.

"The date of the transaction was July 21, 1944—when the Americans already were sweeping through France and the Germans were pulling out. 'f I had wanted to help the Germans, do you think I would have waited until that late date to do so? Ah, no. That would mean I was crazy."

Mrs. Gould said she had not only paid out the money to keep her husband from being taken off by the Germans, but had also planned his kidnapping with the help of the French Maquis to prevent the Germans from seizing him.

Planned Kidnapping

"After this money was paid, I was not even then sure I could trust these people, so I planned to have my own husband kidnapped."

Mrs. Gould then was in Paris, and her husband in Nice, where he remained, unmolested, throughout the war.

She said she got four members of the FFI and a physician to proceed southward with the object of taking her husband into the Maquis so the Germans would not find him.

"They got as far as Aix en Provence, where the local FFI authorities would let them proceed no farther because they told them an Allied landing in the south of France was imminent," Mrs. Gould said.

The Idea Precisely

I asked her, "Do you mean that this investment in the bank was a sort of blackmail payment to keep the Germans from arresting and deporting your husband?"

Mrs. Gould's business manager, Raymond Gallauziaux, who was present, said, "You have the idea precisely."

Mrs. Gould said her investment in the banking firm was as "a *commanditaire.*"

Under this arrangement, investors may participate in the bank without voice in its management, and without liability in case of its insolvency.

The bank is understood to be a private one. French officials have not divulged information about the firm. Nor have they named Mrs. Gould, although they have confirmed Morgenthau's statement of investigation of the financial dealings of the wife of a prominent American.

"I Wouldn't Be Free"

Gallauziaux said the investigation was "an administrative one" and that the only action the Government had taken against Mrs. Gould was sequestration of her property pending its outcome, as is done in all such cases.

"Of course," Mrs. Gould said, "if I were collaborationist would I be here now? Of course not. I wouldn't be free."

Her Home a Cold One

She received me in her home in the most fashionable part of Paris, a large and beautiful apartment but chilly for lack of fuel like the poorer homes of the city. She wore a heavy blue robe which ran down to her ankles and a thick fur piece on her shoulders.

Mrs. Gould said she had spent the first part of the war as a nurse in a Paris military hospital assisting surgeons during opera-

Mrs. Gould Gave Nazis $100,000 To Keep Rich Husband in France

tions. Just before the occupation of southern France she attempted to go to Bordeaux with her daughter in hopes of getting to America, she added, but was blocked by the Germans and became a nurse at a military hospital at Bergerac.

She later returned to Paris. Her husband, she continued, remained at Nice, scarcely stirring from his home. She said the Germans molested neither of them, but she had grave fears they would take them to Germany when they were withdrawing from France.

She also declared she had financed Maquis operations by lending the FFI considerable sums of money while the leaders were awaiting funds from abroad.

Born in San Francisco of French parents, Mrs. Gould said she had always been an American citizen. She spent her entire childhood in France, however, and speaks English with a French accent. In the interview she spoke rapidly, changing frequently from English into French.

Permanent Home in Paris

Frank Jay Gould, an ardent Francophile, voluntarily exiled himself from America thirty-five years ago, at first making Paris his permanent home. He returned to the United States occasionally on visits, however, and never relinquished his American citizenship.

The wealthy turfman and gambling casino operator was not heard from for some time after the Nazi invasion of the French Riviera in November, 1942. On Sept. 11, 1944, his business office at New York announced it had received word from the Red Cross "two or three months ago" that Gould and his third wife were "well" and were living on the Riviera. Gould, at the time of the Nazi occupation of France, occupied a small villa at Juan-les-Pins.

For many years Gould's string of races horses, marital affairs and numerous law suits made him a widely known international figure. When the franc dropped in value —frightening Monte Carlo interests—Gould made further headlines by building and operating a $100,000 casino at Nice. It was destroyed by fire in 1933 after having been in operation only periodically.

His first wife was Helen Margaret Kelly, whom he married in 1901. She divorced him in 1909, and the following year he married an actress, Edith Kelly. Gould divorced her in 1919 after a long separation, naming a wealthy Mexican as co-respondent. His marriage to Florence La Caze followed soon after. He has two daughters by his first wife.

CLARK WARNS NORTH ITALY

Says Air Might Will Strike Nazi Retreat Route

Rome, Feb. 17 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark declared today a German withdrawal from Italy was "increasingly likely" and warned Italians in the northern provinces that Allied air might was being turned loose on the routes of retreat.

In the first intimation from such a high quarter that the enemy might be planning to haul back his 27 divisions for a defense of the Reich, the Allied commander in Italy told the people to stand clear of industrial and transportation targets so that "any attempt at a German withdrawal may be made costly as possible."

Like Eisenhower Messages

His message to the Italian people was reminiscent of those of General Eisenhower, who issued the same sort of warning to the peoples of Alsace, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg when Allied armies were racing through western Europe last autumn.

Clark recalled instructions to Italian partisans to aid the Allies by attacking communications and said their efforts should be designed to "co-ordinate with and supplement" the aerial blows.

Whether one or more enemy divisions already had escaped across northern Italy under the almost daily aerial hammering was not being mentioned now.

Find Strong Resistance

But one thing was certain. German patrols were aggressive all along the front, and American patrols lancing into enemy positions south of Bologna—key to the defense line—found them as strong, and resistance as determined, as ever.

The Allied communiqué reported bitter clashes between combat parties on both the United States 5th and British 8th Army fronts.

"Attempts by the Germans to withdraw from Italy become increasingly likely," Clark's message said, particularly "in this phase of war when, in the East, Russian armies are sweeping on to Berlin and in the West Anglo-Americans are smashing through the Siegfried Line defenses.

Classifies Targets

"During this phase, therefore, the full might of Allied air power is being turned against supply and communication routes of the enemy leading out of northern Italy in order that any attempt of a German withdrawal may be made as costly as possible to our ruthless enemy."

In telling the people to stay away from such targets as roads, railways, communications centers, bridges and industrial targets, Clark urged them to restrict all civilian travel to an absolute minimum.

The communiqué reported that German positions near the French-Italian border had been kept under continuous naval bombardment from February 7 to February 12 "in support of the Army."

Clark Says Nazis May Quit Italy

Rome, Feb. 17 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark warned the people of Northern Italy today that "the full might of Allied air power is being turned against supply and communications routes of the enemy leading out of Northern Italy in order that any attempt at a German withdrawal may be made as costly as possible."

This was the first official mention here of the possibility of German withdrawal of some 27 divisions that have faced the British 8th and United States 5th Armies.

"Attempts Increasingly Likely"

The Allied command in Italy told patriots in the north that "attempts by the Germans to withdraw in Italy become increasingly likely," particularly " in this phase of the war when in the east the Russian armies are sweeping on to Berlin and in the west the British and Americans are smashing through the Siegfried Line defenses."

"Your main task will also be to attack lines of communication," Clark told the patriots. "Take all freedom of movement from the enemy. The efforts of the patriots must be co-ordinated with those of the Allied air forces.

Asks Civilians To Cut Travel

To the people, he said: "Keep away from roads, railways, communications centers, bridges and also all industrial targets to the fullest extent possible. Restrict all civilian travel and traffic to an absolute minimum because the enemy's use of the Italian communications system makes it impossible to distinguish between military and civilian transport."

The ground fighting in Italy still was confined to patrol contact with the enemy all across the front. These sorties have indicated that the German winter defenses of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring are just as strong as ever, particularly in the Apennines south of Bologna, where the Fifth Army offers the strongest threat both to the highway lifeline of the Nazis and the gateway to the Po Valley itself.

Stiff Defensive Fire

In one such clash a half mile northeast of Monterumici, a town south of Bologna between Highway 65 and the alternate Florence-Bologna road, a 5th Army combat party killed six Germans and knocked out two machine guns with hand grenades. In another, a German patrol which infiltrated 8th Army positions on the east bank of the Senio river was forced to retire, leaving five dead.

But there was stiff defensive fire all across the 5th Army sector.

Enemy reports, noting movement of Allied reinforcements behind the 8th Army lines, declared any offensive probably would be held up until the weather improved.

CASSINO WRECKAGE TO BE A SHRINE

Rome, Feb. 17 (A. P.).—Two-thirds of the ruins of Cassino, Italy's most devastated town, will be left untouched as a shattered shrine of the second world war, it was announced today.

Col. L. A. Jenny, director of an Allied subcommission on public works and utilities, said the only work that will be done in two-thirds of the town will be the clearing away of mines along roped off paths through the mounds of debris. The remainder of Cassino will be rebuilt into a model housing project.

Pope Cancels Lenten Talk

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP).—The Vatican radio said today that Pope Pius XII would be unable to deliver a Lenten address Monday, as scheduled, because of a recent attack of influenza.

Vatican Paper Replies To Moscow Broadcast

Vatican City, Feb. 17 (AP)—*Osservatore Romano*, referring to a Moscow broadcast saying the Holy See was dissatisfied with results of the Crimean conference, declared "in this case also the news presents a pure and simple calumny."

The Moscow broadcast said the Vatican was not satisfied because it had not been invited to participate in the conference.

"We are authorized to state that the Holy See never in the least thought to participate in the conference," the newspaper said.

It also denied a Moscow broadcast saying the Vatican was instrumental in the Italian Government's decision to send an Ambassador to Spain.

Nuncio Moves From Berlin

Vatican City, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Papal Nuncio to Berlin has transferred his residence from Berlin to Eichstaett in Bavaria, the Vatican said today. He is the guest of the Bishop of Eichstaett.

[The Vatican announcement tends to support a Moscow announcement that the German capital has been moved from Berlin to Nuernberg in Bavaria. The Nuncio is the official Vatican envoy to the German Government, and presumably would desire to be as close as possible to Reich offices. He might, of course, move independently because of the battle's approach to Berlin. Eichstaett is 80 miles south of Nuernberg.]

Flagstad's Husband Held

Stockholm, Feb. 17 (AP)—Henry Johansen, husband of opera singer Kirsten Flagstad, has been arrested in Norway, the German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraphic Bureau reported today from Oslo.

No reason was given for the arrest. Johansen has been chairman of the board of directors of both the Grand and Bristol hotels in Oslo.

Left N.Y. In 1941

A noted Wagnerian soprano, Kirsten Flagstad left New York in April, 1941, for Lisbon, intent upon joining her husband in Norway, but told her managers she would return to the United States by the following September.

Her husband announced later that she had arrived there and, in a letter from Kristiansand, Norway, to her New York concert manager, said she had injured her hand and would be unable to write for some time. But there has been no direct word in New York from Miss Flagstad herself since her departure.

Married In 1930

The 48-year-old singer was married to Johansen, then a lumber dealer, in 1930. He persuaded her to abandon the idea of retirement from the operatic stage and to go to America. Her debut on February 2, 1935, at the Metropolitan Opera in New York as *Sieglinde* in Wagner's "Die Walkuere" won critical acclaim, and she since has been hailed as the greatest Wagnerian soprano on the American operatic stage for years.

Favors Free News Exchange, Farouk Says

Cairo, Feb. 17 (AP)—King Farouk of Egypt, granting an hour's audience to Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*, and Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*, expressed approval today of the campaign for the free exchange of world news. The editors represent the American Society of Newspaper Editors, on a world-wide tour.

Pointing to the recent relaxation of censorship of domestic news in Egypt, the King indicated his intention of continuing this trend until all restrictions were removed.

Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the Columbia University School of Journalism and the third American in the group, still is hospitalized. Forrest and McGill are proceeding to Turkey on Monday.

Internees Quit Switzerland

480 Americans and 33 Britons Off to Italy, via Marseille

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 17 (AP).—Four hundred eighty American and thirty-three British internees left Switzerland today en route to Marseille, on the way to their former bases in Italy. From there many are expected eventually to return home.

Almost all the Americans are airmen. The party included all the remaining British internees in Switzerland and left behind only forty Americans. They are expected to leave within three weeks. The evacuation plan also includes part of about 3,000 interned Germans, many of them border guards who took refuge in Switzerland during the Allied drive in France.

Conference Blessed By Russian Patriarch

Moscow, Feb. 17 (AP)—Patriarch Alexei of Moscow and all the Russias blessed the Crimean conference today in a public statement declaring that the decisions reached "by our great Stalin and the leaders of our allied governments" laid a solid foundation for world peace.

"Clerical circles of the fatherland," he said, "welcome the decisions of the Crimea conference with the greatest satisfaction and delight."

Turning his benediction to the United States, Britain and other allies of Russia, Alexei said: "Glory and honor to our allies. Blessed is the memory of the heroes of their fatherlands who sacrificed courage, skill and life itself."

ELAS' AREAS TAKEN OVER

Greek National Guard and British Cheered by Residents

ATHENS, Feb. 17 (AP)—A Government spokesman said today that the Greek National Guard, equipped with modern weapons, was pushing forward into areas of Greece formerly held by the Elas forces.

The Elas fighters are turning in their arms at their own collection points. The weapons will be taken over by the British under the peace settlement.

Small British units are accompanying the Greek guardsmen as they advance into the former Leftist territory. According to the Greek press, they are receiving an enthusiastic reception from the residents.

JAPANESE ATTACK ON CHINA RAILROAD

Enemy Attempts to Regain 25 Miles of Canton-Hankow Line —Allies Slowed in Burma

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Chinese High Command announced tonight that reinforced Japanese had launched a determined counter-attack in the Pingshek-Ichang sector, where the Chinese have driven a twenty-five-mile break into the enemy hold on the Canton-Hankow railway corridor.

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Hard fighting was reported in the mountainous area between Ichang in southern Hunan and Pingshek, just across the border in Kwangtung Province. This is the area of the breach, 180 miles north of Canton, reported yesterday by an army spokesman.

The Japanese also have been held in a counter-attack that had gained six miles toward Chihing on the Kwangtung-Kiangsi highway, thirty miles east of Kukong, fallen provisional capital of Kwangtung. A recent series of Chinese counter-attacks regained Chihing.

Chinese troops in Kiangsi Province have opened counter-attacks about fifteen miles north and nine miles south of Yungsin.

Far to the north, the United States Fourteenth Air Force carried out sweeps yesterday along the Peiping-Hankow railway and the Yangtze River. Two locomotives were destroyed, an enemy passenger steamer was damaged and another was fired. At Nanking fighters damaged three enemy planes and beat off an attack by twenty to twenty-five fighters without loss.

Peiping-Hankow Rails Targets Of U.S. Planes

Chungking, Feb. 17 (AP)—American fighter planes yesterday, without loss, attacked a number of targets along the Peiping-Hankow railroad, destroying two locomotives and destroying and damaging rolling stock.

Other planes in a sweep along the Yangtze River between Wuhu and Hankow set fire to a Japanese passenger ship and damaged several smaller vessels.

Thieves Bury Jeep Parts

But the vehicles are only a part of the lost equipment, and it has been in cutting jeep and truck losses that the authorities have had greatest success so far. Last month only five jeeps were taken and two of them were recovered. A common practice of the thieves is to dismantle the vehicles and bury the parts for reassembly later or disposal as replacement parts.

Service of Supply military police now require that all American vehicles be parked in guarded lots and that an American remain at the wheel when they are parked elsewhere. The old practice of chaining the wheels to the springs with a padlock was found completely ineffective.

Americans Participate

American participation in the looting has not been negligible. The temptation offered by black market prices frequently is too great for Americans in position to deliver military property. A .45-caliber automatic pistol is worth $100 (American) and sale to the black market of one machine gun can make an unscrupulous American wealthy for months.

The Chinese instituted summary execution as punishment for this thievery-sabotage, but it has been a surprisingly ineffectual deterrent.

The practice of siphoning fuel from army vehicles continues to be widespread. One gallon of the mixture of 75 per cent Chinese alcohol and 25 per cent imported gasoline to which the American vehicles have been adjusted sells for $8 (American) in Kunming's black market.

Looting In Kunming Sector Reduces Supplies To China

Farnsworth

Kunming, Feb. 17 (AP)—Chinese and American authorities are developing new safeguards against theft of war equipment in this principal staging area of American material in China, but losses in the past year have been enormous.

To figure the total monetary value of the stolen equipment seems impossible, but one example is the fact that American Army vehicles stolen and not recovered since the first of 1944 were worth $50,000 at f.o.b. prices, to which must be added the even greater cost of shipping them by sea and air into China.

Death No Deterrent

In the period the Americans lost by theft 104 jeeps and 3 trucks, but 70 jeeps and 1 truck were recovered.

The Chinese punishment for this combination of thievery and sabotage is frequently summary execution, but even this deterrent is surprisingly weak.

With the co-operation of Chinese authorities, January loses this year were held to five jeeps, of which two were recovered.

Hundreds of Chinese have been given jobs as watchers and chauffeurs, and the Service of Supply and MP's in Kunming have enforced stricter regulations.

American Collusion Cited

American collusion in this looting cannot be ruled out. The temptation is great. A 45-caliber automatic pistol brings $100 in the black market. A machine gun could make an unscrupulous American wealthy for months.

The stealing of fuel offers even more trouble to the American military. Many have been arrested for syphoning fuel from military vehicles, but the practice continues. A gallon of standard fuel, a mixture of Chinese alcohol and imported gasoline to which the vehicles have been adjusted, brings $8 American in the black market.

Prison Sentences Given

The driver for a United States Army Chaplain recently was arrested when he was trailed by police and found siphoning the fuel from his vehicle.

Also a problem is the reported sale by Americans of Army Post Exchange items.

Prison sentences have been given in many cases, but it is still possible to buy a packet of tax-free American cigarettes in Kunming if the smoker is willing to pay the price, which ranges upward from $10 American.

Thefts Hit War Supplies In China

Farnsworth

Kunming, China, Feb. 17 (AP)—Wholesale thefts of war equipment and supplies for months have bitten deeply into hard-gained tonnages in the shoestring Chinese theater. Chinese and American authorities are attempting to set up new safeguards against these raids.

There seems no way of reckoning the whole monetary loss.

In the Kunming area alone, the principal staging area of American material in China, American-made vehicles stolen and not recovered since January 1, 1944, have a total value of $50,000 (American) at f.o.b. prices. To this should be added the far greater cost of shipment of this equipment by sea and air into China.

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Enemy Opposition In Burma Stiffer

Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 17 (AP)—Indian 15th Corps troops and West African units have run into stiff Japanese opposition in the campaign along the west coast of Burma, the Southeast Asia Command announced today.

In the area northwest of Kangaw, the Indian 25th Division captured an important hill feature, the daily bulletin said, but on the high ground east of Kangaw the enemy was offering "determined resistance."

West African troops were said to be meeting strong opposition at a point 11 miles southeast of Kangaw.

Wipe Out Remnants

Indian 26th Division troops continued to wipe out enemy remnants on Ramree Island, lying off the coast to the south.

The air forces carried the attack in the rest of Burma. Enemy-occupied villages south and west of Mandalay were attacked by heavy, medium and fighter bombers of the Eastern Air Command, while in the Arakan district to the west, north of the coastal ground action, Japanese positions were bombed.

Enemy troops and stores were hit in the northern combat area, and in Central Burma, airfields were attacked.

Allies Again Get Air Support In Burma

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 17 (AP)—Allied ground forces driving through Burma got heavy aerial support again yesterday as United States medium and heavy fighter-bombers attacked villages south and west of Mandalay.

Other planes bombed Japanese positions in the Arakan area of western Burma, scored hits on stores in the northern combat area and attacked runways and airfields in central Burma.

Ground troops made further progress in the area northwest of Kangaw, capturing an important hill feature, while troops of the 19th Indian Division continued to enlarge their bridgehead at Singu.

Sergt. Wilson of New York Died on Saipan So That His Buddies Could Advance.

FEB 18 1945

With the 27th Infantry Division in the Pacific (Delayed).—Officers and enlisted men of New York's famed Twenty-seventh Division will long remember Sergt. Floyd J. Wilson, son of Floyd Wilson of 55 West 105th street, New York city, who gave his life for his country in the bitter fighting on Saipan.

Already a War Department historian has named Sergt. Wilson as one of twenty outstanding heroes in the struggle for Saipan, in the Marianas. Of medium height, slight frame, fiery red hair, Sergt. Wilson had a voice like a lion's roar, with, as all his friends say, a heart to match.

A battalion of "Appleknockers" advancing on Nafutan Point, June 19, last year, suddenly was confronted by a series of tough Jap positions, neatly hidden in undergrowth along a ridge crest. One particular position compelled the whole line of Americans to halt. Automatic weapons and bazookas were used, but they failed to knock out the defenses.

When a squad attempting a flanking movement was pinned down, after suffering heavy casualties by fire from other Jap positions in a grove of trees, Sergt. Wilson, an attached engineer, volunteered to go after the Japanese position alone.

Walked In Rain of Fire.

"Red" Wilson walked fifty yards over the ridge, drew the enemy's fire and so discovered the precise location of the enemy's position. Then, with an automatic rifleman covering him, he continued on under a rain of rifle and machine-gun fire, crawling along sparsely shrub-covered ground. He had to make his way through two barbed wire entanglements, placed on the carefully chosen route of approach.

When within a few yards of the position, Wilson stood and made a dash for it. He was 5 feet away when he threw the satchel charge into the opening and was cut down by machine-gun fire from one of the nearby supporting pillboxes. With the Japs' attention concentrated on Wilson, the battalion gained fire superiority, destroyed the troublesome position, and continued their advance on the other positions.

Without Sergt. Wilson's heroic action, it was pointed out, further advance would have been impossible. As an old soldier, he gave his life voluntarily, knowing that any man who goes out to assault a pillbox single-handed stands little chance of living to tell the tale.

Eight Are Decorated.

New York city's own Fighting Irish regiment had eight New Yorkers who recently received the Purple Heart for wounds received during the struggle last summer on Saipan. The representation of the decorations was made by Col. Gerard W. Kelley, commanding officer of the former New York National Guard unit, and himself a resident of Manhattan.

The awards were made to:

Technician Fourth Grade Jerry E. Marotta of 185 Hester street, Manhattan; First Lieut. Donald M. Cummings, 954 Anderson avenue, the Bronx, and Technician Third Grade Raymond E. Strasser, of 754 Manida street, the Bronx.

Three from Brooklyn who were decorated were Technician Third Grade Donald M. Manning, 531 Avenue N; Sergt. Thorlief Christenson, of 455 97th street, and Technician Fourth Grade David Mack, of 164 Ross street. Sergt. Mack is one of six members of his regiment who had received the Distinguished Service Cross.

The heroes from Queens Borough were Capt. Maurice P. Prout of 21-25 Steinway street, Astoria. Capt. Prout, whose father commanded a company of the same regiment in the first world war, is a veteran of many years' service with the Fighting Irish; Corporal Frederick Devoe of 42-61 Hunter street, Long Island City.

A Hero to the Fighting Irish

UNRRA Industry Policy Stated

Sydney, Australia, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Far Eastern Committee of the United Nationals Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has stated its views on one thorny problem of Pacific rehabilitation—the extent to which secondary industries should be built up.

China had seen in UNRRA means of building up industries at home on a large scale, thus making China less dependent on imports. While sympathetic to China, the delegates were determined that UNRRA must stick to the principle that its function is one purely of mending.

Not Beyond Prewar Capacity

The committee resolved:

"First, that in general terms industrial rehabilitation should not go beyond its prewar capacity.

"Second, that in the relief period, in so far as procurements of items in short supply is required, rehabilitation is undertaken only to the extent that will make possible the operation of enterprises essential for relief and rehabilitation, or to the extent which does not deprive enterprises essential for relief and rehabilitation of necessary supply, and:

"Third, that priority should be given to programs most likely to contribute at an early date to relief and rehabilitation, among which are, in certain areas, clearly small-scale and cottage industries, and to programs for which all necessary provisions, including skilled labor, can be made, and:

"Fourth, that the potentialities of liberated areas for providing relief and rehabilitation supplies to other areas should be used to secure the maximum interchange of any surplus supplies which can be made available within each region."

Water Buffalo Plan

Wild water buffalo will be rounded up in the northern territory to replace horses lost through war in eastern countries as part of Australia's contribution to UNRRA.

Other Australian contributions were expected to include huge quantities of canned dried fish—mentioned as between five and ten million pounds.

Stettinius in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 17 (AP).—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr. arrived by air today for a meeting with President Ge-

tulio Vargas prior to proce Mexico City for the inter- ican conference.

Back in the Western Hemisphere from the Crimea conference and his trip to Moscow, Stettinius landed from a United States Army plane at Santa Cruz field in the state of Rio de Janeiro and then was brought aboard a Brazilian army plane to the bay-front Santos Dumont field here.

A large crowd cheered his arrival as he was greeted by Acting Foreign Minister Pedo Leao Velloso and other Brazilian Cabinet members. A Brazilian marine band played the Brazilian and United States anthems and a specia honor guard in red, white blu and gold uniforms and tall shako provided an escort.

Stettinius then motored to Petropolis, mountain resort summe capital, for conferences with President Vargas.

Stettinius Arrives In Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 17 (A. P.). —Secretary of State Stettinius arrived here today for conferences with President Getulio Vargas. He is en route home from the Crimea conference.

Brazil May Ship Coffee to Yanks

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 17 (A. P.). —A plan to supply United States armed forces with a million sacks of coffee by direct shipment from Brazil was reported under consideration today by the convention of Government delegates and growers and dealers of Brazil's eight coffee-producing States.

The plan was said to be designed to relieve demands on the United States civilian supply.

Pan-American Parley On Arms Is Foreseen

Bogota, Colombia, Feb. 17 (AP). The newspaper El Tiempo, without quoting any specific source, said today the United States had called a South America parley conference in Washington about the middle of March.

Its purpose, said the article, is to "establish each country's needs for arms in order to fix the amounts to be distributed from United States arsenals."

The newspaper said a representative from each South American country would attend, but added it was unknown whether Argentina was invited.

Diplomatic sources said they had not heard of the plans.

Argentina Suspends Pro-Axis Papers, Report

Buenos Aires, Feb. 17 (AP)—Informed quarters said today that the Argentine Government, acting in response to complaints from diplomatic quarters abroad, has ordered *El Pampero*, pro-Axis daily, and *Cabildo*, its milder nationalist counterpart, to cease publication permanently.

The papers failed to appear yesterday.

These sources said the move might possibly foreshadow important developments affecting Argentina's position with other nations in the Western Hemisphere.

Argentina is the sole American republic which has not declared a state of war with Germany or Japan or both. It broke off diplomatic relations with the Axis more than a year ago.

Work Halts In Sugar Mills In Puerto Rico

San Juan, P.R., Feb. 17 (AP)—A work stoppage in all mills owned by members of the Sugar Producers Association was complete today.

Three separate meetings of producers, farmers and laborers were called for tomorrow to consider the situation. Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell has suggested that the parties concerned decide whether they desire a Federal administrator for the industry or the submission of the case to the War Labor Board.

The employers have refused increased pay demands on the ground that higher sugar prices were necessary first.

QUEEN URGES DUTCH NEEDS

Women Face Starvation, Says Wilhelmina In Broadcast

New York, Feb. 17 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands asserted today that if relief is not provided the people of Holland "on an adequate scale and at once, it will not fulfill its purpose."

In a message prepared for broadcast over CBS from London in connection wtih a conference here of the Association of Women Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters, the Queen told in a prepared text released by the association of heroic performances of the women of the Netherlands during the war years.

"There is only one thing which causes us all alarm," she said. "If our women of the Netherlands are to play their part after the war they must now, in the disastrous situation in which they find themselves, receive timely assistance."

"Faced With Starvation"

"Already for years they have suffered from malnutrition, but now in the still-occupied part of the Netherlands, where nearly seven of the nine millions of the people used to live, they are faced with death by starvation, in our once-so-prosperous country where hunger was completely unknown and which has now been devastated, flooded and looted."

Some relief, the Queen said, is already going to Holland through cooperation with friendly countries and the Red Cross, but she said it has been possible only on a small scale.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a speech prepared for broadcast from New York, outlined the participation of women in the services and in civilian employment during the war and asserted her belief in the continued postwar employment of many.

Women And Future Peace

"Their leadership and influence can be made to count for the future peace," she said. ". . . They must know how to organize. . . . If peace depends in the future on better economic conditions throughout the world, then women must know about world economy. If we must get on with people of different races and of different religions throughout the world, then women must find ways of doing that, both at home and abroad."

Mrs. Roosevelt was presented by Ruth Chilton, association president, with an award as "America's best-known woman broadcaster."

"It is not anything I have done but that women have had the opportunity to do something, and that they have done it," Mrs. Roosevelt said in accepting. "I couldn't have done anything as the wife of the president unless the women in the country were doing things, accepting responsibilities and playing a great part in a great period."

3 Naples Papers Resuming Publication

New York, Feb. 17 (AP)—After a two-day stoppage caused by lack of newsprint, three daily newspapers in Naples will resume publication today with Allied stock rushed from Rome, it was reported in a dispatch to the Office of War Information.

The new supply will guarantee publication for at least one week.

Subasic Government Accepts Big 3 Decisions

New York, Feb. 17 (AP)—Premier Ivan Subasic of the Yugoslav Government in exile told the Belgrade Communist newspaper *Borbas* that the new united Yugoslav administration would "wholeheartedly accept" the Crimea conference decisions, the new Yugoslav Telegraph Service reported today.

The arrival of government ministers in Belgrade from London "without any doubt solves both the crisis of the Government and the question of the regency," he was quoted in the broadcast, recorded by the FCC.

With the blessing of the Big Three, the Ministers returned to set up a single Government under a three-man regency or the basis of an agreement between Subasic and Marshal Tito after overcoming the objections of King Peter.

"No Trouble At All"

Asked about the suggestion made at Yalta that former members of the Yugoslav Parliament be admitted to membership in the country's new Anti-Fascist Assembly, he replied that this would cause "no trouble at all."

"All those who truly enjoyed the confidence of the people and who were true bearers of the people's will will be able to enter into the Anti-Fascist Assembly, or into the new Provisional National Assembly of Yugoslavia organized within it," he said.

Ex-Cabinet Member In Japan Dies

By Associated Press.

Lieut. Gen. Hajtushige Ninomiya, recently removed as Minister of Education in the Japanese Cabinet, died today, the Japanese Domei news agency reported in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission. He was 67 years old.

Jap Urges Quest For Oil Substitutes

San Francisco, Feb. 17 (AP)—Domei, the Japanese news agency, today broadcast an article by a high army officer in which he urged development of substitutes for oil and other imports in anticipation of possible loss of the occupied Southern regions.

The agency said Lieut. Gen. Taikichi Tada, director general of the Japanese Science Mobilization Association, urged industrialists to imitate German techniques.

Japs Report New Type Plane

San Francisco, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Domei news agency said tonight that a "new type" Japanese fighter plane was used to intercept United States planes in the Tokyo raid Friday, and that it "proved to be superior to the enemy Grumman fighters."

The broadcast, recorded here, gave no details about the plane. It said that the new planes "encountered twenty-odd enemy Grumman fighters over Yachimata, Chiba prefecture.

Six Bagged, Japs Claim

"The enemy fighters were already engaged in a dog fight with our Shoki fighters when the new type fighters intercepted them.

"Pouncing on the enemy Grummans in pairs, our new type fighters caught them off balance. As a result of our fierce attack, the enemy fighters crashed one by one to the ground, and in short order six of them were shot down."

The dispatch made no mention of a claim by the Tokyo radio that 43 of the carrier-based planes had been shot down today. But Domei made much of the claim that the Grumman fighters "hampered by their cumbersome fuel tanks," were "far inferior both in maneuverability and in speed."

Syrian Delegate Wanted At San Francisco Parley

A Central Pacific U.S. Naval Base, Feb. 17 (AP)—Navy Yeoman 2/c Norman W. Raies, of Mount Hope, W.Va., vice president of the Mid-West Federation of Syrian-American Clubs, telegraphed President Roosevelt today suggesting one Syrian-American delegate to the San Francisco peace conference in April.

Raies said France had promised Syria independence in 1941 but had failed to keep the pledge. "It is as important to Syrians to have a free Syria," he added, "as it is to Filipinos to have a free Philippines."

VANDENBERG SEEKS PARLEY WITH F.D.R.

Senator Wants Free Hand As San Francisco Delegate

Washington, Feb. 17 (AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) plans guaranteeing immediate military action against Germany and Japan if the Axis countries attempt to rearm after the war.

The United States would share in this without further congressional action, under the Vandenberg proposal.

That has brought some Republican opposition on the grounds that it would be tantamount to "a perpetual declaration of war," would constitute a military alliance and would invade Congress' powers to declare war.

GOP Opposition Vocal

While this opposition has been vocal in Republican Senate gatherings, the bulk of the majority members are expected to follow the Michigan Senator's leadership when the security treaty comes before them.

That is why the Administration is primarily interested in enlisting Vandenberg as a supporter of the results of the San Francisco conference, and why President Roosevelt may go out of his way to assure the Michigan Senator that the latter will have a free hand as a delegate.

Senator White, of Maine, the Republican leader, said he had urged Vandenberg to accept the appointment unless the latter feels his actions would be too circumscribed by prior commitments made by the Administration.

"Represents Party View"

"No one can come closer to representing the Republican viewpoint in the Senate on foreign affairs than Senator Vandenberg," White said. "It would certainly be a blow to hopes for senatorial approval of a security organization if he should feel that he has to decline."

Vandenberg has proposed that unilateral agreements on European political questions be checked back to the proposed peace organization for final approval. He is likely to carry some such idea into the conference if he accepts a place on the American delegation.

He was reported as willing to go along on a proposal requiring a unanimous vote of the "Big Five" on the eleven-member directing council before force or economic sanctions could be used by the organization to keep future peace.

President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin reported after their Yalta meeting that they had reached an agreement on the controversial voting question. Official disclosure of the terms of this agreement is awaiting expected approval by France.

On one other important point, Vandenberg may differ from the Administration. That involves the authority of the American delegate to commit this country's military forces to action without prior con-

1,168th Day For U.S. In War II Doubles Part In War I

[By the Associated Press]

The war passed another milestone for the United States today.

This nation now has been at war 1,168 days, exactly twice the length of our 584-day participation in World War I.

United States casualties reached 782,180 on February 15, the latest report. This more than doubled the World War I total of 364,800 from all causes.

169,046 Killed

During this war to date the United States has lost 169,046 killed and 449,160 wounded, with an additional 100,944 missing and 63,030 prisoners. World War I losses showed 126,000 killed and died, 234,300 wounded and 4,500 prisoners and missing.

This nation mobilized 4,355,000 men in all services in World War I. The War Department reported on February 2 that there are 8,100,000 men in the Army alone and that 5,100,000 of these now are overseas.

War I In Small Area

The last war was fought in a relatively small area.

This war is global, with our forces located in tiny units in such remote spots as a Pacific atoll or in huge armies such as are in action in Europe and the Philippines.

30. 24— 23081

sent of Congress.

Views Of Senator

The Michigan Senator has insisted this could be relegated to the status of a minor matter if the major Allies agreed to act precipitously and without congressional discussion against any Axis attempt to rearm.

His position has been that the American delegate's authority is a domestic matter, to be settled by Congress apart from the treaty setting up the security organization.

He would be likely to resist any move to write into the treaty at San Francisco a definition of that delegate's powers.

EISENHOWER IS SEEN AT TOP OF REICH RULE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Army and Navy Journal said today that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower "doubtless" would be chairman of the central control commission for Germany provided in the Yalta agreement. The Journal, an unofficial service publication, did not give its reasons.

The Journal said last week that, before leaving for the conference, President Roosevelt had decided that Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson would be the American member of the Allies' mission to control post-war Germany. The Yalta announcement referred to the central control commission in connection with each power "occupying" a part of Germany, thereby suggesting military occupation. No reference was made in the communiqué to a more or less permanent post-war control agency.

The Journal also said that the Yalta announcement indicated that "the difficulties we have had with Russia regarding the use of her landing fields have been removed." It noted that the Yalta communiqués spoke of more powerful blows into the heart of Germany by the air forces and then concluded that the "difficulties" had been removed.

Use Of Russian Fields By U.S. Is Predicted

Washington, Feb. 17 (AP) — The *Army and Navy Journal* said today that the Yalta announcement indicates that "the difficulties we have had with Russia regarding the use of her landing fields have been removed."

[Some months ago, American planes were using a shuttle bombing system, using Russian fields for the eastern terminals. Subsequently, however, reports of these operations from bases in England and Italy ceased. In the case of the Italy-based operations, the Russian advance through the Balkans made continued operation of the southern shuttle no longer urgent.]

"Difficulties" Removed

The unofficial service publication noted that the Yalta communiqué spoke of more powerful blows into the heart of Germany by the air forces and then concluded that the "difficulties" over use of Russian fields had been removed.

"Otherwise," the *Journal* said, "there could not be the co-ordination which, it was emphatically stated, has been arranged, and the operations involved, which were studied and planned by the three air officers attending the conference, Maj. Gen. L. S. Kuter, staff of commanding general, United States Army Air Force; Sir Charles Portal, marshal of the British Royal Air Force, and Russian marshal of aviation, Khudyakoff."

Cites "Four Directions"

The *Journal* also found interest in the Yalta communiqué's reference to co-ordinated attacks on Germany from four directions, including the north.

"This reference to the last-named point of the compass," said the *Journal*, "would suggest an amphibious expeditionary force landing in Norway, Denmark, or more probably in Germany near the frontier, which Prime Minister Churchill has favored in the past. Experience has demonstrated that naval and air co-operation can facilitate such landings."

Ike To Head Occupation

The publication predicted that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower "doubtless" would be chairman of the Central Control Commission for Germany, which is provided in the Yalta agreement.

The journal did not explain why it believed Eisenhower would head the commission.

[The announcement by the Big Three provided that forces of the United States, Great Britain and Russia would each occupy a separate zone of Germany and that a Central Control Commission, consisting of "the supreme commanders of the three powers," would have headquarters in Berlin. France also was invited to join in this setup. Eisenhower is supreme commander of American as well as all Allied forces in western Europe.]

The *Journal* said last week that before leaving for the conference, President Roosevelt had decided that Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, would be the American member of Allied mission to control postwar Germany. The Yalta announcement referred to the Central Control Commission in connection with each power "occupying" a part of Germany, thereby suggesting the thought was that of military occupation. No reference was made in the communiqué to a more or less permanent post-war control agency.

Senators Hear Details Of Crimea Conference

Washington, Feb. 17 (AP)—Senators got "fill-ins" today from two high Government officials on results of the Crimean Big Three conference.

War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes, who accompanied President Roosevelt to the meeting, gave several senators a look behind the scenes at a luncheon in the office of Leslie L. Biffle, Senate secretary.

Some of those who attended said the discussion revolved mostly around personalities.

Joseph C. Grew, Under Secretary of State, told a bipartisan subcommittee of foreign relations the terms of the agreement on voting procedure for the proposed international security organization.

Members who heard it said they had read all about it in the newspapers before.

Traffic Control For Tokyo Route

Washington, Feb. 17 (AP)—Japan soon will get regular airways service from the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Tokyo won't like it, despite that it is the best in the world and free of charge. It will furnish B-29 Superfortresses, and any other bombers which may haul explosives and incendiaries to Japan, with the same air traffic control service used on airways in the United States.

The CAA disclosed this today in an announcement that control centers are being set up on four islands in the western Pacific—Guam, Kwajalein, Johnston and another point to be selected. The centers will be manned by CAA employés under Army direction.

The agency already operates such services over much of the world for the military services. Extension of the plan to the western Pacific would indicate increasing operations.

KEY MEN UNDER 30 WILL BE DEFERRED

Government Sets Up Machinery to Draft Men from This Age Group.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—(AP) The government today set up machinery for deferring a "very limited number" of draft registrants under 30 in key war jobs and other essential services.

In the first slight easing of plans to draw heavily from this age group to meet mounting military needs, Selective Service and the War Manpower commission announced that the new procedure will apply to otherwise qualified men who were in 2-A or 2-B last January 1.

The program provides for deferment of key men who are certified by one of a number of government agencies responsible for procurement and production of war materials, or for maintenance of war-supporting services.

"The primary objective is to protect the war production lines where induction of irreplaceable key men will retard the war effort, as well as men in this group whose induction would endanger public health and safety," the agencies said.

While the announcement stated the number of men to be recommended for deferment will vary among establishments, it was understood that they may be granted to about 15 per cent of the age 18-30 registrants in each organization.

However, in some establishments where substitute workers can be obtained or where an activity is not vital to the war effort, "no further recommendations for deferment will be made," it was stated.

Included under the plan in addition to war plant workers, are such industries as coal mining, transportation and maritime operations.

The program replaces the present procedure of filing forms "42-A special" for men 18 through 25, and puts these registrants and those 26 through 29 under a uniform policy.

The plan was worked out by a committee appointed last month by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes. The committee was instructed, the agency said, "to protect a vital 'hard core' of workers in the 26-through 29 age group in war production in view of increased calls for men for the armed forces and the necessity of filling these calls with as many men from the younger age group as possible."

Military officials have placed their needs at an additional 900,000 servicemen by next July.

The government agencies specified will receive applications for deferment of key men and then certify to local draft boards the names of men under 30 "who, in the interest of the war effort, should be given the greatest consideration for occupational deferment."

"Under this plan," the announcement continued, "local boards will still have the right to defer registrants certified or not certified, if in their judgment such a registrant would qualify for deferment under a strict interpretation of being necessary to and regularly engaged in war production or a war supporting activity."

The agencies emphasized that that the decision whether a man will be deferred or not will continue to "rest solely with the local board, subject to appeal."

"It is realized," the agency said, "that the plan is not perfect but it does constitute the best reconciliation of the completing needs for manpower that can be worked out at this time."

Krug Renews Argument For Labor Control Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—(AP) The Administration, in the face of growing coolness on Capitol Hill, renewed tonight its argument for "adequate legislation" on manpower controls.

The new demand came through Chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production board who asserted that "we are not meeting requirements (in war production) because we are running short of manpower."

"We must have adequate legislation on manpower control so that men will work where they can do the most good in winning the war," he said.

Even as Krug spoke, it appeared that smashing Allied blows at Germany and Japan had definitely dimmed — possibly extinguished — the possibility the Congress will approve drastic manpower controls.

Krug said the Army and Navy need greater production "for immediate campaigns," and if it is not provided they will be forced to modify their strategy.

"That means putting off the end of the war," he asserted.

To meet new production goals in the first half of 1945, Krug said, 600,000 more workers must be added to war and war-supporting industries.

Krug said production of many basic war materials has been declining and others, while increasing, may not be available in time to meet expanded production goals. He added: "we are at this moment, short of coal, steel, lead and other basic materials. The changing tides of battle are requiring more and more of everything we make. In this sense we are back in early 1942 when all war production programs were ascending."

Krug asserted that while voluntary methods worked well in the past "when our manpower shortage was not as general as it is today," the manpower problem has "got beyond the procedures of voluntary cooperation."

Senator McKellar (D - Tenn.), dean of the Senate and its president pro tempor, went further than most other legislators in low assessment of the chance for manpower legislation, saying that if either enemy collapses soon it is very unlikely that Congress will impose any type of new curb.

"We all want to do everything possible to win the war," he said, "but in winning it, we want to preserve the American way of life as much as possible."

Secretary of War Stimson is to make a radio address tomorrow night at 8:15 p. m. Eastern War time, Blue network on manpower controls. The talk, it was announced, will be directed primarily to families of servicemen.

The Senate Military affairs committee, which has completed two weeks of hearings on the House-approved work-or-jail bill, adjourned over the week end unhappily contemplating that legislative hot potato and at least two suggested substitutes.

With individual variations, those would step up the statutory authority of the war manpower commission to deal with manpower placement problems, empowering the commission to establish ceilings on the number of workers in each place of employment and regulate the hiring of new workers.

The guardedly expressed sentiments of the committee members indicate that a little more power for WMC is about as far as a majority would be willing to go.

ICKES SEEKS POWER PROJECT

Informs President He Has Organization For Work

Washington, Feb. 17 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, made a frank bid today for the postwar job of developing a giant water and power project for the nation.

Ickes wrote to President Roosevelt that he has the organization for the job.

All the wartime facilities of his department, Ickes said, can be turned quickly to the task of harnessing the country's waters in an ocean-to-ocean conservation, reclamation and power plan.

A bill giving the department just that role has been presented to a group of western senators.

Latest Move in Tilt

The bill is the latest move in the tilt between two main advocates of greater postwar power developments—the group which favors development by units along the line of the autonomous Tennessee Valley Authority, and that which is championing power plans under the existing Interior Department system.

Each leader in his own field—Ickes in one and David E. Lilienthal, TVA head, in the other—says his type of organization constitutes the best pattern for developing power, for the transmission of it, for irrigation, navigation, flood control, for reclaiming the affected lands.

"Our job soon will be to turn a vast block of power from war to peace," Ickes wrote to the President. "It is a herculean job but I think that we can master it by shifting, gradually if possible, from war to its nearest economic equivalent in the field of conservation; namely, regional develop-

ment.

"Development At Its Boldest"

"But it must be regional development at its boldest. The program must embrace entire areas, usually the basins of great rivers and their tributaries; it must provide for full and unified development of all of the resources within the region, and an ideal program would call for simultaneous attack upon all phases of the job."

Ickes said that there is "scarcely a facility" of the Interior Department that is now producing for war which could not be put to use in such an undertaking.

"We would provide for irrigation at the upper reaches of a river, for deep-water navigation as far upstream as would be practicable, for barge transportation above that point and for flood control," he said.

Generate Power

"We would impound water for municipal supply, generate hydroelectric power and transmit it for use in factories and homes and on farms. We would determine the location and volume of the ores and the bases of plastics that are amenable to processing or manufacture by means of electricity, and improve the means of processing them. We would forestall or ameliorate the pollution of streams, safeguard the soil against erosion, protect wild life and develop recreational areas."

In a summary of the department's work last year, Ickes said the bureau of reclamation and the division of power provided much of the hydroelectric power used in war manufacture. The department's power projects generated 13,747,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity.

USE OF BALLOT BY LABOR GAINS

NLRB Finds Workers Use Method More In Disputes

Washington, Feb. 17 (AP) — The National Labor Relations Board said today that labor was turning more and more to the agency's "democratic election process" to adjust union representation disputes.

The agency added that "illegal practices" of employers continued to diminish.

The statement was made in the board's ninth annual report. It prompted Chairman H. A. Millis to observe that the NLRB "with continuing and increasing frequency is being called upon to act the judge rather than the prosecutor."

Fewer "Policy" Cases

"That is,' 'he added, "the overwhelming number of cases filed with us ask the resolution of questions concerning union representation; a declining number of cases call upon us to police unfair labor practices by employers."

Millis said the board wanted to continue to use the election device with its secret ballot in preference to other methods in settling representation disputes. But he said these must be free of "coercive tactics or undue influence directed at the employés, whether attributable to the employer, a contesting union or any other source."

He said the board had noted in recent months a "regrettable tendency" to make elections the occasion for exertion of pressure on employés by means of "propaganda campaigns, subtle threats and other devices."

Violations Noted

While expressing gratification over the increasing use of the procedures of collective bargaining and a decline in unfair practices, Millis said:

"To observe that discharges for union activity, refusals to bargain and other illegal activities are relatively giving way to the more constructive issues of representation is not to close our eyes to that segment of American industry which still, for one reason or another, violates the law.

"During the past year (ending June 30, 1944) a total of nearly 3,000 workers were reinstated to remedy discriminatory discharges, while 350 in addition were reinstated after strikes caused by unfair labor practices.

$2,000,000 In Back Pay

"Back pay amounting to almost $2,000,000 was paid to a total of 3,700 workers who had been the victims of unlawful practices. Company-dominated unions were disestablished in 100 cases. Collective bargaining negotiations were ordered in 136 cases."

A total of 9,176 unfair labor practice and representation cases was filed during the year. Of these, 6,603, or 72 per cent, were representation cases. It was the third year in a row that the representation cases were in the majority.

The board conducted the unprecedented number of 4,712 elections during the year in which 1,072,594 "valid votes" were cast.

U.S. STEEL-CIO IN AGREEMENT

3-Man Arbitration Board Set-up Announced

Pittsburgh, Feb. 17 (AP)—Completion of a new labor agreement, including the establishment of a three-man board of conciliation and arbitration to settle grievances, was announced today by the United States Steel Corporation and the CIO-United Steel Workers of America.

Five steel-producing subsidiaries of the corporation are affected by the contract. The agreements asked by the corporation usually are the pattern for those throughout the industry in which the union claims 750,000 members. Negotiations for the contract began in December of 1943.

The companies represented at the meetings were the American Steel and Wire Company, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Columbia Steel Company, National Tube Company and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

Term Of Contract

The term of the contract was left subject to determination by the War Labor Board which has scheduled a hearing February 23. The union asked the contract be for a fixed term running to the Fall of 1946, and the company sought a termination clause as in prior agreements subject to reopening within 30 days upon notice by either side.

Establishment of a permanent board of conciliation was hailed by a spokesman for the union as "a momentous advance in management-union relations." The contract said, with respect to grievances brought to the board, "There shall be no interruption or impeding of the work, work stoppages, strikes or lockouts on account of such differences."

Changes In Contract

The corporation said the agreement contains only minor changes over the 1942 contract, except for provisions directed by the War Labor Board. These include vacations, shift differentials, or premiums, and establishment of guideposts for the determination and correction of alleged intra-plant wage inequities.

Maintenance of membership and check-off were again ordered by the WLB, the corporation said, and are incorporated.

The agreement will be signed after approval by the subsidiary companies and after the WLB has passed on the question of termination.

With regard to the board of conciliation, the corporation stated in its announcement that under prior contracts since 1937, arbitration was the final step in griecanve procedure, and when occasion demanded individuals were selected by agreement between the company involved and the union.

Closed Shop Barred In South Dakota

Pierre, S. D., Feb. 17 (A. P.).—Gov. M. Q. Sharpe signed into law today a bill prohibiting closed shops in South Dakota, and it will implement a constitutional amendment on which the electorate will vote in November, 1946.

The proposed amendment barring employment discrimination because of union membership or non-membership specifically preserves the rights of employees to bargain collectively through a union. The law which goes into effect next July 1, does not contain this clause. The penalty for violation may be up to $300 fine and 90 days in jail.

U. A. W. Drops Ex-Head Of Its Paterson Local

Ousts Capone as International Aid Pending Inquiry

DETROIT, Feb. 17 (AP).—George F. Addes, acting president of the United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organization affiliate, disclosed today that Albert Capone, former president of Local 669 at Paterson, N. J., has been removed from the roster of the union's international representatives.

"The removal of Capone was made pending further probe of the affairs of the local, including the period when Capone was local president," Mr. Addes said.

Mr. Addes said the U. A. W.-C. I. O. executive board held a hearing at New York on Feb. 11 at which the Paterson local's financial affairs were duscussed. The following day officers of the local were removed and Charles Kerrigan, executive board member from New York, named as administrator, he said. Mr. Kerrigan and three auditors are investigating the local's financial set-up, Mr. Addes said.

Mr. Addes said Capone was named to the executive board "about three months ago" and at that time resigned as local president because the union constitution bans dual job-holding.

"Capone was not affected by the Feb. 11 order, as he was no longer a local official, but Richard Frankensteen, our vice-president, advised him two or three days ago that he was removed from the position of international representative until the wole investigation is completed," Mr. Addes said.

Cadet Nurse Draft Proposed

Washington, Feb. 17 (AP)—The House Military Committee voted today to delay drafting civilian nurses until all qualified graduates of the war-created Cadet Nurse Corps have been inducted.

The amendment, written into a pending nurse-draft bill, may put off a general iduction program until local boards have canvassed the cadets.

Committee members said the number of qualified cadet graduates has not been determined but it is believed to be comparatively small.

Two Amendments Added

The legislators also confirmed yesterday's decision boosting from 18 to 20 years the minimum age for drafting registered nurses, and put in a provision that no nurse may be taken from a veterans' hospital until she is released by the Veterans Administrator.

The committee wrote in the amendments today in its drive to get a nurse-draft bill before Congress, but put off a final vote until next Tuesday. President Roosevelt in his State of the Union message to Congress last month asked for speed on the bill.

Proposal Defeated

A proposal to suspend the nurse-draft law for 30 days after its adoption to give volunteer recruitment programs one more chance to get the nurses the Army and Navy needs wsa defeated in an executive session.

Under the terms of the bill nurses drafted for Army or Navy duty would be given officer commissions, such as they receive now when they volunteer.

The President asked for the drafting of nurses because, he said, there was an immediate need for 18,000 more in the Army and another 2,000 for the Navy.

Naval Reserve Expansion Plan Is Announced

8-Term R.O.T.C. to Absorb Many V-12 Units by July; Authorization Bill Signed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP).—Navy plans for transition from the emergency V-12 program to an expanded reserve officers training plan were announced today immediately after the expansion measure was made law by President Roosevelt's signature.

The bill authorized a permanent increase from 7,000 to 14,000 in the number of youths in training for Navy commissions, with a temporary war-time top of 24,000.

Under the Navy's plan, a large proportion of V-12 students will be transferred to the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps by July 1, 1945, and the Naval R. O. T. C. will be placed on an eight-term basis. This will permit officer candidates to obtain a complete college education before being commissioned.

Prior to the war naval officers were required to have a complete college education or its equivalent, which was met by the Naval Academy and the Naval R. O. T. C. War-time demands for officers led to a relaxation under which officers were commissioned with less than a complete college education, after V-12 and midshipman training.

Now, the Navy explained, peak demands for officers are past.

Certain groups of students now pursuing specialized courses will not be transferred to the Naval R. O. T. C., but will continue their studies under the V-12 program. These include marine trainees; V-12 pre-medical, pre-dental, medical and dental students; V-12 pre-theological and theological students; V-12 students now enrolled in the fully prescribed pre-supply corps curricula, and V-12 students designated as engineers, eight-term physics majors, or aerology specialists who, on July 1, 1945, will have completed four or more terms of college.

The plan of transition does not involve the enforced separation from officer candidacy of any V-12 student for reasons other than those which led to separation in the past, the Navy said—that is, for academic failure, breach of naval discipline, lack of physical qualifications or lack of officer-like qualities.

The Navy said the number and identity of additional Naval R. O. T. C. units needed to accommodate the 23,000 trainees who are expected to be under instruction on July 1 have not yet been determined. A special committee of educators and naval officers has been appointed by Secretary James Forrestal to recommend a list of colleges and universities to receive the new units.

At present 6,500 students in twenty-seven colleges are enrolled.

Sen. Glass Silent On Suggestions That He Quit

Washington, Feb. 17 (AP)— The wife of Carter Glass, Virginia's senior Senator, said yesterday that her husband has made no public comment on suggestions that he resign because of ill-health.

Mrs. Glass, referring to editorials which several Virginia newspapers have printed suggesting that the Senator should resign, said:

"I read some of the stuff to him, and he said, 'It's not worth paying any attention to.' And that was not just before me—he said it before two gentlemen. Neither Mr. Glass nor I have paid any attention to it."

Might Have Talked To Friends

She said, however, that several of the Senator's friends frequently visited him privately, and she does not know whether he has discussed the matter with them. The 87-year-old Senator could not be reached for a statement.

He had been absent from the Senate for about 2½ years because of ill-health.

Paper Suggests Resignation

The Staunton (Va.) *News Leader* said in an editorial several weeks ago that "it is plainly the duty of Mrs. Glass to make it clear to her husband that his age and physical condition disbar him from further service in the Senate and to prevail on him to tender his resignation."

A number of other Virginia newspapers seconded the suggestion, while others were not in favor of it.

OWI Abandons Hope For Aide Lost In Burma

Washington, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Office of War Information today abandoned hope for the survival of Victor C. Rankin, an employe of the agency who disappeared after a plane crash in the Burma jungle last May.

The OWI said Rankin's relatives had been notified of his death. It added the announcement had been withheld pending reports from continued air and ground search.

Rankin was engaged in "psychological warfare activities at the time of the air crash." A native of Los Angeles, he lived in San Francisco before going overseas. His widow, Mrs. Jeanne Rankin, lives in New York city, and his mother, Mrs. Lytle Rankin, in Laguna Beach, Cal.

Rockefeller Resumes Trip To Mexico City

Washington, Feb. 17 (AP)—The State Department said today that Nelson Rockefelier, assistant secretary, has resumed his journey to the inter-American conference at Mexico City after being stranded for a few hours at Chicago.

Rockefeller is flying with a number of Latin-American diplomats. The party took off last night but the plane was forced from its course by bad weather and finally landed at Chicago.

took command of the tank destroyer after the crew had balked at advancing through heavy artillery and mortar fire. At the time, the battalion twice had been thrown back in assaults on German positions.

Standing fully exposed in the turret, Galt fired the machine gun and hurled grenades, disorganizing the Germans with his deadly aim. Finally, he cornered 40 Germans in a long trench. When they refused to give up, he blasted them with the machine gun, killing them to the last man.

A few minutes later, an 88 mm. shell crashed into the tank destroyer, killing Galt and the crew.

Second Award For Heroism

The award was the second for heroism which Galt had received. He won the Silver Star in November, 1943, for crawling on hands and knees through a mine field in Italy to select a safe route for the advance of his battalion. He was wounded on January 27, 1944, but returned to duty three weeks later.

Galt was born at Geyser, Mont., and was graduated from Montana State College in 1942. From boyhood he had made a hobby of training horses and during summer vacations he was a rodeo performer.

The commanding officer said transfer papers which Monaghan requested would not be signed unless he complied. Other officers refused to sign the papers.

Monaghan married the girl, took her to Washington, but did not live with her. Furthermore, the petition asserts, he is not the father of her child.

High-Score Navy Pilot To Be Married Today

Washington, Feb. 17 (AP)—Commander David MacCampbell, the Navy's high-scoring pilot with 34 Japanese planes to his credit, will be married here tomorrow afternoon at the Naval Research Laboratory Chapel, Anacostia.

The bride is Mrs. Sara Jane Kahn, of Green Cove Springs, Fla.

Commander MacCampbell holds the Congressional Medal of Honor. Returned to this country early in December, he will be assigned to a training command.

Arizona Urges News Freedom

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 17 (AP).—The Arizona House of Representatives today passed unanimously and sent to the Governor a memorial urging Congress and the Secretary of State to exert every effort to reach international agreements governing the free flow of news. The memorial originated in the State Senate, where it also passed unanimously.

Flyer Says Superior Officer Forced Him To Marry

San Francisco, Feb. 17 (AP)—Clyde Monaghan, 30-year-old navy air service pilot, has a suit on file in Superior Court here to annul a marriage which he charged was forced upon him by his commanding officer and the commanding officer's wife.

This is the story set forth in Monaghan's petition, filed yesterday:

Monaghan was a house guest at the home of his commanding officer in Atlanta, Ga., in November, 1943. A girl identified as "Nancy" went to him, said she was to become a mother, and demanded that he marry her.

The commanding officer's wife backed up the girl's demand by telling him that unless he married the girl "that day" he would "suffer the humiliation of being court-martialed."

Award To Captain Galt, Killed In Tank-Destroyer Exploit

FEB 18 1945

Washington, Feb. 17 (AP)—Posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Capt. William Wylie Galt, 25, one-time rodeo rider who rode a tank destroyer into an attack and killed more than 40 Germans, was announced today.

The War Department said the medal will be presented Monday at Great Falls (Mont.) army air base to Galt's widow, Mrs. Patricia A. Galt, of Stanford, Mont., by Brig. Gen. Dale V. Gaffney, commanding general of the Alaskan Division of the Army Transport Command. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Errol F. Galt, of Great Falls, will attend.

College Football Star

Galt, former Montana State College football star, was killed while manning a turret machine gun on a tank destroyer during an attack last May 29 on Villa Crocetta, Italy, a Nazi stronghold.

An operations officer of a battalion of the 168th Infantry, Galt

30. 24—— 23083

SUBURBS ON THE EAST BANK. Add London Russian (Moscow) xx of In December.

AN ENEMY BROADCAST SAID "LONG SOVIET COLUMNS WERE ROLLING UP" FROM THE REAR TO DEPLOYMENT AREAS ALONG THE CENTRAL ODER, AND MUSTERING "FOR THE GREAT BREAK-THROUGH BATTLE TOWARDS THE REICH CAPITAL."

"THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, AFTER BUILDING UP A HUGE CENTRAL RESERVE, IS CONFINING ITSELF TO AIR ATTACKS ON SOVIET DEPLOYMENT AREAS AND COLUMNS MARCHING UP TO THE FRONT."

THE GERMAN COMMENTATOR, COL.ERNST VON HAMMER, SAID THAT ALTHOUGH THE RUSSIANS WERE PLACING "A HEAVY STRAIN ON US" IN OTHER SECTORS, "ALL THE GREAT AND SIGNIFICANT BATTLES NOW RAGING ON THE EAST FRONT CAN ONLY BE REGARDED AS A KIND OF PREPARATION FOR THE FINAL SHOWDOWN WHICH IS HERALDED IN THE ODER SECTOR BETWEEN FRANKFURT AND THE ODER BEND NORTHWEST OF KUESTRIN."

"IT MAY BE EXPECTED THAT THE MOST STUPENDOUS AND DECISIVE BATTLE OF THIS WAR WILL BEGIN THERE IN A FEW DAYS," HE ADDED.

FRANKFURT IS 33 MILES EAST OF GREATER BERLIN, AND EMBATTLED KUESTRIN, 16 MILES FARTHER DOWN THE ODER, IS 37 MILES FROM THE CAPITAL.

BERLIN SAID THE RUSSIANS STILL WERE BATTLING TO EXTEND THEIR FLANK NORTH OF KUESTRIN, REPORTING HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE BAHN-PYRITZ AREA, 22 MILES BELOW STETTIN, BERLIN'S BALTIC PORT AT THE MOUTH OF THE ODER.

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PREMIER STALIN ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF THE EAST PRUSSIAN STRONGHOLDS OF MEHLSACK AND WORMDITT, ON THE ALLESTEIN-KOENIGSBERG RAILWAY 32 AND 40 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BESIEGED KOENIGSBERG, PROVINCIAL CAPITAL. THIS SQUEEZED THE REMNANTS OF PERHAPS 20 TRAPPED GERMAN DIVISIONS INTO A POCKET OF ABOUT 550 SQUARE MILES--ALL THAT IS LEFT IN GERMAN HANDS OF EAST PRUSSIA'S 14,283 SQUARE MILES EXCEPT FOR A SMALL PART OF SAMLAND PENINSULA NORTHWEST OF KOENIGSBERG.

MEHLSACK, A SEVEN-WAY ROAD HUB, IS 18 MILES FROM THE FRISCHES HAFF, BALTIC LAGOON ALONG THE COAST, AND WORMDITT, AN EIGHT-WAY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER, IS 24 MILES FROM THE LAGOON.

THE GERMANS REPORTE HEAVY FIGHTING AT BRAUNSBERG, ON THE ELBING-KOENIGSBERG COASTAL RAILWAY 15 MILES WEST OF FALLEN MEHLSACK, AS OTHER SOVIET FORCES DROVE STEADILY INTO THE SOUTHRN END OF T E ERMAN-HELD POCKET.

STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY TO GEN. IVAN CHERNIAKHOVSKY'S THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY CITED 29 GENERALS AND 41 OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE STUBBORNLY-DEFENDED EAST PRUSSIAN STRONGHOLDS.

FD301PEW

FOREST ON THE SOUTHEAST SIDE OF THE CITY. Add Ldn Russian xx of the ci

AN ENEMY BROADCAST LATE LAST NIGHT SAID THE "DECISIVE BATTLE" FOR BRESLAU HAD BEGUN. KONEV'S TROOPS HAVE BEEN CLOSING A STEEL ARC ON THE LOWER SILESIAN CAPITAL FOR MANY DAYS.

THE RUSSIANS FOUGHT TO EXPLOIT THE RESULTS OF THE CLOSELY COORDINATED AERIAL LAMBASTING DEALT COTTBUSS THURSDAY BY A FORCE OF AMERICAN BOMBERS.

SIMILAR AMERICAN AND RAF AERIAL MASS ATTACKS ON DRESDEN HAVE PAVED THE WAY FOR THE ONSLAUGHT OF KONEV'S SOUTHERN PRONG SLASHING AT THE THRESHHOLD OF SAXONY AND LAST REPORTED WITHIN 45 MILES OF DRESDEN.

THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF RUSDORF, ONE AND A HALF MILES SOUTHEAST OF CROSSEN, AND DEUTSCH SAGAR, TWO AND A HALF MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE BOBER AND ODER RIVERS.

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A10

CROSSEN IS 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF FUERSTENBERG, BERLIN OUTER DEF
FORTRESS NOW UNDER SIEGE BY ZHUKOV'S TROOPS.

THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE ALSO ANNOUNCED CAPTURE OF ROTHENBURG, ON THE SOUTHERN BANK OF THE ODER 13 MILES EAST OF CROSSEN, INDICATING THAT ZHUKOV AND KONEV NOW HAD JOINED THEIR FLANKS SOLIDILY FOR THE DRIVE TOWARD BERLIN.

(THE LONDON RADIO SAID EARLY TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS IN NEW YORK THAT THE SOVIET PILOTS MAKING ROUTINE DAILY FLIGHTS OVER BERLIN REPORTED THAT THE GERMAN CAPITAL LOOKED LIKE "ONE VAST CENTRAL OF CARS, TRUCKS AND CIVILIANS FLEEING FROM THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.)

THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED 50 LOCALITIES YESTERDAY IN CLEANING OUT A BIG ENEMY POCKET BETWEEN THE BOBER AND ODER RIVERS, HURLING THE ENEMY INTO A MARSHY STRETCH BETWEEN CROSSEN AND CAPTURED ROTHENBURG, WHICH IS SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF GRUENBERG, SEIZED THURSDAY.

AN ADDITIONAL 200 LOCALITIES WERE SEIZED IN COMPLETING THE RING AROUND BRESLAU.

MARSHAL K.K. ROKOSSOVSKY'S SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY CAPTURED SEVEN VILLAGES IN GAINS UP TO SIX MILES YESTERDAY IN THE DRIVE UP THROUGH THE POLISH CORRIDOR BETWEEN POMERANIA AND THE VISTULA RIVER ON A 30-MILE FRONT.

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WORLD ID256AEW

Add London Neutrals (Single column xx established)

NATIONS, MAY BE ESTABLISHED.

THE RECENT DEPARTURES FROM THE RANKS OF THE NEUTRALS GENERALLY WERE ATTRIBUTED TO THE DESIRE OF THESE NATIONS TO BE CUT IN ON THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE SET FOR APRIL 25, BUT THEY ALSO EMPHASIZED THE CONVICTION OF THE APPROACH OF AN ALLIED VICTORY BY EVEN THE MOST CAUTIOUS PREVIOUSLY NON-BELLIGERENT NATIONS.

IT IS VIRTUALLY CERTAIN THAT SOME OF THE SMALLER COUNTRIES WHICH SUFFERED NAZI OPPRESSION AND HAVE BEEN LIBERATED BY THE ALLIED ARMIES WILL PROTEST ANY MOVE TO GIVE EQUALITY TO NATIONS WHICH CLUNG TO THEIR NEUTRALITY WHILE HITLER WAS RIDING HIGH.

THE LONDON MIRROR'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT WROTE TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF SEVERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS "ARE NOT ALTOGETHER OVERJOYED WITH VENEZUELA AND OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN STATES FOR DASHING INTO THE WAR AT THE LAST MOMENT IN ORDER TO GRAB SOME OF THE FRUITS OF VICTORY."

A194

THE WRITER OBSERVED SARCASTICALLY THAT THE "MIGHT" WHICH VENEZUELA CONTRIBUTES TO THE UNITED NATIONS IS A STANDING ARMY OF 6,000 MEN AND ADDED, "SHE HAS A FLEET, TOO. IT CONSISTS OF FIVE GUNBOATS, TWO ARMED TUGS, A YACHT AND--AS THE RECORD PUTS IT--SOME SMALLER CRAFT."

"IT WILL BE INTERESTING TO SEE JUST WHAT WILL BE HER VOTING POSITION," HE SAID. "AS ONE OF THE 'ME, TOO' COUNTRIES, SHE WILL NOW BE IN TIME PROUDLY TO TAKE HER SEAT AT THE (SAN FRANCISCO) CONFERENCE."

THE PROMPT ACTION OF THE "NEW WAR PARTNERS" SO SOON AFTER THE CRIMEAN CONFERENCE STRENGTHENED THE BELIEF THAT A "NO ADMISSION" SIGN HAD BEEN POSTED FOR ALL NEUTRALS AT SAN FRANCISCO AND THAT MEMBERSHIP IN THE SECURITY LEAGUE WILL BE LIMITED AT THE OUTSET TO MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THIS WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE THE RESULT OF RUSSIA'S FLAT REFUSAL TO SIT IN CONFERENCE WITH ANY REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCO'S SPANISH REGIME AND A CONSEQUENCE OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINA.

MEANWHILE, IT WAS REPORTED IN RELIABLE QUARTERS HERE THAT THERE WAS NO CHANCE OF ITALY'S BEING INVITED TO THE CONFERENCE. AS TO WHO WILL REPRESENT POLAND, IT STILL IS UNDECIDED WHETHER THE LONDON OR THE LUBLIN GOVERNMENT WILL BE ASKED IF THE NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS NOT BEEN SET UP BY APRIL 25.

UX136PEW

Add London Aerial (Fine) xxx to shoot at."

ONE MUSTANG GROUP SIGHTED A LOCOMOTIVE PULLING ABOUT 50 LOADED CARS AND SET THE TRAIN AFIRE.

"WE DROPPED OUR WINGTANKS ON THE CARS," SAID CAPT.DONALD B.PENN, SUPERIOR, ARIZ., "THEN CAME AROUND AND STRAFED THEM WITH INCENDIARY BULLETS. MOST OF THE CARS WERE DAMAGED BY ROARING FIRES, THROWING UP BIG BLACK COLUMNS OF SMOKE."

CAPT.DONALD M.CUMMINGS, CLAYTON,N.Y., REPORTED HIS FLIGHT OF MUSTANGS FROM THE 55TH FIGHTER GROUP HIT TWO LOCOMOTIVES, EACH PULLING ABOUT 15 CARS, HEADED NORTHEAST OF ULM.

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"ONE OF THE TRAINS WAS CARRYING A LOAD OF GERMAN TRUCKS AND HALF-TRACKS," SAID CUMMINGS. "I SAW FOUR OR FIVE BIG FIRES STARTING."

RB513PEW

Add London Aerial xxxx, sorties in all

TWO KILLS WERE CLAIMED BY SQUADRON LEADER DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS OF ITHACA, N.Y., WHO FLIES AN RAF TEMPEST FIGHTER, BRINGING HIS KILLS TO THREE IN LESS THAN A WEEK.

LT.WALTER K.SELENGER OF 692 CHURCH ST., MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF., FLYING A MUSTANG WITH THE 15TH AIR FORCE, DESTROYED ONE ENEMY PLANE IN COMBAT WHEN HIS SHIP, SEPARATED FROM HIS FORMATION, WAS RETURNING ALONE. HE HAD DISCOVERED THE GERMAN ATTACKING A CRIPPLED LIBERATOR.

Add London UNRRA xxx in Europe."

AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS HERE HAVE BEEN INSISTENT THAT THE CHIEF DIFFICULTY LIES IN A LACK OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN UNRRA AND THE MILITARY FORCES.

FEB 18 1945

ONE MAJOR OBSTACLE PREVENTING UNRRA FROM FUNCTIONING AS IT SHOULD IS THE FACT THAT IT CAN ENTER A LIBERATED COUNTRY ONLY UPON THE INVITATION OF ITS GOVERNMENT. NEITHER FRANCE NOR BELGIUM HAS INVITED UNRRA.

DN618AEW

KNOWLEDGE BE BROUGHT HOME TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE, WHO HAVE BEEN FED UPON THE SUPERSTITUOUS DOCTRINE THAT THEY ARE A SUPERHUMAN RACE DESTINED TO DOMINATE THE REST OF MANKIND," THE POST ADDED.

LONDON, FEB. 17--(AP)--BRITISH NEWSPAPERS TODAY VIEWED THE BLASTING OF THE TOKYO AREA BY U. S. CARRIER AIRCRAFT AS EVIDENCE OF WANING JAPANESE AIR AND SEA POWER THAT DOOMS HER TO DEFEAT.

"IT IS HARD TO SEE WHAT THE JAPANESE CAN DO TO PARRY THIS NEW BLOW AND HEAVY STROKE, WHICH WILL BE REPEATED AT DECREASING INTERVALS UNTIL ALLIED STRENGTH HAS BEEN CONCENTRATED FOR THE FINAL ATTACK," THE TIMES DECLARED.

FEB 18 1945

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH PREDICTED THE JAPANESE NAVY "MAY BE SENT AGAINST THE AMERICANS BEFORE THE AIRCRAFT AND AIR BASES ARE UTTERLY DESTROYED. OR IT MAY BE HELD IN RESERVE AND SPEEDILY BECOME IMPOTENT AS THE ELIMINATION OF THEIR AIR ARM PROCEEDS UNCHECKED. WITH THE LOSS OF AIR AND LOSS OF SEA POWER INEVITABLE, JAPAN IS DOOMED."

THE YORKSHIRE POST DECLARED THAT THE JAPANESE LEADERS KNOW NOW THAT SO THEY WERE MISTAKEN IN THEIR IDEA THAT THEY COULD BUILD UP IMPREGNABLE DEFENSES IN THE FAR EAST AND THAT THERE IS NO ESCAPE FROM THE APPROACHING RETRIBUTION FOR THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK.

"IT IS IMPORTANT FOR THE FUTURE PEACE OF THE WORLD THAT THIS

LONDON, FEB 17-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO ASSERTED TODAY THAT A JAPANESE FLIER IN A SUICIDE DIVE HAD ACCOUNTED FOR A U.S. CRUISER IN THE IWO JIMA AREA YESTERDAY. THE CRUISER SANK ALMOST INSTANTLY, THE BROADCAST SAID.

DN520AEW

LONDON, FEB. 17-(AP)-SIX GENERALS AND 129 OTHER RANKING OFFICERS OF THE BULGARIAN ARMY NOW ARE STANDING TRIAL IN SOFIA FOR WAR CRIMES, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY. THEY ARE CHARGED WITH CARRYING OUT A PRO-GERMAN POLICY AND GIVING ORDERS FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF BULGARIAN PATRIOTS.

SN951PEW

FEB 18 1945

NIGHT LEAD GERMAN (390)
BY ROMNEY WHEELER

LONDON, FEB. 17-(AP)-BERLIN, MENACED FROM THE EAST BY MARSHAL GREGORY K. ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY AND FROM THE SOUTH AND EAST BY MARSHAL IVAN S. KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINE ARMY, WAS BY NAZI ADMISSION LOOKING FORWARD TONIGHT ONLY TO DEATH, DESTRUCTION AND HUNGER.

MARTIAL LAW IN THE FRONT AREAS GAVE THE NAZIS A FINAL LEVER TO FORCE OBEDIENCE. SUMMARY COURTS MAY METE OUT DEATH SENTENCES FOR COWARDICE OR ANY FAILURE TO SUPPORT THE ULTIMATE DEFENSE EFFORT.

CIVILIANS FACED THE PROSPECT OF BEING PRESSED INTO SERVICE FOR STREET FIGHTING WHEN THE RED ARMIES REACH BERLIN AND WERE PROMISED THAT THEY WOULD RECEIVE FOOD ON THE SAME BASIS AS SOLDIERS. THE PROPAGANDISTS AGAIN REMINDED THE PEOPLE OF THE FOOD SHORTAGE AND TOLD HOUSEWIVES THEIR RATIONS MUST BE STRETCHED AT LEAST 20 PER CENT.

ANOTHER INDICATION THAT THE SEAT OF THE NAZI GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN MOVED FROM BERLIN WAS AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE VATICAN THAT THE PAPAL NUNCIO HAD TRANSFERRED HIS RESIDENCE FROM THE CAPITAL TO EICHSTAETT IN BAVARIA. MOSCOW REPORTS HAVE ASSERTED THAT THE NAZIS NOW ARE RULING FROM NUERNBERG IN BAVARIA.

THE PROPAGANDISTS ON THE GERMAN RADIO STILL HARPED ON THE "RED MENACE" THEME AND ONE BROADCAST INVITED GEN. EISENHOWER TO SEND A DELEGATION OF FROM SIX TO TEN OFFICERS OR ENLISTED MEN TO INVESTIGATE "SOVIET ATROCITIES" IN HUNGARY, SAYING THEY WOULD BE ALLOWED LIBERTY TO INTERVIEW "CIVILIAN VICTIMS OF THE BOLSHEVIKS."

THE ALLIED COMMANDER'S HEADQUARTERS HAD NO COMMENT ON THIS INVITATION. IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT HUNGARY IS NOT IN EISENHOWER'S COMMAND AND THAT THE INVITATION CAME NOT THROUGH MILITARY OR DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS, BUT THROUGH A NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTRY MOUTHPIECE AND THAT ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS IGNORES SUCH PROPAGANDA, REGARDLESS OF THE FORM IT TAKES.

WITH A FURTHER LARGE SCALE EVACUATION OF BERLIN AVOWEDLY NOT CONTEMPLATED BY NAZI LEADERS, CIVILIANS COULD LOOK AHEAD TO THE FATE OF BUDAPEST'S INHABITANTS--WAR VICTIMS WHO LIVED IN CELLARS AND RUBBLE HEAPS FOR SIX WEEKS WHILE THE NAZIS FOUGHT BLOCK BY BLOCK AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.

THE GERMAN DOMESTIC RADIO GAVE NO ENCOURAGEMENT TO BERLINERS OR TO GERMANS ELSEWHERE IN THE THIRD REICH. IT BROUGHT THEM A PROGRESSIVE STORY OF FRESH NAZI REVERSES.

THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED LOSS OF SAGAN SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN AND NEARBY GUBEN WAS REPORTED UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE, AND AS THE SOVIET ARMOR ADVANCED EVEN THE UNOBSERVANT GERMAN COULD TELL THAT THE CRUMBLING ODER RIVER LINE WAS ONLY A DEFENSE RING FOR BERLIN'S SUBURBS. AFTER THAT FALLS THERE ARE ONLY HASTILY-BUILT TANK TRAPS AND BUNKERS BARRING THE WAY TO BLOODY STREET FIGHTING IN THE CAPITAL ITSELF.

032FD404

LONDON, FEB 17-(AP)-THE BOARD OF TRADE LAST NIGHT, IN AN ORDER EFFECTIVE MONDAY, LIFTED RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORTS OF A NUMBER OF PRODUCTS, EMPHASIZING THAT THIS DID NOT MEAN ANY LARGE QUANTITIES WOULD BE SHIPPED.

PRODUCTION OF SOME OF THE ITEMS AFFECTED BY THE ORDER IS STILL CONTROLLED AND THERE ARE SHORTAGES IN OTHERS. THEY INCLUDED CERTAIN TYPES OF METAL FURNITURE, PHONOGRAPHS METAL LIGHTING FIXTURES AND VARIOUS PLASTICS.

GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPORTS DURING 1944 ROSE TO 258,000,000 POUNDS ($31,032,000,000) FOR AN INCREASE OF $100,000,000 OVER THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, THE BOARD ALSO ANNOUNCED.

EXPORTS OF WHISKY, THE LARGEST SINGLE ITEM IN THE FOOD DRINK AND TOBACCO SECTION, DECREASED NEARLY 20 PER CENT, AND THE AMOUNT SENT TO THE UNITED STATES FELL OFF NEARLY 25 PER CENT.

MK615AEW

LONDON, SUNDAY, FEB. 18-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO, QUOTING A TASS DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM, SAID TODAY THE GERMANS HAD ORGANIZED SPECIAL DEMOLITION SQUADS IN KIEL AND BREMEN IN ANTICIPATION OF SCUTTLING WHAT REMAINS OF THE GERMAN FLEET.

SN1014PEW

FEB 18 1945

FOLO PARIS BOMBING STRAGEGY (150)

LONDON, FEB. 17-(AP)-HANS FRITSCHE, THE GERMAN RADIO'S POLITICAL DIRECTOR, CHARGED THE ALLIES TONIGHT WITH "ORGANIZED MURDER OF REFUGEES" ON GERMAN ROADS, ESPECIALLY IN THE RECENT BOMBINGS OF BERLIN, DRESDEN AND COTTBUS.

IGNORING THE GERMAN DEVELOPMENT OF THE TECHNIQUE OF AIR ATTACKS ON REFUGEES WHEN THE NAZIS WERE OVERRUNNING EUROPE, THE COMMENTATOR SAID, "A DECISIVE CRISIS ON THE WAR'S POLITICAL AND MORAL ISSUES HAS BEEN REACHED....GERMAN WORKERS ARE BEING DEPORTED TO SIBERIA AND OUR COUNTRY WILL BE DISMEMBERED AND THE REST OF THE GERMANS KILLED OFF. IN BERLIN, DRESDEN AND COTTBUS ONLY CIVILIANS AND REFUGEE HAVE BEEN BOMBED UNDER THE EXCUSE OF ATTACKING IMPORTANT JUNCTIONS...

"DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS THE IGNOBLE MORAL AIMS OF ENEMY WARFARE HAVE BEEN LAID BARE TO EVERYBODY. GERMANY FIGHTS FOR HER LIFE BUT AT THE SAME TIME FOR AN IDEAL--A TRADITION. GERMANY DOES NOT WANT TO GO DOWN IN HISTORY AS A POWER WHICH ORGANIZED MURDER OF REFUGEES."

SN712PEW

LONDON, FEB. 17-(AP)-VISCOUNT CECIL OF CHELWOOD TOLD DELEGATES TO THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE TO IMAGINE THAT CONTROL OF GERMANY IS ALL THAT IS NEEDED TO ASSURE WORLD PEACE.

"DO NOT ASSUME," HE SAID, "THAT THERE NEVER WILL ARISE SOME WOULD-BE IMITATOR OF GERMAN AMBITIONS. X X X OUR ENEMY IS NOT ONLY GERMANY. IT IS THE SPIRIT OF AGGRESSION."

PROF. K.H. BAILY, CHAIRMAN OF THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION, SAID HIS COUNTRY REGARDED IT AS CERTAIN THAT THE WAR WOULD RESULT IN A PERMANENT TRANSFER TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY FOR SECURITY IN THE PACIFIC--"NORTH OF THE EQUATOR, AT ANY RATE."

MD1034PEW

LONDON, FEB.17-(AP)-FOUR AMERICAN WOMEN WAR WORKERS--TWO MEMBERS OF THE AFL, AND TWO OF THE CIO--ARRIVED TODAY AFTER AN EXCITING SEA TRIP IN TIME FOR THE FINAL SESSIONS OF THE WORLD TRADE UNION CONFERENCE.

"WE DIDN'T ACTUALLY SEE A SUBMARINE BUT WE HEARD PLENTY OF DEPTH CHARGES," SAID MRS.GRACE E.WOODS

"WE DIDN'T ACTUALLY SEE A SUBMARINE BUT WE HEARD PLENTY OF DEPTH CHARGES," SAID MRS.GRACE E.WOODS BLACKETT, AN AIRCRAFT WORKER FROM THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY, WILLOW RUN, MICH., PLANT, REPRESENTING THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS, CIO. "WE CERTAINLY SLEPT IN OUR CLOTHES THIS TRIP."

THE OTHER CIO MEMBER IS MISS ANNA MURKOVICH, ORGANIZER FOR THE HOSIERY WORKERS UNION, CIO, WHO WORKED IN THE PHOENIX HOSIERY COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, WIS., UNTIL 1935 WHEN SHE DEVOTED HER WHOLE TIME TO LABOR ACTIVITIES.

WITH MRS.BLACKETT AND MISS MURKOVICH ARE THE TWO ALF MEMBERS, MRS. JULIE O'CONNOR PARKER, PRESIDENT OF THE TELEPHONE OPERATORS DEPARTMENT OF THE FEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS. SHE HAS BEEN A WORKER IN THE U.S.LABOR MOVEMENT FOR 35 YEARS AND VISITED EUROPE SEVERAL TIMES BEFORE THE WAR.

WITH MRS.PARKER IS THE FIRST NEGRO WOMAN TO BE SENT ABROAD AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AFL--MRS.MAIDA STEWART SPRINGER, DRESSMAKER AND A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION OF NEW YORK.

THE WOMEN WILL VISIT FACTORIES OF THEIR TRADES AND HOPE TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES ON THE SAME SHIP WITH FOUR BRITISH WOMEN UNION MEMBERS WHO WILL MAKE A SIMILAR TRIP TO THAT COUNTRY.

PS1031PEW

Add Paris Supply problem ??? restoring communications.

FEB 18 1945

THE COMMUNICATIONS ZONE STATEMENT DID NOT DISCLOSE HOW MUCH HAD BEEN DISTRIBUTED, BUT IT SAID DIFFICULTIES DUE TO COLD WEATHER AND LACK OF TRANSPORT CUT FOOD RECEIPTS IN PARIS TO ABOUT 4,100 TONS DAILY IN JANUARY.

THE FIGURE HAS RISEN IN FEBRUARY. FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FOOD DAILY IS REGARDED AS A MINIMUM TO FEED PARIS, EVEN ON A SCANT RATION BASIS.

PARISIANS GENERALLY ATTEST THAT DESPITE WHAT STEPS MAY HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO MAKE ADDITIONAL FOOD AVAILABLE, THE FOOD SITUATION IN THE CAPITAL HAS BEEN GROWING STEADILY WORSE THROUGH THE WINTER AND TODAY IS MORE SERIOUS THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

Add Nice Recreation Center (K (town)) go to church.

AS FIRST ARRIVALS, THIS GROUP WAS OFFICIALLY WELCOMED AT THE RAILROAD STATION . THE DIRECTOR, LT.COL.CHARLES L.MACKNACKIN OF SALEM, ILL., AND ASSISTANT DIRECTORS MAJ.D.W.MITCHELL OF ELIZABETH, LA., MAJ.C.B.MILLS, JR., OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND CAPT.GEORGE GRADY OF LUDLOW, KY., WERE ON HAND.

FRENCH PORTERS HELPED THEM WITH THEIR BARRACKS BAGS WHEN THEY FILED FROM THE COACHES.

"IF THIS IS THE ARMY'S LATEST IDEA, IT'S O.K.," SAID SGT.GERALD

PIGEON OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, THE FIRST TO ALIGHT.

"I WON'T BELIEVE IT UNTIL I GET A HOT BATH," SAID PFC. JAMES R. BLARNEY, ALSO OF CLEVELAND.

WITH HIM WERE PFC.WILLIAM HEINICK OF CAMDEN,N.J., PFC.ANTHONY MACRO OF SYRACUSE,N.Y., PFC.JACOB SHAPIRO OF PAWTUCKET, R.I., AND PFC. EDWARD WILLIAM THOMPSON OF BRADY, TEX.

AFTER A WEEKS REST THE MEN WILL GO TO A TRAINING CENTER FOR REFRESHER COURSES AS COMBAT TROOPS. SOME WITH FOUR BARS ON THEIR SLEEVES WERE VETERANS OF THE NORTH AFRICAN AND MEDITERRANEAN CAMPAIGNS. RECENTLY THEY HAD JOBS AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOUTHERN LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS, NOW DISBANDED.

FEB 18 1945

"BATH TUBS, REAL BATH TUBS," MARVELED SGT.BENJAMIN VOLK OF NORTH TONAWANDA, N.Y., WHEN THEY CHECKED IN AT THE HOTEL RUHL.

CORP. ERNEST KNECHT OF AKRON,O., ASKED ABOUT DRY CLEANING AND LAUNDRY. THE QUARTERMASTERS CORPS WAS READY WITH A THREE-DAY CLEANING SERVICE AND FOUR-DAY LAUNDRY SERVICE.

LT.DUTTON BROOKFIELD OF KANSAS CITY,MO., SAID TO THEM, "LET US HAVE YOUR SUGGESTIONS." ONE MAN IN A CROWD GOING INTO AN ELEVATOR SANG OUT, "THIS IS THE BEST THI G SINCE BLUE SERGE SUITS."

LF115PEW

Add-Aachen Meyer (Yarbrough) xxxx of the state."

MORE IMPORTANT, HOWEVER, WAS THE FACT THAT HE HAD WORKED HIMSELF INTO A POSITION IN WHICH HE COULD HAVE WROUGHT FAR-REACHING HARM TO THE ALLIED CAUSE.

ADVISED BY HIS AACHEN ATTORNEY, A CIVILIAN, MEYER TESTIFIED FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR, VOLUNTARILY RELATING THE STORY OF HIS LIFE BUT AVOIDING THE CAREER WHICH HAD BEEN DETAILED BY GERMAN PROSECUTION

30-24- 23087

WITNESSES, WHO SAID HIS GANG OF RUFFIANS, DUBBED "TERROR COMMANDOS," HAD MADE A SPECIALTY OF BEATING UP ENEMIES OF FASCISM.

MEYER, IN A WRINKLED AND DIRTY BLUE SUIT, HIS FURTIVE EYES SLEEPLESS, HIS FACE UNSHAVEN, LOOKED THE PART OF A STRONG-ARM LACKEY FOR A POWERFUL MACHINE POLITICIAN.

FEB 18 1945

CAPT.LOUIS N.BURKE, OF 140 NORTH 21ST ST., MONTEBELLO, CALIF., PROSECUTED THE CASE. MAJ.ARTHUR LINBACH OF NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO, WAS PRESIDENT OF THE COURT.

WITH 30TH U.S. INFANTRY DIVISION, FEB 17-(AP)-KARL JOHNSON, LEFT-HANDED PITCHER FOR THE BOSTON RED SOX OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE AND A FORMER ATHLETE AT ST.MARY'S COLLEGE, HAS RECEIVED A BATTLEFIELD PROMOTION TO SECOND LIEUTENANT AND ALSO HAS BEEN AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR.

JOHNSON, WHOSE HOME IS AT 616 WEST 67TH STREET, SEATTLE, WASH., FOUGHT AS A RIFLE PLATOON SERGEANT THROUGH FIVE MAJOR CONFLICTS ENGAGED IN BY THE 30TH DIVISION SINCE NORMANDY DAYS.

DETAILS OF JOHNSON'S BATTLEFIELD EXPLOITS WERE NOT INCLUDED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

6A236PEW

BY NED NORDNESS (290)

WITH CANADIAN AND BRITISH TROOPS IN GERMANY, FEB.17-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS FIGHTING ACROSS THE COUNTRYSIDE IN FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S NORTHERN OFFENSIVE BETWEEN THE RHINE AND MAAS RIVERS ARE LIVING OFF THE FAT OF THE GERMAN LAND.

FEB 18 1945

THERE IS A CHICKEN OR A GOOSE IN NEARLY EVERY POT THAT SETS OVER THE LITTLE FRONT-LINE FLAME BURNERS TONIGHT, AND THOSE WHO DON'T HAVE A PLUMP FOWL PROBABLY ARE BROILING STEAKS OR PORK.

THE GERMAN FARMERS LIVED WELL, AS CONTRASTED TO THE DUTCH ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BORDER. THERE WAS A WEALTH OF FOODSTUFFS ON THIS SIDE AND AN ABSOLUTE LACK OF IT ON THE OTHER.

THE GERMANS WERE PUSHED BACK SO FIERCELY THEY HAD NO TIME TO TAKE THE LIVESTOCK OFF ON THE HOOF OR MAKE OFF WITH CANNED GOODS.

"GOSH," SAID SGT. PAUL GOYER, MONTREAL, CANADA, "YOU OUGHT TO HAVE SEEN SOME OF THESE BACKWOODS GUYS WHEN WE WERE FIGHTING THROUGH

THE FIRST DAYS OF THIS BATTLE.

"SO HELP ME, YOU'D SEE GUYS PLUG A GERMAN, REACH FOR A CHICKEN, BREAK ITS NECK, AND KNOCK OFF ANOTHER HEINIE ALL IN ONE MOTION."

HUGE STORES OF LIQUOR HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED TOO. MUCH OF IT HAS BEEN LOOTED FROM HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE. HOMES, TOO, ARE WELL FURNISHED.

"THAT'S LOOT," SAID TROOPER GEORGE BIRKETT, VERDUN, QUEBEC. "SEE THAT TUMBLE-DOWN JOINT OVER THERE? WELL IT HAD A PIANO, TWO CASES OF LIQUOR AND SOME JAZZED-UP RAYON-COVERED FURNITURE. THEY ARE HITLER GOODS--DELIVERED FROM THE HOMES OF OCCUPIED PEOPLE."

IT IS TRUE THAT EXCELLENT FURNITURE, AND PERHAPS A PIANO, IS IN NEARLY EVERY HOME. THERE ARE LEATHER SHOES FOR THE POOREST FAMILY, AND THE REST OF EUROPE CLOGS ALONG IN WOODEN SHOES.

THE CIVILIANS SMILE AND PROTEST THEY ARE INNOCENT OF NAZISM. ALL THESE YEARS, SOME SAY, THEY HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR "LIBERATION." BUT THEY HAVE NAZI FLAGS, NAZI LITERATURE AND HITLER'S PICTURES HASTILY TUCKED AWAY ALL OVER THE PLACE.

GH605PEW

MOSCOW, FEB. 17--(AP)-- THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND RADIO TODAY GAVE BRIEF FACTUAL ACCOUNTS, WITHOUT EDITORIAL COMMENT, ON THE UNITED STATES CARRIER-PLANE RAID ON TOKYO YESTERDAY.

FEB 18 1945

614

BY DANIEL DE LUCE (290)

MOSCOW, FEB. 17-(AP)-THE SOVIET PRESS HAS ACQUAINTED THE RUSSIAN PUBLIC WITH MOST OF THE BASIC FACTS OF THIS WEEK'S ALLIED AIR OFFENSIVE INSIDE GERMANY, BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO COMMENT BY SOVIET OFFICIALS ON THE ALL-OUT AERIAL ASSAULTS FROM THE WEST.

FRONTLINE DISPATCHES FROM RED ARMY CORRESPONDENTS WITH MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINE ARMY NEAR THE SAXONY FRONTIER AND WITH MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY ON THE MIDDLE ODER BEFORE BERLIN HAVE MADE NO REFERENCE TO ANY VISUAL EVIDENCE OF WHAT THE AMERICAN AND RAF FLIERS ARE DOING.

IT IS ASSUMED BY FOREIGN NEWSMEN HERE THAT SOME FIRES STARTED IN DRESDEN, COTTBUS AND OTHER CITIES A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE RUSSIAN BATTLE LINE MAY HAVE CAUSED PILLARS OF SMOKE IN THE WESTERN SKY WHICH THE RED VANGUARDS COULD OBSERVE, BUT THIS HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED BY THE RUSSIAN REPORTERS.

THE EXTENT OF ANY TACTICAL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE RED ARMY AND ALLIED AIRFORCES IS SECRET.

THE RED AIRFORCE THROUGHOUT THE WAR HAS BEEN A WEAPON OF DIRECT SUPPORT OF GROUND FORCES. RUSSIAN PLANE PRODUCTION HAS CONCENTRATED ON THIS OBJECTIVE. THERE NEVER HAS BEEN ANY PUBLIC SUGGESTION THAT A STRATEGIC AIR FORCE AS WESTERN AIRMEN UNDERSTAND THE TERM WAS CONSIDERED NECESSARY BY THE SOVIET COMMAND.

PRAVDA, THE SOVIET UNION'S LEADING NEWSPAPER, AND OTHER MOSCOW PAPERS TODAY PUBLISHED AN ITEM FROM LONDON TO THE EFFECT THAT 1,400 RAF BOMBERS STAGED A NIGHT RAID WITH DRESDEN AT THEIR MAIN TARGET AND THAT MORE THAN 1,300 U.S. BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY MORE THAN 900 FIGHTERS, STRUCK AT INDUSTRIAL AND TRANSPORT TARGES IN DRESDEN, CHEMNITZ AND MAGEDEBURG.

THIS ITEM GAVE MORE DETAILS, SUCH AS THEY WERE, THAN THE CONDENSED VERSION OF ALLIED COMMUNIQUES WHICH ALSO APPEARED ON THE BACK PAGES OF THE PAPERS.

SN956PEW

BY WILLIAM B. KING

ATHENS, FEB.17-(AP)-BETWEEN 10,000 AND 12,000 GERMANS AND ABOUT 4,000 ITALIANS ARE LIVING ON BORROWED TIME IN A "CONCENTRATION CAMP" OF THEIR OWN MAKING ON A THIN SLIVER OF THE COAST OF CRETE, AND THE ALLIED COMMAND IS LETTING HUNGER DECIDE WHEN THEY WILL SURRENDER.

THESE TROOPS, MOSTLY INFERIOR FORTRESS INFANTRY, ARE HELD SECURELY IN THEIR "CAMP" BY TOUGH CRETAN ANDARTES WHO ARE MORE INTERESTED IN FIGHTING THE GERMANS THAN EACH OTHER.

THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS STILL HOLD A 35-MILE STRETCH OF THE COAST IN CANEA PROVINCE, BUT THEY ARE ALMOST AS HELPLESS AS IF THEY ALREADY WERE BEHIND THE BARBED WIRE OF A PRISONER OF WAR CAMP.

THEY ARE COMPLETELY CUT OFF FROM ANY REPLENISHMENT OF THEIR STOCKS OF FOOD AND AMMUNITION WHICH IT WAS ESTIMATED WHEN THE GERMANS EVACUATED GREECE IN NOVEMBER WOULD BE ENOUGH FOR FIVE OR SIX MONTHS.

THEY STILL HOLD AN AIRFIELD FROM WHICH THEY ARE ABLE TO SNEAK OUT ABOUT ONE PLANE A WEEK TO NEARBY RHODES, BUT THIS IS CONSIDERED NEGLIGIBLE IN THE SUPPLY SITUATION. THE PLANES PROBABLY HAVE BEEN USED FOR BRINGING IN SMALL QUANTITIES OF ESSENTIAL MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND PERHAPS FOR EVACUATING A SMALL NUMBER OF MILITARY PERSONNEL.

THE ISLAND'S SEALANES ARE COMPLETELY CONTROLLED BY THE ALLIES, LEAVING THE GERMANS NO HOPE OF ESCAPE OR OF BEING RE-SUPPLIED BY THAT MEANS.

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THE GERMANS HAVE MADE FORAGING AND PUNISHMENT RAIDS AGAINST THE ANDARTES, BUT ALWAYS HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BACK TO THE CONCENTRATION AREA.

FIGHTING THE GERMANS IS UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION.

MD1039PEW

"SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE". ADD USPFHQ, Guam-Naval (Wake) xx substantial damage.

THE DAMAGE INCLUDED DESTRUCTION OF GROUND INSTALLATIONS, THREE BOMBERS PROBABLY DESTROYED ON THE GROUND, A ZERO LAND PLANE SHOT DOWN AND TWO LUGGERS SET AFIRE.

ENEMY SHORE BATTERIES WERE SILENCED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

IWO, ONLY EIGHT MILES SQUARE, HAS A SIZEABLE AIRFIELD, FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE HAVE LAUNCHED AIR ATTACKS AGAINST AMERICAN B-29 SUPERFORTRESS BASES IN THE MARIANAS. IT HAS ALSO SERVED THE ENEMY

AS A LOOKOUT WARNING POST AGAINST B-29 RAIDERS.
OCCUPATION OF THE ISLAND WOULD BRING TOKYO WITHIN RANGE OF LAND-BASED AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS.

A2KX

IT IS APPROXIMATELY HALF WAY BETWEEN TOKYO AND THE MARIANAS, WHERE BOTH NIMITZ' HEADQUARTERS AND THOSE OF THE B-29 21ST BOMBER COMMAND ARE NOW LOCATED, ON GUAM.

THE TINY ISLAND HAS BEEN THE TARGET OF SUCCESSIVE AMERICAN BOMBING ATTACKS FOR WEEKS.

THE TOKYO BROADCAST SAID:

"ON FEB.17 IN THE MORNING ENEMY TROOPS TRIED TO LAND ON THE ISLAND OF IWO. THE JAPANESE GARRISON AT ONCE ATTACKED THESE TROOPS AND REPELLED THEM INTO THE SEA.

"A SHORT WHILE AFTERWARD THE ENEMY TRIED TO LAND ON ANOTHER STRETCH OF THE COAST. THE JAPANESE REPELLED THE ENEMY."

THE UNCONFIRMED BROADCAST ADDED THAT TWO UNITED STATES CRUISERS, TWO DESTROYERS AND AN UNIDENTIFIED TYPE OF WARSHIP WERE SUNK.

NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUE SAID ONE AMERICAN PLANE WAS DESTROYED BY IWO ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE. THE PILOT WAS RESCUED.

TOKYO RADIO SAID THE SECOND DAY OF CARRIER PLANE RAIDS CONTINUED FROM 7 A.M. TO 1 P.M. AND THAT 600 PLANES STRUCK DURING THAT PERIOD AT THE TOKYO-YOKOHAMA AREA.

THE

TINUED FROM 7 A.M. TO 1 P.M. AND THAT 600 PLANES STRUCK DURING THAT PERIOD AT THE TOKYO-YOKOHAMA AREA.

THE BROADCAST, DIRECTED TO OCCUPIED ASIA, SAID THAT "THE DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ATTACKING PLANES FROM THE PREVIOUS DAY (WHEN MORE THAN 1,000 WERE ESTIMATED TO HAVE HIT THE SAME AREA) GIVES AMPLE EVIDENCE OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR AIR INTERCEPTIONS."

OTTER ESTIMATES OF THE AIR POWER OF VICE ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER'S FIFTH FLEET CARRIER FORCE HAVE RANGED UP TO 1,500 PLANES.

JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS CLAIMED 147 RAIDING PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN AND 50 DAMAGED FRIDAY. DOMEI AGENCY REPORTED JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS HAD "CAUSED THE ENEMY TO LOSE A LEAST 200 AIRCRAFT."

THE HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE ADMITTED 61 JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS LOST IN FRIDAY'S ATTACK. IT ALSO CLAIMED ONE "LARGE CRAFT" SET AFIRE OFF THE COAST.

DOMEI HAD CLAIMED A U.S. CARRIER AND AN ESCORTING DESTROYER SET AFIRE.

THERE WAS STILL NO INDICATION FROM ANY SOURCE THAT THE JAPANESE HOME FLEET HAD IN ANY WAY ACCEPTED THE CHALLENGE.

ADM.SPRUANCE'S MIGHTY FORCE CONTINUED TO RANGE BOLDLY TO WITHIN 200 OR 300 MILES OF HONSHU ISLAND, THE HEART OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

(REPORTING FROM GUAM, NBC CORRESPONDENT ROBERT MCCORMICK SAID THAT AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS NOW DO NOT EXPECT THE CHALLENGE TO BE ACCEPTED.)

JW319PCW

FIRST LEAD TOKYO NAVAL (BJT) (100)

BY AL DOPKING

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, FEB.17-(AP)-JAPANESE BROADCASTS REPORTED AMERICAN ASSAULT FORCES BEGAN INVADING IWO JIMA ON THE ROAD TO TOKYO THIS MORNING, BUT THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL WORD OF SUCH ACTION AT THIS HEADQUARTERS AS THE POWERFUL AMERICAN FIFTH FLEET CARRIED ITS DOUBLEBARRELED ATTACK ON TOKYO AND ITS SOUTHERN APPROACHES

30.24 - 230 89

INTO THE SECOND DAY.

THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID TWO LANDINGS WERE MADE WITHIN TEN MINUTES ON LITTLE IWO, 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO, BUT CLAIMED "BOTH HAVE BEEN REPULSED."

THE RADIO QUOTED TWO JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS, ASAHI AND MAINICHI, AS EXPRESSING THE POSSIBILITY THAT AMERICANS "MIGHT STRIKE DIRECTLY AT THE JAPANESE HOMELAND AND EFFECT LANDINGS THERE."

AT TOKYO 1,500, FOURTH GRAPH PREVS.

JP&WW351APW NM

MEANWHILE, IT LAUNCHED ITS HARD-HITTING PLANES TO DROP 2,000-POUND BOMBS ON TOKYO, REKINDLING FIRES THAT SENT UP A SMOKE PALL FROM THE CAPITAL FOR 7,000 FEET YESTERDAY. All USAFPHQ (Guam Warning) to home fleet

THE STRIKES WERE WIDESPREAD. TOKYO'S UNCONFIRMED CLAIM OF DOWNED YANK FLYERS COVERED SCORES OF PREFECTURES WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN AREA AND EXTENDED THE RAIDS TO YOKOHAMA.

JAPAN'S UNCONCEALED CONCERN OVER IWO WAS DUE TO THE FACT THAT LOSS OF ITS EIGHT SQUARE MILES WOULD DEPRIVE THE FOE OF THE MAJOR BASE WHICH HAS SERVED TO SPOT THE B-29S WINGING FROM THE MARIANAS AND RELAY THE ALARM TO NIPPON.

IN WASHINGTON, THE NAVY'S RESPONSE TO THE ENEMY SPECULATION WAS THAT THE MIGHTY FIFTH FLEET IS CAPABLE OF EFFECTING LANDINGS AT IWO--OR ANYWHERE.

FEB 18 1945

A13FX

NIMITZ DISCLOSED ARMY LIBERATORS BOMBED IWO JIMA AND CHICHI JIMA, IN THE BONIN ISLANDS, ON THURSDAY. MODERATE ACK-ACK FIRE WAS MET.

ACK-ACK ON IWO YESTERDAY DOWNED ONE AMERICAN PLANE, BUT THE PILOT WAS SAVED. TWO LUGGERS WERE SET AFIRE AND A KINGFISHER FLOAT PLANE BAGGED A ZERO LAND PLANE.

AERIAL BLASTING OF IWO HAS CONTINUED DAILY SINCE DEC.7 TO NEUTRALIZE ITS THREE AIRFIELDS.

PM1211APW

BY AL DOPKING (260)

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, SUNDAY, FEB. 18-(AP)-JAPANESE ON IWO JIMA WERE SO BUSY DUCKING THE FIRE FROM WARSHIPS OF ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ' FLEET THEY FAILED TO THROW UP ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WHEN THE FIRST OF A FORCE OF ARMY LIBERATORS CAME IN ON AN UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW LEVEL BOMBING ATTACK FEB. 17, RETURNING PILOTS REPORTED.

THE LIBERATORS HAVE BEEN STRIKING THE ISLAND ATHWART THE B-29 ROUTE FROM THE MARIANAS TO TOKYO FOR SIX MONTHS. ALMOST DAILY ATTACKS HAVE BEEN DELIVERED FOR MORE THAN TWO MONTHS. INTENSE ACK ACK PREVIOUSLY FORCED BOMBERS TO MAKE THEIR RUNS AT HIGH ALTITUDES.

"WE CAUGHT THE JAPS OFF GUARD AND THEY WERE SO BUSY DUCKING NAVAL GUNFIRE THAT WE RECEIVED NO ACK ACK AT ALL," SAID MAJ. KENNETH BROWN, OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, COMMANDING THE FIRST SQUADRON OVER THE TARGET.

"I THINK WE CAN SAFELY SAY WE HAD 100 PER CENT HITS ON THE TARGETS," HE ADDED.

THE LIBERATORS DROPPED OVER 100 TONS OF FRAGMENTATION AND AIR BURST BOMBS ON IWO FROM THE 5,000 FOOT LEVEL.

THE JAPS WERE QUICK TO REACT, HOWEVER, AND LT. MAURICE PRICE, (NO STREET ADDRESS), CLEVELAND, OHIO, LAST PILOT OVER THE TARGET, HAD TO FLY THROUGH A STORM OF FLAK.

"AS WE CAME IN WE COULD SEE HEAVY AND SEEMINGLY ACCURATE ACK ACK AHEAD OF US," SAID PRICE. "JUST BEFORE BOMBS WERE AWAY WE FLEW DIRECTLY INTO A LARGE BLACK PUFF OF ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE. FORTUNATELY WE GOT THE TAILEND OF THE BURST."

PRICE SAID HIS PLANE LURCHED AND THE FLIGHT ENGINEER REPORTED THE

RIGHT WING HAD BEEN TORN.
COL. LAWRENCE J. CARR, OF CHICAGO (NO STREET ADDRESS), COMMANDING THE BOMBER GROUP, SAID REPORTS FROM RETURNING PILOTS INDICATED THE STRIKE WAS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MADE BY THE LIBERATORS IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS.
THE BOMBING FLIGHT WAS LED BY COL. JOHN J. MORROW, OF (900 EUGENE ST.) GREENSBORO, N.C.

XZ155ACW

MANILA--~~FIRST ADD FIFTH~~ (insert) NIGHT LEAD PIPS (BY MCDANIEL) X X X OF HIS LIFE."

THE YANKS RETURNED TO CORREGIDOR JUST TWO YEARS, NINE MONTHS AND SEVEN DAYS AFTER WAINWRIGHT SURRENDERED 10,000 WEARY AND WOUNDED REMNANTS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

FEB 18 1945

THE SKY TROOPERS BEGAN FLOATING DOWN JUST AFTER THE LAST OF SEVERAL THOUSAND TONS OF EXPLOSIVES POURED ON THE "ROCK" IN RECENT DAYS HAD SENT UP DUST AND SMOKE.

PLANE AFTER PLANE DROPPED 10-MAN TEAMS, SOME BEYOND THE CLIFFS, SOME IN ROCKY RAVINES BUT THE MAJORITY ON THE "TOPSIDE" WHERE THEY WERE TO THE REAR OF ENEMY GUNS POINTING OUT TO THE CHINA SEA. THE 'CHUTISTS CARRIED FULL EQUIPMENT.

AFTER THEY WERE JOINED BY INFANTRYMEN FROM LANDING CRAFT, THEY MOVED TOWARD THE ENTRANCE OF THE HISTORIC TUNNELL WHERE MACARTHUR MADE HIS HEADQUARTERS AFTER HE LEFT MANILA ON CHRISTMAS EVE, 1941.

THE DESCENT OF THE PARACHUTISTS ETC THIRD GRAF FOURTH NIGHT LEAD AS BEFORE.

MH827PPW

NO AMERICAN CONFIRMATION OF THIS REPORT.) Add Manila Philippines xxx others damaged.

JAPANESE SQUEEZED INTO THE OLD WALLED CITY AREA OF SOUTH MANILA BY AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS AND ARMOR WERE SUMMONED BY MAJ.GEN.OSCAR GRISWOLD TO SURRENDER HONORABLY OR AT LEAST TO PERMIT THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS TO LEAVE THE SHELL-WRECKED DISTRICT.

GRISWOLD, U.S. COMMANDER IN MANILA, TOLD THE JAPANESE THEIR POSITION WAS HOPELESS AND GAVE THE ENEMY FOUR HOURS TO QUIT OR COMPLY WITH HIS REQUEST TO RELEASE THE CIVILIANS SO THAT "NO INNOCENT BLOOD BE SHED." THE NIPPONESE DID NOT EVEN ACKNOWLEDGE THE MESSAGE BROADCAST BY RADIO AND LOUDSPEAKER.

FEB 18 1945

THE SOUTHERN TIP OF BATAAN WAS SEIZED BY UNITS OF THE 38TH DIVISION WHICH LANDED AT MARIVELES THURSDAY WITH THE SUPPORT OF AIRCRAFT BOMBING AND STRAFING AND U.S. SEVENTH FLEET GUNFIRE.
IT WAS THE CONQUEST OF BATAAN BY THE JAPANESE APRIL 9, 1942, WHICH DOOMED CORREGIDOR, WHERE SHATTERED ELEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE ARMY MADE THEIR LAST HEROIC STAND BUT WERE FORCED TO SURRENDER MAY 6. HEAVY NIPPONESE GUNS SET UP AT MARIVELES, ACROSS A NARROW STRAIT FROM THE FORT, HAMMERED THE ISLAND WHILE BARGE-BORNE TROOPS ROLLED OVER THE FATIGUED DEFENDERS.

BROADSIDES FROM SEVENTH FLEET CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS IN SUPPORT OF THE 38TH DIVISION LANDING ON BATAAN BLASTED CORREGIDOR SO HEAVILY THIS TIME THAT ONLY A HALF-DOZEN ENEMY SHOTS CAME FROM THE FORT.
THE ISLAND ALSO HAD BEEN PLASTERED WITH HUNDREDS OF TONS OF AERIAL BOMBS IN RECENT DAYS.
SIXTH DIVISION TROOPS DROVE SOUTHWARD ALONG THE HIGHWAY WHICH FRINGE THE EAST COAST OF BATAAN TOWARD THE 38TH DIVISION TO COMPLETE ENCIRCLEMENT OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS ON THE PENINSULA.
THE AMERICANS ALREADY HAVE WON THE HIGHWAY ACROSS THE BASE OF THE MOUNTAINOUS, JUNGLE-COVERED PENINSULA WHICH FACES THE CHINA SEA ON THE WEST WITH PRECIPITOUS CLIFFS.
EAST OF MANILA THE YANKS SEIZED TWO AIRFIELDS AT MANDALUYONG AND TO THE SOUTH OF THE CITY WERE APPROACHING FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY FROM THE SOUTH AND EAST.
(A TOKYO BROADCAST HEARD BY THE BLUE NETWORK SAID THE AMERICANS HAVE REPAIRED CLARK FIELD, LARGEST AIRFIELD ON LUZON ISLAND. AND HAVE PUT IT INTO USE. CLARK FIELD WAS OVERRUN BY THE YANKS ON THEIR DRIVE TO MANILA, BUT THE JAPANESE, FIRING ARTILLERY FROM NEAR-BY HILLS, KEPT THE FIELD CUT OF SERVICE.)

FEB 18 1945

--B145PCW

Add Manila Philippines xxx General Hospital.

FIRST DIVISION CAVALRYMEN UNDER MAJ.GEN.VERNE D.MUDGE AND 37TH DIVISION INFANTRYMEN UNDER MAJ.GEN.ROBERT S.BEIGHTLER SUCCEEDED AFTER THREE DAYS OF FIGHTING IN CLEARING THE HARRISON SECTION, AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE TRIANGLE STILL LEFT TO THE ENEMY, EXCEPT FOR ONE SMALL POCKET OF RESISTANCE.

BUT A MILE AND A HALF TO THE NORTHEAST THE AMERICANS WERE BALKED BY STUBBORN DEFENSE AROUND THE STRONGLY-FORTIFIED GENERAL HOSPITAL DESPITE ASSAULTS BACKED BY TANKS AND POINT-BLANK ARTILLERY FIRE.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT FRED HAMPSON REPORTED THAT DESPITE AMERICAN GAINS YESTERDAY THE JAPANESE STILL WERE FIGHTING FROM THE INTRAMUROS DISTRICT EVEN THOUGH ITS MEDIEVAL WALLS WERE BREACHED BY [illegible]LERY BOMBARDMENT AND BANGALORE TORPEDOES.

[illegible]EMENTS OF THE SIXTH DIVISION JOINED THE FIGHT FOR MANILA YESTERDAY.

SPEARHEADS OF THE 11TH AIRBORNE AND FIRST CAVALRY DIVISIONS CONVERGED FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST ON FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY AGAINST VIGOROUS RESISTANCE. ELEVENTH DIVISION TANKS WERE WITHIN 3,000 YARDS OF THE FORT AND CAVALRYMEN WERE NEAR ONE GATE.

MORE THAN A SCORE OF JAPANESE MARINES OF A DEMOLITION SQUAD WERE KILLED WHEN THEY TRIED TO BREAK INTO AN AMERICAN TANK PARK WITH DYNAMITE.

FEB 18 1945

WITH PIPS (130)

MANILA, SUNDAY, FEB. 18-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS ARE MASSED BEFORE THE CENTURIES-OLD INTRAMUROS (WALLED CITY) NEAR THE BAY FRONT OF SOUTH MANILA--BUT THEY ARE HOLDING THEIR FIRE.

WITHIN THE INTRAMUROS ARE NOT ONLY JAPANESE SOLDIERS BUT THOUSANDS OF UNHARMED CIVILIANS, MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, IN EFFECT HOSTAGES OF THE NIPPONESE.

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR W. GRISWOLD, COMMANDING THE 14TH CORPS OF THE U.S. SIXTH ARMY, HAS URGED THE JAPANESE TO SURRENDER OR TO RELEASE THE CIVILIANS. THE NIPPONESE COMMANDER STILL HAS NOT REPLIED.

STILL THE AMERICANS ARE RELUCTANT TO SACRIFICE THE NONCOMBATANTS.

SO GENERAL GRISWOLD'S MESSAGE IS BEING REPEATED, PARTICULARLY EMPHASIZING RELEASE OF THE CIVILIANS.

BEFORE THE INTRAMUROS, THE AMERICANS HAVE MASSED ARMOR AND ARE BACKED BY HEAVY ARTILLERY. THEY AWAIT ONLY A SIGNAL FROM THEIR GENERAL TO UNLOOSE A FIERY ASSAULT.

FEB 18 1945

BY RUSSELL BRINES (280)

MANILA, P.I., FEB.17-(AP)-NOT FAR FROM WHERE BIG SHELLS ARE STILL FALLING, BATTERED MALACANAN PALACE WAITS FOR THE VICTORY CELEBRATIONS WHICH MAY BE HELD THERE.

JAPANESE SHELLS SMASHED SOME CORNERS OF THE PALACE, RIPPED INTO THE OFFICE RECENTLY OCCUPIED THE JAPANESE-SPONSORED REGIME OF JOSE LAUREL, DUG CRATERS IN THE SPACIOUS GROUNDS AND BADLY DAMAGED OUTLYING SUPPLY BUILDINGS.

BUT THIS CENTER OF FOUR REGIMES IN THE PHILIPPINES IS NOW BEING CLEARED OF DEBRIS AND PREPARED FOR EVENTUAL OCCUPANCY BY THE OSMENA GOVERNMENT. SHORTAGE OF MATERIALS MAY PREVENT IMMEDIATE REPAIR OF THE MAJOR DAMAGE BUT THE PALACE IS USABLE WITH AN APPROXIMATION OF ITS OLD-TIME GLORY.

THE SPANIARDS BUILT THE TWO-STORY PALACE AND THEIR TOUCH IS STRONG ON THE ORNATE RECEPTION AND BANQUET ROOMS WITH HEAVY GLASS CHANDELIERS, THICK CARPETS, AND PLUSH FURNITURE, ALL OF WHICH ESCAPED DAMAGE. IT HAS BEEN SUCCESSIVELY OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN GOVERNORS, THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH PRESIDENT, AND LAUREL UNDER THE DIRECT OBSERVATION OF A JAPANESE "ADVISER."

THE INFLUENCE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON IS PREDOMINANT AMONG THE FILIPINOS NOW PREPARING THE PALACE AND THEY NOTE PROUDLY THAT HIS LIBRARY, BEDROOM, AND EVEN THE BARBER CHAIR WHEREHE HAD HIS MORNING SHAVE ARE STILL UNTOUCHED. BUT THE GREENHOUSE WHEREIN DONA AURORA QUEZON GREW PRIZE ORCHIDS WAS LONG NEGLECTED. ONE FILIPINO SAID: "JAPANESE LIKED ORCHIDS SO WE STOPPED GROWING THEM."

MALACANAN WAS A PRIME OBJECTIVE OF A CAVALRY SQUADRON DURING THE DASH INTO MANILA FEB.3, AND AMERICANS HELD IT DESPITE JAPANESE ARTILLERY. IT MAY BE ONE OF THE FEW NOTABLE LANDMARKS TO SURVIVE THE BATTLE OF MANILA.

NN4

30.24 - 23091

MANILA,P.I.,FEB 17 (AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TODAY AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT TO TWO ARMY DOCTORS WHO ATTENDED SICK AND WOUNDED THROUGHOUT CAPTIVITY IN MANILA'S BILIBID PRISON AND THE BRONZE STAR TO 70 ARMY NURSES AND DIETICIANS AND ONE RED CROSS WORKER WHO REMAINED ON THE JOB IN SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP.

THE DOCTORS WERE MAJ.WARREN H.WILSON, LOS ANGELES, AND CAPT. JAMES G.BRUCE (20 MAPLE ST.) SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

ALL OF THE NURSES FROM SANTO TOMAS ARE ALREADY ENROUTE HOME.

AMONG THEM ARE CAPT.MAUDE C.DAVISON, ANNISTON, ONTARIO, CANADA; 2ND LT.ANN B.WURTS, SHOLAN FARMS, LEOMINSTER, MASS; RED CROSS WORKER MARIE ADAMS, ABERDEEN, WASH., AND DIETICIAN VIVIAN WEISBLATT, PORTLAND, ORE., WIFE OF UNITED PRESS CORRESPONDENT SAM WEISBLATT.

(EDITORS: NAMES OF OTHER NURSES AND DIETICIANS WERE CARRIED IN THE DAY REPORT FEB.5--A142)

GG1029ACW NM

FEB 18 1945

BY FRANK WEISSBLATT

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH MACARTHUR ON BATAAN,FEB.16-(DELAYED)-GENERAL OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TODAY RETURNED IN TRIUMPH TO BATAAN, THE SCENE OF THE GALLANT BUT HOPELESS STAND OF AMERICAN FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES IN 1942.

DISREGARDING HIS PERSONAL DANGER, THE GENERAL RODE IN A JEEP, THEN WALKED TO OUR MOST FORWARD POSITIONS ON THE EAST COAST OF THE PENINSULA WHERE HE COULD WATCH HIS TROOPS SWARMING ASHORE ON CORREGIDOR.

HE WAS DISAPPOINTED WHEN A BLASTED BRIDGE FORCED HIM TO TURN BACK BEFORE REACHING MARIVELES--DESPITE THE FACT HE ALREADY HAD GONE BEYOND OUR MOST FORWARD ROAD BLOCKS AND WAS IN JAP-INFESTED TERRITORY THROUGH WHICH ONLY OUR FIRST PATROLS HAD PASSED.

"THIS VISIT IS EASING AN ACHE THAT HAS BEEN IN MY HEART FOR THREE YEARS," MACARTHUR TOLD BRIG.GEN.CLYDE EDELMAN, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., OF THE SIXTH ARMY, AS HE STOOD LISTENING TO THE ROAR OF GUNS FROM CORREGIDOR.

FEB 18 1945

THE GENERAL HAD HOPED TO SEE THE PARATROOPERS DROP ON THE ROCK BUT ARRIVED JUST TOO LATE TO SEE THE INITIAL STOCKS OF POCKED FIGHTING MEN FLOAT DOWN.

WITH A SMALL PARTY, MACARTHUR HAD LEFT HIS HEADQUARTERS BEFORE DAWN FOR A 10-HOUR INSPECTION TRIP WHICH CARRIED HIM SO FAR INTO THE FRONTLINES IT BECAME ALMOST A PERSONAL RECONNAISSANCE.

WITH HIM ON THEINITIAL STAGE OF THE TRIP WERE BRIG.GEN.BONNER FELLERS, COLONELS ANDRE SORIANO, LLOYD LEHRBAS AND ROGER EGEBERG AND THIS CORRESPONDENT WHO, LIKE THE GENERAL, WAS REVISITING SCENES INDELIBLY GRAVEN IN HIS MEMORY IN THOSE TERRIBLE DAYS IN '42.

A169FX

AS WE HEADED DOWN THE EAST COAST, WE PASSED WITHIN A FEW HUNDRED YARDS OF COLIS WHERE ON JAN. 7, 1942, I WAS WOUNDED AND CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE.

MAJ.GEN.CHARLES HALL, COMMANDER OF THE 11TH ARMY CORPS, BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM SPENCE, OF CAMMILA,GA., COMMANDING THE EAST COAST TASK FORCE, AND EDELMAN MET US AS WE MOVED SOUTH.

IN THE FIRST FILIPINO VILLAGES WE PASSED, THERE WAS NO EXCITEMENT BUT "BAMBOO TELEGRAPH" APPARENTLY CARRIED THE WORD OF OUR COMING AHEAD OF US.

AT ABUCAY--EASTERN ANCHOR OF OUR FINAL DEFENSE LINE IN '42--HUNDREDS CLAD IN THEIR SUNDAY BEST LINED THE STREET. THEY WAVED,

CHEERED AND GAVE THE V FOR VICTORY SIGN.
MANY REMEMBERING MACARTHUR FROM HIS VISIT THERE SHORTLY BEFORE THE WITHDRAWAL IN '42 SHOUTED HIS NAME.

A170FX
THE GENERAL WAS VISIBLY MOVED. HE REPEATEDLY SALUTED AS HIS LITTLE CAVALCADE MOVED ON.
AS WE DROVE ALONG THE ROAD, THE BOMBARDMENT OF CORREGIDOR INCREASED STEADILY IN VOLUME AND SCORES OF PLANES--WE SAW 60 IN ONE FLIGHT--HEADED TOWARD THE ROCK ON STRAFING AND BOMBING MISSIONS.
AT LIMAY, INITIAL SITE OF NO. 1 HOSPITAL IN '42, WE STOPPED TO CHECK ON THE SITUATION FORWARD AND, AS WE WAITED, THE GENERAL REMINISCED WITH THIS CORRESPONDENT.
HE ASKED, "DO YOU THINK THIS PLACE HAS CHANGED MUCH?"
I REPLIED IN THE NEGATIVE.
THE GENERAL CONTINUED:
"NO THIS COULD ALMOST BE JANUARY '42. I FEEL MORE AT HOME NOW THAN I HAVE FOR YEARS."
THROUGHOUT THE TRIP, HE MADE PLAIN THAT HE FELT HE HAD COME HOME--THAT BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR HAD BEEN THE GOAL OF HIS ENTIRE THREE YEAR CAMPAIG IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

A171FX
A STAFF OFFICER ADVISED THE PARTY TO TURN BACK FROM LIMAY BUT MACARTHUR INSISTED ON CONTINUING TO CABCABEN FROM WHERE HE HOPED HE WOULD BE ABLE TO SEE THE PARATROOPERS DESCEND ON CORREGIDOR. EDELMAN EXPLAINED THAT THE AREA HAD NOT BEEN CLEARED OF JAPS AND OUR OWN PLANES WERE STRAFING THE ROADS, THUS POSSIBLY ENDANGERING THE PARTY.
THE GENERAL LAUGHED.
"OH, I DON'T THINK THEY'LL HIT US," HE SAID.
"AFTER ALL, THIS IS MY HOMECOMING AND I WANT TO GO ALL THE WAY."
ALONG THE ROAD FROM ORION TO CABCABEN, THERE WERE FREQUENT SIGNS OF THE RECENT BATTLE.
WE SAW DEAD JAPANESE IN GROUPS OF SIX TO 15 WHERE STRONGPOINTS HAD BEEN WIPED OUT.

A172FX
IN A JAPANESE ENCAMPMENT ALONG THE ROAD, THERE WERE EVIDENCES OF HASTY EVACUATION--BUCKETS OF COOKED RICE, KETTLES OF SOUP, STACKS OF DISHES LEFT UNWASHED.
AT CABCABEN, MACARTHUR WANTED TO CONTINUE TO MARIVELES. DESPITE WARNINGS OF HIS OFFICERS, WE STARTED IN THAT DIRECTION BUT MOST OF US WERE PLENTY NERVOUS AND THIS CORRESPONDENT FOR ONE WAS WONDERING IF WE EVENTUALLY WERE GOING TO LAND ON CORREGIDOR IN THE MIDST OF THE FIGHTING.
A BLASTED BRIDGE A SHORT DISTANCE FROM GENERAL CHASE'S FORWARD ELEMENTS FORCED US TO TURN BACK. ON THE RETURN TRIP, WE WERE STOPPED A SHORT DISTANCE NORTH OF LIMAY WHERE A WARNING HAD BEEN RECEIVED THAT 80 TO 100 JAPS HAD LANDED ALONG THE ROAD FROM AN ORE BARGE.
GUARDS SCOUTED AHEAD SOME DISTANCE, BUT WITHOUT AWAITING FURTHER WORD, MACARTHUR SAID "LET'S GO AHEAD," AND WE MOVED ON THROUGH WITHOUT A SHOT BEING FIRED.
AS WE RODE BACK NORTH WE PASSED HUNDREDS OF ARMY VEHICLES BRINGING IN TROOPS, AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES FOR THE FINAL MOPPING UP OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.
BUT IN FILIPINO VILLAGES LIFE WAS QUICKLY RETURNING TO NORMAL. FISHERMEN WERE SAILING THE BAY IN THEIR LITTLE DUGOUTS. SHOPS WERE OPEN. FARMERS WORKED IN RICE PADDIES.
BATAAN AGAIN WAS FREE.
HW1057PPW NM

BY FRED HAMPSON (210)
AT FOURTEENTH CORPS HEADQUARTERS, MANILA, P.I., FEB.17-(AP)-JAPANESE DEFENDERS HOLED UP IN THE OLD WALLED CITY WITH AN ESTIMATED SEVERAL THOUSAND CIVILIANS LAST NIGHT IGNORED MAJ. GEN. OSCAR GRISWOLD'S PROFFER OF HONORABLE SURRENDER OR SAFE CONDUCT OF CIVILIANS FROM BESIEGEI INTRAMUROS.
GENERAL GRISWOLD'S MESSAGE TO THE JAPANESE COMMANDER WITHIN INTRAMUROS, BROADCAST BY RADIO AND REPEATED THROUGH LOUD SPEAKERS IN JAPANESE, TAGALOG AND ENGLISH, SAID:
"YOUR SITUATION IS HOPELESS, YOUR DEFEAT INEVITABLE. I OFFER YOU HONORABLE SURRENDER.
"IF YOU DECIDE TO ACCEPT RAISE A LARGE PHILIPPINE FLAG OVER THE RED CROSS FLAG NOW FLYING AND SEND AN UNARMED EMISSARY WITH A WHITE FLAG TO OUR LINES. IN EVENT YOU DO NOT ACCEPT MY OFFER I EXHORT YOU THAT, DUE TO THE SPIRIT OF BUSHIDO AND CODE OF SAMURAI, YOU PERMIT ALL CIVILIANS TO EVACUATE INTRAMUROS BY THE VICTORIA GATE WITHOUT DELAY, IN ORDER THAT NO INNOCENT BLOOD BE SHED."
THE MESSAGE WAS SIGNED "COMMANDING GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN MANILA."
GENERAL GRISWOLD SET FOUR HOURS LIMIT FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE OFFER WHICH WAS GIVEN AT 4:30 P.M. YESTERDAY. AS THE JAPANESE HAD NOT ACKNOWLEDGED THE OFFER THIS MORNING AMERIC GUNS AND TANKS WERE POISED TO RENEW THE ASSAULT ON THE MEDIEV FROM WHICH THE ENEMY HAS BEEN DEFYING AMERICAN SOLDIERS FOR E DAYS.
WW730APW

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS AT MARIVELES,LUZON,P.I.,FEB 17 (AP)-TWO CUB AIRPLANES LANDED ON CAPTURED MARIVELES AIRSTRIP ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF BATAAN PENINSULA THREE HOURS AFTER TROOPS STORMED ASHORE THERE.
THE PILOTS HAD TO WAIT FOR A BULLDOZER TO FILL A TRENCH THE JAPANESE HAD DUG TO OBSTRUCT THE LANDINGS.
THE FIRST PILOTS DOWN WERE LT.ROBERT W.BRITT OF POWNAL, ME., AND LT.PAUL D.HICHEE, SHAWNEE, OKLA.
THEY FOUND MARIVELES UNINHABITED, ONLY HOLLOW SHELLS OF FIVE CONCRETE BUILDINGS STANDING.
GG842ACW NM

CORREGIDOR LANDING (WITH PIPS)
BY JAMES HUTCHESON
WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON CORREGIDOR, FEB 16-(DELAYED)-THE AMERICANS RETURNED TO CORREGIDOR TODAY.
SWINGING DOWN FROM PARACHUTEE AND STEPPING ASHORE FROM LANDING CRAFT, THEY HIT "THE ROCK" BEGINNING AT 8:35 A.M. THIS MORNING WITH SPEED AND POWER WHICH IN A FEW HOURS HAS GIVEN THE AMERICANS STRONG FOOTHOLDS DESPITE STIFF RESISTANCE FROM JAPANESE FIRING FROM CAVES AND TUNNELS.
THE FIRST WAVE OF PARATROOPERS LEAPED FROM TRANSPORT PLANES JUST AFTER LIBERATORS AND THEN BOSTONS SATURATED "TOPSIDE," THE ONE-HALF MILE SQUARE PLATEAU ON CORREGIDOR'S WESTERN END WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND PARACHUTE FRAGMENTATION BOMBS.
FROM WHERE I SAW THE OPERATION, ABOARD A MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT, IT APPEARED A GREAT MAJORITY OF THE PARATROOPS LANDED EASILY AND SQUARELY ON THE OBJECTIVE. THE WIND WAFTED SOME 'CHUTES OVER THE ROCKY CLIFFS, BUT OUR SMALL CRAFT DASHED IN TO PICK UP THE BOYS.
SEVENTH FLEET DESTROYERS WERE CALLED IN FOR POINT BLANK SHELLING BEFORE THE SECOND PHASE OF THE ASSAULT--FROM THE SEA--WAS COMPLETE. IT WAS JUST TWO HOURS AFTER THE PARATROOPERS HIT "THE ROCK" IN THE FACE OF GUNFIRE FROM CORREGIDOR.
BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM C.CHASE, DIRECTING THE OPERATION FROM HIS POST ABOARD REAR ADM.ARTHUR STRUBLE'S COMMAND SHIP SAID:
"I WISH GENERAL (JONATHAN) WAINWRIGHT COULD BE HERE TO SEE THIS.

FEB 18 1945
FEB 18 10AM

30.24. 23093

IT WOULD BE THE GREATEST SIGHT OF HIS LIFE."
(WAINWRIGHT, WHO SURRENDERED THE BELEAGUERED AMERICAN GARRISON MAY 6, 1942, IS A MILITARY PRISONER IN MANCHUKUO.)

A103FX
FORTY-FIVE MINUTES AFTER THE FIRST WAVE HIT THE BEACH NEAR THE CENTER OF CORREGIDOR, A RED SMOKE SIGNAL FROM HIGH ON THE HILL ATOP CORREGIDOR'S HISTORIC "TUNNEL" SENT WORD THAT THE INFANTRY OF THE LEYTE FAMED 24TH DIVISION HAD REACHED THE CREST AND JOINED THE PARATROOPERS.
JAPANESE GUNS OPENED ON OUR BOATS AS WE STARTED SHELLING THE SHORE AHEAD OF THE LANDING BARGES. SOME FIVE-INCH SHELLS FELL AROUND THE AMERICAN CRAFT BUT FAILED TO HALT THE LANDING.
A RAVINE ON THE LEFT FLANK OF THE BEACHHEAD CONCEALED JAPANESE MACHINEGUNS AND POSSIBLY SOME LARGER PIECES WHICH FIRED SPORADICALLY AT THE BEACH. OUR WARSHIPS REPLIED.
A REPORT ONE-HALF HOUR AFTER THE LANDING BY THE INFANTRY SAID THAT THEY HAD MET OPPOSITION ON THENORTH SIDE OF THE NECK, INDICATING AMERICANS HAD VIRTUALLY CROSSED THE ISLAND.
A LATER REPORT SAID PARATROOPERS WERE ENCOUNTERING ONE POCKET OF RESISTANCE.
HW637PPW

(PARATROOPERS)
(WEST OUT)
FEB 18 1945
BY JAMES HUTCHESON (210)
ABOARD P-T BOAT OFF CORREGIDOR, FEB 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-
A PAIR OF OKLAHOMA TWINS WHO ENTERED THE ARMY TOGETHER PARACHUTED TOGETHER TODAY OVER CORREGIDOR AND WERE PICKED UP TOGETHER BY A P-T BOAT AFTER THE WIND CARRIED THEM PAST THE ISLAND.
THEY WERE PRIVATES JACK IMPSON AND A.B.IMPSON OF FINLEY, OKLA.
FIVE OTHERS WERE PICKED UP BY THIS P-T AFTER THEY LANDED ON A ROCKY SLOPE FROM WHICH THEY WERE UNABLE TO REACH THE TOP WHERE THEIR COMRADES WERE FIGHTING.
"IT FELT JUST LIKE ANY OTHER JUMP TO BE HEADING DOWN TO CORREGIDOR," SAID PVT. C.B. LAIN, (20 SOUTH MOODY AVE.) TAMPA, FLA.
"WE SURELY HATED TO MISS. WE WANT TO GET BACK TO OUR CREW UP THERE."
OTHERS WHO MADE THE AIRBORNE DESCENT WERE SGT. WILLIAM ELLIS (746 FLETCHER AVE.) INDIANAPOLIS; CPL. CHARLES BARBER (311 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.) ALIQUIPPA, PA.; CPL. TINO SANTOS (64 CEDAR ST.), MANCHESTER, N.H.; AND PVT. GEORGE FLETCHER, PRINCETON, W.VA.

MANY OTHER PARATROOPERS LANDED ALONG ANOTHER LESS CLIFF-LIKE SIDE OF THE ROCK, WITH THEIR 'CHUTES STANDING OUT LIKE VAST WHITE PATCHWORK AGAINST A GREEN BACKGROUND.
THE MEN SAID THEY WERE UNABLE TO SEE ANY SIGN OF ENEMY GUNS BELOW DURING THE JUMP, ALTHOUGH SOME PARATROOPERS' PLANES DREW LIGHT AUTOMATIC FIRE FROM THE GROUND.
THERE WAS NO SIGN OF ACK-ACK. THEY REPO

LIGHT AUTOMATIC FIRE FROM THE GROUND.
THERE WAS NO SIGN OF ACK-ACK. THEY REPORTED HEARING MODERATE FIRING ATOP THE ISLAND WHERE THE MAIN FORCE LANDED.
DV/XZ1206ACW NM

RIO DE JANEIRO--FIRST ADD STETTINIUS XXX CONFERENCE.
STETTINIUS REACHED SANTOS DUMONT AIRPORT AT 2:50 P.M. (EWT).
HE IS EXPECTED TO TALK WITH VARGAS IN PETROPOLIS, THE BRAZILIAN SUMMER CAPITAL NESTLED IN THE FOOTHILLS OF LOW LYING MOUNTAINS SOME 50 MILES NORTH OF RIO DE JANEIRO. THE SUMMER HOME OF THE FORMER EMPERORS OF BRAZIL IS LOCATED IN THE TOWN.
FROM BRAZIL STETTINIUS IS EXPECTED TO PROCEED TO MEXICO CITY FOR THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.
FD338PEW

HAVANA, FEB. 17-(AP)- SUGAR INDUSTRY CIRCLES REPORTED TONIGHT THAT PRESIDENT RAMON GRAU SAN MARTIN HAD ORDERED THE CUBAN SUGAR COMMISSION TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON IMMEDIATELY TO RESUME X NEGOTIATIONS FOR SALE OF THE CUBAN CROP. FEB 18 1945

THE COMMISSION IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE MONDAY WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO SEEK A BETTER PRICE THAN THE THREE CENTS A POUND OFFERED BY THE U.S. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.

PKL KAUFMANS 01700 754P

SAN JUAN, P.R., FEB. 17-(AP)-OPA BANDONED TODAY ITS REGULATIONS LIMITING PURCHASERS HERE TO ONE PACKAGE OF CIGARETTES A DAY. IT SAID THE REGULATIONS HAD NOT SOLVED THE SHORTAGE, SINCE BLACK MARKET GANGS KEPT EMPLOYES BUSY GOING FROM STORE TO STORE BUYING A PACKAGE AT A TIME. FEB 18 1945

BY NORMAN CARIGNAN
MEXICO CITY, FEB 17-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES POINT OF VIEW IS EXPECTED TO BE BROUGHT TO BEAR ON PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS OF WAR AND PEACE TOPICS AFFECTING THE AMERICAS TODAY WHEN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE NELSON ROCKEFELLER ARRIVES IN THE VANGUARD OF 39 DELEGATES TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.
ROCKEFELLER, WHO IS ALTERNATE DELEGATE FROM THE UNITED STATES, IS SCHEDULED TO LAND AROUND NOON ABOARD AN ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE, ACCOMPANIED BY SEVERAL LATIN AMERICAN AMBASSADORS FROM WASHINGTON. SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS, CHIEF U.S. DELEGATE, IS EXPECTED NEXT

TUESDAY.
COMING WITH ROCKEFELLER ARE UNDERSECRETARY OF COMMERCE WAYNE C. TAYLOR, WARREN LEE PIERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK; MICHAEL M.MCDERMOTT, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE, AND POSSIBLY AVRA WARREN, CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS DIVISION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.
UPPERMOST IN THE MINDS OF LATIN AMERICAN DELEGATIONS AS THEY FACE THE CRITICAL POST-WAR PERIOD IS THE WAY IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES WILL CARRY OUT ITS TRANSITION FROM A WARTIME ECONOMY.
IN THIS SAME SPHERE IS THE DOUBT HELD BY MANY OF THE LATIN AMERICAN [illegible]S THAT WITH A STATE CONTROLLED ECONOMY IN RUSSIA AND AN [illegible] POST-WAR PROGRAM OF CONTROLLED EXPORTING AND IMPORTING IN [illegible] THEIR CHANCES OF COMPETING IN AN OPEN MARKET, WHERE THEY CAN [illegible]E, WILL BE SEVERELY JEOPARDIZED.

THE UNITED STATES HAS ALREADY INDICATED IT IS PREPARED TO OFFER CONCRETE, PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING THESE PROBLEMS. THESE SUGGESTIONS ARE SAID TO INCLUDE ASSURANCES THAT AMERICAN WAR-TIME PURCHASES WILL NOT BE SUDDENLY CURTAILED.
SECRETARY STETTINIUS IS EXPECTED TO INFORM THE CONFERENCE OF THE WAY THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM, IN ALL SPHERES, CAN BEST WORK ITSELF INTO THE WORLD ORGANIZATION AND PARTICULARLY THE DECISION OF THE VOTING POWER OF THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS WHICH THE "BIG-THREE" REACHED AT YALTA.
WHILE THE ARGENTINE SITUATION HAS BEEN SHUNTED TO A RELATIVELY UNIMPORTANT POSITION IN THE CONFERENCE, IT HAS ALREADY COME FORTH AS A PRIME SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSIONS AMONG THE EARLY ARRIVALS, INCLUDING THE BRAZILIANS, BOLIVIANS AND OTHERS.
DN547AEW

FEB 18 1945

BUENOS AIRES, FEB. 17-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT, IN ITS MOST SHARPLY WORDED NOTE SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR, CHARGED GERMANY TODAY WITH ATTEMPTING TO RETAIN A NUMBER OF ARGENTINE DIPLOMATS IN SWEDEN AND SERVED NOTICE THAT HOLDING THEM WOULD BE REGARDED AS "A HOSTILE ACT" CALLING FOR MEASURES "IN DEFENSE OF OUR SOVEREIGNTY AND ITS CITIZENS."
ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER CESAR AMEGHINO SAID IN A STATEMENT REGARDING THE NOTE ADDRESSED TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT THAT THE GERMANS HAD TREATENED O RETAIN FR

GERMANS HAD THREATENED TO RETAIN FROM AMONG 112 ARGENTINE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AGENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES IN SWEDEN A NUMBER EQUIVALENT TO THE NUMBER OF GERMAN AGENTS IN LISBON TO WHOM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS REFUSED SAFE CONDUCTS.
"IF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT INSISTS ON PUTTING INTO PRACTICE THIS THREAT," HE SAID, "REFUSING SAFE CONDUCT TO A SINGLE MEMBER OF THE ARGENTINE GROUP AWAITING EXCHANGE, THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT WILL CONSIDER THAT ACTION AS EXERCISE OF A HOSTILE ACT AND RESERVES AS A MATTER OF COURSE ALL LIBERTY OF ACTION TO ADOPT IN THIS CASE ALL MEASURES IT MAY CONSIDER PERTINENT TO THE DEFENSE OF ITS SOVEREIGNTY AND ITS CITIZENS."
AMEGHINO, REPLYING TO REPORTERS' QUESTIONS, SAID THE POSSIBILITY THAT ARGENTINA MIGHT DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY AND JAPAN "REMAINS IN THE REALM OF RUMOR FOR THE TIME BEING."
THE STATEMENT SAID THAT DURING THE ENTIRE NEGOTIATIONS FOR EXCHANGE OF THE DIPLOMATS "THE REICHS GOVERNMENT ACCUMULATED ONE DEMAND UPON ANOTHER, SORELY TESTING THE PATIENCE AND GOOD WILL OF THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT, THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, AND EVEN OF THE MEDIATING FOREIGN OFFICES."
THE DIFFICULTY OVER THE DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE DATES BACK TO JANUARY, 1944, WHEN ARGENTINA SEVERED RELATIONS WITH GERMANY AND JAPAN. TWO MONTHS LATER THE GERMAN DIPLOMATS IN ARGENTINA LEFT FOR LISBON.
THE ARGENTINE DIPLOMATS IN GERMANY SOUGHT PERMISSION TO GO TO SWITZERLAND BUT THE GERMANS PERMITTED THEM TO GO ONLY TO SWEDEN, ACCORDING TO THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN OFFICE STATEMENT. THEY CANNOT SAFELY LEAVE SWEDEN WITHOUT GERMAN SAFE-CONDUCT, AND THIS THE GERMANS REFUSE TO GIVE UNLESS THE BRITISH WILL GRANT SAFE-CONDUCT TO THE GERMAN DIPLOMATS WHO STILL ARE IN LISBON, IT WAS POINTED OUT.
THE STATEMENT SAID THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT, AFTER PROCRASTINATION, SENT NOTICE DATED FEB. 2, 1945, THAT IT WOULD REFUSE SAFE-CONDUCT FROM SWEDEN FOR ONE ARGENTINE DIPLOMAT FOR EVERY GERMAN FORCED TO REMAIN IN LISBON.
THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED IT REPLIED THAT THIS WAS EQUIVALENT TO HOLDING THE ARGENTINE DIPLOMATS AS HOSTAGES IN A CONFLICT TO WHICH ARGENTINA WAS NOT A PARTY AND THAT IF A SINGLE ARGENTINE WAS REFUSED SAFE-CONDUCT, ARGENTINA WOULD CONSIDER THIS A HOSTILE ACT.
SN1032PEW

FEB 18 1945

MEXICO CITY, FEB. 17-(AP)-GEN.MAXIMINO AVILA CAMACHO, BROTHER OF THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF COMMUNICATIONS IN THE MEXICAN CABINET, DIED SUDDENLY TONIGHT AT PUEBLA, THE PRESIDENT REPORTED.
HE WAS STRICKEN ILL WHILE EN ROUTE BACK TO MEXICO CITY FROM ATLIXCO, WHERE HE HAD INAUGURATED NEW COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS.
SN1013PEW

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, FEB. 17-(AP)-A UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE PLAN WAS DEFEATED 27 TO 3 IN THE BERMUDA ASSEMBLY TODAY. THE MOTION WOULD HAVE TERMINATED THE PRESENT REQUIREMENT THAT A PERSON MUST OWN $240 WORTH OF PROPERTY BEFORE BECOMING ELIGIBLE TO VOTE.
SN730PEW

OTTAWA, FEB.17-(CANADIAN PRESS)-STOCKS OF GOLD AND SECURITIES BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE AND THE BANK OF FRANCE AND ON DEPOSIT WITH THE BANK OF CANADA WERE RELEASED TO THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES SOME TIME AGO, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.
FRENCH ASSETS IN CANADA WERE FROZEN AT THE TIME OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.
THERE HAS BEEN NO GENERAL RELEASE OF PRIVATELY-OWNED FRENCH ASSETS IN CANADA. THESE ARE STILL UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY. INDIVIDUALS AND INDIVIDUAL FIRMS, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN OBTAINING RELEASE OF THEIR ASSETS ON ESTABLISHING OWNERSHIP AND OTHER FACTS.

FEB 18 1945

OTTAWA FEB 17-(AP)-THE CANADIAN WHOLESALE GROCERS' [illegible]CIATION CONTENDS THAT CONTINUED EXEMPTION OF COOPERATIVES FROM [illegible]OME AND EXCESS PROFITS TAXES EVENTUALLY MAY LEAD TO STATE-OWNED MONOPOLIES OR A SOCIALIST ECONOMY.
THE ASSOCIATION TOOK THAT POSITION IN A BRIEF SUBMITTED YESTERDAY TO A ROYAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE TAXATION OF COOPERATIVES. THE COMMISSION WINDS UP A TWO-DAY HEARING HERE TODAY.
THE WHOLESALE GROCERS' ASSOCIATION SAID IN ITS BRIEF, PRESENTED BY R.R.EVANS OF HAMILTON, THAT IT DID NOT OBJECT TO THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATIVES AND WAS PREPARED TO MEET COMPETITION FROM THEM ON EQUAL TERMS, BUT DOES OBJECT TO THE FACT THAT THE COOPERATIVES ENJOY AN UNFAIR ADVANTAGE THROUGH THEIR TAX POSITION.
BRIEFS ALSO WERE SUBMITTED YESTERDAY BY INDEPENDENT POULTRY AND EGG DEALERS AND HATCHERY OPERATORS OF SASKATCHEWAN AND BY THE OTTAWA BOARD OF TRADE OBJECTING TO SPECIAL TAXATION TREATMENT FOR THE COOPERATIVES. THE VIEWPOINT OF THE COOPERATIVES WAS PLACED BEFORE THE COMMISSION IN A BRIEF FROM THE COOPERATIVE UNION OF CANADA.
THE FIVE-MAN ROYAL COMMISSION ALREADY HAS HEARD REPRESENTATIONS IN

30.24 - 23095

VANCOUVER, REGINA, WINNIPEG AND OTHER WESTERN CENTERS AND AT TORONTO. FOLLOWING ITS SITTING HERE IT WILL HOLD HEARINGS IN MONTREAL, QUEBEC, MONCTON AND HALIFAX, THEN RETURN TO OTTAWA FOR A FINAL HEARING IN LATE MARCH BEFORE MAKING ITS REPORT.

FROM THE BRIEFS SO FAR SUBMITTED THESE ARGUMENTS FOR THE COOPERATIVES STAND OUT:

1. BASIS OF THE COOPERATIVE WAS "SERVICE AT COST" AGAINST THE BASIS OF PROFIT-MAKING OF THE PRIVATE COMPANY.
2. THERE IS A GREAT DIFFERENCE IN THE OPERATIONS OF A CO-OP AND THOSE OF A JOINT STOCK COMPANY.
3. IT IS UNTRUE THAT ALL COOPERATIVES ARE EXEMPT FROM TAXATION OR THAT ANY IS EXEMPT FROM ALL TAXATION.
4. THERE IS NO INEQUALITY IN THE PRESENT TAXATION STRUCTURE, SINCE BOTH COOPERATIVES AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PAID TAXES ON THEIR INCOMES PROPERLY DEFINED.

B15 (E18 S19)

ON THE OTHER SIDE, THESE ARGUMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE AGAINST THE COOPERATIVES:

1. CO-OPS, BECAUSE OF "UNFAIR" TAX FREEDOM, ARE EXPANDING RAPIDLY, "IMPERILING" PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.
2. UNLIKE THE SMALL UNDERTAKINGS OF YEARS AGO TODAY'S CO-OPS HAVE REACHED FULL STATURE AS TRADING ENTERPRISES.
3. NON-TAXATION OF CO-OPS HAS CAUSED A SEVERE LOSS TO THE DOMINION TREASURY.
4. SOME PERSONS, IT IS CONTENDED, WOULD USE THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT "TO DO AWAY WITH PERSONAL OWNERSHIP AND ABOLISH CAPITALISM."

KK&FW4AEW

FEB 18 1945

NEW YORK--SECOND ADD QUEEN WILHELMINA (B100-DAY) X X X GREAT PERIOD."

REP.EMILY TAFT DOUGLAS OF ILLINOIS, WHOSE SPEECH WAS NOT BROADCAST, TOLD THE ASSOCIATION THAT WOMEN WOULD HAVE "POTENTIALLY THE DECISIVE VOICE" IN PUBLIV

VOICE" IN PUBLIC POLICY AFTER THE WAR BECAUSE THEY WOULD OUTNUMBER MEN.

"TO THE WOMEN OF THE UNITED NATIONS THERE IS A DOUBLE CHALLENGE," SHE SAID. "WE ARE THE FIRST WOMEN IN HISTORY WHO ARE CITIZENS DURING A GREAT CRISIS AND WE ARE THE FIRST WOMEN WHO HAVE A CHANCE TO HELP BUILD A PEACE.

THIS NEW OPPORTUNITY COMES TO US MOREOVER AT A TIME WHEN WOMEN IN MOST COUNTRIES OUTNUMBER MEN."

WE939PEW

UNDATED CHINESE COMMUNISTS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DR.SUN FO, PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE YUAN OF THE CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT, WAS QUOTED BY THE CHUNGKING RADIO LAST (SAT.) NIGHT AS OPPOSING A COMMUNIST PROPOSAL FOR A COALITION GOVERNMENT FOR CHINA.

DR. SUN, WHOSE FATHER WAS SUN YAT-SEN, FOUNDER OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, WAS QUOTED IN THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY FCC AS DECLARING THAT CHINA HAD "NEITHER PRECEDENT NOR EXPERIENCE" FOR ORGANIZIING A COALITION GOVERNMENT AND THAT A GOVERNMENT INCLUDING MEMBERS OF VARIOUS PARTIES WOULD NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT ALL THE PEOPLE.

SN801PE

UNDATED CHINESE (160)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO THE CHINESE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE THAT RUSSIA WOULD "SUDDENLY BECOME ACTIVE" IN THE FAR EAST WHEN U.S. TROOPS LAND IN CHINA WAS BEAMED TO AMERICA YESTERDAY (SAT) BY THE CHINESE WIRELESS AT YENAN.

ACCOOMTHOBORO

THE CHINESE WIRELESS AT YENAN.

ACCORDING TO THE BROADCAST, AS RECORDED BY THE FCC, THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE MADE THE STATEMENT IN SUPPORTING THE COMMUNIST DEMAND FOR ESTABLISHING A COALITION GOVERNMENT AT CHUNGKING.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE IS A COALITION OF SMALL LIBERAL POLITICAL UNITS SUCH AS THE CHINA YOUTH PARTY, AND HAS BACKED COMMUNIST DEMANDS ON THE OFFICIAL KUOMINGTANG PARTY AT CHUNGKING.

THE LEAGUE, THE YENAN ACCOUNT SAID, PREDICTED AMERICAN LANDINGS IN CHINA WOULD COME "BETWEEN SPRING AND SUMMER THIS YEAR" AND CALLED ON GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK TO SET CHINA'S POLITICAL HOUSE IN ORDER.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE STATEMENT WAS ISSUED JAN. 15, BEFORE THE BIG THREE CRIMEAN CONFERENCE, AND PREDICTED THAT ENGLAND WOULD BECOME ACTIVE ON A FRONT FROM BURMA TO HONG KONG, WITH FRANCE SENDING A CONSIDERABLE FORCE IN AN ATTEMPT TO RECOVER INDO-CHINA.

SN745PEW

FEB 18 1945

SECOND NIGHT LEAD UNDATED INVASIONS (210)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AMERICAN WARSHIPS MASSED OFF LITTLE IWO JIMA ARE "PERSISTENTLY WATCHING FOR AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A LANDING," RADIO TOKYO SAID SATURDAY NIGHT, ADDING THAT THE INVASION THREAT THERE "WARRANTS US NO OPTIMISM."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, CLAIMED THE IWO GARRISON HAD GAINED "A GLORIOUS VICTORY THUS FAR" SINCE "NOT A SINGLE ENEMY HAS BEEN PERMITTED TO LAND ON IWO JIMA."

NO MENTION WAS MADE BY TOKYO OF ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ' ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE AMERICAN NAVY IS STILL SHELLING IWO JIMA, BUT THE JAPANESE-CONTROLLED BATAVIA RADIO SAID "THE ENEMY IS SUBJECTING THE ISLAND TO HEAVY NAVAL AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT."

"IT IS APPARENT," SAID RADIO TOKYO, "THAT THE ENEMY STILL HAS A REINFORCEMENT CONVOY BEHIND HIM" BUT THE IWO GARRISON AWAITS A CHANCE TO HIT "THE ENEMY SHOULD HE AGAIN ATTEMPT TO LAND."

IT REPEATED AN EARLIER CLAIM THAT TWO U.S. LANDING ATTEMPTS WERE REPULSED AT IWO. IT ALSO WATERED DOWN AN IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE CLAIM THAT A U.S. BATTLESHIP, TWO CRUISERS AND TWO SHIPS OF UNDETERMINED TYPE HAD BEEN SUNK AND THREE ASSAULT LANDING SHIPS DAMAGED. THE LATEST STATEMENT CLAIMED ONLY THE BATTLESHIP AND THE DAMAGED LANDING CRAFT.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR CONFIRMED THE EARLIER TOKYO REPORT OF LANDINGS ON CORREGIDOR, SCENE OF THE HEROIC LAST STAND OF AMERICAN FORCES IN 1942, IN HIS SUNDAY (MANILA TIME) COMMUNIQUE. MACARTHUR SAID YANK PARATROOPERS AND SEABORNE SOLDIERS CONTROL THE ROCKY ISLAND AT THE ENTRANCE OF MANILA BAY AND ARE ROOTING OUT THE JAPANESE DEFENDERS IN THE UNDERGROUND TUNNELS.

IWO, IN THE VOLCANO ISLANDS, GUARDS THE AIR AND SEA APPROCH TO TOKYO. IT IS ONLY 750 MILES SOUTH OF THE JAPANESE CAPITAL.

TOKYO'S VERSION OF THE CORREGIDOR ATTACK, AS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID AMERICAN PARATROOPERS AND SEABORNE TROOPS LANDED EARLY SATURDAY (MANILA TIME) AND "FIERCE BATTLES ARE NOW RAGING ON THE SOUTHERN SHORES" OF THE FORTRESS ROCK.

THE RADIO REPORT ON IWO BASED ON DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCHES, SAID AMERICANS HAD MADE TWO ATTEMPTS TO LAND SATURDAY UNDER COVER OF NAVAL BOMBARDMENT BUT HAD BEEN REPULSED.

(GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SATURDAY COMMUNIQUE SAID MARIVELES

HARBOR ON BATAAN, JUST ACROSS THE NORTH MANILA BAY CHANNEL FROM CORREGIDOR, HAD BEEN TAKEN. ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ LATEST COM-
MUNIQAE
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D
AVAL AN TPEI

CORREGIDOR, HAD BEEN TAKEN. ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ LEST COM-
MUNIQUE SAID THE NAVAL AND AIR ATTACK ON IWO JIMA WAS GOING INTO ITS SECOND DAY SATURDAY.)

ANOTHER TOKYO BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THAT "ABOUT 50" PHILIPPINE-BASED U.S. FIGHTER PLANES RAIDED FORMOSA FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

RA438PCW

UNDATED CORREGIDOR (100)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 18 1945

PARATROOPERS DROPPED ON CORREGIDOR'S "TOPSIDE" IN MANILA BAY SATURDAY--AND THAT'S NO MEAN ACCOMPLISHMENT.

CORREGIDOR HAS THREE "DECKS." IT HAS "BOTTOMSIDE" WHERE THE DOCKS ARE.

IT HAS "MIDWAY," WHERE THERE ARE SOME BIG GUNS AND CONSIDERABLE ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES." ITS TUNNELS ARE ON THOSE TWO LEVELS.

THEN THERE IS "TOPSIDE" WHERE THERE ARE BATTERIES OF BIG GUNS AND LONG LINES OF BARRACKS. EVEN SO, "TOPSIDE" IS A SMALL SPACE TO ACCURATELY DROP PARATROOPERS FROM TRANSPORTS. PROOF OF THAT IS TO BE FOUND IN DISPATCHES FROM MANILA TELLING HOW SOME 'CHUTISTS SLID DOWN THE CLIFF SIDES INTO THE SEA TO BE RESCUED BY PATROL-TORPEDO BOATS.

SF548PPW

UNDATED MANILA GUERRILLA (170)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AFTER DESCRIBING JAPANESE ACTS DURING THE MANILA FIGHTING AS "SOMETHING THAT YOU IN THE UNITED STATES MIGHT FIND HARD TO BELIEVE" A FILIPINO GUERRILLA CAPTAIN, HEARD TODAY ON A BLUE NETWORK BROADCAST IN ENGLISH BEAMED TO SAN FRANCISCO, DECLARED:

"AND NOW I AM GOING BACK ACROSS THE PASIG RIVER TO JOIN MY AMERICAN COLONEL TO HELP KILL MORE OF THESE FANATICAL JAPS--I CAN TELL YOU I HATE THEM."

THE GUERRILLA, CAPT. GUILLERMOS GARCIA, IS FIGHTING ALONGSIDE AMERICAN TROOPS CLEANING THE JAPANESE OUT OF SOUTH MANILA.

"ALL THIS WEEK I HAVE SEEN YOUR AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE BATTLE TO FREE MY CITY," GARCIA SAID.

"AT THIS MOMENT, THEY ARE FIGHTING AT SUCH CLOSE QUARTERS THAT IN SOME SECTIONS AMERICANS AND JAPANESE ARE IN THE SAME BUILDING.

"WHAT THE JAPANESE HAVE DONE TO THOUSANDS OF MY FELLOW MANILANS, ESPECIALLY DURING THIS LAST WEEK, IS SOMETHING THAT YOU IN THE STATES MIGHT FIND HARD TO BELIEVE.

"AN AMERICAN COLONEL, MY COMMANDING OFFICER, HAS PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN OF FILIPINO CHILDREN WHOM THE JAPS BAYONETTED TO DEATH. IT IS NOT GOOD TO SEE THESE THINGS HAPPEN TO ONE'S OWN PEOPLE. THIS SHOULD NOT BE A PART OF THE WAR BUT THE JAPS HAVE MADE IT SO."

SF751PPW NM

BROADCAST

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB. 17-SCHOOL WAS OUT, APPARENTLY, TOKYO WHEN AMERICAN PLANES STRUCK.

AN ENEMY BROADCAST, HEARD BY BLUE NETWORK MONITORS HERE, SAID FIVE RAIDING PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY AN ANTIAIRCRAFT UNIT MANNED SOLELY BY YOUNG MEDICAL STUDENTS.

RA440PCW

UNDATED KOISO

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FALL OF PREMIER GEN. KUNIAKI KOISO AND HIS CABINET AS RESULT OF THE CARRIER PLANE ATTACKS BY ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ' POWERFUL FLEET STILL HOVERING OFF THE JAPANESE MAINLAND AND HEAVY JAPANESE LOSSES IN THE PHILIPPINES WAS HINTED BY RADIO TOKYO.

A BROADCAST INTERCEPTED BY THE BLUE NETWORK IN SAN FRANCISCO SATURDAY NIGHT SAID THAT THE POWERFUL IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE WILL MEET WITH KOISO TO CONSIDER THE FORMATION OF A "NEW POLITICAL PARTY."

SF1142PPW

FEB 18 1945

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NORTHERN SECTOR: CANADIAN FIRST ARMY OFFENSIVE DROVE CLOSER TO GOCH AND CALCAR, CUTTING RAILWAY BETWEEN NAZI BASTIONS; PLANES AIDED DRIVE; ALLIES GAINED UP TO TWO MILES THROUGH STIFF RESISTANCE.

CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS CAPTURED HEIGHTS COMMANDING STREAMS WHICH PROTECT SOUTH FLANK OF BITBURG, ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: NO MAJOR CHANGES.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: DROVE ON GOCH AND CALCAR, IN GAINS OF UP TO TWO MILES.

BRITISH SECOND.

U.S. NINTH, U.S. FIRST ARMIES: NO CHANGE IN ROER RIVER LINE.

U.S. THIRD ARMY: CAPTURED HEIGHTS ON PRUEM AND ENZ RIVERS.

U.S. SEVENTH, FRENCH FIRST ARMIES: NO MAJOR CHANGES.

JR759AEW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: ALLIED NORTHERN OFFENSIVE, AGAINST STIFF OPPOSITION, REGISTERED GAINS OF UP TO TWO MILES.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: TWO RUSSIAN ARMIES BATTLED GERMANS 60 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN; ENCIRCLED BRESLAU SHELLED BY SOVIET SIEGE GUNS.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: PATROL ACTIVITY CONTINUED.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: TOKYO BLASTED BY CARRIER PLANES FOR SECOND DAY; ENEMY ANNOUNCED IWO JIMA INVADED; LANDINGS ON CORREGIDOR REPORTED; DARING AMERICAN THRUST TRAPPED JAPANESE ON BATAAN PENINSULA; MACARTHUR REPORTED BATAAN CONQUERED; ENEMY COMPRESSED IN SMALL POCKET IN MANILA.

JR755AEW

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THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
2--WESTERN FRONT: 296 MILES (FROM WEST BANK OF RHINE AT EMMERICH).
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).
DN615AEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
FEB 17, 1941--JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY OFFERS IN NOTE TO LONDON TO MEDIATE AMONG THE WARRING NATIONS. THE OFFER IS DECLINED.
DN616AEW

FOLO PARIS TERROR RAIDS (560)
BY WILLIAM F.BONI
(JUST RETURNED FROM THE WESTERN FRONT)

FEB 18 1944

NEW YORK, FEB. 17-(AP)-TIME AND AGAIN THE U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE HAS SENT MORE THAN 1,000 FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS OVER GERMANY FRON ITS BASES IN ENGLAND, BUT ALL PREVIOUS AMERICAN OPERATIONS WILL BE DWARFED BY THE DAYLIGHT ATTACKS WHICH WILL BE LAUNCHED AGAINST GERMAN TARGETS THIS SPRING.

IT IS ONLY A YEAR SINCE THE FIRST SMALL AMERICAN RAID ON BERLIN, YET THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE ALREADY HAS THE NECESSARY BOMBERS. IT IS WAITING ONLY FOR THE SIGNAL TO UNCORK RAIDS THAT WILL PUT 2,000 AND POSSIBLY EVEN AS MANY AS 3,000 HEAVY BOMBERS INTO THE AIR SIMULTANEOUSLY.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO VISUALIZE SUCH A HUGE OPERATION--TO GRASP THE ORGANIZATION THAT LIES BEHIND IT, TO UNDERSTAND THE SPLIT-SECONI TIMING THAT MAKES IT POSSIBLE, OR EVEN TO CONCEIVE OF THAT MANY FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS BEING PUT INTO THE AIR AT THE SAME MOMENT FROM AMERICAN BASES ALONE.

IT IS DIFFICULT EVEN AFTER YOU HAVE SEEN THE 750-PLANE AND 1,000-PLANE FORMATIONS DRAWING THEIR CONTRAILS ACROSS THE SKY HIGH ABOVE YOU IN BELGIUM AND THE WESTERN FRINGE OF GERMANY.

BUT IT IS NOT DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND WHAT RAIDS ON SUCH AN UNPRECEDENTED SCALE, PLUS COMPARABLE BRITISH POWER, WILL DO TO THOSE PORTIONS OF NAZI INDUSTRY WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN KNOCKED OUT ALREADY. ACCORDING TO THE AIR FORCE PLANNERS, THEY WILL BE RUN ON SUCH A SCHEDULE--BARRING UNFORESEEABLE WEATHER OBSTACLES-- THAT THERE WILL BE LITTLE IF ANY TIME BETWEEN RAIDS FOR THE GERMANS TO REBUILD THEIR BLASTED WAR PLANTS.

THE AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBER MEN, WITH ONLY A FEW EXCEPTIONS, LONG SINCE HAVE QUIT ARGUING THAT A COUNTRY CAN BE KNOCKED OUT BY AIR ATTACK ALONE. THEY RECOGNIZE THAT IT TAKES THE GROUND FORCES TO CRACK THE ENEMY'S MILITARY RESISTANCE.

BUT IN THE CURRENT DRIVES THEY HAVE A POTENT ARGUMENT-- WHICH, IN TURNABOUT, FEW INFANTRYMEN WILL DISPUTE-- FOR THE VALUE OF HEAVY BOMBARDMENT AS A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO THE SUCCESS OF GROUND TROOPS FOR CERTAINLY THE YEARS-LONG AIR ASSAULTS ON GERMANY ARE PAYING OFF NOW IN EVITABLE SHORTAGES OF EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORT THAT MAKE IT NECESSARY FOR THE GERMAN ARMY TO CONTINUE SHORTENING ITS LINES.

STATISTICIANS CAN GIVE YOU THE EXACT RATIO OF OUR AIR SUPERIORITY ON THE WESTERN FRONT. FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATION, I CAN SAY ONLY THAT FROM OCTOBER INTO JANUARY I SAW NOT A SINGLE GERMAN AIRCRAFT IN THE AIR. TRUE, PART OF THAT WAS MY GOOD FORTUNE IN NOT BEING ON THE SPOT WHEN THE LUFTWAFFE DID STAGE ITS OCCASIONAL RAIDS.

STILL, IT IS A VERY COMFORTING THING TO LOOK BACK ON.
B557PEW

UNDATED PACIFIC DIVISIONS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAN 31, 1945

American Army and Navy communiques and frontline dispatches have identified 18 U.S. Army divisions and four Marine Corps divisions participating in the fighting on various Pacific Island fronts since the start of the offensive against Japan.

In addition, four other units smaller than a division have been mentioned for their achievements in special battle assignments.

The identified divisions and lesser units, with the names of their commanding officers where announced, are as follows: (ALL commanders major generals unless otherwise specified.

ARMY

AIRBORNE

11th--Joseph M. Swing.

CAVALRY

1st (dismounted)--Verne D. Mudge.

INFANTRY

Americal-- ------

6th--Edwin D. Patrick.

7yh--Archibald V. Arnold.

24th--Frederick A. Irving.

25th--Charles L. Mullins, Jr.

27th--George W. Griner, Jr.

31st-- -----

32nd--William H. Gill.

37th Robert S. Beightler.

38th-- ----- Brig William C. Chase

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40th--Rapp Brush.

41st--Horace H. Fuller.

43rd--Leonard F. Wing.
51st (Believed lost at Pips 1942)
77th--Andrew D. Bruce. 69th.

61st-------
93rd ——
96th James L. Bradley.

LESSER UNITS

3rd Amphibious Brigade--Brig. Gen. William Seavey.

19th Regt. Combat Team--Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider.

6th Ranger Battalion--Lt. Col. Henry Mucci.

MARINE CORPS:

1st--William H. Rupertus.

2nd-- -----

3rd-- -----

4th--Harry Schmidt.
5th
LESSER UNITS

1st Provisional Marine Brigade-- Brig. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepard--

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UNDATED WESTERN FRONT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Allied Authorities and front dispatches have identified 47 American combat divisions on the Western front.

In addition, dispatches have identified three Canadian, 14 British, eight French and one Polish divisions--a total of 73--in combat. Opposing these are an estimated 70 to 80 German divisions, nearly all under normal strength.

It is possible that many divisions besides those identified are in France. The Germans, for instance, have asserted that the famous 42nd Rainbow division has been in action in Northern Alsace, but the allies never have commented.

Eleven of the divisions identified are armored, three are airborne and 33 are infantry.

Identified divisions follow: (All commanders are major generals, unless otherwise specified. In some cases, commanders have not been identified.)

ARMORED:

2nd--Ernest N. Harmon.

3rd--Maurice Rose.

4th--Hugh Gaffney.

5th-- -----

6th--Robert W. Grow.

7th--Robert W. Hasbrouck.

9th--John W. Leonard.

10th--Willard H. Morris, Jr.

11th--Brig. Gen. Charles Kilburn.

12th--Roderick Allen.

14th--Brig. Gen. Albert Cowper Smith.

AIRBORNE:

17th William M. Miley.

82nd--James M. Gavin.

101st--Maxwell D. Taylor.

INFANTRY:

1st--Brig. Gen. Clift R. Andrus.

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2nd--Walter M. Robinson.

3rd--John W. O'Daniel.

4th -Brig. Gen. Harold W. Blakeley.

5th--Leroy S. Irwin.

8th--Donald A. Stroh.

9th--Louis A. Craig.

18th-- ----

19th-- ----

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26th Willard S. Paul.

28th--Norman D. Cota.

29th--Charles Hunter Gerhardt.

30th--Leland S. Hobbs.

35th--Paul W. Baade.

36th--John E. Dalquist.

42nd - HARRY J. COLLINS

44th--~~Robert L. Sprague.~~ BRIG. WILLIAM F DEAN

45th--Robert T. Frederick.

63RD. LOUIS HIBBS
66th - H.F. KRAMER
70th - ALLISON J. BARNETT

75th--~~Fay B. Prichett.~~

76th ——

78th--Edwin C. Parker.

RAY PORTER

79th--Ira T. Wyche.

80th--Horace L. McBride.

83rd--Robert C. Macon.

84th--Alexander R. Bolling.

87th--Brig. Gen. Frank L. Culin, Jr.

90th--James A. Van Fleet.

94th--Harry J. Malony.

95th--Harry L. Twaddle.

99th-- ----

100th--Withers A. Burress.

102nd--Frank A. Keating.

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103rd--Anthony C. McAuliffe.

104th--Terry De La Mesa Allen.

106th--Alan W. Jones.

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AMERICANS ASHORE ON IWO, TOKYO REPORTS; U. S. TROOPS MOPPING UP FOE ON CORREGIDOR; BRITISH AT EDGE OF GOCH; PATTON STRIKES AGAIN

FEB 19 1945

San Francisco, Monday, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Japanese Domei news agency said today American assault forces invaded Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands at 8 A.M. Sunday (Tokyo time) and "heavy fighting" was in progress.

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The enemy broadcast, picked up by the Federal Communications Commission, said the Yanks poured ashore on the tiny but strategic island from about 100 landing vessels." There was no American confirmation.

BIG COASTAL GUNS KNOCKED OUT BY U.S. FLEET UNITS

Nimitz Silent on Carrier Plane Attack Against Tokyo

FEB 19 1945

16 ENEMY SHIPS HIT

Jap Radio Reports Three Yank Invasion Attempts Repulsed.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Monday, Feb. 19—(AP) Iwo Jima's coastal defenses were further shattered Sunday in the third straight day of bombardment of the invasion-menaced island, 750 miles south of Toyko, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today. He made no mention of Tokyo claims that three Yank invasion attempts had failed.

Nimitz said heavy U. S. fleet units had the tiny but strategic island "under fire" all day Sunday, knocking out three more strongly-defended coastal guns and probably damaging three others.

Obviously for security reasons, the communique carried no report of the powerful naval force which Friday and Saturday sent 1,500 carrier planes in waves over the Tokyo-Yokohama industrial area. Tokyo said the fleet "apparently retreated."

The communique said U. S. carrier planes damaged 16 small ships in the Bonin island on Sunday.

The three-day bombardment of Iwo, Nimitz announced, has been under the tactical direction of Rear Adm. W. H. P. Blandy.

Nimitz said "battleships' gunfire damaged the defense installations, including three heavily casemated coastal guns knocked out and probably three more damaged, during a heavy bombardment of shore defenses on Iwo Jima in the Volcano islands on Feb. 18.

"The island was under the fire of heavy units of the U. S. Pacific fleet throughout the day."

Iwo, only eight miles square, was pounded by Army Liberators on Saturday, with large fires resulting. Antiaircraft fire was reported intense. Chichi Jima in the Bonin group immediately to the north also was hit by carrier planes. Three enemy aircraft were damaged on the ground there.

Attacks May be Continuing

The fleet chief said no new reports were available concerning the mighty carrier plane strikes against the Tokyo-Yokohama region Friday and Saturday. It was possible that the naval airmen carried their attacks on the Tokyo area into the third consecutive day.

Radio Tokyo, after indicating that the Yank Naval fliers were hitting the capital again, said later there were no carrier plane raids Sunday and added the "enemy task force seems to have retreated southward."

FEB 19 1945

A Japanese communique made these claims covering interception over Tokyo Feb. 17: 101 American planes shot down and 28 damaged; 17 Japanese planes lost, either self-blasted or failed to return; ground damage slight.

(An unconfirmed Japanese broadcast, reported by NBC, said the Naval airmen continued the Tokyo attacks through the third day.)

It was the third day in a row that powerful units of Adm. Raymond A. Spruance's Fifth fleet have stood off Iwo and lobbed explosives into the eight square mile island which lies midway between Adm. Nimitz' recently established Guam headquarters and the Japanese capital.

Iwo was under its 72nd consecutive day of attack by Marianas based planes. Something new was added to the aerial assault today —flag Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's carrier planes.

Oft-bombed Iwo hit back. Both Army Liberators from the Marianas and swift-daring carrier planes found antiaircraft fire intense and a shore gun damaged one U. S. warship, Admiral Nimitz said.

Whether Iwo, which is part of Tokyo prefecture, has been or is about to be invaded by U. S. ground forces still remains a matter for speculation, due to U. S. fleet radio silence.

Japs Claim Victory

Japanese radio broadcasters claimed "a glorious victory" has been scored at Iwo, adding, "not a single U. S. soldier has been permitted to land yet." Added to that uncertain "yet," Tokyo warned: "Optimism is unwarranted. The enemy still has a reinforcement convoy behind him."

Elaborating on the claimed victory, one Japanese broadcaster said the first U. S. landing attempt was made on the southeastern part of the island Saturday morning at 10:30; the second within 10 minutes on the southeastern tip.

During these operations, said Tokyo, five U. S. warships including a battleship were sunk and three assault landing ships damaged. In a later broadcast Tokyo trimmed its figures to one battleship sunk and three landing craft damaged.

In a third report, (Monday, Japanese Time) the Japanese claimed 23 U. S. warships or transports had been damaged in Iwo waters.

The "attempted" Iwo landing operation, said radio Tokyo, along with the large scale aerial attack on the Japanese mainland was forced on American military commanders as a cover-up to take the public's mind off "heavy manpower losses" in the Philippines.

In the midst of this explanation, Harukazu Ogata, one of Japan's air raid shelter officials, told his listeners that "we may have to spend most of our lives underground in the future."

29 U.S. SHIPS SUNK OFF IWO, JAPS SAY

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Radio Tokyo, in propaganda broadcasts Sunday, claimed the sinking or damaging of 29 American warcraft off Iwo Jima and in Philippine waters, said the carrier task force attacking Tokyo had "apparently retreated" and reported a third American attempt to invade Iwo was repelled.

The broadcasts, picked up by the FCC, were not confirmed by American official quarters.

Tokyo said the bombardment of Iwo by big naval guns was continuing and that Japanese shore batteries were exchanging heavy salvos with the Yank men-of-war.

The Japanese agency Dometi reported the U. S. carrier task force, after sending swarms of planes against the Tokyo-Yokohama area for two days, apparently retreated southward. It attributed the "retreat" to "crippling blows" delivered by Japanese defenders.

An Imperial communique claimed 101 of the raiding naval planes were shot down by interceptors and 28 damaged. It said 17 Japanese planes were lost, some of them by self-blasting into the raiders, and ground losses were light.

The Japanese claimed 23 Yank warships were sunk or damaged off Iwo and 10 planes shot down during the attacks of Friday and Saturday. They listed as sunk a battleship, four cruisers, four landing transports, two mine sweepers and three warships of unidentified type. Damaged, they said, were one cruiser and eight landing transports.

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JAP POCKETS ON CORREGIDOR BEING CLEARED

Way Reported Open For Ships To Enter Harbor

FEB 19 1945

Manila, *Monday*, Feb. 19 (AP)—American troops battled on the slopes and in the tunnels of Corregidor today to mop up Japanese pockets as Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed a new chapter of liberation in the freeing of 7,000 enemy hostages, 100 of them Americans, in Manila.

Friday's landings on Corregidor opened the entrance of Manila Bay to American warships.

[The Allied broadcasting station in Europe, quoting a late dispatch from Luzon, said United States 7th Fleet units already had steamed into Manila Bay "without incident"].

Take General Hospital

Americans fighting street by street in Manila battled into the huge Philippine General Hospital and wrested the thousands of Filipinos, Americans and other nationals from under Japanese gunfire.

The building for three days had been the scene of some of the bitterest fighting of the battle for Manila. A prime Japanese strong point, the enemy had big guns mounted in the upper floors.

At least one British subject and several other Europeans subsequently were found among the patients, refugees, doctors and nurses who had been huddled in the building.

The hungry, exhausted and terrified men, women and children rescued from the hospital building were quickly taken by the troops from the battle zone. It may be several days before a check of names can be completed.

Artillery Position Taken

In the communiqué, which also disclosed the capture of Malinta Hill, an artillery position on Corregidor, MacArthur took occasion to praise the American-Filipino defense of the fortress and Bataan in 1942 as "one of the decisive battles of the world."

"Bataan, with Corregidor the citadel of its external defense, made possible all that has happened since," he declared in a note appended to his regular communiqué.

"History, I am sure, will record it as one of the decisive battles of the world. Its long protracted struggle enabled the United Nations to gather strength to resist in the Pacific.

"Had it not held out, Australia would have fallen with incalculably disastrous results. Our triumphs of today belong equally to that dead army. Its heroism and sacrifice have been fully acclaimed but the great strategic results of that mighty defense are only now becoming fully apparent.

"The Bataan garrison was destroyed due to its dreadful handicaps but no army in history more thoroughly accomplished its mis-

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sion. Let no man henceforth speak of it other than as of magnificent victory."

With the clean up of Corregidor rapidly becoming a business of digging or blowing Japanese from the caves and tunnels, the old walled city south of the Pasig River in Manila again became the center of interest.

As soon as mines can be cleared, warships are expected to help blast the Japanese out of their last holds in the city.

Fighting Eases Off

Fred Hampson, Associated Press Correspondent, reported from the headquarters of Maj. Gen. Oscar Griswold's 14th Corps that fighting in downtown Manila eased off yesterday.

This lull was occasioned by Griswold's demand on the Japanese for surrender or release of thousands of hostages in the Intramuros. Possibly several thousand Japanese are still inside the walls after thirteen days of virtual siege.

Hampson said most of the Japanese guns behind the twenty-foot-high walls had been silenced and gaping holes had been made in the medieval masonry by American heavy siege guns.

Across Open Golf Course

But to reach the breached walls, American troops must cross an open golf course, laid over an old moat. This stretch of turf is still covered by Japanese machine guns.

Seventh Fleet units were shelling the Cavite shore line south of Corregidor to clear the Manila Bay entrance of enemy guns.

East of Manila a convoy of 21 trucks filled with Japanese troops was wiped out. Sharp patrol clashes were reported in the Sierra Madre foothills near by.

P-T boats operating in the Manila Bay area sank five small enemy craft. Others destroyed two coastal ships in San Bernardino Strait, between southeast Luzon Island and the northern tip of Samar.

MacArthur said an enemy torpedo-boat attack on American shipping near Manila Bay was repulsed with minor damage.

American planes ranging across the China Sea sank seven freighters in the Formosa-Nansei Islands area and destroyed rolling stock on Formosa proper. Another freighter-transport of 3,000 tons was sunk off the Indo-China coast. Several smaller ships were set afire.

Jap Can't Steal Home On Yanks

Manila, Feb. 18. (AP)—The Japanese officer should have known you can't steal home on the Yanks.

During the fighting for Manila's big baseball park the Yanks were in the outfield and the Japs at bat, holding the stands and home plate. During a lull in the fighting a Japanese officer wearing a sword, blithely walked out into clear view of third base. When the firing started the Japanese officer made a dash for home. He was out—for keeps—by the proverbial mile.

21 YANKS LIBERATED IN BATAAN VICTORY

MANILA, Feb. 18 — (AP) The 21 American and other Allied servicemen who Gen. Douglas MacArthur today reported had been liberated or rejoined American forces on Bataan included Col. Gyles Merrill, leader for nearly three years of guerrilla organization in the Zambales mountains of western Luzon.

Merrill, whose home is at Colorado Springs, Colo., escaped during the notorious march of death on Bataan in 1942. Merrill and several other officers carried out reconnaissance which paved the way for the American landings at Subic Bay on Jan. 29 and Mariveles on Feb. 15.

JAPANESE HIT BY OWN GUN

Naval Weapon on Nichols Field Used by Two Americans

MANILA, Feb. 18 (AP)—Lieut Cecil Curles of Baltimore and Pfc. Edward Rudd of Rome, N. Y., both of the Eleventh Airborne Division, found themselves in the midst of three blasted Japanese 5-inch naval guns around Nichols Field, south of Manila.

One of the guns looked pretty good, so Lieutenant Curles and Private Rudd gathered enough parts to make it work and turned it on Japanese emplacements.

"We found a Japanese ordnance manual but couldn't read it and neither of us knew anything about naval guns," Lieutenant Curles added, "so Rudd sighted through a hole and then loaded and locked it. We used a ten-yard extension on the lanyard and lay flat on the ground and fired. The gun didn't blow up so we tried again. I observed while Rudd aimed, loaded and fired. We got direct hits on a concrete machine shop fifty yards away and knocked out a pillbox.

"Now we know where the Japanese Navy is. It was dismantled and placed all over Nichols Field."

AMERICAN FORCES INVADE REICH AT TWO NEW POINTS

Montgomery Says Allied Armies Ready for Knockout Blows.

BIG DRIVE IMPENDING

British Field Marshal Tells Troops War Entering Final Round.

PARIS, Feb. 18 (AP) The Canadian First army smashed through outer defenses to within 1,000 yards of Goch today amid indications that the Germans were preparing to abandon this outflanked bastion at the threshold to the Ruhr industrial basin.

The U. S. Third and Seventh armies invaded Germany at two new points from the west and south as the feeling grew that the great Allied storm was gathering in the west.

Field Marshal Montgomery sent a message to his troops declaring that "we now come to the last and final round" in which knockout blows will be aimed "from more than one direction."

All-Out Drive Expected

The German radio, saying an all-out offensive was near, declared that Montgomery had thrown his British Second army into battle along-side the Canadian First army at the approaches to the Ruhr.

British infantry who cut the Goch-Calcar highway fought into the northeastern perimeter of Goch's defenses, and other forces were battling through anti-tank ditches and other obstacles little farther away on the north and northwest.

Patrols returning from the enemy lines before Goch said opposition was lighted than expected, the city of 11,000 was under ceaseless artillery and mortar fire, and all roads but one on the south were in Allied hands.

The U. S. Third army broadened its front in western Germany's Eifel hills to 32 miles, hacked out gains of nearly two miles, deepened a new breach in the westwall, and forced a crossing of the Enz river seven miles south of the big enemy base at Bitburg.

Five German towns were captured as the Third plunged five miles or more into Germany. Ten miles northwest of the fighting here, mechanized cavalry made a new crossing into the Reich near Vlanden.

Simultaneously, the U. S. Seventh army was disclosed to have re-invaded the Saar basin of Germany six miles southwest of Saarbruecken, biggest city and capital of the Saar.

There was no intimation that this was a big attack, but an announcement from the Sixth army group said heavy casualties were inflicted on enemy troops trying to infiltrate lines north of the Saar town of Auersmacher, three miles north of the French city of Sarreguemines.

Stiff fighting also was reported to the west at Gros-Bliederstroff, four and a half miles south of Saarbruecken, and two enemy counter-attacks with 15 tanks and self-propelled guns were launched east of Sarreguemines.

German patrols felt out U. S First army positions southeast of Aachen in the areas of Gemuend and Schleiden. One German prisoner said the high command planned to turn the biggest Rhine cities into fortresses and hold them long after Allied armies press on beyond.

Montgomery told his 21st army group—which by last official accounts embraces the U. S. Ninth as well as the British and Canadian armies—that the war had reached its final stage and with "the terrific successes of our Russian Allies on the Eastern front" victory was in sight.

Fierce Battles Raging

The battle in northwestern Germany reached a new peak of savagery on the 11th day of the offensive.

British infantry with fixed bayonets slashed through the outer defenses of Goch from positions a mile and a half to the northeast where the enemy line was split yesterday by a two and a half mile surge.

A front dispatch said Germans rose from concealed positions and met the charge with a withering fire, and a furious struggle was raging there tonight in mist and drizzling rain.

A force of 250 British heavy bombers strove to seal off the front by unloading 1,200 tons of high explosives and incendiaries on the feeder point of Wesel, in the western Ruhr basin 16 miles east of advanced British and Canadian forces.

Only one road and railway still were open out of the keystone of Goch, and these were raked by Field Marshal Montgomery's guns. His infantry closed to within a mile and a half of the city's ruins from the northwest, north and northeast.

Fight in Moyland Woods

Seven miles northeast of second important road center, Calcar, was hotly pressed by troops less than two miles away. They cleared most of Moyland woods—strewn with the corpses of attackers and German defenders—seized heights dominating Calcar and fought into Moyland itself.

Seven miles southwest of Goch, Scotch infantry seized Afferden and battled on south in a one-mile drive rolling up the enemy's powerful Maas river line, pressing back crack German troops rushed forward to prop up the drooping souht flank of the 25-mile front.

To the south, the U. S. Third army plunged as much as two and a half miles deeper into western Germany's Eifel mountains in attacks all along a 28-mile front.

In invaded the Reich there at a new point, and forced a crossing of the Enz river seven miles south of the West wall base at Bitburg.

Berlin radio declared that "D-day for the offensive demanded by Stalin at Yalta will be called in the immediate future." It predicted the big blow was coming on the U. S. Ninth army front northeast of Aachen, where the Americans now are 14 miles from Muenchen-Gladbach in the Ruhr basin.

Already, the DNB agency asserted, Allied patrols have taken on the character of reconnaissance in force and "artillery fire is being rained upon our positions by day and night."

The Germans counter-attacked repeatedly, but the defense seemed to lack co-ordination, possibly because the British yesterday hammered a wedge between Goch and Calcar, and cut direct communications between the two points.

One counter-blow tried to flatten this wedge and regain control of the Goch-Calcar highway, but it was warded off.

Scottish troops advancing from the north on Goch along the highway from Cleve pushed on south of Hervorst to within a mile and a half of the objective.

On the south flank, along the flooded Maas River, Scottish infantry struck stubborn resistance as they tried to cut the road from Goch to Bergen.

Bergen is the next apparent objective of this push against the Maas River line wnere the Germans have held off the Allies since autumn. Bergen is two and a half miles south of Afferden. Seventeen miles farther south is the German Maas strongpoint of Venlo.

DRIVE DELAYED OVER A MONTH

Late Canadian Start Laid To German Ardennes Push

With Canadian Army in Germany, Feb. 18 (AP)—Field Marshal Karl von Runstedt's Ardennes offensive forced Field Marshal Montgomery to postpone his present campaign in Germany by more than a month, it was disclosed tonight.

Under Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, the Canadian 1st Army, with powerful reinforcements, was scheduled to jump off east of Nijmegen into Germany the first week in January.

The planning had begun, and postponement came just three days after von Rundstedt swung his blow through the Ardennes. On January 16 it was decided to remount the offensive, and it began February 8 with both British and Canadian troops under Crerar's command.

This is a big drive.

28,000-Ton Barrage

More than 1,400 medium and heavy artillery, as well as other types of guns, laid down an estimated 28,000 tons of shells in the barrage which opened the Nijmegen campaign.

There were hundreds of infantry-carrying tanks and assault tanks, and hundreds of flame-throwers.

To move troops and fighting equipment into position, 35,000 vehicles traveled an average of 130 miles and used 1,300,000 gallons of fuel.

It had full air support of heavy and medium bombers and all the 2d Tactical Air Command and part of the 9th United States Air Force.

Struck Through Floods

The delay forced Montgomery to strike when rains and floods turned the battleground into a mire—and roads are scarce.

In the first week of January the ground was frozen and tanks could have operated. They have seen little action so far in this campaign.

There may or may not have been more air support in January. But with the cloudy weather which has marked the campaign to date, it is hard to see how air support could have been less.

The statistics show that Crerar had the weight to break right through the German line, where only one enemy division manned the sector, and with breaks from the weather he might have kept right on going in January.

KNOCKOUT IS ASKED BY MONTGOMERY

British General Says War Is Entering Final Round

21st Army Group Headquarters, Feb. 18 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, in a personal message to troops under his command, declared today "we now have come to the last and final round, and we want and will go for the knockout blow."

His order declared:

"The operations of the Allies on all fronts have now brought the German war to its final stage. There was a time some years ago when it did not seem possible that we could win this war. The present situation is that we cannot lose it: in fact, the terrific successes of our Russian Allies on the Eastern front have brought victory in sight.

Ready For Last Round

"In the 21st Army Group we stand ready for the last round. There are many of us who have fought through the previous rounds; we have won every round on points. We now come to the last and final round, and we want, and will go for, the knockout blow.

"The rules of the last round will be that we continue fighting till the final count: there is no time limit. We know our enemy well; we must expect him to fight hard to stave off defeat, possibly in the vain hope that we may crack before he does.

"But we shall not crack; we shall see this thing through to the end.

An Unusual Blow

"The last round may be long and difficult, and the fighting hard, but

we now fight on German soil. We have got our opponent where we want him; and he is going to receive the knockout blow—a somewhat unusual one, delivered from more than one direction.

"You remember the poem written by a soldier of the 8th Army in Africa before going into battle, in one verse of which he described what he considered we were fighting for:

"Peace for the kids, our brothers freed,
A kinder world—cleaner breed."

"Let us see to it that we achieve this object, so well expressed by a fighting man of the British Empire.

Co-operation Noted

"And so we embark on the final round, in close co-operation with our American allies on our right and with complete confidence in the successful outcome of the onslaught being delivered by our Russian allies on the other side of the ring.

"Somewhat curious rules, you may say, but the whole match has been most curious. The Germans began this all-out contest, and they must not complain when in the last round they are hit from several directions at the same time.

"Into the ring, then, let us go, and do not let us relax until the knockout blow has been delivered.

"Good luck to you all—and God bless you."

Nazi Lauds U.S. Guns, Own Men

WITH THE UNITED STATES 3D ARMY IN GERMANY, Feb. 18 (AP).—Troops commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William H. Blakefield, of Berlin, Wis., captured the German village of Seamkweiler today on the Enz River, eight miles southwest of the German base at Bitburg. Among the captives was a German officer who declared: "With your artillery and my infantry you could be far beyond this town by tomorrow."

WILL ROGERS, JR., WINS BRONZE STAR AWARD

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY, Feb. 18—(AP) Former Congressman Will Rogers, Jr., has been promoted to first lieutenant and awarded the Bronze Star for heroism in the December battle of the Belgium bulge, it was announced today.

Rogers, from Beverly Hills, Calif., is a platoon leader in a reconnaissance company of a tank destroyer battalion attached to the Seventh armed division. He led a patrol against a German force which threatened to cut off part of the division's withdrawal from St. Vith.

Germans Warned To Be Truthful With U.S. Army

Aachen, Germany, Feb. 18 (AP)—All Germans were warned today to deal truthfully with American occupation authorities.

The warning was contained in a court opinion read to Otto Meyer, sentenced yesterday to ten years' imprisonment for giving false information.

"The American Army in its dealings with the German people will at no time be satisfied with anything less than full and complete candor," said Major Arthur Limbach, president of the court which tried Meyer. "Any violation of this precept will meet with severe punishment."

Reds Smash Toward Baltic, Encircle Vistula Bastion

Drive Within 15 Miles of Goerlitz, Capture Rail Hub of Sagan.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 19—(AP) Russian troops driving toward the Baltic coast yesterday encircled the Vistula river stronghold of Grudziadz, 57 miles south of Danzig, while Berlin announced that other Soviet forces had swept to within 15 miles of Goerlitz, Silesia's second city on the upper Neisse river near the German Saxon frontier.

A violent struggle raged on the muddy southeastern approaches to Berlin, where Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine army captured the big rail center of Sagan, 86 miles southeast of the Reich capital.

Overrun Prison Camps

Several prisoner of war camps, one of which held Allied airmen shot down over Germany were located around Sagan. The fate of these prisoners has not yet been determined, but it is likely the Germans moved them westward. Berlin had reported the fall of the town of 18,000 on Saturday.

The Russians also recaptured Naumburg, another Bober river stronghold 13 miles north of Sagan. It first was taken on Friday, and the Germans claimed to have retaken it the following day.

Berlin reports acknowledged that other Soviet forces had crossed the Bober farther north in their effort to turn Berlin's eastern defenses along the central Oder river.

Moscow's communique gave no details of the struggle in this area, but Soviet front dispatches said that Russian troops were menacing Cottbus and Guben, 47 and 51 miles southeast of Berlin, and that those two targets were being raided heavily by Soviet bombers.

Reds Near Cottbus

Russian infantry was reported within 10 miles east of Cottbus after crossing the Neisse river north of Forst.

Berlin claimed that these spearheads, including one that thrust through Sommerfeld, 12 miles west of Naumburg, had been cut off.

In the push toward Dresden, Saxony capital, Red army tank forces were reported by Berlin to have reached Thi[illegible] miles east of Goerlitz and 65 miles east of Dresden. At this point they were only three miles from the road junction of Lauban, on the Queis river. This river was crossed Saturday farther to the north by Soviet forces moving to outflank Goerlitz.

Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian army surrounded Grudziadz, a city of 50,000, in the tenth encirclement operation of the Winter offensive. Gaining up to five miles they captured Gross Dragasz, on the west bank of the Vistula directly opposite Grudziadz, and also drove through Montau, on the west bank six miles north of Grudiadz and four miles south of the west-banw town of Nowe (Neuenburg). At this point, and at captured Warlubien, five miles west of Montau, the Russians were only 51 miles south of Danzig.

Both sides were hurling in reinforcements, and Berlin said the situation was "critical" in that Polish corridor area. The Russian intention, one German broadcast said, was to reach the Baltic and seal off another big block of German troops in a repetition of the maneuver that trapped perhaps 20 Nazi divisions in East Prussia.

In German Pomerania the Russians said their troops beat off big German infantry and tank counterattacks south and southeast of Stargard, 20 miles east of Stettin, Berlin's Baltic port at the mouth of the Oder river.

Many Nazis Captured

Seventy miles east of Stargard the Russians liquidated another surrounded group of Germans north of fallen Schneidemuehl, capturing 2,000, including a colonel who was chief of the engineering service in Schneidemuehl.

In that same area the Russians the day before had announced the killing of 8,000 Germans and the capture of 2,000.

The Soviet communique also announced that a surrounded German group south of Schwerin, 75 miles east of Berlin, had given up after a prolonged siege. A total of 1,245 prisoners were taken as well as 48 guns, 25 mortars, 15 flame throwers, 230 machineguns, 800 automatic rifles and 40 trucks.

The Germans had dug a permanent strongpoint in the fortified area near the Polish frontier weeks ago when the Russian frontal drive on Berlin passed them. Thirty steel and concrete defense installations encircled this stronghold and Moscow said the Germans gave up only after very powerful Russian guns had been turned on the fortress.

A few Germans still were holding out in the citadel in Poznan, besieged western Polish city, the communique said. A Soviet front reported broadcasting over the Moscow radio said that on a trip to the city he had learned that the number of inhabitants, 270, in 1939, had been reduced by more than 100,000 during the first month of the German occupation in Poland. These were either exterminated or deported to worker and concentration camps, he said.

Breslau, Silesian capital eighty-six miles east of Goerlitz, still was under siege, and a "Pravda" report from Moscow said the Russians had smashed a strong defense ring around the encircled city of 630,000. Attacking on a fifteen-mile front southwest and south of Breslau, the Russians gained up to three miles as they captured Landau, fourteen miles southwest of the city, and Pudigau, nineteen miles south.

For the second day Moscow reported heavy German counter-attacks east of the Danube city of Komarom (Komarno), eighty-six miles east of Vienna, and said forty-three German tanks were wrecked Saturday in that area.

Russian Tank Hero Who Headed Reich Invasion Dies of Wounds

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 19—(AP) Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky, brilliant 37-year-old Jewish tank commander whose Third White Russian army was the first to invade Germany, died yesterday of wounds suffered on the battlefield in East Prussia, Moscow announced early today.

The conqueror of Minsk, Wilno, Kaunas and most of East Prussia died "from a heavy wound received on the battlefield of East Prussia," said the official announcement.

Cherniakhovsky was the youngest general in the Red army, the youngest army group commander, and one of the nation's outstanding strategists.

Three days ago he was the subject of an order of the day by Premier Marshal Stalin for his troops' gallantry in the battle of East Prussia.

The official announcement of his death said in part:

"The Council of People Commissars of the U.S.S.R., the Peoples Commissariat for Defense and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union announced with deep regret that on Feb. 18th the commander of the Third White Russian front, Army General Ivan Danilovich Cherniakhovsky died from a heavy wounds received on the battle field of East Prussia."

A broadcast from Moscow said the Soviet Union would express its gratitude to the fallen general by granting 125,000 rubles (approximately $10,400 at the diplomatic rate) to his family, giving his widow, Anastasya, 2,000 rubles monthly until their education is completed, as well as erecting a statue in his honor at Wilno, capital of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist republic.

Cherniakhovsky's funeral, "at state expense," also is to be held at Wilno, since he was credited with the liberation of Lithuania.

"In the person of comrade Cherniakhovsky," the announcement continued, "the state has lost one of her most talented young military commanders who came forward in the course of the fatherland war."

The conqueror of much of East Prussia and all Lithuania, Cherniakhovsky will be given a hero's funeral in Wilno, capital of the Lithuanian Soviet republic, where a monument will be erected in his honor.

"The funeral will be paid for by the state," said the official announcement.

Cherniakhovsky's forces had a small toehold inside East Prussia when the present great Soviet offensive began.

Facing probably the greatest concentration of prepared defenses on the Eastern front, he chose to attack in the most obvious sector and crush the German defenses.

After artillery preparation of unprecedented fury, his forces smashed through the Insterburg gap, overcame line after line of defense works and closed in on the East Prussian capital of Koenigsberg.

Cherniakhovsky died as his troops were on the verge of completing the task assigned him by the Soviet High command. His army has conquered all except about 550 square miles of East Prussia's 14,283, has encircled the German garrison in Koenigsberg, the capital, and with the aid of Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian army, has trapped the remnants of 20 German divisions in a small pocket below Koenigsberg.

The General was a student and protege of the late Gen. Nikolai Vatutin, and he followed his master's tactics more than any other Red army leader.

Young Cherniakhovsky, like Vatutin, was a great offensive commander, one who hung on doggedly and attacked repeatedly. Because of its deeply staggered fortifications, East Prussia has been one of the fiercest battlefields of the entire war in the east.

On May 14, 1942, he became a major general, the equivalent of a brigadier general in the American Army. He was then in the battles west of Voronezh, the northern flank of the Stalingrad front.

He really won his spurs in the fighting for Kursk in the summer of 1943, and from that victory went on with Vatutin through the Ukraine, taking part in the Red Army's crossing of the Dnepr River and the capture of Kiev, Ukraine capital. He became a full general June 26, 1944.

Cherniakhovsky always traveled in an American-made jeep, of which he was very fond and which he sometimes drove himself.

Upon the death from an operation of Vatutin, he took a command under Marshal Gregory Zhukov. Cherniakhovsky became a full general June 26, 1944, and at the beginning of the Soviet summer offensive last year, was given command of the 3d White Russian Front at the age of 36.

Konev Stars Among Russians In Forcing River Crossings

Moscow, Feb. 18 (AP)—Square-jawed Marshal Ivan Stepanovich Konev, whose armies are beating at the southeastern gates of Berlin, is the star "river buster" among Red Army commanders.

Of all Stalin's field commanders, Konev is perhaps most feared by the enemy.

In the dark days of 1941 he was known to the ranks as "the general who never retreated." He did, in fact, give some ground, but within a month of the start of Hitler's invasion, Konev's name was linked with the first big Russian counter-attacks.

In Battle Of Moscow

During the battle of Moscow, Konev went on a real offensive rampage, recapturing such strongpoints as Klin, Kalinin and Toropets. Before he was halted, his men had covered more than 200 miles.

But it is as a "river buster" that he has been a nemesis of the German supreme command in the east. The Oder is only the latest in a list of great water barriers he has spanned, a list that includes the Dnepr, Bug, Dnestr, Prut and Vistula.

The Vistula crossing last summer was typical of his generalship. Other Soviet Army groups reaching the broad Polish waterway were stopped cold, but Konev's advanced units, spurred on by the idolized "old man," shot to the left bank some hundred miles south of Warsaw even ahead of large numbers of the retreating enemy.

Source Of Drive Into Reich

This Sandomierz bridgehead, which Hitler is reported to have called "a pistol pointed at Germany's head," was held by Konev against terrific counterattacks. Not only did the Germans fail to shove him back into the Vistula, they at last had to be content with ringing his salient with a triple line of defenses which he cracked within 48 hours of starting his winter offensive January 12.

Just as Konev's penetration into Romania a year ago was the basis of the Red Army's later sweep through the Balkans to western Hungary, so the Sandomierz bridgehead was a strategic source for much of Russian success in carrying the war into eastern Germany.

Konev's tactics combine surprise,

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quick exploitation of enemy weaknesses, and ability to maneuver regardless of difficult terrain.

Mud Fails To Halt Him

Ukrainian mud failed to halt him in March, 1944. His wide-tracked high-bellied tanks plowed forward hundreds of miles to Romanian soil.

Earlier in breaking the Donets defenses, he launched the initial assault at the most naturally difficult point—a marshy area where the enemy least expected to fight.

In spanning the Dnepr he attacked at eighteen places. At seven he was repulsed, but at eleven he got the footholds he wanted and rapidly developed them.

Last month he surged from the Vistula to the Oder in a dozen days and a few hours later the Germans admitted he had already established at least one bridgehead. Within a fortnight his new buildup was completed and he was fighting west of the Oder on a wide front

RAF PLANES POUND MANNHEIM, BERLIN

FEB 19 1945

American Fortresses Hammer Linz, Blast Nazi Attempt to Quit Italy.

CHAMBERLIN

LONDON, Feb. 18—(AP) Swift Mosquito bombers of the RAF smashed at Mannheim and Berlin tonight as the unprecedented Allied aerial offensive on Germany rolled into its sixth day.

Just before dusk, other RAF bombers blasted Wesel, the main German communications center on the Canadian army front, with 1,200 tons of bombs.

Weather had grounded American and British long range bombers during the daylight hours, but German alarms tonight indicated that three separate waves of Allied planes were over the Reich.

One force was reported over Helgoland bay off the northwest German coast, another over western and southern Germany and the third over Brandenburg province, apparently headed for Berlin.

Since Tuesday night, nearly 7,500 American and British bombers have hammered at least 26 German rail and oil centers between the Rhine and the Russian front.

Wesel has been a target three times during this period. It is on the Rhine, 16 miles ahead of the Canadian First army.

American Flying Fortresses bombed communications at the Austrian city of Linz today as other British and American planes ranged over northern Italy in a stepped-up air offensive aimed at hampering any Nazi effort to withdraw from the Italian front.

Today's attack, described by the RAF as "heavy" was timed to disrupt the German efforts to repair railways and clear roads through the town which were choked with rubble from previous raids.

German reinforcements being brought up to meet the Canadian drive must move through Wesel and across its bridge or be delayed by taking roundabout routes.

the most relentless aerial bombardment ever aimed at the Reich.

The blow at Linz, 95 miles west of Vienna, was the sixth one in as many days delivered by Italy-based heavy bombers against Austrian communications. It was the first time since mid-December that U. S. 15th Air force long range forces have been able to operate so many days in succession.

Heavy clouds compelled the Fortresses to use aiming instruments and results were not observed. Lightnings and Mustangs escorted the bombers, but initial reports said enemy fighters remained away from the formations.

Thunderbolts and B-25s of the 12th Air force struck at Brenner pass line bridges at Lavis and Ala despite bad weather. Thunderbolts also bombed ammunition dumps near Bologna and hit two bridges near Genoa. RAF Spitfires and Mustangs pounded bridges in northeastern Italy.

The activity of the Italy-based planes came as fog shut off the bomber lanes from Britain to Germany checking the momentum of

P. G. Wodehouse in Paris

LONDON, Feb. 18 (UP).—British press dispatches from Paris said today P. G. Wodehouse, author, had returned to Paris from Barbizon, where he had been residing under police surveillance.

Tokyo Reports Panic Here Caused by Rocket Bomb

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 18—Tokyo broadcast today a propaganda story reporting "panic in the central and western parts of the United States caused by a novel type of Japanese weapon described as a kind of rocket bomb." It said that incendiaries and high explosives made in Japan were reported to have caused forest and other fires in several parts of the United States.

"Japanese authorities refuse to comment on this," Tokyo added.

Romanian Women Magistrates

London, Feb. 18 (AP)—The first women magistrates in Romania were sworn in today, the Bucharest radio said. This was described as one of a series of steps to establish the equality of men and women.

Hitler Decorates 3 German Generals

London, Feb. 18 (AP)—Hitler has awarded decorations to Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt and two other generals, the German radio announced tonight.

Von Rundstedt, Western front commander, received the Iron Cross Oak Leaves with Swords, as did Infantry General Guenther Blumentritt, who "is to command an army," the broadcast said. The higher award of Iron Cross Oak Leaves with Swords and Diamonds was given to *Panzer* General Hasso von Manteuffel, also a Western front general.

Hulten Death Sentence Appeal Heard Today

London, Feb. 18 (AP)—An appeal from the death sentence imposed upon Karl Gustav Hulten, parachute soldier from Cambridge, Mass., will be heard tomorrow by a three-man tribunal.

Mrs. Elizabeth Marina Jones, convicted with Hulten in the death of a London taxi driver, also is appealing.

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Reports Nazi Ship Sunk, 7,700 Lost

London, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Finnish radio reported tonight the sinking of the 25,000-ton German liner Wilhelm Gustloff with the loss of 7,700 persons while she was evacuating refugees and sailors from Danzig.

The broadcast did not state how or when the German ship was sunk, but said that of the 3,700 naval personnel and 5,000 refugees aboard, only 1,000 were saved.

[The Wilhelm Gustloff, a passenger liner before the war, had been converted into a troop transport.]

Tells Of Sea Battle

The French radio, quoting a Stockholm dispatch, said "a big naval battle is in progress in the Skagerrak," a stretch of water between Denmark and Norway, and that if confirmed "we must consider it a prelude to some important events." There was no confirmation here of such a battle, which by this account had been raging since midnight Saturday.

The Moscow radio earlier had broadcast a report from Stockholm saying the German admiralty was making preparations for scuttling its ships.

German Exiles Present Plea to Convert Reich

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 18—A group of approximately 200 exiled anti-Nazi Germans in England aske the British Government today to allow free Germans to accompany the British Army at the front for the organization of resistance against Hitlerism among German troops.

A spokesman for the movement said the leaders considered it fundamental that Germany must make retribution and that the German people cannot escape responsibility for the war.

The group, headed by co-Chairmen Dr. R. R. Kuczynski, German professor of sociology and economics, and Dr. Karl Baschwitski, former legal adviser to the German Miners' Confederation, said it had received no official support from the British Foreign Office but was keeping the Government informed of its actions.

It also asked the British Government for the opportunity to address Germany over the radio and to enter the German prisoner of war camps "to break the influence of National Socialism."

UNION CONFERENCE FOR 40-HOUR WEEK

LONDON, Feb. 18—(AP) Universal adoption of a 40-hour workweek, housing programs, government rest homes for workers, and two vacations were urged in resolutions at the close of the World Trade Union conference.

The 40-hour work-week was asked without prejudice to nations where even shorter hours might be justified. The conference likewise supported continued controls over food prices and distribution.

A committee of labor leaders representing unions in 40 nations will convene tomorrow to lay the foundation for a new world Trade Union federation designed to give labor a voice in peace settlements and reconstruction.

A greater voice by organized labor in national economy and production was advocated by three delegates in interviews.

Jean Brodier of France declared "It is high time to do something about workers' participating in national economy, and in the direction of industrial enterprises," and August Lindberg of Sweden said "We want labor to have a great part in administration of production to insure expansion and betterment of social security."

John Asfour of Palestine said "We want to implement statements made here for a free, democratic world and suppress imperialist greed and rival economic interests between the nations of the world."

Mrs. Gould Says She Kept Tapestries From Nazis

Paris, Feb. 18 (AP)—Mrs. Frank Jay Gould, under French investigation for alleged financial dealings with the Nazis, said today she had snatched two priceless French tapestries from Field Marshal Goering by consigning them to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

"They were purchased long ago by my husband," she said, "and we were sure that as soon as Goering heard about them he would take them. So I turned them over to the American Embassy for the Metropolitan Museum. I believe they are still in the embassy basement."

French officials offered no comment today on their investigation of the Gould case. Mrs. Gould said yesterday she had invested more than $100,000 in a Monte Carlo bank to keep the Nazis from taking her wealthy 67-year-old husband to a German concentration camp.

CAFFERY ON WAY TO SEE ROOSEVELT

President-De Gaulle Meeting Believed Object Of Trip

Paris, Feb. 18 (AP)—United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery has left to visit President Roosevelt somewhere in the Mediterranean and it was believed here tonight that one purpose of his mission was to try to smooth ruffled French-American relations and difficulties between the President and Gen. Charles de Gaulle in getting together following the Yalta conference of the Big Three.

This has been interpreted by some as meaning French-American relations have worsened, not among the people, but regarding the chiefs of the two nations.

French officials were disappointed about being left out of the Crimea conference, but still would have welcomed Roosevelt-de Gaulle conversations which might have smoothed out difficulties.

De Gaulle Asked To Algiers

To this end, it was learned on good authority, the French renewed their invitation to Roosevelt to visit Paris, and would have been satisfied if he had visited southern France.

Instead, it was further learned reliably, they received a message Roosevelt would be willing to talk to De Gaulle in Algiers. This was a double rebuff. Not only was it a refusal to come to France, but also an invitation to the head of the French State to territory which

Bologna.

An enemy patrol was beaten back by 5th Army units east of Monte Cerere. It left equipment behind. A few hundred yards away the extreme left flank of the 8th Army positions came under heavy German shell and mortar fire. In the same general area one 8th Army patrol seized an enemy position after an Allied artillery preparation and shot up German patrols.

At Abetaia, 27 miles southwest of Bologna, a 5th Army patrol suffered casualties when it touched off a booby trap. No changes in the line were reported anywhere along the front.

Italy-Based Bombers Raid Linz, Hit Nazi Escape Lines

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Rome, Feb. 18 (AP)—American Flying Fortresses bombed communications at the Austrain city of Linz today as other British and American planes ranged over northern Italy in a stepped-up air offensive aimed at hampering any Nazi effort to withdraw from the Italian front.

The blow at Linz, 95 miles west of Vienna, was the sixth in as many days delivered by Italy based heavy bombers against Austrian communications. It was the first time since mid-December that United States 15th Air Force long range forces have been able to operate so many days in succession.

Heavy clouds compelled the Fortresses to use aiming instruments and results were not observed. Lightnings and Mustangs escorted the bombers, but initial reports said enemy fighters remained away from the formations.

Brenner Pass Bridges Targets

Thunderbolts and Mitchells of the 12th Air Force struck at Brenner Pass line bridges at Lavis and Ala despite bad weather. Thunderbolts also bombed ammunition dumps near Bologna and hit two bridges near Genoa. RAF Spitfires and Mustangs pounded bridges in northeastern Italy.

Ground forces of the Italian front have engaged the Germans in brisk patrol actions, Allied headquarters said.

Official reports omitted any mention of a possible beginning of a German withdrawal from the present Italian front battle area. Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark has suggested that such a withdrawal might be imminent.

Casualties were reported on both sides in the patrol actions. The most active sector was at the function of the [illegible] and [illegible] about a dozen miles southeast of

Comdr. J. H. Horan Decorated

ROME, Feb. 18 (AP).—Vice-Admiral H. K. Hewitt today awarded the Legion of Merit and five Bronze Stars to Navy personnel for outstanding work in reopening ports of southern France after the invasion last August. Lieutenant Commander John H. Horan, of 500 West 111th Street, New York, received the Legion of Merit.

Gen. Robert M. Webster Gets D.S.C. At Rome

Rome, Feb. 18 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Robert M. Webster, of Washington, D.C., commander of the 12th Air Force, received the Distinguished Service Medal yesterday.

Webster was cited for exceptionally meritorious service as commanding general of the 42d Bombardment Wing last year when he directed operations of medium bombers during the march on Rome.

Maj. Gen. John F. Curry received the Legion of Merit. His wife lives in Denver, Col.

REPORTED IN VENICE

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

"Serious trouble" has broken out in Venice in Nazi-occupied Italy and Italian patriots are fighting German soldiers in the city's streets, says a report in the Geneva newspapers, La Suisse, quoted by the OWI yesterday.

Public buildings and the principal hotels in Venice had been occupied by Nazi SS (Elite Guard) troops who have executed 15 hostages "as reprisals for acts of sabotage," the report said. The paper added that Venice was suffering from famine intensified by recent floods.

Switzerland Freezes German Bank Credits

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 18 (AP)—Switzerland has frozen German deposits and credits in a step that will permit examination of all accounts to determine what may be hidden Nazi hoards or treasures taken from occupied lands.

30-Mile Column Of Refugees

Stockholm, Feb. 18 (AP)—A new contingent of repatriated Swedes from Germany arriving in Sweden today said roads from Berlin to Warnemunde, a few days ago, were jammed by a 30-mile column of refugees heading for the Baltic coast.

Exchange Ship Due To Sail In Few Days

Stockholm, Feb. 18 (AP)—Arrangements for the departure of the exchange ship Drottningholm carrying Argentine diplomats and their families home are virtually complete and the ship is expected to leave Gothenburg for Lisbon within the next few days, a Swedish Foreign Office source said today.

So far is known here, the scheduled exchange will not be affected by the Argentinian protest to the German Government concerning denial of safe conduct to some of the diplomats.

The nation serving as protecting power for Argentinian interests is Switzerland and Sweden's position simply is that of "host" to the diplomats awaiting transfer.

Russian General Promoted

MOSCOW, Feb. 18 (AP).—The Supreme Soviet today promoted Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's chief of staff, Alexander Nikolaievich Bogolubov, from lieutenant general to colonel general, in recognition of the 2d White Russian Army's successes in East Prussia and the Polish Corridor.

PRAVDA AIMS AT O'KONSKI

Says Wisconsin GOP "Talks Like Goebbels"

Moscow, Feb. 18 (AP)—*Pravda* today assailed United States Representative Alvin E. O'Konski for his criticism of the Yalta declaration on Poland. The Communist newspaper also attacked ex-Premier Stanislas Mikolajczyk, of the London Polish Government, who *Red Star* had hinted might participate in a reorganized Warsaw regime.

Pravda spoke out on the eve of negotiations here to revise the Warsaw government. The Crimea conference called for "a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad," preliminary to recognition by the United States and Britain.

"Speaks Like Goebbels"

O'Konski, *Pravda* said, had repeated "a dirty insinuation of Fascist propaganda concerning liberated Poland and the Baltic."

"Against a background of unprecedented unanimity of view toward the Crimea conference in the United States and England, the speech of Republican O'Konski attracted general attention," *Pravda* observed. "From the tribune of the House of Representatives he spoke like Goebbels. Most surprising was that some Republicans in the House approved this political buffoonery. Mr. O'Konski is opposed to a long list of prominent members of the American Congress, including former isolationists, who welcomed the Crimea decisions."

[O'Konski, Wisconsin Republican, told the House last Tuesday that the settlement over Poland represented a success for Propaganda Minister Goebbels "second only to that of Munich." The son of Polish-born parents, he declared "the selling out of Poland is a stab in the back to freedom . . ., a denunciation of the Atlantic Charter."]

Mikolajczyk Also Target

Pravda said the Polish Government in London had "been acting in unison with Berlin," adding:

"Mikolajczyk has aligned himself with Arciszewski (Tomasz Arciszewski, premier of the London regime), having made a statement against the Crimea decisions in the press."

Pravda's disposal of Mikolajczyk as an assumed adherent of "Polish reactionaries, who have placed themselves outside the ranks of the United Nations" came two days after *Red Star's* article. The army newspaper had welcomed a statement it said he made disassociating himself from the anti-Crimea stand of the exiled government. He had hinted he and numerous other Poles abroad "will be found ready to take part in the forthcoming reorganization of the Polish Government."

Diplomats here predicted the Polish negotiations would be swift. Officials of the Warsaw regime were jubilant at what they regard as *de facto* recognition already vouchsafed them by the United States and Britain.

O'Konski's Response

Representative O'Konski, interviewed at Milwaukee, said:

"If anyone else called me a Fascist I would be very worried. I despise Fascists and Nazis with my whole soul, but when *Pravda* calls me a Fascist I am not worried because they call anyone who does not agree with the Russian position on anything.

"First *Pravda* criticizes Mikolajczyk because they do not want him. They do not intend to negotiate with him, and they do not intend that he shall participate in any conference in connection with the Yalta meeting for settling the Polish boundary question. Because Mikolajczyk is not 100 per cent in agreement with the Russian position

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Willing For 90% Compromise

"The Polish Government in London would be willing to compromise 90 per cent if they knew the dividing line would be all the farther Russia would go. However, because they won't go the other ten per cent Russia refuses to negotiate with them. They would not have Mikolajczyk if he went to Moscow on his hands and knees, pleading."

O'Konski expressed great regret that he could find no occasion where President Roosevelt disagreed with Marshal Stalin.

"What angered *Pravda* at me," O'Konski continued, "is my inserting in the *Congressional Record* the background of the Lublin Government. *Pravda* says the Polish Government has been acting in unison with Berlin, which is just the same as saying they are collaborating with Berlin. That is a dirty contemptible lie, because there has not been one Polish collaboration with Berlin."

EgyptiansBack American Plan For Free Press

Newspaper Association Empowers U. S. Editors to Express Its Approval

CAIRO, Feb. 18 (AP).—The Egyptian Journalists' Syndicate empowered the three-man delegation of the American Society of Newspaper Editors today to act in its behalf in obtaining world-wide freedom of information after the war.

The syndicate's statement, issued after a session with Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, and Ralph E. McGill, editor of "The Atlanta Constitution," was one of the strongest yet received by the A. S. N. E. committeemen in support of world-wide press freedom.

Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the Columbia University School of Journalism and the third member of the delegation, is recovering from an acute sinus infection and is expected to leave the hospital shortly. He will be unable to go to Turkey with Messrs. Forest and McGill, but will join them before they proceed to India.

Fikry Abazza Bey, president of the syndicate, drafted the statement, approved unanimously. It said: "Egyptian journalists, newspaper owners, publishers and writers assembled today on the premises of the Journalists' Syndicate in Cairo to honor members of the American newspaper editors' delegation, support the idea of freedom of press and information and see in it the greatest guaranty for the peace and welfare of all nations and consider the American delegates as their own delegates empowered to demand on their behalf this freedom."

Messrs. Forrest and McGnl thanked the organization and said its resolution would be added to the list of similar statements obtained from newspaper men in other countries. Pointing out that they were functioning as a fact-finding group, the Americans said they were concerned at present only with explaining the proposal to embody the project into the peace treaties.

GANDHI LOOKS FOR NEW WAR

Assails Arrest Of All-India Party Members

Bombay, Feb. 18 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi today predicted a new and bloodier war unless the problem of India and other nations like it is solved.

Criticizing the Government on the recent arrest of certain members of the All-India Congress, Gandhi declared in a statement:

"If things go on as they are doing in India, the victory that the Allies will have will be only so-called, because they will also have India and other nations in the same plight bleeding at their feet.

Sees New Monster Rising

"Such victory can only lead in the near future to a war bloodier—if such a thing is possible—than the one that will have closed, for victory at the expense of India will mean that out of the ashes of Fascism, Nazism and Japanese militarism will have risen a new monster that will seek to eat all it sees—and in the attempt will be eaten up, leaving I know not what.

"In August, 1942, instead of needlessly precipitating a quarrel with the people, if the authority had listened to the pleading of the Congress, India would have enjoyed independence and the war would already have ended with honor for the Allies and happiness for the suppressed peoples of the earth. That is my retrospection.

Calls Conditions Impossible

"What are the Government's protestations about Indian independence worth if they will not tolerate Congress' constructive movement, except on conditions impossible of acceptance.

"Are they not satisfied with the extraordinary power they possess? Must they keep in custody without trial the best-known as well as the least-known Indians? Must there be re-arrest of released persons the moment they speak and act as free men if their speech or act does not please authority?"

Bomb Attacks Assist In Drive On Mandalay

Calcutta, Feb. 18 (AP)—American and British heavy and medium bombers of the Eastern Air Command were thrown into the battle for Mandalay today. They pounded troop concentrations and supply dumps on the enemy's land routes south of Burma's second city.

The heaviest Allied air attack was delivered at the Japanese-held villages of Tabe and Polaywa, which overnight have expanded into major communications and supply centers, feeding men and war materials both north to Mandalay and west to the Irrawaddy River defense positions.

Complete Ramree Conquest

Meanwhile, British and Indian troops, in co-operation with units of the British and Indian navy, completed the conquest of Ramree Island, clearing it of all but a few enemy stragglers.

These troops inflicted 600 casualties on the Japanese and now have gained an island springboard to launch drives toward the important mainland seaport of Taungup and possibly push inland to Prome, a key road center on the Irrawaddy 150 miles northwest of Rangoon.

In the final phase of the 26-day Ramree Island campaign British ships sank scores of enemy troop boats seeking safety on the mainland.

While Allied heavy bombers concentrated on the Mandalay sector other formations ranged through southern Burma and into Thailand, blasting bridges and airfields.

ALLIED TROOPS CROSS IRRAWADDY IN BURMA

LONDON, Feb. 18 — (AP) A Reuters dispatch from Burma said tonight the British 14th army had crossed the Irrawaddy river 50 miles below Mandalay and a new landing had been made on Burma's west coast in twin blows designed to cut off Japanese retreat.

The Irrawaddy bridgehead, first to be established below Mandalay, held firm under fierce but uncoordinated Japanese counter-attacks, the front dispatch said. Crossings here would keep the enemy from using the river for escape when the city finally is assaulted.

The new landings were reported on the Arakan coast, southeast of Akyab. The report said the 25th Indian division had pushed inland a mile and a half, cutting the main highway down which the Japanese are trying to escape before British forces who put ashore at Akyab in the original landings on the west coast.

JAPANESE REGAIN CANTON LINE TOWN

Chinese Lose Pingshek, 165 Miles North of Port City—Foe Threatens Ichang

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 18 (AP)—Counter-attacking Japanese, attempting to close a gap in the Canton-Hankow railway, have recaptured the Kwangtung Province border town of Pingshek, 165 miles north of Canton, the Chinese High Command announced tonight.

Chinese forces recently carved out the twenty-five-mile gap on the rail line into which the enemy now is advancing. The Japanese struck in the mountainous region between Pingshek and the near-by town of Ichang in Hunan Province. While one enemy column retook Pingshek and pushed northward another struck toward the railroad east of Ichang, the Chinese said.

In Kiangsi Province Chinese troops continued their attempts to sever the Japanese supply line from Hengyang to the lost air base cities of Suichwan and Kanhsien. Chinese units have attacked Japanese positions nine miles south and eighteen miles southeast of Lienhwa, one of the key points on this supply route.

The Chinese also have thrown back a Japanese counter-attack nine miles south of Yungsin, another key point farther east where the Japanese line bends southward to Suichwan and Kanhsien.

Fighting continued east of the Canton-Hankow railroad town of Chenhsien in Hunan Province. The Japanese there are battling to safeguard their grip on the line.

The United States Fourteenth Air Force announced it had destroyed fifty-five Japanese aircraft and damaged sixty-nine others between Feb. 8 and Feb. 14. Most of the total resulted from the strike against Tsingtao on Shantung peninsula by the Chinese-American wing Feb. 10.

In wide sweeps against Japanese-held railways in interior China Fourteenth Air Force planes destroyed two locomotives and damaged fifteen and hit four loaded trains. Heavy bombers hit two enemy vessels in Tongking

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United States and Brazil Confer

PETROPOLIS, Brazil, Feb. 18 (AP).—Methods of continuing collaboration between the United States and Brazil were discussed by Secretary of State Stettinius and President Getulio Vargas at their conference here yesterday, a joint statement issued by the two leaders said last night.

"We have had a full and friendly discussion of all phases of the Brazilian and United States relations and of various aspects of the world situation," the statement said.

Nelson Rockefeller Sees Unity at Mexican Parley

Session on Wednesday Delegates Begin Arriving for

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 18 (AP).—Assistant Secretary of State Nelson Rockefeller and eight Latin-American Ambassadors to the

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United States arrived by plane today to attend the inter-American conference here, scheduled to open formally on Wednesday.

Rockefeller, alternate delegate to Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr., issued a statement in which he said the United States anticipates that the meeting will be "an effective demonstration of inter-American co-operation."

Diplomatic Gesture, View In Washington

Washington, Feb. 18 (AP)—Argentina suddenly has gone verbally tough with Germany, but the words appear designed largely for the ears of American foreign office chiefs opening a conference in Mexico City February 21.

First reaction here was that Argentina might be maneuvering toward a declaration of war, belatedly joining the solid American front against the Axis in an effort to regain diplomatic recognition.

But developments today, indicating that the point of dispute either had been conceded by Germany or never was a very big one in the first place, tended to discount that chance.

Argentina War Drift Topic At Mexico City

Mexico City, Feb. 18 (AP)—Reports that Argentina might declare war on Germany within the next week prompted much discussion tonight among delegates who have arrived here for the inter-American conference.

Several Latin-American diplomats said they believed Argentina might take the step in a final effort to end her diplomatic isolation before the other republics of the hemisphere discuss her case.

One delegate, who refused to be quoted by name, said Argentina was planning an announcement of her entrance into the war Wednesday, the day on which the conference here will open. Some other delegates were inclined to doubt that there would be a declaration of war.

Argentina was not invited to the meeting here of "American republics co-operating in the United Nations war effort."

War May Not Clear Argentina

Heretofore a declaration of war has been a condition of acceptance into the United Nations family, but it seemed unlikely that it would prove effective for Argentina in view of the attitude toward her evidenced by the more influential of the American governments.

Assistant Secretary of State Nelson Rockefeller, who arrived here today for the conference in company with eight Latin-American Ambassadors to Washington, was silent on the Argentine question.

Galo Plazao, Ecuadorian Ambassador to the United States, however, stated that he expected his nation's delegation would "do its best to get the Argentine question settled."

Rockefeller, alternate delegate to Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, issued a statement in which he said the United States anticipates that the meeting will be "an effective demonstration of inter-American co-operation."

ARGENTINA MAY WAR ON REICH

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Protest To Germany Over Diplomats Seen As Step

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 18 (AP)—Secretary of State Stettinius and Acting Brazilian Foreign Minister Pedro Leao Velloso left together today by plane for Mexico City to attend the inter-American conference.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 18 (AP)—Argentina's protest to Germany against a "threat" to deny safe conduct to some Argentina diplomats is regarded as a long stride toward war with Germany and Japan.

It comes during a series of apparent steps back toward the democratic fold.

Argentina has broken diplomatic relations with Germany, and diplomats are being exchanged. The protest charged the Germans threatened to retain from Argentines now in Sweden a number equal to the Germans now in Lisbon to whom, it said, the British had refused safe conducts. It asserted this would be a hostile act.

Not War Cause "As Yet"

Acting Foreign Minister Cesar Ameghino said the matter was not considered of sufficient gravity to lead to a declaration of war at the moment.

It was regarded as unlikely that any decisive step would be taken until Germany had time to reply to the note, sent yesterday through the Swiss Government. Press comment indicated wide popular support of the Government's action.

Spain Reports War Is Likely

[Berlin radio without comment broadcast a Spanish report that Argentina might declare war on the Reich.

[The British Foreign Office declined comment on the controversy over exchange of German and Argentine diplomats.]

At home, the Argentine Administration has eliminated some nationalists and restored to their jobs a group of teachers removed a year ago for signing a manifesto in defense of democracy. It removed extreme Rightist administrators from five universities and restored the institutions' former autonomy to elect their own administration. It also has suppressed two pro-Axis newspapers.

EXPECT NEW PARTY TO ARISE IN JAPAN

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tokyo radio says a new political party soon will arise in Japan sponsored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political society (IRAPS), parliamentary wing of Nippon's powerful totalitarian party, which has been severely critical of Premier Kuniaki Kioso's government.

A broadcast heard by the Federal Communications commission reported IRAPS president, Adm. Seizo Kobayashi, had conferred with Koiso and in "the next two or three days" the IRAPS will select a committee to form the new party.

The broadcast gave no hint as to how this political move would affect Koiso's government, but observers in the United States and China have speculated that recent American military successes in the Philippines and the Navy carrier plane raids on Tokyo could produce the fall of the Premier.

The government of Koiso's predecesor, Gen. Hideki Tojo, could not survive the American capture of Saipan and Guam last July. Koiso succeeded Tojo July 23.

Members of the IRAPS committee to form the new party will include former members of the both Houses of the Japanese Diet, representatives of all societies and leaders of the central and district areas, the broadcast said.

During the recent Diet session IRAPS members in the House of Representatives questioned the Koiso government's "zeal and enthusiasm" in conducting the war and urged formation of a new political party with a "victory program."

Radio reports from Tokyo later said the IRAPS had announced Koiso's support of a proposal to form a new totalitarian party competent to "really meet the demands for the times."

Koiso also subsequently made some cabinet changes.

B-29's Bomb Japanese On the Malay Peninsula

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 19—Superfortresses today bombed Japanese military and communications facilities on the Malay Peninsula. The mission was flown by B-29's of the Twentieth Bomber Command of which Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey is commanding general.

Twentieth Air Force headquarters here said operational reports of the attack were awaited.

"One or two" Superfortresses made an incursion of almost two hours over central Korea in daylight yesterday morning, the Tokyo radio said, according to the Federal Communications Commission.

Purported Terms Laid On Italy Are Disclosed

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Bridges To Put Them In Senate Record And Ask State Department To Deny Or Confirm Them

Washington, Feb. 18 (AP)—Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) is asking the State Department to affirm or deny the authenticity of purported Italian armistice terms sending 000,000 Italians to Allied countries for postwar reconstruction work.

Bridges said he planned to put into the Senate record tomorrow a review of purported armistice terms he said had been published in neutral countries.

Cites Neutral Sources

"Frankly," he said, "I don't know whether these are the true terms or not. But they have been published in supposedly reputable journals in neutral countries and I think the American people are entitled to know if they are the real conditions under which Italy surrendered."

The New Hampshire Senator produced a translation from the French of a document published by the *International Law Review* at Geneva. He said *The Review* was founded and edited by Dr. Juris Antoine Sottile, professor at the Academy of International Law at the Hague, and a permanent delegate to the League of Nations.

Some Doubts Expressed

Sottile published it with the notation that it had been obtained from unofficial sources and that there were doubts as to its authenticity.

Allied governments have declined to reveal the surrender conditions on the grounds of military security.

Grew May Answer Today

The State Department said it had no comment on the matter tonight, but that Acting Secretary Grew might have something to say tomorrow.

Officials referred to a statement by Grew February 8 in which he quoted from a comment by Italian Premier Bonomi on February 5. Bonomi said the surrender terms gave the Allies full authority over Italy's internal economic and political existence, but that they contained no provisions with respect to Italy's frontiers and no provisions on Italy's future after peace is made.

Repeating this, Grew emphasized that the terms contained no provisions for future settlements. He also said then that the State Department is not empowered to give out the terms, being prevented by overriding military considerations.

Merchant Fleet Included

The purported armistice terms outlined in the review called not only for Italy to deliver to the Allies her navy, aviation and all fortifications, but stipulated that after the war she should place her merchant fleet and civil aviation at the disposal of the Allies. The major Italian colonies in Africa would be decided at the peace conference with Italy obliged to accept the decisions.

Great Britain was reported to receive the islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa and others of strategic importance. France would receive Elba and her frontier with Italy would be revised.

Further provisions of the purported terms would give Yugoslavia all of Istria, with the cities of Fiume and Zara. Greece would receive all the Italian islands in the Aegean Sea.

The *Law Review's* summary said the fate of the Italian colonies—Libya, Somalia and Eritrea—shall be settled at the peace conference and Italy shall reconcile herself with its decisions."

"In the Italian ports," it continued, "free ports shall be established for the benefit of the United States, England, France, Yugoslavia and Greece."

2,000,000 Workers To Go Abroad

In the economic field, the Italian Government was purported to have consented to sending 2,000,000 workers "to the conquering countries" for reconstruction work. The document apportioned these as follows: 800,000 to Russia, 200,000 to the United States, 200,000 to Great Britain, 200,000 to Australia, 200,000 to South Africa, 200,000 to Brazil and the remainder to other United Nations.

The armistice terms were said further to recognize "Anglo-American control" over the heavy national industry as well as over the Italian banks.

"After the war," one point said, "50 per cent of the capital of these Italian enterprises shall be in the hands of the Anglo-Saxon powers."

The purported terms contained the pledge that all racial laws would be abolished, as well as Fascist influence, and that "M. Mussolini shall be delivered to the United Nations as well as all the Fascists comprised in the lists of war criminals."

The Germans, however, rescued Mussolini before this latter provision could be carried out.

At the conclusion, the purported terms held out the promise of "a softening of the armistice clauses in proportion to the importance of Italian participation in the fight against the enemy."

Bridges said if the statements made in the *Law Review* are correct "the Senate ought to be informed of these facts by the proper officials."

AMERICA TO MOVE WITH CAUTION IN EUROPEAN PLANS

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—(AP) The United States intends to move with the greatest caution in its share of handling the political affairs of liberated Europe along the lines worked out at the Crimean conference.

Authorities here said today that while this government will not shrink from any necessary duty to protect the independence of the European peoples and to assist them to recover political order it will not go looking for trouble. Furthermore, it would seek to use its influence to the limit in favor of non-intervention wherever that policy is justified.

New European Policy

The real measure of the declaration on liberated areas, which President Roosevelt proposed to the Crimean conference to launch this country on a new European policy, is in its application. And it could be applied either to foster the freedom and independence of the smaller countries or to bring them under a sort of great power distatorship.

The conviction here is that no such great power domination of European affairs is contemplated. The declaration binds the United States, Britain, Russia and France to joint action. American officials hope to keep the big powers from stepping in any place until the need for action becomes evident and even acute.

This American attitude may be put to the test severely in the months ahead. Considerably more political unrest is expected in Europe, especially if the present suffering and hunger of liberated millions go unrelieved much long-

er. One faction or another is always seeking outside support. It will be the job of the foreign ministers of the great powers to decide when such appeals are justified and when answering them would constitute straightaway meddling.

There are several countries, however, in which the powers may have to take joint action, or at least establish clear joint policies. The most obvious of these is Austria, which has yet to be liberated and which has been so long under German control that it may need Allied supervision for many months before it can raise forces for its own government.

Belgium and Norway present wide different possibilities of necessary action from outside.

Greece Not Discussed

So far as is known here the Crimean conference did not discuss either Greece, where the British are running the show, or Romania and Bulgaria where the Russians fix policy through the mechanism of Allied armistice control commissions. There is no reason known here, however, why in event of trouble in either of those areas, the joint policy should not be applied if it became essential to the independence of the people.

A favorite speculation of some American diplomats is whether the policy might even be applied to Spain, in event of revolution against the Franco dictatorship. It is argued that Spain then could become as much of a menace to the stability of Europe as any one of several neutral or former Axis satellite states.

Poland is the only place where the three-power policy has been applied to date. The Polish test probably will bring out whatever weaknesses the Crimean declaration has. One point noted here is that Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin ordered the creation of a government of "national unity" but it is generally concluded by American officials that there can't be a government with real unity of representation unless outstanding Polish leaders, particularly from London, can be added to the Soviet sponsored government.

SETS CEILINGS FOR CLOTHING

OPA Lists Cotton Garments Expected In Summer

Washington, Feb. 18 (AP)—The OPA tonight announced price ceilings for low and medium priced cotton garments which the Government expects to be back on store shelves in comparative plenty by early summer.

This action came as the War Production Board prepared to announce tomorrow the lists of woolen and rayon clothing items for which manufacturers will receive priorities to obtain fabric for inexpensive garments. Prices for these will be fixed later.

Ceilings set today apply to wearing apparel on WPB's priority list of cotton items announced ten days ago.

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Prices Listed At Retail

These are examples, at retail:

Men's regular sized shorts, a range of 49 cents to $1.30 each; men's business shirts, $1.80 to $3.70; women's regular sized house dresses, $1.95 to $3.70; slips, 85 cents to $1.30; infants' and toddlers' pajamas, $1.05 to $2.70; rompers; $1.05 to $2.40; girls' school dresses, $1.65 to $3.40; boys' wash suits, $1.30 to $2.70, and boys' shirts and blouses, $1.05 to $1.35.

The ceilings range, OPA explained, to cover differences in quality in kind of cloth used, and to allow for higher retail ceilings on garments bought from wholesalers than when they are purchased direct from manufacturers.

To Cut "Inflated" Prices

OPA, cosponsor of the clothing program with WPB, has committed itself to roll back "currently inflated" clothing prices by six or seven per cent. Spokesmen for the agency were unable to say to what extent this first pricing step in the program will accomplish that objective.

The agency said that to a large extent the rollback of the nation's clothing bill will be achieved by returning to store shelves inexpensive clothing now unavailable.

WPB's part in the program is to channel 75 per cent of all civilian fabrics to low and popularly priced garments. This measure is intended to "freeze out" to a considerable extent production of so-called luxury clothing and other expensive fabric products.

Tags To Be Attached

Under the OPA cotton action, "practically all infants' and children's apparel of such material and a very large part of men's and women's cotton garments will have tags attached by manufacturers to show exactly what the retail ceiling prices are," the agency said.

"This easy-to-understand pricing method will apply to from 65 to 90 per cent of all civilian woven cotton garments manufactured when the program becomes fully operative," Chester Bowles, price administrator said.

These garments, he added, "will not appear in stores overnight, but should become available in quantity in the early summer."

STIMSON RENEWS LABOR DRAFT PLEA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. — (AP) Secretary of War Stimson, in words "blunt and plain," warned tonight "we dare not delay longer" enacting the war work law.

Speaking "primarily" to those who have sons or husbands or other dear ones at the front," the Secretary asserted in a prepared Blue network address that "deadly shortages are now looming up before us" and a crisis is at hand.

Voluntary means have failed to keep trained men at their essential jobs and national service legislation is the only remedy, he said. He lauded House passage Feb. 1 of the work-or-jail bill for men.

With the bill now pending for days in the Senate Military Affairs committee, Stimson argued against "prolonged consideration of comparatively trivial details." He told his listeners:

"The committee has been listening to many voices—voices which object to placing upon our men at home the same compulsory responsibility for national duty that has rested upon our men in uniform since 1940; voices which call it 'slavery' to serve one's country at a bench or turning lathe; voices which, flying in the face of demonstrated experience, loudly assert that manpower shortages in industries can be met in this fourth year of the war by a mere invitation to work; voices which, ignoring the long struggle which lies ahead of us to reduce Japan, express pious hopes of the early fall of Berlin as the end of military and naval needs—

"So many voices speaking for special and, by comparison, trivial interests, that they seem to have stifled the voice of national interest and suffocate the bill.

"Enemies of the bill are beginning to boast today in the streets of Washington that they have killed it."

And he asserted:

"While we have by law organized our young fighters and compelled them to sacrifice their lives if need be in that service, we have never by law organized our workers who are to equip those soldiers and have them ready and able to fight at the proper moment."

Under the voluntary system there has been a turnover of as much as 90 percent a year in some important war industries—literally hundreds of thousands of workers, trained for jobs, work for a while, then quit and machines become idle, the secretary said.

REPUBLICANS SEEK U. S. WITHDRAWAL FROM AIR TREATY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—(AP) Senate Republicans are moving to force State department withdrawl of American acceptance of the interim international civil aviation agreement.

Senator White of Maine, the minority leader, told a reporter today he will ask the Senate Foreign Relations committee Tuesday to demand that the department rescind its action of February 10 putting into force three executive agreements.

White charged that the department had acted without the knowledge of the committee, in violation of a tacit agreement that no steps would be taken until the legislators had more time to study the question.

"These treaties or agreements raise problems of the greatest consequence to the commercial interests of this country and to our defense," the Maine Senator said. "A definite feeling exists on the part of some committee members that the Department has not respected the understanding it had with the committee."

The State department's action put into effect, so far as this country is concerned, agreements setting up an international aviation council and providing for virtual "freedom of the skies."

Under their provisions, foreign airlines could bring in and take out passengers and freight, could pick up and leave both at intermediate stops and could make flights across this country without traffic stops.

However, 26 nations must obligate themselves to the agreements before they become fully effective. White said it was his idea that if they thus had not become permanent, the Department could withdraw its approval while Congress studies the matter.

In this connection, he asked that Senator Brewster (R-Me), a delegate to last year's international aviation meeting in Chicago, be invited to attend the Tuesday committee meeting. Chairman Connally (D-Tex) said Brewster would be welcome.

Brewster told a reporter he believed the United States was giving away more than it will get in the agreements. It was his contention that many of the matters covered in the executive agreements are subject to treaty action.

ECONOMISTS FAVORING BRETTON WOODS PLAN

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—(AP) Congressional sponsors of the Bretton Woods monetary agreements said today a poll of selected economists showed 90 per cent in favor of the proposed international financial structure.

Chairman Wagner (D-N.Y.) of the Senate Banking committee and Chairman Spence (D-Ky.) of its House counterpart, said support for the agreements is being mobilized by a voluntary group of 33 members of the American Economic association.

The American Bankers association recently went on record against an international monetary fund proposed in the Bretton Woods agreements but endorsed the balance of the program worked out at an international conference last Summer. Basis of the Bretton Woods plan are the monetary fund to facilitate and stabilize international exchange, and an International bank to finance development projects.

Job Guarantee Plan Proposed

Washington, Feb. 18 (AP)—A postwar Government guarantee of a job for every person able and willing to work, as well as a guaranteed minimum living standard, was proposed today by a Federal economist.

E. A. Goldenweiser, chief economic adviser to the Federal Reserve Board and with the board for 26 years, advanced both ideas in a suggested program aimed at 58,000,000 postwar jobs.

"If a person has done all he can to find a job and still can't find one, the Government ought to offer him a job," the economist said in the current issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

"I think that the least costly and the most direct and effective way to assure that a deflationary cycle does not get under way is to see to it that no one who is able and willing to work need be idle."

Goldenweiser said that if the Government undertook such a job guarantee "there would be more feeling of security and less hesitation about continuing normal standards of living."

"Consequently a deflationary cycle would be less likely to get under way and there would be less occasion than otherwise for the Government to do much spending for the purpose," Goldenweiser said.

"Kind Of Minimum Now"

He would make his job guarantee effective, however, only as a last resort, applicable to those persons still unable to find work after a broad program of public works at standard wages had been put into effect to stabilize the nation's economy in times of threatened decline of private business.

Goldenweiser had this to stay on the idea of guaranteeing a minimum living standard:

"We have a kind of minimum now in that we don't intend to have anyone starve or freeze or go without shelter, but it differs too widely.

"It depends too much on the disorganized action of individuals and groups. There should be established a standard of living below which no person in this country needs to fall under any circumstances; a minimum of food, a minimum of clothing, and minimum of shelter, education and medical care and even of money."

As to whether a minimum standard of living could be guaranteed without sacrificing the American free, competitive system, Goldenweiser said:

"I am convinced that if we fail to do so we will certainly sacrifice our free, competitive system."

U.S. Aid To Free Lithuania Sought

Washington, Feb. 18 (AP)—American Lithuanians, contending Soviet Russia has imposed a totalitarian regime on the Baltic states, today appealed to the United States Government to help them get "a free and independent" Lithuania again.

The Lithuanian American Council, representing, it said, almost 1,000,000 persons of Lithuanian descent in this country, made known its stand at the conclusion of a three-day executive meeting.

The council also asked this Government to help alleviate the physical suffering of the Lithuanian people by providing aid through established relief channels.

Recalling that the United States, Great Britain and Russia, through the Yalta declaration reaffirmed faith in the principles of the Atlantic Charter, which included freedom for liberated peoples to create democratic institutions of their own choice, the council called upon this Government to help the Lithuanians achieve a "free and independent" country once more.

Packing Workers Threaten Strike

Washington, Feb. 18 (AP)—Meat packing workers union top officials gathered here tonight to push for Government action on their wage demands and spoke in matter-of-fact manner of "the impending national strike."

Lewis J. Clark, president; Philip Weightman, vice president, and Ralph Helstein, general counsel of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers of America, made up the party. After a meeting in Chicago Friday night, they started here by plane, hoping to arrive in time to see Federal officials Saturday, but were held up by weather in Pittsburgh.

"We don't know whether the men will be at work tomorrow morning in any particular plant, or not," said Weightman. "But as of now, any strike would be unofficial. We may know by noon tomorrow what we'll have to do."

The wage case, along with that of the textile workers, is tied up in the War Labor Board, behind a directive from Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, against wage awards which might require compensating price increases.

A statement by the union leaders assigned responsibility for "the impending national strike in the meat-packing industry" jointly to Vinson, WLB and the packers.

The union chiefs said they were asking an inquiry by the Senate War Investigating Committee.

Navy's Leading Ace, McCampbell, Marries

Washington, Feb. 18 (AP)—Commander David McCampbell, 34, the Navy's leading ace and holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor, and Mrs. Sara Jane Kahn, 33, of New York, were married here today.

The ceremony was performed by Lieut. Robert E. Fitch, navy chaplain, in the chapel of the naval

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research laboratory. Miss Clare Kahn was maid of honor and the only attendant.

McCampbell has 34 Japanese planes to his credit. He returned to the United States early in December after ten months in the Pacific, during which he flew 61 combat missions.

Ball Asks Hitler Death, Use Of German Labor

Washington, Feb. 18 (AP)—The execution of Adolf Hitler and "his immediate war criminals" after the European war ends and the assignment of "several millions of Germans" to "rebuild the Europe they have destroyed was advocated today by Senator Joseph H. Ball (R., Minnesota).

"Germany must be looked upon as an aggressor and not a normal belligerent in the old sense of the word," he said in a broadcast. "Hitler and his immediate war criminals must be shot, rather than allowed to live out their lives on a tropical isle."

HOUSE G.O.P. TO PROBE SHORTAGES OF FOOD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—(AP) An unofficial committee of House Republicans undertook an investigation of food shortages today.

"The incompetence and misjudgment of Washington's bureaucrats," said Rep. Jenkins (R-Ohio), chairman of the Republican Food Study committee, "makes critical shortages of many foods inevitable within the next few months."

He said the committee will conduct its investigation with the aid of experts in food production, one of whom will be employed as secretary for the group.

PRESS WITH ROOSEVELT

3 News Services Represented, White House Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The White House today authorized publication of what Washington had known for a week—that three reporters had joined President Roosevelt at his invitation.

There was no indication when their stories would be released. The reporters, representing The Associated Press, The United Press and the International News Service, were flown from Washington a week ago to join Mr. Roosevelt.

United Palestine Appeal Seeking $35,300,000

New York, Feb. 18 (AP)—Rabbi James G. Heller, of Cincinnati, national chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, today announced the start of a nation-wide campaign to meet its $35,300,000 budget in 1945.

42 Merchant Seamen Returning On Gripsholm

New York, Feb. 18 (AP)—The largest group of merchant seamen prisoners of war to be repatriated and the first from Germany will arrive on the exchange ship Gripsholm, scheduled to dock at Jersey City Wednesday, the War Shipping Administration said today.

The group, composed of 42 survivors of enemy action at sea, will be decorated by Capt. Edward Macauley, WSA deputy administrator, at ceremonies Thursday.

Gloria De Cicco Comes Into Fortune Tomorrow

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New York, Feb. 18 (AP)—Mrs. Gloria Vanderbilt De Cicco, storm center of a child custody case at 10, and a wife at 17, finally "comes of age" Tuesday.

The date marks her twenty-first birthday, when she ceases to be a ward of the State and comes into a fortune of approximately $4,500,000 left in trust by her father, the late Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

She presently is estranged from her husband, Actors Agent Pat De Cicco.

QUERIES STAND ON MANDATES

Group Of Americans Wants Allies To State Policy

New York, Feb. 18 (AP)—Seven prominent Americans, in a letter to the New York *Times*, called today for a statement of policy by the United States and "the governments of other powers" on the question of annexation of mandated territories.

The writers, headed by John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for President in 1924, said the question was raised by Col. Oliver Stanley, British Colonial Secretary, in an address before the Foreign Policy Association in New York, January 19.

Colonel Stanley, the writers said, referred to the mandates system in the past tense as representing the "old theory of trusteeship."

"First Public Intimation"

They added:

"It might be inferred from his address that he favored abolition of this system. We believe that this is the first public intimation of such a policy on the part of any of the mandatory powers.

"It seems pertinent and proper to ask whether we have correctly understood the policy of Colonel Stanley and whether he is now perhaps in favor of the annexation of the mandated territories by the powers administering them.

"We also believe it pertinent to ask what is the policy of our own Government and the governments of other powers on this point."

Pacific Islands View

The writers said that, in their opinion, the Pacific islands formerly mandated to Japan should not be annexed by the United States but should be governed by the United States Government "as trustee for the United Nations."

"Nothing on this subject (mandated territories) was contained in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals," the writers added, "and presumably this situation has been given further consideration since that meeting, perhaps at the time of the Crimean conference.

Urged For Agenda

"It is to be hoped that this important matter will be placed on the agenda of the San Francisco conference and that the peoples of the world will be given an opportunity to express their views before any binding decisions are made."

In addition to Davis, signers of the letter were:

Huntington Gilchrist, consultant on international organization to the State Department.

Arthur N. Holcombe, chairman of the WPB Appeals Board.

Emory Ross, executive secretary of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

James T. Shotwell, chairman of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace.

Sumner Welles, former Under-Secretary of State.

Quincy Wright, professor of international law, University of Chicago.

3 Awards Made At Dinner In Memory Of Wendell Willkie

New York, Feb. 18 (AP) — The memory of Wendell L. Willkie was honored tonight at a "One World" dinner, with awards to press, radio and motion-picture executives whose work was held to have "strengthened international understanding."

Those cited were:

Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, for efforts toward a "free and untrammeled flow of news between nations" in a "crusade which he began 30 years ago."

Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, as "an early believer" in the importance of radio as a cultural and educational agency.

Darryl F. Zanuck, vice president of 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation, for a major part in "bringing the film industry toward awareness of its responsibilities to the nation and the world."

Mrs. Hjordis Swenson was chairman of the awards committee. The dinner was held on the anniversary of Willkie's birth.

The dinner was sponsored by the American Nobel Center, which also gave the awards.

Receives Award For Cooper

Lloyd Stratton, secretary of the Associated Press, received the press award on behalf of Cooper and said in a prepared address that American newspapers and news agencies had "a trust never before given to lead by example" in the establishment of world press freedom.

"The newspapers of enemy-occupied parts of the world need factual news—first and foremost," he said. "Only by furnishing that news and realistically supporting the agency or newspaper that sincerely desires freely to collect and print factual news, can the undertaking to which we are devoted have a reasonable chance of success."

Stratton also read a message from Cooper which asserted that "people everywhere must be granted the right to know" and that "this can be accomplished if information and news is made available to all, regardless of political ideology or form of government."

Governor Baldwin Speaks

Another speaker, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, said Willkie "appreciated as no other American of his time that the strength of our institutions and the increase of our national wealth . . . were intertwined inextricably with our relationships with the rest of the world.

"By our fight for freedom in the world," he said, "we have added immeasurably to 'our reservoir of good will' everywhere. And good will among men and nations is needed so much to establish and maintain the lasting peace symbolized in the ideal of 'one world.'"

Value Of Television

Sarnoff said television would become an "international language" through which nations would "see themselves as others see them." "People everywhere will understand, as never before, how freedom functions in democracies," he said.

Asserting that radio and the press were "inseparable in the defense of freedom of speech and expression," he said there must be enough world-wide radio circuits "to carry news and pictures freely and directly to and from all corners of the earth."

CIO UNION TO FIGHT JOB-CHANGE ORDER

New Bedford Local To Seek Injunction In WMC 'Lockout'

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 18 (AP). A union spokesman today termed the ordered transfer by the War Manpower Commission of 81 textile workers to work in the Fisk and Firestone tire-cord factories a "lockout."

Antonio England, local director of the Textile Workers' Union of America (CIO), said he would seek a temporary restraining order in Federal Court, Boston, tomorrow to halt WMC in "this compulsory forced labor release."

England declared "the TWUA regards the release as a lockout, provision against which has been made in contracts which we hold in the nine member mills of the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers Association affected."

"Contrary To Constitution"

The decision to seek an injunction followed a meeting of the New Bedford Citizens' Committee yesterday at which labor, management and civic leaders attacked the WMC's order to transfer workers as "contrary to law and contrary to the Constitution."

The committee, led by Mayor Arthur M. Harriman, also branded the order as "unfair, unnecessary and un-American."

Mayor Harriman and a subcommittee said they had sent appeals to President Roosevelt, Under Secretary of War Patterson, Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission chairman, and Massachusetts Senators Walsh and Saltonstall and Congressman Gifford, of New Bedford.

Order Effective Wednesday

The WMC order, effective Wednesday noon, would cause a loss of pay for many workers, force night work upon them and destroy seniority rights, England said.

The CIO and AFL said in joint statement at the meeting that they "regard the action as an attempt to use New Bedford as a guinea pig to work out a system of labor draft without any further authorization by Congress."

WMC Asks Group To Reconsider

Washington, Feb. 18 (AP)—A War Manpower Commission official said tonight he hoped a citizens' committee at New Bedford, Mass., would reconsider its condemnation of plans to transfer textile workers to other jobs.

"If the people of New Bedford who are doing the complaining will realize the importance of the war work to which it is planned to transfer the textile workers, I feel confident they will go along with the decision," said Leo J. Werts, WMC assistant deputy director for field service.

MorgenthauLaudsWork On Bretton Woods Bill

Philadelphia, Feb. 18 (AP)—Legislation legalizing the Bretton Woods international monetary agreement was off to a good start in Congress, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said today.

"The Bretton Woods bill was drafted at the Capitol by congressional drafting experts," he said, "with the Treasury and State departments assisting, and a good job was done. The fact that the two departments helped means that technicalities which might have crept in had there been no co-operation will not be encountered later."

Morgenthau Confirms Investigation of Goulds

Says Paris, Not Washington, Presses Collaboration Inquiry

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18 (AP).—Secretary of the Treasury Henry F. Morgenthau jr. today identified Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jay Gould as the "very famous" American couple under investigation in France on suspicion of collaboration with the Germans.

"I want to make it clear," he added, "that the facts as to what they did or did not do are in the hands of the French government, not the United States."

Mrs. Gould, the former Florence La Caze, of San Francisco, said Saturday at Paris that she and her husband "undoubtedly" were the couple referred to in an inquiry concerning her reported investment in July of 5,000,000 francs (about $100,000) in a Monte Carlo bank controlled by the Nazis. She said she invested the money so that the Germans would not take her husband to a Nazi concentration camp.

Army Seizes Strike-Bound Rayon Factory

FEB 19 1945

President Gives Order After Firm Gets Injunction to Prevent Any Arbitration

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 18 (AP).—The War Department took over operation of the strike-bound plant of the American Enka Corporation today under authorization of President Roosevelt.

Colonel Curtis G. Pratt, of the Army General Staff Corps, assumed charge of the plant at 5 p. m. under orders to end a work stoppage that has kept more than 3,000 workers idle since Feb. 8.

The plant manufactures rayon yarn for military tire fabric.

The strike began after the company, in what it described as a "friendly suit," obtained an injunction in Federal District Court to prevent arbitration of issues raised by the United Textile Workers of America, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Firm and Union Co-operate

"Both management and labor are co-operating perfectly," Colonel Pratt said.

He said work would be resumed at the 11 o'clock shift tonight. This will involve some chemical workers. Colonel Pratt said it would be four to eight days before all 3,000 workers were back at their tasks. Work would not be available for employees in the spinning, finishing and textile departments, he said, until chemical workers have started the processes moving again.

Colonel Pratt said he and his

staff of seven officers were operating the plant and that no troops had been sent to Asheville.

Dr. A. J. L. Moritz, executive vice-president of the Enka Corporation, issued this statement:

"We have received from Colonel Pratt and his staff notice of the government's taking possession of the properties and facilities of the company and the Army officers are established at the plant. I am confident that I express the sentiments not only of myself but of all of our officers and employees when I say we will co-operate in every way with the Army and with each other to restore full production in the shortest possible time."

Million-Pound Loss

C. E. Earnhardt, international vice-president of the U. T. W., said: "We are requesting all of our members to return to work as they are notified to report. We are glad to co-operate wih the Army in any way possible. This evening we are sending out union cars to assist the Army in getting those who are scheduled to report at 11 o'clock notified and are assisting in rounding up the workers for the chemical department, the first that will be put in operation."

SURVIVORS REACH WEST COAST PORT

Navy Reports Arrival From 4 Ships Lost In Pacific

San Francisco, Feb. 18 (AP)—Hundreds of survivors from four naval vessels destroyed by enemy action in Philippine waters have been logged in at the Treasure Island receiving ship in San Francisco Bay for reoutfitting pending the started 30-day survivor leaves, the 20th Naval District announced today.

Clad in travel-stained dungarees and obviously tired, the men, however, were in good spirits, the Navy said.

They were from these ships:

The U.S.S. Ommaney Bay, 10,000-ton escort carrier, destroyed by enemy aerial action January 4 in the Sulu Sea while en route with a carrier squadron to Luzon.

Mine-Sweeping Record

The U.S.S. Hovey, destroyer-mine sweeper credited with sweeping more mines than any other ship in Pacific waters, sunk by an aerial torpedo in Lingayen Gulf, Luzon, January 7.

LST 750, destroyed without casualty by an enemy aerial torpedo in the Sulu Sea "recently."

The fourth vessel, a landing craft type, was not further identified.

Normal Complement Of 500

Survivors said the Ommaney Bay, the sinking of which was announced last week, was traveling under a slight overcast when Japanese planes attacked about 5.15 P.M. Two bombs, one an incendiary which exploded in the forward hangar deck, and the other a high explosive, which detonated in the forward engine room, fatally wounded the carrier.

The Ommaney Bay carried a normal complement of 500 men.

In announcing its loss, the Navy said there had been fewer than 100 casualties.

FEB 9 1945

Torpedo Meant For Destroyer

The Hovey was struck by an aerial torpedo just before dawn and went down in three minutes, survivors reported, but loss of life was comparatively low. The Hovey was one of the Navy's older ships. She was commissioned in 1919, was at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and had participated in the Guadalcanal, New Georgia, Bougainville, Palau, Leyte and Luzon invasions.

The LST 750 was escorting a convoy when an aerial torpedo intended for a destroyer missed both it and a repair ship and struck the landing craft. The ship was fatally stricken with a gaping hole starboard and had to be sent down later by torpedoes from the destroyer.

PRECEDE CALCUTTA BURMA (130)

LONDON, FEB. 18-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM BURMA SAID TONIGHT THE BRITISH 14TH ARMY HAD CROSSED THE IRRAWADDY RIVER 50 MILES BELOW MANDALAY AND A NEW LANDING HAD BEEN MADE ON BURMA'S WEST COAST IN TWIN BLOWS DESIGNED TO CUT OFF JAPANESE RETREAT.

THE IRRAWADDY BRIDGEHEAD, FIRST TO BE ESTABLISHED BELOW MANDALAY, HELD FIRM UNDER FIERCE BUT UNCOORDINATED JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS, THE FRONT DISPATCH SAID. CROSSINGS HERE WOULD KEEP THE ENEMY FROM USING THE RIVER FOR ESCAPE WHEN THE CITY FINALLY IS ASSAULTED.

THE NEW LANDINGS WERE REPORTED ON THE ARAKAN COAST, SOUTHEAST OF AKYAB. THE REPORT SAID THE 25TH INDIAN DIVISION HAD PUSHED INLAND A MILE AND A HALF, CUTTING THE MAIN HIGHWAY DOWN WHICH THE JAPANESE ARE TRYING TO ESCAPE BEFORE BRITISH FORCES WHO PUT ASHORE AT AKYAB IN THE ORIGINAL LANDINGS ON THE WEST COAST.

FEB 19 1945

RQ644PEW

LONDON FEB 18-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT ALTHOUGH TWO AMERICAN ATTEMPTS TO LAND ON IWO JIMA YESTERDAY WERE "SUCCESSFULLY REPULSED" U.S. WARSHIPS ARE STILL CRUISING IN THE AREA "STUBBORNLY AIMING TO LAND ON THE ISLAND."

THE BROADCAST SAID THE AMERICAN TASK FORCE WAS "BOLSTERED BY A REAR FLEET."

THE BROADCAST CLAIMED ALSO THAT JAPANESE SUBMARINES YESTERDAY TORPEDOED AND SANK "ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, A HEAVY CRUISER AND A DESTROYER."

IT QUOTED AN IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE OF FEB. 17 AS SAYING JAPANESE PLANES HAD PUT OUT OF ACTION 129 AMERICAN AIRCRAFT THAT WERE "REPEATEDLY TRYING TO ATTACK THE JAPANESE HOMELAND."

THERE HAS BEEN NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THE TOKYO CLAIMS.

AR710AEW

LONDON, MONDAY FEB 19-(AP)-ARGENTINE CITIZENS IN GERMANY HAVE BEEN DENIED FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT BECAUSE OF STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TO CUNTRIES, THE SWISS RADIO REPORTED EARLY TODAY, ADDING THAT THERE WERE STRONG RUMORS ARGENTINA WOULD DECLARE WAR.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED "SURPRISED" BY THE TREND OF ARGENTINE-GERMAN RELATIONS AND WAS WATCHING THE SITUATION CLOSELY.

REPORTS CURRENT IN LONDON SAID THE NAZI LEADERS WOULD BE UNHAPPY AT THE PROSPECT OF WAR WITH ARGENTINA BECAUSE THEY REPURTEDLY HAVE A FORTUNE OF "SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS" HIDDEN IN BUENOS AIRES FOR POSTWAR USE.

(EDS: IN 1ST GRAPH READ IT X X X THE TWO COUNTRIES, THE SWISS ETC)

ADD LDN XX AREA

THE RUSSIANS ALSO DROVE TO WITHIN SEVEN MILES EAST OF ZOBTEN WITH THE CAPTURE OF JASCHWITZ. A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID THAT ZOBTEN HAD BEEN "RECAPTURED" BY COUNTERATTACKING GERMAN TROOPS, BUT MOSCOW NEVER HAS CLAIMED THAT JUNCTION TOWN.

IN EAST PRUSSIA GEN. IVAN CHERNIAKHOVSKY'S THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY TROOPS, STRIKING ON A TWISTING 25-MILE FRONT SOUTHWEST OF ENCIRCLED KOENIGSBERG, THE CAPITAL, CAPTURED SEVEN LOCALITIES. THESE INCLUDED ROBITTEN, FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF ZINTEN; BUCHHOLZ, FOUR MILES WEST OF LANDSBERG; AND LANGWALDE, SIX MILES WEST OF MEHLSACK, A STRONGHOLD CAPTURED SATURDAY.

A125

FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY MOSCOW REPORTED HEAVY GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS EAST OF THE DANUBE CITY OF KOMAROM (KOMARNO), 86 MILES EAST OF VIENNA, AND SAID THAT 43 GERMAN TANKS WERE WRECKED IN THAT AREA SATURDAY. FEB 19 1945

A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID THAT MARSHAL RODION Y. MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINE ARMY WAS PREPARING TO RESUME THE DRIVE TOWARD BRATISLAVA, 53 MILES NORTHEAST OF KOMAROM, AND TOWARD VIENNA, IN CONJUNCTION WITH MARSHAL FEODOR TOLBUKHIN'S THIRD UKRAINE ARMY SOUTH OF THE DANUBE NOW THAT BUDAPEST HAD BEEN TAKEN.

THESE GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS APPARENTLY WERE AIMED AT DISRUPTING SOVIET OFFENSIVE PREPARATIONS, AND THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT THE GERMANS HAD DRIVEN THE RUSSIANS BACK TO THE SOUTH BANK OF THE PARIS CANAL. THIS CANAL TURNS EASTWARD PARALLEL WITH THE DANUBE NEAR KISUJFALU, 16 MILES NORTHEAST OF KOMAROM.

BOTH SIDES WERE POURING REINFORCEMENTS INTO THE KEY SECTOR SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN, AND MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID THAT STIFF FIGHTING FLAMED ALONG MUCH OF THE 70 MILES OF THE WINDING NEISSE RIVER FROM ITS JUNCTION WITH THE ODER TO THE AREA NEAR THE BOHEMIAN FRONTIER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

30.24-23109

BOGGY ROADS HAMPERED RUSSIAN MOTOR TRANSPORT COLUMNS SHIFTING SUPPLY BASES 50 TO 80 MILES FORWARD.

A BERLIN BROADCAST DECLARED THAT MARSHAL GREGORY ZHUKOV ON HIS ODER RIVER FRONT EAST OF BERLIN WAS SHELLING GERMAN LINES HEAVILY "TRYING TO BRING TANKS TO SMALL BRIDGEHEADS ON THE WEST BANK."

SOVIET PRESSURE TOWARD STETTIN WAS STYMIED, THE GERMANS SAID, BUT THEY ACKNOWLEDGED RUSSIAN GAINS IN THE WOODED SECTOR BETWEEN LANDECK AND GRUDZIADZ IN A PUSH TOWARD THE BALTIC THERE. BATTLES ARE CONCENTRATING AROUND THE POLISH CITY OF GRUDZIADZ, 60 MILES SOUTH OF DANZIG, A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID.

KONEV'S SIEGE OF BRESLAU CONTINUED METHODICALLY, AND ANOTHER 23 MILES SOUTHWARD ONE OF HIS TASK FORCES ATTACKED THE OUTSKIRTS OF STREHLEN ON A MAIN SILESIA-MORAVIA RAILLINE. FEB 19 1945

BRESLAU, WITH MOST OF ITS CIVILIAN POPULATION REPORTED EVACUATED, WAS STRONGLY MANNED BY THE GERMANS AND ITS FORTIFICATIONS HAD BEEN STRENGTHENED FOR A LONG SIEGE, A MOSCOW DISPATCH SAID.

"ALL INDICATIONS WERE, HOWEVER, THAT KONEV WAS PREPARED TO MAKE BRESLAU AN INDEPENDENT ACTION, MINIMIZING AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE ITS DIVERSIONARY EFFECT ON DISPOSITION OF THE ARMIES IN HIS FIRST UKRAINIAN COMMAND," SAID AP CORRESPONDENT DANIEL DE LUCE.

"IT IS ALONG THE NEISSE AND SPREE, SOUTH OF THE FORMIDABLE BELT OF FORTRESSES FACING ZHUKOV ON THE MIDDLE ODER, THAT KONEV SOON MAY BE ABLE TO STRIKE A MORTAL BLOW AT NAZI DEFENSE OF CENTRAL GERMANY."

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND DECLARED ALL RUSSIAN ASSAULTS ON BRESLAU HAD BEEN REPELLED.

DA1213PEW

A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, FEB.

(AP)-THE PILOT OF A FLYING FORTRESS WAS TEMPORARILY BLINDED BY

A FLAK BURST WHICH TORE THE NOSE FROM HIS PLANE, AND HIS CO-PILOT, BADLY WOUNDED IN THE LEG, TEAMED UP RECENTLY TO BRING THE SHIP HOME SAFELY.

GLASS SPLINTERS HIT THE EYES OF LT. GERSON BACHER, 399 AVENUE C, BAYONNE, N.J., AND CUT THE LEG OF LT. NATHAN SPUNGIN, 2801 MORGAN STREET, TAMPA, FLA. SPUNGIN "CALLED THE SIGNALS" TO GUIDE THE BOMBER BACK FROM AN ATTACK ON THE MANNHEIM RAILYARDS, WHILE THE BLINDED PILOT WORKED THE RUDDER CONTROLS WITH HIS FEET. BOTH ARE NOW RECOVERING FROM THEIR WOUNDS.

FEB 19 1945

APL/02224/MP-610PEW

BY EDWARD KENNEDY
PARIS, FEB 18-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MOVEMENTS WERE CLOAKED IN SECRECY TONIGHT, BUT ONE THING SEEMED CERTAIN--- THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL DE GAULLE WERE HAVING A HARD TIME GETTING TOGETHER.
THIS HAS BEEN INTERPRETED BY SOME PERSONS AS MEANING FRENCH-AMERICAN RELATIONS HAVE WORSENED, NOT AMONG THE PEOPLE, BUT REGARDING THE CHIEFS OF THE TWO NATIONS, ONE RICH AND FIGHTING THE WAR TO ITS END, THE OTHER POOR AND TRYING TO REGAIN ITS PLACE IN THE WORLD.
DA443PEW

ADD PARIS XX VENLO

ON THE NORTH FLANK ALONG THE RHINE, THE GERMANS TRIED TO INFILTRAT CANADIAN POSITIONS IN THE FLOODLANDS NORTH OF KLEVE AND WERE DRIVEN BACK. IT WAS THE FIRST SIGN OF AGGRESSIVENESS FROM THE ENEMY IN THAT SECTOR.

THE PRISONER COUNT IN THE 11-DAY-OLD OFFENSIVE REACHED 8,000.

THE THIRD ARMY'S FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE LINES BEING DRAWN SLOWLY AROUND BITBURG.

TROOPS FORCED A CROSSING OF THE ENZ AND REACHED A POINT A HALF MILES FROM THE PRUEM RIVER, SEVEN MILES FROM BITBURG AND SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF ECHTERNACH.

ALONG WITH GAINS OF THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION, THE ECHTERNACH BRIDGEHEAD THUS WAS DEEPENED TO FOUR MILES AND STRETCHED 10 MILES ALONG THE SURE RIVER. THE MUD AND THE DIFFICULTIES OF SUPPLY WERE HAMPERING THE ADVANCE MORE THAN THE ENEMY.

TEN MILES NORTHWEST OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, MECHANIZED CAVALRY CROSSED THE OUR RIVER AT A NEW POINT OF ENTRY INTO GERMANY AND OCCUPIED HIGH GROUND THREE MILES NORTHWEST OF VIANDEN.

IN THE SAAR, THE THIRD ARMY REPULSED TWO COUNTERATTACKS AIMED AT ITS SAARLAUTERN BRIDGEHEAD. LOCAL GERMAN ATTACKS WERE BEATEN OFF ON THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY FRONT IN NORTHERN ALSACE.

BY EDWARD KENNEDY DA258PEW FEB 19 1945

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DA443PEW
PARIS--FIRST ADD ROOSEVELT XXX THE WORLD.

FRENCH OFFICIALS WERE DISAPPOINTED ABOUT BEING LEFT OUT OF THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE, BUT STILL WOULD HAVE WELCOMED ROOSEVELT-DE GAULLE CONVERSATIONS WHICH MIGHT HAVE SMOOTHED OUT DIFFICULTIES.

TO THIS END, IT WAS LEARNED ON GOOD AUTHORITY, THE FRENCH RENEWED THEIR INVITATION TO ROOSEVELT TO VISIT PARIS, AND WOULD HAVE BEEN SATISFIED IF HE HAD VISITED SOUTHERN FRANCE.

INSTEAD, IT WAS FURTHER LEARNED RELIABLY, THEY RECEIVED A MESSAGE ROOSEVELT WOULD BE WILLING TO TALK TO DE GAULLE IN ALGIERS. THIS WAS A DOUBLE REBUFF. NOT ONLY WAS IT A REFUSAL TO COME TO FRANCE, BUT ALSO AN INVITATION TO THE HEAD OF THE FRENCH STATE TO TERRITORY WHICH HAD BEEN FRENCH FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY.

AS IS WELL KNOWN, THE AMERICAN NAVY HAS USED ALGIERS FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS, BUT TO THE FRENCH IT SEEMED MUCH AS IT WOULD TO AMERICANS IF SOME FOREIGN RULER HAD SAID TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, "SORRY I CAN'T COME TO SEE YOU, BUT YOU CAN COME TO SEE ME IN HONOLULU.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR JEFFERSON CAFFERY LEFT PARIS THREE DAYS AGO, APPARENTLY TO SEE THE PRESIDENT--AS SO MANY PROMINENT AMERICANS HAVE DEPARTED FOR PRESUMABLE CONFERENCES WITH THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE SOMEWHERE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. NONE OF THEM HAS YET RETURNED.

SEVERAL DAYS AGO THE BEST INFORMATION HERE WAS THAT THE PRESIDENT PROBABLY WOULD VISIT BOTH ITALY AND FRANCE BEFORE RETURNING TO WASHINGTON.

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THIS BELIEF WAS HELD BY SEVERAL IMPORTANT GENERALS AND OTHERS USUALLY WELL INFORMED, ALTHOUGH IT WAS SAID AT THE TIME THAT A NUMBER OF FACTORS, INCLUDING BUSINESS AT HOME AND THE PRESIDENT'S PHYSICAL CONDITION AFTER THE STRAIN OF THE YALTA CONFERENCE, MIGHT GOVERN THE FINAL DECISION.

POLITICAL NUANCES OF THE MOMENT ALSO MIGHT BE A DETERMINING FACTOR IN WHETHER THE PRESIDENT WOULD STOP OFF IN FRANCE, I WAS TOLD.

IN ANY CASE, MILITARY AUTHORITIES HERE WENT AHEAD WITH THE MOST ELABORATE ARRANGEMENTS TO ECEIVE THE PRESIDENT AND GUARD HIM IN CASE HE DECIDED TO COME TO FRANCE. #

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IN GERMANY, FEB. 18-(AP)-TROOPS COMMANDED BY LT. COL. WILLIAM H. BLAKEFIELD, BERLIN, WIS., CAPTURED THE GERMAN VILLAGE OF SCHANKWEILER TODAY ON THE ENZ RIVER, EIGHT MILES SOUTHWEST

30.24-23111

OF THE GERMAN BASE AT BITBURG.

AMONG THE CAPTIVES WAS A GERMAN OFFICER WHO DECLARED: "WITH YOUR ARTILLERY AND MY INFANTRY YOU COULD BE WAY BEYOND THIS TOWN BY TOMORROW." #

BY ROBERT EUNSON

WITH THE X U.S. NINTH ARMY, WESTERN FRONT, FEB. 12-(AP)-CAVES THAT CAESAR'S ARMY USED TO CACHE SUPPLIES NEAR VALKENBURG, HOLLAND, HAVE BEEN TAKEN OVER FOR THE SAME PURPOSE BY DOUGHBOYS OF THE 102ND DIVISION.

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THE REAR ECHELON OF THE 102ND, THE OZARK DIVISION, HAS SET UP BARRACKS AND STOREHOUSES IN THE LIMESTONE CAVERNS WHICH THE GERMANS HAD EQUIPPED AS A ROCKET-BOMB FACTORY AND IN WHICH ROMAN GARRISONS TRADITIONALLY LIVED FROM ABOUT 50 B.C. TO 400 A.D.

I DROVE IN A JEEP INTO THIS 67-MILE-LONG SERIES OF TUNNELS TODAY AS THE GUEST OF [redacted] LT. LOUIS F. DANFORTH OF 370 PARK AVE., NEW YORK. DANFORTH SAID THE PLACE WAS BIG ENOUGH TO HOUSE SUPPLIES FOR 15 DIVISIONS. HE AND LT. JOHN P. BROWN OF 943 NOLAN ST., INDEPENDENCE

MO., ARE IN CHARGE OF ALL THE PERSONAL EFFECTS AND GOVERNMENT EQUIPMENT WHICH THE 2 10ND S DOUGHBOYS COULD NOT TAKE WITH THEM TO THEFRONT LINES IN GERMANY.

DR. CARL DIEPEN, SECRETARY OF THE DUTCH ASSOCIATION WHICH OWNS THE CAVES, SAID THEY HAD BEEN REFUGES FOR FUGITIVES FOR CENTURIES AND HAD BEEN STEADILY ENLARGED BY THE QUARRYING OF BUILDING STONE.

SPEAKING THROUGH AN INTERPRETER, PVT. HARRY SCHWARZ OF 118 WEST 89TH ST., NEW YORK, DR. DIEPEN SAID THE GERMANS HAD IMPROVED AND REMODELED THE CAVES WITH SLAVE LABOR AMID MUCH SECRECY.

DURING THE THREE-DAY FIGHT FOR VALKENBURG, HOWEVER, ABOUT 4,000 DUTCH CIVILIANS TOOK REFUGE THERE WHILE THE BATTLE PASSED THEM BY.

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PFC. HERBERT GREENBERG OF 2554 ROCHAMBEAU, THE BRONX, NEW YORK, ESCORTED ME THROUGH THE SECTIONS THE GERMANS HAD EQUIPPED AS A BOMB FACTORY AND ALSO THROUGH CATACOMBS WHICH DUTCH CATHOLICS IN EARLY DAYS HAD MODELED INTO A COPY OF THE ROMAN CATACOMBS.

LAVISH AIR CONDITIONING, PLUMBING AND FLUORESCENT LIGHTING INSTALLED BY THE GERMANS REMAIN AMID THE ANTIQUITIES AND HAVE BEEN TURNED TO AMERICAN USE BY GREENBERG AND TWO OF HIS BUDDIES, T/3 LOUIS F. GADEWLA OF 301 HELEN ST., BUFFALO, N.Y., AND PFC. ERNIE RAMBO OF INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN.

A MAP OF THE EXTENSIVE TUNNEL SYSTEM HAS BEEN MADE BY PFC. EDWARD LAFOND OF LOWELL, MASS.

IN ONE FLUORESCENT-LIGHTED CHAMBER I CAME UPON PFC. HENRY OSWALD OF 513 SOUTH WHITFIELD ST., NAZARETH, PA., POUNDING AWAY ON A TYPEWRITER, WHILE NOT FAR AWAY THERE WAS A LARGE BUNK-ROOM WHERE PFC. JOSEPH KAUFMAN OF 521 SOUTH RIDGEWAY, CHICAGO, PFC. FRANK F. HARRIS OF DOUGLAS, ARIZ., AND CPL. B.B. HAYES OF RT. 2, QUITMAN, MASS WERE ADMIRING SOME NEW PINUP PICTURES ON THE 2,000-YEAR-OLD WALLS.

HARRIS AND I ENJOYED A TALK ABOUT ARIZONA AND OUR MUTUAL FRIEND, WALTER ZIPF, EDITOR OF THE DOUGLAS DISPATCH.

FEB 19 1945

PKL EUNOSNS 1-2-3RD 1919 12/2 650P

BY EDWARD D. BALL

WITH THE U.S. 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, FEB. 18-(AP)-THE MOON CAME OVER THE MOUNTAIN, AND TROOPS OF THIS BLUE RIDGE DIVISION ROSE FROM THE DRIPPING FOXHOLES TODAY FOR THE LAST-STRETCH ASSAULT UPON THE MAIN BELT OF SIEGFRIED FORTIFICATIONS OPPOSITE LUXEMBOURG.

INFANTRY COMMANDED BY OFFICERS FROM VIRGINIA AND THE CAROLINAS BEGAN THE ATTACK IN THE FOG BEFORE DAWN AFTER SLOGGING ALONG A RIDGETOP RIBBON OF MUD, MOCKINGLY IDENTIFIED BY A ROADSIDE SIGN AS "SKYLINE DRIVE."

BY MID-MORNING, THE DOUGHBOYS HAD CAPTURED CRUCHTEN, SEVEN MILES NORTHWEST OF ECHTERNACH AND A MAJOR EASTERNMOST STRONGHOLD IN THE SIEGFRIED FORTIFICATIONS IN THIS SECTOR.

THEY THEN PUSHED ON NEARLY A MILE NORTHEAST INTO HOMMERDINGEN, WELL BEYOND THE LINES OF THE STRONGEST NESTS OF PILLBOXES.

"WE HAD SOME VERY ROUGH MOMENTS DURING TODAY'S FIGHTING BUT WE ARE STILL GOING," SAID A TALL, LEAN PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER FROM ASHEVILLE, N.C., WHO IS DIRECTING THE OPERATION.

"BUT IT IS NOT AS ROUGH AS MY CROSSING THE OUR RIVER THURSDAY," HE ADDED WITH A LAUGH. "A DUD MORTAR LANDED BESIDE MY BOAT, TORE OFF MY PANTS AND LEFT ME WITH BOTH FLANKS EXPOSED."

THE UNIT WHICH REACHED HOMMERDINGEN WAS ENGAGED THIS AFTERNOON IN TOSSING GRENADES INTO FOXHOLES WHERE THE GERMANS WERE STUBBORNLY REFUSING TO COME OUT.

FORWUKJAMES

BY NED NORDNESS

WITH BRITISH TROOPS IN GERMANY, FEB. 18-(AP)-TANKS AND OTHER WEAPONS OF WAR WERE STREAMING TOWARD THE SCENE OF THE SAVAGE FIGHTING FOR GOCH TONIGHT ACROSS A CERTAIN BRIDGE BUILT BY VALOROUS ENGINEERS IN THE MIDST OF BATTLE.

IT WAS BUILT WITHIN YARDS OF HEAVY FIGHTING AND WAS THE CENTER OF CONCENTRATED ENEMY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE, BUT THE BRIDGE HAD TO BE BUILT, AND IT WAS BUILT, IN WATER AS COLD AS THE BATTLE WAS HOT.

THE NORTHERN CAMPAIGN IS A BATTLE FOR ROADS WHICH ARE NOT TOO PLENTIFUL IN THE DESOLATE, MUDDY COUNTRYSIDE. HENCE THE ENGINEERS TRAVEL CLOSELY WITH THE INFANTRY, AND BUILD NEW BRIDGES UNDER CONDITIONS WHICH MAKE EVEN THE FOOTSLOGGERS SHUDDER.

THIS BRIDGE IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF SUCH TEAMWORK.

THE INFANTRY WON A BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE NIERS SO NARROW THAT, TO HEAR THEM TELL IT, THEY COULDN'T LIE DOWN WITHOUT PUTTING THEIR FEET IN THE RIVER.

CAPT. WILLIAM BLAIR, OF SCONE, PERTHSHIRE, SCOTLAND TOLD HOW THE BRIDGE WAS BUILT.

"ON THE NIGHT OF THE BATTLE,"

FEB 19 1945

A160

WITH BRITISH TROOPS IN GERMANY--FIRST ADD NORDNESS DESCRIPTIVE X WAS BUILT.

"ON THE NIGHT OF THE BATTLE," HE SAID, "WE CROSSED THE RIVER LOWER DOWN WITH A MINIMUM OF EQUIPMENT. IT WAS VITAL THAT THE BRIDGE BE BUILT TO GET THE REST OF OUR EQUIPMENT OVER.

"WELL, JERRY KNOWS THAT TOO, SO WE SORT OF SURPRISED HIM AND WERE HAVING QUITE A BATTLE WHEN SUDDENLY HIS MORTARS STARTED SPRAYING THE BRIDGE AREA.

"THOSE GUYS GOT TO WORK, THOUGH. THERE WAS NO SHELTER FOR THEM, AND THEY WENT AT IT. JERRY HAD ENOUGH A COUPLE HOURS AFTER WE PUT IN THE ATTACK, SO THINGS WERE RATHER QUIET FOR US, BUT THOSE POOR LADS AT THE BRIDGE WERE STILL DUCKING SHELLS.

"ALONG TOWARD THE NEXT AFTERNOON THE GERMANS GOT READY TO BLAST US. LUCKILY THE CLOUDS PARTED AND TYPHOONS CAME DOWN TO HELP US, BUT THE JERRIES WERE TOUGH. THEY HAD SOMETHING LIKE 12 TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS CRACKING AT US.

"MORTARS AND HEAVY SHELLS WERE STILL PLASTERING THE BRIDGE SECTOR WHERE THE ENGINEERS WERE WORKING. EVERY NOW AND THEN AN ENGINEER WOULD BE THERE, THEN HE WOULDN'T. JERRY HAD GOT HIM. THIS COUNTERATTACK CAME ON AND WE WERE FEELING THAT RUSHING RIVER RIGHT ON OUR SHIRT TAILS."

THE MEN ON THE BRIDGEHEAD NEEDED THE BRIDGE AND THE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT, AND NEEDED THEM FAST, AND THEY GOT THEM. THE BRIDGE WAS BUILT.

RR1026PEW

30 24-23113

ADD POM EXY MERIT

LT.~~COM.~~JOHN H.HORAN, 500 WEST 111TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, RECEIVED ~~THE LEGION OF MERIT~~. RECIPIENTS OF THE BRONZE STARS WERE CAPT. W.E.HILBERT, 3133 CONNECTICUT AVE., WASHINGTON, D.C.; LT.COM.HORACE M.GEZON, 4200 PARKMAN BLVD., PITTSBURGH, PA., LT.WAYNE E.SPANGLER, 1125 CONIFER AVE., JOHNSTOWN, PA.; LT.GEORGE G.BROWNELL, 105 FREDERICK COURT APTS., TUSCALOOSA, ALA., AND YEOMAN FIRST CLASS ARTHUR E.FAIRBANK, WEST UPTON, MASS.

G430PEW

FEB 19 1945

A11

(300)

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ROME, FEB. 18-(AP)-ALLIED PLANES, SEEKING TO HAMPER ANY NAZI EFFORT TO WITHDRAW BEYOND THE ALPS, HAVE STEPPED UP THEIR BLOWS ON RAIL SYSTEMS IN NORTHERN ITALY AND AUSTRIA, WHILE GROUND FORCES WERE ENGAGING THE GERMANS IN BRISK PATROL ACTIONS, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OMITTED ANY MENTION OF A POSSIBLE BEGINNING OF A GERMAN WITHDRAWAL FROM THE PRESENT ITALIAN FRONT BATTLE AREA. LT GEN.MARK W. CLARK HAS SUGGESTED THAT SUCH A WITHDRAWAL MIGHT BE IMMINENT.

THE ALLIES PUT MORE THAN 2,000 ITALY-BASED WAR PLANES IN THE AIR YESTERDAY, INCLUDING OVER 500 U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS WHICH SENT HUNDREDS OF TONS OF BOMBS CRASHING DOWN ON AUSTRIAN RAILYARDS, OIL AND INDUSTRIAL TARGETS FOR THE FIFTH CONSECUTIVE DAY.

SIMULTANEOUSLY B-25 MEDIUM BOMBERS AND SWARMS OF FIGHTERBOMBERS UNLEASHED A DAY-LONG ASSAULT ON THE BRENNER PASS ROUTE AND ENEMY TRANSPORT AND AMMUNITION DUMPS THROUGHOUT NORTHEASTERN ITALY. TEN ALLIED PLANES WERE MISSING FROM THE DAY'S OPERATIONS. ONE GERMAN AIRCRAFT WAS DESTROYED IN THE AIR.

CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED ON BOTH SIDES IN THE PATROL ACTIONS. THE MOST ACTIVE SECTOR WAS AT THE JUNCTION OF THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES ABOUT A DOZEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA.

AN ENEMY PATROL WAS BEATEN BACK BY FIFTH ARMY UNITS EAST OF MONTE CERERE. IT LEFT EQUIPMENT BEHIND. A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY THE EXTREME LEFT FLANK OF THE EIGHTH ARMY POSITIONS CAME UNDER HEAVY GERMAN SHELL AND MORTAR FIRE. IN THE SAME GENERAL AREA ONE EIGHTH ARMY PATROL SEIZED AN ENEMY POSITION AFTER AN ALLIED ARTILLERY PREPARATION AND SHOT UP GERMAN PATROLS.

AT ABETAIA, 27 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BOLOGNA, A FIFTH ARMY PATROL SUFFERED CASUALTIES WHEN IT TOUCHED OFF A BOOBY TRAP. NO CHANGES IN THE LINEY WERE REPORTED ANYWHERE ALONG THE FRONT.

W106PEW

ATHENS, FEB. 18--(AP)--THE PARTHENON AND OTHER MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT GREECE SUSTAINED DAMAGE DURING THE COUNTRY'S NON-CONCLUDED CIVIL STRIFE, THE RESTORATION SERVICE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SAID TODAY.

THIS SERVICE, WHICH HAS JURISDICTION OVER ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES, SAID THE ACROPOLIS CAME UNDER MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR FIRE FROM ELAS TROOPS

ON NEARBY PHILOPAPPUS HILL. THESE TROOPS THOUGHT THE BRITISH WERE USING SCAFFOLDS ON THE ACROPOLIS AS AN OBSERVATION POST.

[redacted] MORTAR SHELLS LANDED ON THE PARTHENON, ONE HITTING THE WESTERN FOUNDATION STEPS, THE SECOND THE [redacted] ENCLOSED PORTION AND THE THIRD THE WESTERN GABLE CAUSING DAMAGE PARTICULARLY TO THE GABLE CORNICE PART OF WHI WAS BLOWN OFF, THE SERVICE'S REPORT SAID.

MANY HOLES AND BLACK SPOTS WERE CAUSED BY BULLETS STRIKING PILLAR ON THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE PARTHENON. A [redacted] MORTAR SHELL CAUSED PART O THE FALL OF PILLAR CAPITAL OF THE SOUTHWESTERN WING OF THE [redacted] PROPYLAEA, THE ENTRANCE HALL OF THE ACROPOLIS. A MARBLE WALL AND THE ENTRA TO THE PROPYLAEA WERE HIT BY ANOTHER MORTAR SHELL.

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THE TEMPLE OF WINGLESS VICTORY ESCAPED SERIOUS DAMAGE FROM A MORTAR SHELL WHICH LANDED A FEW YARDS AWAY BUT ITS WALLS AND PILLARS WERE HIT BY BULLETS, AND BULLET MARKS ALSO WERE SEEN ON THE CARYATIDS, DRAPED FEMALE STATUES USED AS SUPPORTS.

THE TEMPLE OF AESCULAPIUS AT THE FOOT OF THE ACROPOLIS SUSTAINED MINO DAMAGE.

APR/TRAVELOS1130s/THO/140P

BRAZILIAN ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, FEB. 18-(AP)-GEN. AO BATISTA MASCARENHAS, COMMANDER OF THE BRAZILIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN ITALY, AWARDED MEDALS OF THE BRAZILIAN ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT TODAY TO NINE U.S. OFFICERS WHO HAVE WORKED CLOSELY WITH THE BRAZILIANS.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIS D. CRITTENBERGER, COMMANDER OF THE FOURTH CORPS, AND TOP BRAZILIAN OFFICERS ATTENDED THE CEREMONY HELD AT ADVANCED BRAZILIAN HEADQUARTERS.

MASCARENHAS SAID THE AWARDS WERE GIVEN "TO OUR NORTH AMERICAN COLLEAGUES WHO, WITH RARE DEDICATION AND PROFESSIONAL SKILL, COOPERATED IN ORGANIZING AND EQUIPPING AND IN THE FUNCTIONING OF THE BRAZILIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE."

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RECEIVING THE AWARDS WERE BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM T. CRANE, COMMANDER OF ARTILLERY, FOURTH CORPS; COL. LAWRENCE LA DUE, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF, FOURTH CORPS; COL. PAUL MADDOX, CHAPLAIN, FOURTH CORPS; LT. COL. RAYMOND BRISACH, MEMBER OF THE OPERATIONS SECTION, FIFTH ARMY; LT. COL. EDWIN STEPHENSON, LIASON OFFICER; MAJ. GEORGE ADAIR, MEMBER OF THE LIASON DETACHMENT WITH THE BRAZILIANS; MAJ. NATHAN MATTHEWSON, MEMBER OF THE LIASON DETACHMENT; LT. JOHN N. JOHNS, TECHNICAL ADVISER TO THE BRAZILIAN SIGNAL CORPS; LT. WALTER H. BYRON, FORMER PILOT FOR MASCARENHAS.

AT THE SAME TIME, SIX OTHER AWARDS WHICH ALREADY HAVE BEEN GIVEN WERE ANNOUNCED. THEY WERE TO COL. LEE MILLER, LIASON OFFICER WITH ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS; COL. DOUGLAS GILLETTE, ENGINEER OF THE FOURTH CORPS; LT. COL. ROBERT SHAW, DIRECTOR OF THE EARLY TRAINING OF BRAZILIANS IN ITALY; LT. COL. JOHN TORREY, MEMBER OF THE LIASON DETACHMENT; CAPT. EUGENE BARBERO, MEMBER OF THE LIASON DETACHMENT, AND CAPT. WILLIAM DICKERMAN, MEMBER OF THE LIASON DETACHMENT.

FEB 19 1945

MOSCOW, FEB 18-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER PRAVDA DECLARED TODAY THAT "EVENTS ON THE FRONT OPEN WIDE POSSIBILITIES FOR CLOSE COORDINATION OF ALL MILITARY EFFORTS OF THE ALLIED POWERS," BUT "ACTIVITY OF AVIATION ALONE CANNOT PLAY A DECISIVE ROLE."

THE EDITORIAL QUOTED BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOURCES ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ALLIED AIR BLOWS LAST WEEK IN EASTERN GERMANY, AND COMMENTED:

"AS IS KNOWN, VERY CLOSE COOPERATION OF THE GENERAL STAFFS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION, THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WAS OBTAINED AT THE (CRIMEA) CONFERENCE. PUBLIC OPINION OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES IS SURE THAT THE FIELD AND SCOPE OF COOPERATION OF THE ALLIES WILL INFALLIBLY EXTEND IN COMPLIANCE WITH ELABORATED PLANS, AND MORTAL BLOWS WILL BE INFLICTED IN THE HEART OF FASCIST GERMANY FROM NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, AND WEST."

G122PEW

MOSCOW, FEB 18-(AP)-THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA GAVE UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT TODAY TO THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY'S STAND FOR "LIQUIDATION OF THE KUOMINTANG DICTATORSHIP AND FORMATION OF A COALITION GOVERNMENT AND A UNITED SUPREME COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES."

IZVESTIA SAID APPROVINGLY THAT "OTHER DEMOCRATIC PARTIES AS WELL AS THE COMMUNIST PARTY ALSO SUGGESTED THE LIQUIDATION OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS, STRENGTHENING OF FRIENDSHIP WITH THE USSR AND INCREASING TIES WITH BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND THE OTHER ALLIES."

THE NEWSPAPER SAID, "THE PRESENT SITUATION IMPOSES ESPECIALLY RESPONSIBLE TASKS UPON CHINA WHICH THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE SUPREME ARMY COMMAND, REGARDLESS OF THEIR REORGANIZATION, HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO FULFILL.

"CHIANG KAI-SHEK, IN HIS NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE, ADMITTED THAT MILITARY REVERSES HAD BEEN DUE TO POLITICAL MISTAKES. CHINA'S ALLIES, ESPECIALLY THE UNITED STATES, WARMLY SUPPORT THE EFFORT OF CHINESE DEMOCRACY TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL UNITY."

SK1217AEW

300 24-23115

A24

MOSCOW, FEB 18-(AP)-PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT BORIS POLEVOY TOLD TODAY OF TWO VAST UNDERGROUND ARSENALS WHICH HE SAID THE GERMANS BUILT "UPON THE BLOOD AND BONES OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF SLAVES."

PRESUMABLY POLEVOY IS IN SILESIA WITH MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY.

"WE LANDED AT AN AIRDROME IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF A BIG FOREST WONDERING WHY THE GERMANS LOCATED IT (THE AIR FIELD) IN SUCH A DESERTED SPOT AND WHY CONCRETE ROADS CRISSCROSSED THE WOODS," HE WROTE. "THEN WE WERE CONDUCTED TO A TUNNEL ENTRANCE CAMOUFLAGED WITH ARTIFICIAL TREES AND A SIGN POSTED. 'DEATH TO HIM WHO ENTERS WITHOUT A PASS.'

"WE DESCENDED A DEEP SHAFT IN DAMP AIR LIKE A MINE. WE WALKED ALONG AN ENDLESS CORRIDOR UNDER A FOREST, A RIVER AND HILLS. RIGHT AN LEFT THERE WERE ROOMS STACKED HIGH WITH BOMBS, SHELLS AND LAND MINES. EVERYTHING WAS IN GOOD ORDER. THE BOOKS ON THE CLERKS' DESKS WERE UNDISTURBED.

"A DETONATOR WAS WIRED TO EXPLODE THE ARSENAL. BUT THE EXPLOSION NEVER WAS SET OFF."

JOURNEYING TO ANOTHER FOREST AIRFIELD, POLEVOY REPORTED SEEING "ENDLESS RANKS OF NEW INTACT GERMAN WARPLANES," AND ADDED:

"THE FIELD WAS AN ADJUNCT OF AN UNDERGROUND FACTORY WHERE ALL THE INSTALLATIONS WERE SEIZED IN GOOD ORDER BY OUR FIGHTERS.

"BOTH OF THESE UNDERGROUND RETREATS WERE BUILT BY A GERMAN ENGINEER, THE EXECUTIONER (THE LATE DR. FRITZ) TODT. HIS SLAVES FROM THE INVADED COUNTRIES OF EUROPE LIVED IN CAMPS SURROUNDED BY ELECTRIFIED BARBED WIRE AND GUARDED BY FIERCE, HUNGRY POLICE DOGS.

"THE SLAVES WERE GIVEN A NUMBER BURNED UPON THEIR BREAST. THE WEAK AND SICK WERE KILLED. THE STRONGER WERE SENT TO BUILD OTHER UNDERGROUND ARSENALS. THIS UNDERGROUND GERMANY LITERALLY WAS BUILT UPON THE BLOOD AND BONES OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF SLAVES."

DA154PEW

A25

HAD BEEN ALLOWED

FEB 19 1945

THE MOVE, ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY, IS AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TOWARD ASSURING FINANCIAL JUSTICE AFTER THE WAR, MARKING SWISS COOPERATION IN THE SEARCH FOR NAZI LOOT HIDDEN OUTSIDE THE REICH.

LAUCHLIN CURRIE, HEAD OF A U.S.ECONOMIC MISSION WHICH HAS BEEN NEGOTIATING WITH THE SWISS ALONG WITH BRITISH AND FRENCH REPRESENTATIV DECLARED "I AM GREATLY PLEASED. A TREMENDOUS ADVANCE HAS BEEN MADE."

RO605PEW

THE SWISS BASED THEIR ACTION ON THE PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED WHEN THEY SIMILARLY BLOCKED FUNDS OF COUNTRIES INVADED BY GERMANY, INCLUDING RUSSIA, IN 1940 AND 1941. SINCE GERMANY HAS BEEN INVADED, THEY PLACED HER IN THE SAME CATEGORY.

WHETHER THE SWISS WILL SUPPLY THE NAMES AND RECORDS OF SUSPECTED NAZI DEPOSITORS WAS NOT DETERMINED. FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS ON THIS TOPIC ARE TO BE HELD THIS WEEK AND THE SWISS HAVE, AT LEAST, COMMITTEE THEMSELVES TO CHECKING FOR HIDDEN LOOT FROM NATIONS WHICH

FELL UNDER GERMAN OPPRESSION.

THE ALLIED ECONOMIC DELEGATIONS INDICATED THAT THEIR CONFERENCES HAD BEEN GENERALLY SUCCESSFUL AND THAT SWITZERLAND WAS LIKELY TO BE RESTORED HER RIGHTS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF FOOD AND RAW MATERIALS FROM ALLIED COUNTRIES.

RP1016PEW

FIRST LEAD BURMA (120)

BY FRANK L. MARTIN

CALCUTTA, FEB. 18-(AP)-BRITISH INDIAN AND GURKHA TROOPS, IN FIVE DAYS OF FIGHTING THAT WAS PROBABLY THE BITTEREST OF THE BURMA CAMPAIGN, HAVE CROSSED THE BROAD IRRAWADDY RIVER AND ESTABLISHED A BRIDGEHEAD ON ITS LEFT BANK APPROXIMATELY 35 MILES WEST OF MANDALAY.

IN THE FACE OF HEAVY JAPANESE ARTILLERY, MORTAR AND SMALL ARMS FIRE, THESE 14TH ARMY TROOPS MADE THE HAZARDOUS CROSSING IN THE EARLY MORNING OF FEB. 13.

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ASSAULT TROOPS CROSSED THE STREAM IN HUNDREDS OF SLIGHT RIVER CRAFT, MANY OF WHICH WERE CAUGHT IN THE SWIRLING CURRENT AND SWEPT DOWNSTREAM COMPLETELY OUT OF CONTROL.

THE RIVER, WHICH FLOWS SOUTH FOR MOST OF ITS COURSE, BENDS WESTWARD JUST BELOW MANDALAY FOR MORE THAN 30 MILES, THEN FLOWS SOUTHWARD AGAIN.

AMERICAN AND X X X FIRST GRAPH.

(WEST OUT)

ABOARD THE U.S. 7TH AMPHIBIOUS FORCE FLAGSHIP IN THE PHILIPPINES, FEB.13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-REAR ADM.ARTHUR D.STRUBLE RECEIVED THE LEGION OF MERIT IN A SHIP CEREMONY TODAY. HE WAS CITED FOR HIS WWORK AS CHIEF OF STAFF OF A TASK FORCE DURING THE NORMANDY INVASION.

IN RECENT MONTHS THE ADMIRAL HAS DIRECTED SEVERAL PHILIPPINES AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS.

EW904PCW

A162FX

WITH PIPS (150)

BY FRED HAMPSON

MANILA, MONDAY, FEB 19-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.OSCAR W.GRISWOLD'S 14TH CORPS TROOPS MASSED AROUND THE WALLED INTRAMUROS DISTRICT CONTINUED TO WITHOLD THEIR FIRE TODAY AS FURTHER APPEALS WERE MADE TO THE TRAPPED JAPANESE TO RELEASE THOUSANDS OF UNARMED CIVILIANS WITHIN THEIR STRONGHOLD.

GEN.GRISWOLD TWICE HAS OFFERED THE JAPANESE "HONORABLE SURRENDER" AND HAS APPEALED TO THEIR VAUNTED "SPIRIT OF BUSHIDO AND CODE OF SAMURAI" IN ASKING RELEASE OF THE INNOCENT CIVILIANS.

THE JAPANESE HAVE THUS FAR CHOSEN TO HIDE BEHIND THE CIVILIANS. SOME WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE BEEN FORCED TO WALK INTRAMUROS STREETS IN SIGHT OF AMERICAN GUNNERS.

"I HAVE LOST LOTS OF MY MEN IN MANILA ALREADY," COMMENTED GEN.GRISWOLD AS THE JAPANESE ANSWER WAS AWAITED, "AND MY MILITARY JUDGMENT IS TO RAZE THAT JAPANESE STRONGHOLD BUT THERE MAY BE MANY CIVILIANS STILL THERE--MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN--WHO ARE BOUND TO SUFFER WHATEVER STEPS WE TAKE."

MM733PPW

FEB 19 1945

A139FX

WITH PIPS

MANILA, MONDAY, FEB 19-(AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TODAY HAILED THE GALLANT, SACRIFICIAL STAND BY A FORCE OF AMERICAN AND FILIPINO DEFENDERS OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR IN 1942 AS A "MAGNIFICENT VICTORY."

"BATAAN, WITH CORREGIDOR THE CITADEL OF ITS EXTERNAL DEFENSE, MADE POSSIBLE ALL THAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE," HE DECLARED IN A NOTE APPENDED TO HIS REGULAR COMMUNIQUE.

"HISTORY, I AM SURE, WILL RECORD IT AS ONE OF THE DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD. ITS LONG PROTRACTED STRUGGLE ENABLED THE UNITED NATIONS TO GATHER STRENGTH TO RESIST IN THE PACIFIC.

"HAD IT NOT HELD OUT, AUSTRALIA WOULD HAVE FALLEN WITH INCALCULABLY DISASTROUS RESULTS. OUR TRIUMPHS OF TODAY BELONG EQUALLY TO THAT DEAD ARMY. ITS HEROISM AND SACRIFICE HAVE BEEN FULLY ACCLAIMED, BUT THE GREAT STRATEGIC RESULTS OF THAT MIGHTY DEFENSE ARE ONLY NOW BECOMING FULLY APPARENT.

"THE BATAAN GARRISON WAS DESTROYED DUE TO ITS DREADFUL HANDICAPS, BUT NO ARMY IN HISTORY MORE THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED ITS MISSION. LET NO MAN HENCEFORTH SPEAK OF IT OTHER THAN AS OF MAGNIFICENT VICTORY."

MM610PPW NM

BY FRED HAMPSON

WITH THE 14TH ARMY CORPS AT MANILA, FEB. 18-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.OSCAR W.GRISWOLD, WHOSE YANK DOUGHBOYS HAVE THE DIRTY JOB OF CRUSHING THE LAST BITTER JAPANESE RESISTANCE IN MANILA, IS NATURALLY CAUTIOUS--BUT KNOWS WHEN TO THROW CAUTION OVERBOARD.

HE'S THE GENERAL WHO INVITED THE NIPPONESE TRAPPED IN INTRAMUROS (THE WALLED PORTION OF THE CITY) TO SURRENDER, OR AT LEAST TO RELEASE THE HUNDREDS OF UNARMED CIVILIANS WITHIN THE WALLS.

BECAUSE HE FOUGHT LONG UNDER A NAVY COMMAND IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, GENERAL GRISWOLD PERHAPS IS LESS KNOWN THAN OTHER ARMY CORPS COMMANDERS. BUT HE IS AMONG THE MOST EXPERIENCED.

[illegible] IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS FOULED UP.

30.24 - 23117

WHEN THE FIGHT FOR NEW GEORGIA IN THE [illegible] SOLOMONS [illegible],
ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY HUSTLED IN GRISWOLD.
WITHOUT BOTHERING TO SUGAR COAT HIS ACTION, GRISWOLD REFORMED HIS FORCES, SMASHED THROUGH AND CAPTURED THE VITAL MUNDA AIRFIELD.
LAST YEAR BEHIND THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA PERIMETER ON BOUGAINVILLE IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS, HIS CORPS DESTROYED AN ENTIRE JAPANESE DIVISION WITH A CASUALTY RATION OF ALMOST 35 NIPPONESE KILLED FOR EVERY ONE AMERICAN.
IN A MESSAGE TO HIS TROOPS BEFORE THE LINGAYEN LANDINGS ON LUZON, GENERAL GRISWOLD SAID:
"WHEN YOU HIT, HIT FAST AND HARD AND MAKE THE ENEMY PLAY YOUR LEAD. YOUR MOST VITAL ASSET IS A DYNAMIC, AGGRESSIVE OFFENSIVE SPIRIT."
I TALKED WITH HIM AT THAT TIME. HE SAID "I BELIEVE IN A STRONG OFFENSIVE BUT I HATE GAMBLING. A MAN CAN GAMBLE WITH HIS MONEY AND LOSE IT ALL. SO WHAT! BUT IN WAR YOU GAMBLE WITH MEN'S LIVES AND NO MAN HAS A RIGHT TO DO THAT IF THERE'S ANY WAY ON EARTH HE CAN AVOID IT."

A21FX

FEB 19 1945

ONE DAY I ACCOMPANIED GRISWOLD ON HIS ROUNDS. IT HAD BEEN A LONG, HARD AND HOT DAY AND THERE WAS MUCH FIGHTING.
ON THE WAY BACK A TRUCK PASSED US EXCEEDING THE SPEED LIMIT. THE "OLD MAN" WAVED DOWN THE DRIVER--A CORPORAL. THE KID GULPED WHEN HE SAW TWO STARS AND YOU COULD SEE HIM SAY TO HIMSELF: "HERE'S WHERE I GET BUSTED CLEAR TO A PRIVATE."
"SON," SAID THE GENERAL, "IT'S BY OBSERVING THESE RULES THAT WE ALL PULL TOGETHER AND IF WE DO THAT WE WILL GET THIS DAMN THING OVER WITH QUICKER AND ALL GO HOME.
"I WANT MY SOLDIERS TO OBEY THE RULES NOT BECAUSE THEY'RE RULES BUT BECAUSE OF WHAT THEY MEAN. WILL YOU JUST HELP ME OUT ON THIS?"
WHEREUPON THE GENERAL SALUTED THE CORPORAL WITH A "THANKS, I KNOW YOU WILL" AND WAVED HIS DRIVER ON.
A LITTLE FARTHER ON WE CAME TO A RIVER WHERE A BULLDOZER WAS CUTTING A NEW APPROACH TO A PONTOON BRIDGE.
GRISWOLD, WALKING FROM JEEP TO 'DOZER, EXCLAIMED: "THAT'S DAMNED FINE WORK YOU'RE DOING, SON. THAT'S THE WAY TO LICK THESE NIPS. THANKS VERY MUCH." AND HE SALUTED THE MAN RUNNING THE 'DOZER.
THE STRAIN IS BEGINNING TO TELL BUT THE "OLD MAN" IS STILL THE FIGHTINGEST SOLDIER IN THE CORPS.
WHEN WE LANDED AT LINGAYEN JAN. 9 GRISWOLD, WHOSE HOME IS ELKO, NEV., COMMANDED THE 37TH AND 40TH DIVISIONS COMPRISING THE 14TH CORPS.
IT LOOKED AS THOUGH HIS JOB WOULD BE TO CLEAN THE JAPANESE OUT OF SOUTH LINGAYEN SWAMPS AND CONTAIN THEIR FLANK IN THE ZAMBALES MOUNTAINS, WHILE THE FIRST CORPS CUT DOWN THROUGH THE VALLEY AND TOOK MANILA.
BUT WAR SELDOM FOLLOWS THE BLUEPRINT. INSTEAD GRISWOLD'S BOYS WHIPPED THROUGH THE SWAMPS ON THE DOUBLE, ROOTED OUT THE ZAMBALES NIPPONESE AND ALMOST OVERNIGHT CROSSED THE FORMIDABLE AGNO RIV AND STRUCK TOWARD MANILA.
NOW GRISWOLD, THE JUNGLE FIGHTER FROM GUADALCANAL, NEW GEORGIA AND BOUGAINVILLE, FINDS HIMSELF DIRECTING THE BATTLE FOR MANILA WITH THE MOST POWERFUL CORPS EVER ASSEMBLED IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--FIVE DIVISIONS.
X1044APW

A27FX (BJT)
BUDGET (650)
MANILA, MONDAY, FEB. 19-(AP)-AMERICAN PARATROOPERS AND INFANTRYMEN SWARMED OVER HISTORIC FORTRESS CORREGIDOR TODAY, CLEANING JAPANESE MARINES FROM DEEP TUNNELS OF THE LAST BARRIER TO THE U.S. FLEET'S TRIUMPHANT RETURN TO MANILA BAY.
INSIDE MANILA, YANK TANK AND ARTILLERYMEN WITHHELD THEIR FIRE AT THE OLD WALLED CITY SOUTH OF THE PASIG RIVER, AWAITING RESPONSE TO REPEATED AMERICAN APPEALS TO THE JAPANESE TO SURRENDER THEIR HOPELESS POSITION BEHIND THE WALLS OR AT LEAST RELEASE THE THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS WITHIN THE AREA.
GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR MADE A DRAMATICRETURN TO RECAPTURED BATAAN PENINSULA DURING THE LIGHTNING AMPHIBIOUS AND AERIAL STRIKES WHICH PUT AMERICANS BACK ON CORREGIDOR.
TRAVELING IN A JEEP OVER GROUND HALLOWED BY BATAAN'S 1942 DEFENDERS, MACARTHUR COULD HEAR THE NAVAL SHELLING THAT PRECEDED CORREGIDOR'S REINVASION.
VETERAN SKYTROOPS OF THE 503RD PARACHUTE RGIMENT EFFECTED THE FIRST LANDING ON THE ROCKY FORTRESS AT THE MOUTH OF MANILA BAY. THE PARACHUTISTS CAPTURED THE ISLAND'S DEFENSES AND HUGE GUNS FROM THE REAR.
THE SKYTROOPERS WERE JOINED SHORTLY AFTER THEIR PIN-POINT LANDING ON CORREGIDOR'S PLATEAU BY ELEMENTS OF THE 24TH DIVISION UNDER MAJ. GEN.FREDERICK A.IRVING.
IRVING'S INFANTRYMEN STORMED THE ISLAND'S BEACHES FROM ASSAULT BOATS THAT BROUGHT THEM FROM BATAAN, ACROSS THE NARROW STRAIT.
A PULVERIZING NAVAL BOMBARDMENT AND AERIAL PLASTERING PRECEDED THE CORREGIDOR ASSAULT. JAPANESE GUNFIRE WAS SPORADIC AND INEFFECTIVE.
"THE RECAPTURE OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR CLEARS THE ENTRANCE TO MANILA BAY AND OPENS THIS GREAT HARBOR TO OUR FLEETS," MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED.

FEB 19 1945

A28FX
IN TOURING BATAAN MACARTHUR HAD ATTEMPTED TO PUSH THROUGH STILL HOSTILE JUNGLES TO WITNESS THE PARATROOP LANDINGS ON CORREGIDOR, BUT A DAMAGED BRIDGE PREVENTED HIS GETTING A RINGSIDE SEAT.
WITH THE THUNDER OF NAVAL GUNS IN HIS EARS, MACARTHUR TOLD A COMPANION:
"THIS VISIT IS EASING AN ACHE THAT HAS BEEN IN MY HEART FOR THREE YEARS."
THE NAVAL GUNS WERE THOSE OF THE SEVENTH FLEET FORCING THE FOUR MILE CHANNEL TO POUND CORREGIDOR. WITH THE ISLAND CLEAR, THE FLEET COULD STEAM INTO THE BROAD HARBOR AND BRING ITS GUNS TO PLAY ON THE TRAPPED AND BITTERLY RESISTING JAPANESE GARRISON IN THE SHELL AND MINE-TORN AREA OF SOUTH MANILA.
YANKS RINGING THE INTRAMUROS (WALLED CITY) HELD THEIR FIRE IN AN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN RELEASE OF THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS, WHO ARE IN EFFECT PRISONERS OF THE JAPANESE SUICIDE TROOPS.
MAJ.GEN.OSCAR W.GRISWOLD, COMMANDER OF THE 14TH CORPS OF THE U.S. SIXTH ARMY, REPEATED A SECOND TIME HIS SURRENDER DEMAND TO THE JAPANESE IN INTRAMUROS, WITH ITS ALTERNATIVE OF TURNING OVER THE NONCOMBATANTS, BEFORE RESUMPTION OF AMERICAN PRESSURE.
SO FAR THE JAPANESE HAVE IGNORED THE DEMAND.
AMERICAN GUNS HAD FIRED POINTBLANK AT THE THICK WALLS OF THE INTRAMUROS, OPENING A BREACH NEAR THE EAST ENTRANCE.
RUSSELL BRINES, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, SAID THAT AFTER EACH SALVO FILIPINO CIVILIANS, INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN, EMERGED FROM THEIR HIDING PLACES AND WALKED BACK AND FORTH IN

FULL VIEW OF AMERICAN OBSERVERS WHO COULD SEE OVER THE WALL.

A29FX

BRINES SAID THE APPEARANCE OF THE CIVILIANS APPARENTLY WAS A JAPANESE TRICK TO SAVE THE TRAPPED ENEMY FROM A STEADY BARRAGE.

THE LOGICAL METHOD OF ANNIHILATING THE INTRAMUROS DEFENDERS WOULD BE THROUGH AERIAL FLATTENING OF THE STRONGPOINTS, BUT GENERAL GRISWOLD SAID "WE DON'T FEEL JUSTIFIED IN SENTENCING THOSE CIVILIANS TO DEATH," BRINES SAID.

MACARTHUR REPORTED AMERICAN PATROLS WERE ACTIVE AROUND FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY, SOUTH OF MANILA. THE 40TH DIVISION TO THE NORTHWEST IN THE ZAMBALES MOUNTAINS ELIMINATED OTHER ENEMY GROUPS.

BUT THE REAL DRAMATIC ACTION WAS ON CORREGIDOR.

THE PARATROOPERS--VETERANS OF THE NEW GUINEA CAMPAIGN WHO CLOSED THE CIRCLE AT LAE--JUMPED IN TEN-MAN TEAMS. MOST OF THEM LANDED ATOP THE "ROCK"; OTHERS, HOWEVER, WERE CARRIED BY WINDS OVER THE CLIFF AND INTO THE CHANNEL WHERE ALERT P-T BOATS PICKED THEM UP. SOME WERE KILLED IN JUMPING.

AP CORRESPONDENT JAMES HUTCHESON, ABOARD A P-T BOAT, WATCHED THE LEYTE-FAMED 24TH STORM ASHORE. HE TOLD OF A RED SMOKE SIGNAL ON THE ISLAND'S CREST WHICH CONFIRMED THE JUNCTION OF WATERBORNE INVADERS WITH THE SKYTROOPS.

X1117APW NM

FEB 19 1945

BY RUSSEL BRINES

A FORWARD OBSERVATION POST, MANILA, FEB.17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN GUNS OPENED A POINTBLANK ATTACK ON THE THICK WALLS OF INTRAMUROS THE WALLED SECTION OF MANILA, AS PART OF AN INTENSIFIED ARTILLERY SHELLING OF BATTERED STRONGPOINTS WHERE JAPANESE ARE STILL HOLDING OUT DESPITE TWO WEEKS OF SIEGE.

THE DRAMATIC USE OF MODERN ARMS AGAINST MEDIEVAL FORTIFICATIONS EMPHASIZED THE SLOW, PATIENT DEMOLITION NECESSITATED BY THE AMERICANS' DECISION TO SPARE AS MANY AS POSSIBLE OF THE CIVILIAN HOSTAGES HELD BY THE JAPANESE. THUS FAR THEY HAVE REFRAINED FROM LEVELLING THE WALLED CITY BY AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY HAS SHELLED EVERY IDENTIFIABLE JAPANESE OCCUPIED BUILDING IN THE INTRAMUROS, BUT HERETOFORE HAD NOT ATTEMPTED TO BREACH THE SURROUNDING WALLS.

THE GUNS HAVE MADE AN OPENING FOR INFANTRYMEN ADJACENT TO THE NARROW EAST ENTRANCE ARCHWAY.

MEANWHILE TANKS ON THE NORTHERN SHORE OF THE PASIG RIVER POUNDED THE NORTHERN WALL AT A RANGE OF LESS THAN 200 YARDS.

THE SHELLING DISCLOSED A NEW JAPANESE TRICK TO SAVE THE ENTRAPPED GARRISON FROM A STEADY BARRAGE. AFTER EACH SALVO FILIPINO CIVILIANS INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN EMERGED FROM SOME HIDING PLACE AND WALKED IN FULL VIEW OF AMERICAN OBSERVERS WHO WERE ABLE TO SEE OVER THE WALLS.

(LATER THE AMERICANS WITHHELD THEIR FIRE AWAITING REPLY TO A REPEATED CALL TO THE JAPANESE TO SURRENDER OR PERMIT THE CIVILIANS TO LEAVE THE CROWDED AREA WITHIN THE OLD WALLS.)

WE SAW THE CIVILIANS AMID THE RUBBLE OF THE OTHERWISE DESERTED STREET FILIPINO WOMEN WHO PACED BACK AND FORTH IN THE MOST CONSPICIOUS PLACE THEY COULD FIND WITH THEIR CHILDREN TAGGING AFTER THEM. EACH WOAMN HAD HER HEAD COVERED WITH A HANDKERCHIEF OR SCARF AS THEY CUSTOMARILY DO BEFORE ENTERING CHURCH.

PERHAPS THEY WERE PRAYING WHILE WALKING.

A63FX

THESE AND POSSIBLY OTHER HUNDREDS OF CIVILIAN HOSTAGES PRESENTED A GRAVE PROBLEM FOR THE AMERICAN COMMAND. THE LOGICAL MILITARY METHOD OF MINIMIZE THE JAPANESE DEFENSE WOULD BE A COMPLETE AERIAL FLATTENING OF THE WALLED CITY AND OTHER STRONGPOINTS, BUT THE MAJORITY OF THE CIVILIANS WOULD DOUBTLESS SHARE THE FATE OF THE JAPANESE GARRISON.

"WE DON'T FEEL JUSTIFIED SENTENCING THOSE CIVILIANS TO DEATH," SAID MAJ.GEN. OSCAR W.GRISWOLD, ELKO, NEV., COMMANDER OF THE 14TH CORPS. "IT WAS A DIFFICULT DECISION TO MAKE, BUT THE ONLY HUMANE ONE."

THE JAPANESE ARE EXPLOITING THIS SITUATION TO THE FULLEST DITCH FIGHT.

THUS THEY CAN HOLD UP THE AMERICANS WITH RELATIVELY SMALL GARRISONS IN KEY POINTS. IN ONE POLICE STATION THE YANKS RETURNED TODAY IN A SECOND ATTEMPT TO ROOT OUT A JAPANESE FORCE OF PROBABLY 50 MEN. THE AMERICANS ONCE OCCUPIED THE FIRST TWO FLOORS IN ONE WING OF THE BUILDING, BUT THE JAPANESE ON THE THIRD FLOOR DROVE THEM OUT BY DROPPING HAND GRENADES THROUGH CRACKS IN THE FLOORS AND BY SWEEPING THE CORRIDORS WITH MACHINE GUNS.

GRISWOLD SAID AMERICAN COMBAT DEATHS HAVE BEEN LOWER THAN EXPECTED IN THIS TYPE OF OPERATION ALTHOUGH THE WOUNDED CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN HIGH.

THERE IS NO LONGER ANY QUESTION OF PRESERVING NOTABLE BUILDINGS JUST BECAUSE OF THEIR NOTABILITY--MOST OF THEM ARE ALREADY RUINED.

THE MANILA HOTEL AND PERALTA APARTMENTS ARE AMONG THE MAJOR BUILDINGS EXCEPT CHURCHES WHICH APPEAR TO HAVE ESCAPED DAMAGE AND THEY ARE PROBABLY HOUSING THE REMAINING HIGH-RANKING JAPANESE OFFICERS.

THE BAYVIEW HOTEL AND THE UNIVERSITY CLUB HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY GUTTED. THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING AND NEARBY STERNBERG HOSPITAL ALSO HAVE BEEN BADLY DAMAGED.

BY FRED HAMPSON (300)

FEB 19 1945

MANILA,FEB.17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ANOTHER BARRIER, BEHIND WHICH AMERICANS, FILIPINOS AND OTHER NATIONALS WERE TRAPPED IN BATTLE-TORN MANILA, WAS BROKEN TODAY AS UNITED STATES TROOPS CAPTURED THE BULK OF THE PHILIPPINE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

SOME 7,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, INCLUDING ABOUT 100 AMERICANS, WERE LIBERATED. AT LEAST 400 WERE HOSPITAL PATIENTS, SOME SERIOUSLY ILL, INCLUDING 50 AMERICANS. THE AMERICAN PATIENTS WERE MOSTLY FROM THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP.

OTHERS LIBERATED WERE DOCTORS, NURSES AND THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES FROM THE PACO, ERMITA AND INTRAMUROS SECTIONS OF THE CITY.

LT.COL.H.W.RADCLIFFE'S SECOND BATTALION OF THE 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION'S 148TH REGIMENT FOUGHT INTO THE WRECKAGE OF THE HOSPITAL AND STARTED THE WORK OF RESCUE.

MANY JAPANESE WERE STILL IN SOME REMAINING BUILDINGS AND THEIR SNIPER FIRE COMPLICATED THE EVACUATION.

STREETS AND ALLEYS LEADING TO THE PASIG RIVER CROSSINGS AND THE SAFETY OF AMERICAN OCCUPIED NORTHERN MANILA WERE QUICKLY JAMMED WITH GUANT, TOTTERING PATIENTS AND THE REFUGEES WITH THEIR HEAPS OF BELONGINGS.

SOLDIERS AND RED CROSS WORKERS DID WHAT THEY COULD TO HELP UNTIL AMBULANCES AND TRUCKS ARRIVED TO SPEED THE EVACUATION.

THE THOUSANDS LIBERATED WERE EXHAUSTED AND TERRIFIED. FOR THE LAST THREE DAYS THEY HAD CROUCHED BEHIND WHAT SHELTER THEY COULD FIND WHILE SOME OF THE BITTEREST FIGHT IN THE BATTLE FOR MANILA RAGED ABOUT THEM.

HOSPITAL DOCTORS REPORTED THAT A NUMBER OF PERSONS, MOSTLY REFUGEES DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES BY FIRES AND ARTILLERY, HAD BEEN KILLED WHEN JAPANESE INCENDIARISTS BURNED ALL BUT A FEW OF THE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

THE PROBLEM OF HOUSING 7,000 MORE PEOPLE IN THE WRECKED CITY WAS ALMOST INSURMOUNTABLE. THE REMAINING HOUSES ARE ALREADY PACKED WITH THE WOUNDED, SICK, HOMELESS AND HUNGRY VICTIMS OF WAR; NOT TO SPEAK OF THE THOUSANDS OF TROOPS ENGAGED IN THE BATTLE.

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

MANILA,FEB.17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BROTHER RAYMOND OF THE ORDER OF LASALLE SAT QUIETLY AMONG HIS FEW REMAINING POSSESSIONS WITHIN SIGHT OF THE BURNING PHILIPPINES GENERAL HOSPITAL AND RELATED HOW THE JAPANESE FORCED MEMBERS OF THE ORDER TO STAY IN EXPOSED POSITIONS.

FIFTEEN OF THEIR NUMBER, HE SAID, WERE KILLED IN THE FIGHTING WHICH LED TO LIBERATION OF 7,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHEN THE SECOND BATTALION OF THE 37TH DIVISION'S 148TH INFANTRY REGIMENT FOUGHT INTO THE BUILDINGS.

SIX YEARS AGO BROTHER RAYMOND WAS AN INSTRUCTOR OF LATIN AT SAINT AUGUSTIN DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN,N.Y. HIS CHRISTIAN NAME IS MICHAEL BERRY. HIS HOME IS AT 141 CHAMBERS ST., NEWBURG,N.Y.

THE GAUNT, HEAVILY-BEARDED 28-YEAR-OLD CATHOLIC EDUCATOR TOLD HOW 31 AMERICANS IN WARD NINE LIVED DURING THE LAST THREE DAYS WHILE THE JAPANESE MADE THE HOSPITAL A DEFENSIVE STRONGHOLD.

BROTHER RAYMOND, WHO HAD BEEN HELD BY THE JAPANESE IN THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP BEFORE BEING TRANSFERRED TO THE HOSPITAL, SAID THE JAPANESE REFUSED TO LET ANY PATIENTS LEAVE THE HOSPITAL BEFO OR DURING THE SIEGE.

"OUR FOOD BEGAN DWINDLING A WEEK AGO," H SAID. "YESTERDAY THEY GAVE US NO FOOD ALL DAY. THEY MADE US STAY IN WARD NINE, WHICH IS NEAR THE FRONT WALL OF THE HOSPITAL, WHEN TANKS BEGAN ASSAULTING THE FRONT ENTRANCE AND ARTILLERY STARTED HITTING THE ROOF.

"YESTERDAY WHILE WE WERE LYING ON THE FLOOR OF THE WARD TWO SHELLS CRASHED INTO THE WARD. ONE HIT THE TOILET AND THE OTHER LIT IN THE PANTRY, BUT FORTUNATELY BOTH WERE DUDS.

"YESTERDAY WHEN THE AMERICANS WERE HEAVILY ASSAULTING THE FRONT ENTRANCE I COUNTED 18 JAPS, ALL ARMED, WHO CAME INTO THE CROWDED WARD AND STAYED UNTIL THE BARRAGE SLACKENED."

ON THE WHOLE, BROTHER RAYMOND SAID, THE JAPANESE DID NOT MOLEST THE PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL, BUT AT DE LASALLE COLLEGE, WHICH THE LASALLE BROTHERS CONDUCT ADJACENT TO THE HOSPITAL, HE SAID THE JAPANESE REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE "ANY PRECEPTS OF COMMON DECENCY OR INTERNATIONAL LAW."

FEB 19 1945

A208FX

"TWO WEEKS AGO," HE RELATED, "THE JAPS TOLD OUR BROTHERS THEY MUST LEAVE THE COLLEGE WITHIN 48 HOURS BECAUSE THEY WERE GOING TO FIGHT FOR EVERY ROOM AND EVERY CORRIDOR IN THE BUILDING.

"OUR BROTHERS PROTESTED TO A JAP OFFICER, TELLING HIM THE COLLEGE WAS A CATHOLIC DENOMINATIONAL INSTITUTION AND SHOULD BE EVACUATED BY THE JAPS.

"WHAT HAPPENED THEN IS NOT ENTIRELY CLEAR EXCEPT THAT WE KNOW THIS MUCH FOR SURE: 15 BROTHERS WERE HELD IN THE INSTITUTION AND PLACED IN SUCH ROOMS THAT THEY ALL WERE KILLED IN THE FIGHTING."

HW946PPW NM

ADD MANILA XX FEB 15

OTHER AMERICANS IN THE GROUP, WHICH INCLUDED THREE DUTCH ARMY MEN AND ONE BRITISH SERVICEMAN AND ONE BRITISH CIVILIAN, WERE: MAJ. ROYAL REYNOLDS, JR., KENNEDY GENERAL HOSPITAL, NASHVILLE, TENN.; CAPT.RICHARD C.KADEL, CAVE CITY, KY.; CAPT.WINSTON A.JONES, FREDERICK, OKLA.; CAPT.GEORGE E.CRANE, BILLINGS, MONT.; CAPT.LESTER J.CHASE, (22 15TH STREET) MIAMI BEACH, FLA.; SGT.CLINTON V. WOLFE, TRINIDAD, COLO.; LIEUT.COL. PETER D.CALYER, WASHINGTON, D.C., AND LIEUT.COL.EDGAR WRIGHT OF NAPA, CALIF.

X1049APW NM

30.24 - 23119

MEXICO CITY, FEB 18-(AP)-DELEGATES TO THE INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE WERE REPORTED TODAY TO BE EXPECTING ARGENTINA TO DECLARE WAR SOON ON THE AXIS NATIONS.

IF ARGENTINA TOOK SUCH A STEP QUICKLY, IT MIGHT CHANGE THE COMPLEXION OF THE CONFERENCE, WHICH IS FOR AMERICAN REPUBLICS COOPERATING IN THE WAR EFFORT.

ADD MEX. CITY XX COOPERATION

REPORTS THAT ARGENTINA SOON MAY DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY WERE WERE THE SUBJECT OF MANY INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS AMONG DELEGATES ALREADY ON THE SCENE, BUT THE ONLY PUBLIC REFERENCE TO ARGENTINA WAS A STATEMENT BY GALO PLAZAO, ECUADORIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, WHO SAID HIS COUNTRY'S DELEGATION, HE BELIEVED, WOULD "DO ITS BEST TO GET THE ARGENTINE CASE SETTLED."

FEB 19 1945

SEVERAL DELEGATES FROM SOUTH AMERICA, ALTHOUGH INCLINED TO DOUBT THAT ARGENTINA WOULD TAKE THE STEP, ADMITTED THAT A DECLARATION OF WAR BY THAT NATION WOULD RAISE A DIFFICULT PROBLEM AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO BECAUSE OF THE SOVIET UNION'S PERSISTENT ATTACKS ON THE PRESENT ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT.

STETTINIUS AND BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PEDRO LEAO VELLOSO ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE FROM BUENOS AIRES TUESDAY.

PRESENT INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE CONFERENCE HERE WILL BE MORE OPEN TO THE PRESS THAN OTHER INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL MEETINGS HELD DURING THE WAR. THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS ON REPORTERS' ACCESS TO THE DELEGATES, AS WAS THE CASE AT THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD CONFERENCE AND THE FIRST UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION CONFERENCE. PLENARY SESSIONS ARE TO BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE CONFERENCE WORK WILL BE DONE IN COMMITTE MEETINGS.

THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES THAT APPROXIMATELY 200 CORRESPONDENTS, INCLUDING 40 FROM THE UNITED STATES, HAVE BEEN SENT TO COVER THE CONFERENCE. STORIES CONCERNING THE MEETING SENT TO THE UNITED STATES MUST BE PASSED BY BOTH MEXICAN AND UNITED STATES CENSORS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEB 17-(AP)-A PLAN TO SUPPLY U.S. ARMED FORCES WITH A MILLION SACKS OF COFFEE BY DIRECT SHIPMENT FROM BRAZIL WAS REPORTED UNDER CONSIDERATION TODAY BY THE CONVENTION OF GOVERNMENT DELEGATES AND GROWERS AND DEALERS OF BRAZIL'S EIGHT COFFEE PRODUCING STATES.

THE PLAN WAS SAID TO BE DESIGNED TO RELIEVE DEMANDS ON THE U.S. CIVILIAN SUPPLY.

FEB 19 1945

DN531AEW

"WE DISCUSSED PARTICULARLY WARTIIME COLLABORATION OF BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES AND THE MEANS BY WHICH THE TWO COUNTRIES COULD CONTINUE THIS COLLABORATION AFTER THE WAR TO THEIR MUTUAL BENEFIT.

"WE REVIEWED THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE INTERAMERICAN SYSTEM, OF WHICH BRAZIL HAS BEEN A TRADITIONAL CHAMPION, AND DISCUSSED THE MEANS OF STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM TO MAKE IT EVEN MORE EFFECTIVE THAN IN THE PAST.

"WE DISCUSSED THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE, WHICH HAS SO GREATLY ADVANCED THE CAUSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND PREPARED FOR THE MEXICAN CONFERENCE AND CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO, WHERE THE WARTIME UNITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS WILL BECOME A BASIS FOR A WORLD ORGANIZATION TO BUILD A LASTING PEACE."

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER PEDRO LEAD VELLOSO ALSO ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE, WHICH LASTED FOR AN HOUR AND 15 MINUTES.

STETTINIUS TOLD NEWSMEN "IT WAS A MOST SATISFACTORY MEETING." HE ARRIVED IN RIO DE JANEIRO BY AIR TODAY PRIOR TO PROCEEDING TO MEXICO CITY FOR [illegible] INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE. HE MOTORED TO PETROPOLIS, MOUNTAIN RESORT [illegible]MER CAPITAL.

MD&SN217AEW

FEB 19 1945

A84

UNDATED VENICE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

"SERIOUS TROUBLE" HAS BROKEN OUT IN VENICE IN NAZI-OCCUPIED ITALY AND ITALIAN PATRIOTS ARE FIGHTING GERMAN SOLDIERS IN THE CITY'S STREETS, SAYS A REPORT IN THE GENEVA NEWSPAPER, LA SUISSE, QUOTED BY THE OWI YESTERDAY (SUN)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS IN VENICE HAVE BEE OCCUPIED BY NAZI SS (ELITE GUARD) TROOPS WHO HAVE EXECUTED 15 HO "AS REPRISALS FOR ACTS OF SABOTAGE," THE REPORT SAID. THE PAPER THAT VENICE WAS SUFFERING FROM FAMINE INTENSIFIED BY RECENT FLOO

RQ607PEW

UNDATED JAPANESE-IWO

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY DOMEI SAID MONDAY AMERICAN TROOPS HAD MAI A "FOURTH ATTEMPT TO EFFECT A LANDING" ON IWO JIMA, IN THE VOLCANO ISLANDS, ON SUNDAY, BUT WERE "FRUSTRATED" BY THE JAPANESE GARRISON.

THE BROADCAST WAS PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSI

MM711PPW

(150)

POINT BARROW, ALASKA, FEB 18-(AP)-THE INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA EPIDEMIC WHICH SWEPT THIS COMMUNITY IS SLOWLY ABATING, ALTHOUGH ALL AVAILABLE ATTENDANTS ARE ON DAY-AND-NIGHT DUTY, LEON VINCENT, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TEACHER, REPORTED TODAY.

ONE ESKIMO WOMAN, ILL HERSELF, BROUGHT HER CRITICALLY SICK HUSBAND TO BARROW BY DOG TEAM FROM A POINT 30 MILES AWAY. THE COUPLES' TINY BABY ROAD THE SLED IN AN IMPROVISED TENT HEATED BY A PATENT STOVE.

FEB 19 1945

VINCENT SAID THAT HE AND ANOTHER TEACHER, MISS MARGARET PIERKY, NURSE J.GROMTZOFF AND ARTIST COLCARD (RUSTY) HEURLIN STILL ARE ON 24-HOUR CALL IN HANDLING MANY CRITICAL PNEUMONIA CASES STILL REMAINING.

VINCENT GAVE HEURLIN THE MAJOR SHARE OF THE CREDIT FOR CHECKING THE EPIDEMIC IN ITS EARLY TAGES. EARLIER HE SAID THAT HEURLIN'S ACTION IN ADMINISTERING SULFA PILLS TO THE SICK NATIVES HAD SAVED "PROBABLY 100 LIVES."

HEURLIN FORMERLY HAD A STUDIO IN WESTPORT, MASS., AND FOR 15 YEARS PAINTED COVERS FOR LEADING OUDOOR MAGAZINES, ACCORDING TO VINCENT. HEURLIN NOW LISTS ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, AS HIS HOME.

EW908PCW

FEB 19 1945

BLANK

FEB 19 1945

30.24-23.121

Marines Battle Way to Iwo Bomber Airfield, Win 2½-Mile Beachhead in Heavy Fighting

FEB 20 1945

FEB 20 1945

FEB 20 1945

YANKS ESTABLISH LARGE BEACHHEAD IN BLOODY FIGHT

Casualties Reported Heavy As Leathernecks Push Inland.

FEB 20 1945

REACH AIRFIELD

Terrific Naval, Air Barrage Supports Attack by U. S. Troops.

Wire

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Tuesday, Feb. 20.—(AP) The 30,000 Marines of Maj. Gen. Harry Schmidt's Fifth Marine corps "are taking Iwo island," Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said with conviction today, although front line reports made clear the battle is fierce and is costing considerable lives.

NIGHT

Nimitz, whose last communique said the Leathernecks had carved out a beachhead 4,500 yards long and 500 yards deep on the southeast coast in a drive which has reached one airfield, expressed confidence in the success of the operation in a message to the fleet.

He said in his message that the same skill, courage and teamwork displayed by carried pilots over Tokyo "are now being displayed by forces which are taking Iwo island only 660 (nautical) miles from Tokyo." The statute mile distance is 750.

Savage Battle Raging

Broadcasts today from Guam all agreed a costly and savage battle is raging on the tiny island in the Volcano group.

Nimitz' message to the fleet said display of the same qualities now bearing fruit in the current operations "will bring success when our troops land in Japan itself."

The Marines landed Monday morning.

In a broadcast 28 hours later from the bridge of Vice Adm. Richmond Kelly Turner's flagship, Don Pryor, representing the combined networks, said there had been a continuous "vast display of fireworks."

From the flagship, Iwo looked to him "like a garbage scow—serviceable but without charm."

He said the Marines had to drive up straight rocky hillsides to reach a plateau "and the Japs are showing that they won't let go without a bloody fight."

Larry Tighe, Blue network war correspondent, said in a broadcast today there was sound reason for believing "the stiffest fight yet faced by the Fourth Marine division (it includes veterans of every Marine landing since Guadalcanal in August, 1942) is now going on at the south end of Iwo island."

He added:

"This may be officially confirmed at any moment."

Marines Secure Beachhead

In a Tuesday broadcast from Guam, Robert McCormick, NBC war corresponent, said the Marines already are so strongly established that the enemy has no hope of driving them off the island but "we will lose a fairly high percentage of men."

McCormick said the Nipponese are holed up in thousands of natural hideouts such as caves from which they are resisting fiercely, emerging at times into the open.

American commanders said initial progress was "satisfactory." The Marines speedily reached Iwo's important bomber airfield and penetrated its defenses.

Within two hours after the first barges had grated ashore Monday morning, the Marines had pushed halfway up the dark sandy beaches of this rocky island that may prove tougher than Tarawa. First official reports said American casualties were "moderate."

The Marines struck in the wake of a terrific naval and air barrage, the most merciless and concentrated bombardment of the Pacific war.

The Japanese fought back with fanatical fury from strong inland positions. They used artillery, mortar, machinegun and rifle fire in their efforts to hold back the determined Leathernecks.

Japanese positions apparently were located in the northern sector of Iwo and in the steep sides and crater of the extinct Suribachi volcano at the southwestern tip of the sulphur producing island which has an area of only eight square miles.

Suribachi, 546 feet high, commands the beachhead and the lowlands which afforded only the scantiest cover to the Americans facing enemy defenses pouring forth mortar and artillery fire.

This closest ground approach to Japan was made by the veteran Fourth Marine division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates, and the new Fifth Marine division. The latter, composed of veterans of Guadalcanal, Tulagi and Bougainville and new men, is commanded by Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey.

In the pre-invasion softening up, Iwo had been hit daily by heavy bombers, including B-29s on some raids, for 72 days. It also had been shelled by U. S. warships on 10 separate missions.

The Iwo invasion was quickly followed by a smashing American Superfortress attack in great strength against the Tokyo district. The B-29s from Marianas bases lashed the heart of Japan Monday afternoon (Tokyo Time). It was the heaviest Superfort attack on Japan proper and came on the heels of mighty aerial strikes against Tokyo by waves of carrier planes from the Fifth fleet that moved in close to Japanese shores to throw blistering naval sky power against Nippon's airfields and aircraft industries.

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said Sunday night in his first communique on Iwo ground fighting that "the operation is proceeding satisfactorily."

Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith, commander of the Pacific Marines, said "our men are spread all over hell's acre out there. And they are going after those hidden Jap guns which are mighty hard to locate." He declared "overall progress is satisfactory."

Casualties Considerable

Initial casualties were described as "considerable" by eye witnesses aboard Vice Adm. Richmond Kelley Turner's flagship. The admiral is the top amphibious commander.

Describing the landing Morris Landsberg Associated Press war correspondent aboard the flagship, said the Japanese on Iwo "abandoned their beach positions under the devastating American bombardment before the Marines swarmed ashore."

The Marines, he said, tumbled into long stretches of abandoned Japanese trenches to escape concentrated artillery and mortar fire.

Joseph Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer, who was ashore with the Leathernecks, said they were advancing from shell hole to shell hole.

There was no doubt about it—the American beachhead was secure. It extends almost two and a half miles northward from the Suribachi volcano.

More than 800 ships were in the invasion armada. Admiral Nimitz said only two "light units" were damaged. The invasion fleet included battleships of the most modern type and heaviest tonnage as well as resurrected survivors of the sneak attack at Pearl Harbor.

Just before the invasion, as the naval guns thundered, swarms of rocket-firing planes raked the beaches. Then carrier planes went in to dump explosives just ahead of the Leathernecks.

A terrific fight was soon under way as the Japanese recovered from their initial shock. Nippon fire intensified as the Marines moved inland. When the more rugged volcanic country back from the beaches was reached, the Leathernecks used flame-throwers to burn out pillboxes.

The American carrier plane attacks on Tokyo Feb. 6 and 7, which immobilized enemy air strength in preparation for the Iwo invasion, was a "decisive victory," Admiral Nimitz said in a communique late Sunday night. Weather "so adverse as to handicap enemy air operation" enabled the carrier force to approach Japan secretly, scoring "complete tactical surprise."

Nimitz gave these results of the two days of attacks:

A total of 659 Japanese planes destroyed, probably destroyed or damaged on the first day—332 shot out of the air, 177 demolished on the ground and at least 150 probably destroyed or damaged—and "an unknown number damaged on the second day."

One enemy escort carrier bombed and set afire and left lying on her side at Yokohama; nine coastal vessels, one destroyer, two destroyer escorts, and one cargo ship sunk; twenty-two coastal vessels damaged; many smaller craft destroyed or damaged.

Extensive damage done to numerous airfields and to airplane and engine plants.

American airplane losses were listed as forty-nine, with thirty to forty pilots lost. No American warship was damaged, Nimitz reported, as combat air patrols turned back every enemy air attempt to get at the American task force.

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GREAT BATTLE RAGES ON 2-MILE BEACHHEAD

American Losses Reported Considerable—Japs Resist Fiercely From Heavily Fortified Positions in Volcano.

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—United States Marines pushed 600 yards up rugged slopes from the beachhead on Iwo Island today to penetrate the important bomber air strip.

The Japs resisted furiously from heavily fortified positions, despite the continuing bombardment by warships of America's Fifth Fleet.

First eyewitness accounts from the flagship of Vice-Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, commanding the amphibious operation, said casualties among the Marines were considerable.

The tiny, porkchop-shaped island, invaded at 9 A. M. Monday (Guam time), was a prize the Japs defended with all their fanatical fury.

Reach Airstrip in First Day.

Invading Marines of the Fifth Corps, America's oldest amphibious outfit, advanced from the south and east beaches. They reached the bomber strip, most important of Iwo's three airfields (one still under construction) in the first-day struggle.

Jap artillery, mortar, machine gun and rifle fire raked the ranks of the veteran Fourth Marine Division and the new Fifth Division, making up the invading force, throughout the day.

Lieut.-Gen. Holland M. Smith, commanding the Fifth Corps, said from his command post aboard Admiral Turner's flagship: "Our men are spread all over hell's acre out there. And they're going after those hidden Jap guns, which are mighty hard to locate."

Leaders Well Satisfied.

Admiral Turner said the over-all progress is satisfactory. He declared that the pre-invasion bombardment by warships of the United States Fifth Fleet had cleaned out some heavier Jap guns but by no means all of them. Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communique announcing the invasion said the operation is proceeding satisfactorily.

The beachhead extends for nearly two and a half miles northward from the volcano at the southern tip of the island.

Admiral Nimitz credited B-29s and submarines with helping pave the way for this morning's invasion of the island whose seizure will step up the air offensive against Tokyo where the Fifth Fleet Air Arm destroyed or damaged thirty-six ships and 759 planes in two days before withdrawing.

Thousands of rockets raked the southern Iwo beaches climaxing the heavy naval bombardment which included the batteries of such ancient battleships as the Nevada, sunk at Pearl Harbor and resurrected to help pave the way for the invasion of Normandy and now a stepping-stone island to Tokyo.

Two light units of the heavy supporting fleet of more than 300 ships were damaged.

Resistance was originally light but Jap counter-fire, at first sporadic, steadily intensified as the Marines smashed against the enemy intrenched in ridges and burned them out of pill boxes with flamethrowers.

Warships, which Tokyo said encircled the island, furnished artillery support while swarms of carrier planes dived on the Japanese in front of the Marines' path.

Airfield is Objective.

The immediate objective was Iwo's main airfield from which land-based American fighters and medium bombers will be able to strike the Nipponese homeland for the first time.

Battleships, including new 45,000-tonners, and cruisers bombarded the eight-square-mile island since Friday to soften the coastal defenses.

Iwo had undergone the most intensive neutralization campaign of the Pacific war. Daily since December 7, heavy bombers dumped explosives on the airstrip—bothersome to the B-29 base at Saipan—and coastal guns. On ten different missions United States warships shelled the island. But still the Japs were very much in business on Iwo, and managed to mount fighters and send up anti-aircraft fire.

"Ghastly Interception Battle"

The Japanese Domei news agency's version of the landing said the Yanks invaded beaches on the south and east coasts and that heavy fighting was in progress. Domei termed it a "ghastly interception battle."

Japanese broadcasters earlier reported that four American attempts to invade Iwo had been "frustrated."

The 4th and 5th Marine Divisions of the 5th Marine Corps, under Maj. Gen. Harry Schmidt, invaded the gourd-shaped island, which is so close to Tokyo it is administered by the Tokyo prefecture.

Four Jap Warships Sunk

Admiral Nimitz's communiqué came only an hour after his announcement that Vice Admiral Marc Mitscher's 5th Fleet carrier-plane raids on the Tokyo-Yokohama industrial area Friday and Saturday, in which 1,500 American warcraft hit the surprised Japanese, in highly successful.

Nimitz said the attacks a prise and wiped out 509 enemy aircraft in the air and on the ground, sank four warships and ten cargo vessels and damaged a number of vital war plants.

A total of 332 Japanese aircraft were destroyed in the air and 177 on the ground. At least 150 more were damaged. An escort carrier was set afire and went down by the bow near Yokohama. One destroyer and two escort destroyers were sunk.

Nimitz said 49 American planes and 30 to 40 United States flyers were lost, but "none of our ships suffered damage from enemy action."

Nimitz Praises All Hands

He praised all hands for "a very-well-done job," saying that "only the courage and skill and intelligent teamwork by every member of Task Force 58 could have produced these historic results."

The invasion of Iwo Jima left "all Japan jittering in the shadow of invasion," Elmont Waite, Associated Press correspondent, wrote from Pacific Fleet headquarters.

The invasion, supported by the world's largest sea force, forecasts terrific aerial attacks on the enemy soon and a strangling sea-air blockade.

Waite suggested that "both could be the prelude to actual invasion of Japan itself."

Jap Inner Ring Breached

The seizure of Iwo, 675 statute miles south and a little east of closest point of Honshu, the main Japanese homeland island, breaches the inner ring of Japan's empire defenses and eliminates the island as a threat to the Tokyo-raiding Superfortress base in the Marianas, 800 miles to the south.

The 5th Fleet, under Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, including more fast battleships and cruisers than ever before were assembled for any operation, provides a safeguard against a Japanese naval thrust toward the Iwo beaches.

In the face of such an overwhelming American naval force so close to Tokyo, it was doubtful the elusive Japanese fleet would venture within range. Bombers flying from the mainland were the sole immediate threat.

Formed By Two Volcanoes

Iwo Jima is formed by two volcanoes, Suribachi Yama, in the southwest part, and Moto Yama, on the northwest end. These are connected by a narrow neck of lowland. Suribachi is extinct and offers tough defensive positions. Moto Yama still emits steam and sulphur vapors.

Iwo has two operative airfields and a third under construction. The main field is toward the southern end. It has three runways in a triangular pattern, the longest able to accommodate heavy bombers.

There is no large or protected anchorage. Ships anchor offshore and unload by lighters.

Population II Japanese

The 1943 population of Iwo was 1,091 persons—all Japanese. Thus the marines for the first time in the war were on hostile land. Guerrillas, or at least neutral natives, have populated all previous areas invaded by the Yanks.

Immediately north of Iwo are the Bonin Islands, including Chichi Jima and Haha Jima, 100 and 120 miles, respectively, from Iwo. Haha has an excellent anchorage. Chichi is an important airbase.

United States bombers have hit these islands many times, and carrier planes in support of the three-day shelling of Iwo flew into the Bonins and sank sixteen Japanese ships.

General Schmidt commanded the 5th Amphibious Corps. The 4th Marines were under Maj. Gen. Clifton C. Cates and the 5th Marines under Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey.

Battleships In Bombardment

Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon commanded the air support.

Admiral Nimitz's communiqué said the old battleships Texas, New York, Nevada, Arkansas, Idaho and Tennessee participated in the pre-invasion bombardment.

It was the first marine show since their invasion of the Palaus last September 14.

Larry Tighe, Blue network correspondent, said the marines were meeting on Iwo "a different series of obstacles from they have ever before encountered, for of all the unhappy clumps of rocks that are lying around the Pacific, Iwo Jima is one of the most unprepossessing."

Text Of Communique

Text of Communiqué No. 26 issued by Admiral Nimitz:

"The marines who landed on Iwo Island in the Volcanoes have established a beachhead along the southeast shoreline extending from the Volcano at the southern tip of the island 4,500 yards northward. The operation is proceeding satisfactorily.

"The landing was made at 0900 today (east longitude date) against resistance which was light initially. Sporadic artillery and mortar fire encountered in the early hours on the beaches increased markedly after the drive inland began. Our casualties are moderate.

"By 1100 penetrations from the beaches were generally about 500 yards in depth, and at that time advance units of the attackers had reached the southern end of the southern airfield and had penetrated the airfield defenses east of the airstrip.

Message Sent To Units

"The troops went ashore after intense bombardment by heavy units of the United States Pacific Fleet and heavy bombing by carrier air groups.

"Two light units of the supporting fleet task force suffered some damage during the prelanding attack.

"A message has been sent to the units concerned as follows:

"'The commander in chief, Pacific Ocean areas, joins the commander of the 5th Fleet and the commander of the 1st Carrier Task Force in appreciation of the assistance and co-operation provided by the 21st Bomber Command, the submarines, Pacific, and Fleet Air Wing 1 in connection with the carrier attack on Tokyo.'"

Iwo Beach Posts Cleared Before U.S. Landing

By Morrie Landsberg

Aboard Expeditionary Force Flagship off Iwo Jima [*Via Navy Radio*] Feb. 19 (AP)—Japanese defenders of Iwo Jima abandoned their beach positions under the devastating American bombardment before marines swarmed ashore today.

Thousands of yards of trenches were left for welcome use by the marines.

They jumped into these to escape the intense artillery and mortar fire turned upon the beaches by the Japanese from inland positions.

Advance To Shell Holes

Associated Press Photographer Joseph Rosenthal, who went ashore, said the marines were advancing from shell hole to shell hole. These and bomb craters were made by the intense American bombing and bombardment.

Rosenthal said he made his way 200 yards inland and 600 yards southward along the beach without seeing a single Japanese body.

The Japanese apparently moved back from the beaches and went underground, as they did at Peleliu in the Palaus, where it took months to dig them out.

Heavy Fighting On Iwo Described

San Francisco, Feb. 19—American marines have smashed their way several hundred yards up the steep, rocky hillside at the southern end of Iwo Jima. Tom Pryor radio correspondent, reported today in a broadcast over the Blue network. He said the marines secured a beachhead extending a quarter of the length of the island.

Broadcasting from the flagship of the fleet off Iwo Jima, Pryor said the Yanks advanced in the

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face of heavy Japanese fire, and were fighting in the midst of fire and smoke.

"How many casualties we have suffered, I don't know," he said, pointing out that the marines are fighting for what is considered "the heaviest fortified bastion of its size in the world."

Iwo Jima Ablaze As Yanks Land

By William F. Tyree

[Representing the combined American press, distributed by the Associated Press]

Aboard a Navy Liberator Bomber over Iwo Jima, Feb. 19 *[AP—Via Navy Radio]*—Tiny, tough Iwo Jima was ablaze from end to end today as our bomber dropped down into its battle smoke to watch wave after wave of marines plow ashore from an 800-ship invasion armada for a showdown fight in the enemy's front yard.

From 1,000 feet over the beachhead, it was obvious that the marines had a terrific battle on their hands.

Even as the mighty battleships, cruisers and destroyers circled endlessly, sending crushing salvos into the volcanic slopes of the island, I could see marines dashing for cover on the rocky southeastern beach. Some were far inland toward the airstrip.

Japs Fighting Back

However, the Japanese certainly were fighting back from their underground defenses. Twice as we swung over Mount Suribachi's crater at the south end of the island and around the northern wooded section, the Japanese gave us bursts of anti-aircraft.

While their defenses were being riddled by offshore bombardments, some fire twinkled at us from the ground.

As we approached the island, hundreds of small craft moved toward the beach, unleashing a fierce barrage of thousands of rockets.

Waves of marines followed within 45 minutes.

Smoke, Dust Cover Island

Smoke and dust covered the entire island. Iwo itself looked like a fat pork chop sizzling in the skillet as carrier planes swept in under us, strafing and bombing every installation they could find.

One fighter crashed in flames just inland from where the marines struggled to consolidate their beachhead. In the calm waters off the island, hundreds of ships maneuvered endlessly while old pre-war battleships belched shells from their squat gun platforms.

There wasn't a single Japanese plane in the sky.

Iwo Named "Hot Rock"

Iwo Island appropriately was named "Hot Rock" for the occasion of this attack. Our aircraft personnel chattered furiously over the command frequency as they took stations for continuing the fight.

Two navy photographic planes with Webley Edwards of CBS, representing the combined networks, and myself, representing the combined American press, took off from the Marianas early this morning, but Edwards's plane was "Lucky Louie." It got there first and mine, "The Lemon," lived up to its name and sprang a disastrous gas leak three hours out.

Yanks Call For Fire Support

After a disheartening return to base, the pilot, Lieut. Com. L. R. Gehlback, Beason, Ill., grabbed us another bomber and we reached the target about 10 A.M., just as the fight began to get rough.

The copilot, Ensign John Q. Schell, Jr., Asheville, N.C., gave me headphones and we heard the marines calling for fire support from the fleet. Bursts of orange flames sprang from the muzzles of the battleships and cruisers' big guns and huge columns of smoke and fire rose skyward from the island seconds later.

Arrived To Stay

It was systematic murder and destruction. Suribachi's crater steamed from successive hits along its ridges overlooking the beach. I could see many formidable pillboxes along the beaches as well as a few rusty ship hulls, already put out of action.

None of our surface forces had been disturbed by enemy counteraction by midafternoon, although the water literally was alive with Yanks either going ashore or carrying supplies to the beach.

The invasion armada had spread out for scores of miles around the island. There was no mistaking the fact that the Americans had arrived to stay on Tokyo's doorstep, but the fight looked like it would require a week or more before the finish, and as if an awful lot of blood would be spilled before it was over.

The Leathernecks, under command of Lieut.-Gen. Holland M. Smith fought uphill and some 600 yards inland from Iwo's eastern beaches to the edge of the bomber strip.

The field lies on a low plateau between an extinct 554-foot volcano known as Suribachi Yama and the high broad and rugged northern end of the island that looked as much like a scaly dragon tail as Suribachi Yama resembled the jutting head.

Concentrated naval bombardmen and carrier based air blows reduced the Japanese beach defenses. American casualties, however, were considerable.

Heavy Japanese artillery and mortar fire enfiladed the ranks of the veteran Fourth Marine Division and pounded the new Fifth Division throughout the day. Enemy shells fell on the beach area as well as offshore, making the supply problem difficult.

"Our men are spread all over hell's acre out there," Gen. Smith said, "and they're going after those hidden Jap guns which are mighty hard to locate. Most of those guns are in caves. They come out and fire five or six rounds and then go back into hiding."

Pounded for more than seventy days by United States bombers, Iwo lay on the horizon like a battered but enraged beast in its death throes as this flagship of Vice-Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner crept near its shores at the head of a column of transports.

Old Battlewagons in Action.

Shore batteries in the rocky caves of Suribachiyama spat fire. Red tracer shells from our bombardment craft also were visible against the dark dawn backdrop.

Old battleships that were last seen in the Atlantic Fleet—the Texas, New York and Arkansas—hammered the enemy installations, but you found yourself trying to claw a foxhole in a steel deck when a Japanese battery laid a string of walking fire toward the flagship.

Herds of amphibious tractors growled forward from LST's to the starting line. Marines crouching in Higgins boats moved into position. A lethal barrage from LCI gunboats shrouded the beach area. A heavy carrier-borne strike following a dawn attack by Army Liberators made the island shudder.

The Marines Storm Beach.

At 9 A. M. the Marines stormed the beach.

In two minutes all of the first waves were ashore, meeting only slight resistance until the Japs reorganized to place artillery fire on the 3,000-yard-long beachhead.

You saw one of the old world war I battlewagons slam the dragon a blow on the neck, a geyser of smoke boiling up from the thin strip of the island connecting Suribachi Yama with the plateau.

On the steep slopes of the beaches you could see the tanks inching their way up the precipitous grades, belching red burning blurbs from their flame throwers.

Weather Is Chilly.

Admiral Turner said shortly before 2 P. M. that most of the anti-aircraft guns seemed to have been wiped out.

During the day the skies over Iwo belonged to the Yanks, but the people aboard were crossing their fingers that the supremacy could be maintained with nightfall.

Weather, which has been one of the principal factors governing the landing, turned from blustry winds to comparative calm, enabling landing craft to go ashore successfully. It was cool, however, and the Marines wore heavy jackets which were novel to the men who had fought in the sultry South Pacific and on the hot middle ocean atolls.

Correspondent on Flagship Watches Enemy Duel With Invasion Forces.

By JOHN R. HENRY,

Representing the Combined U. S. Press. Distributed by the Associated Press.

Aboard Admiral Turner's Flagship Off Iwo, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—Japan's volcanic bastion of Iwo Jima loomed out of the chill dark dawn today like a black, fire-spitting dragon, and tonight two Marine divisions were scrambling up to an enemy airfield atop its monstrous back.

World's Largest Mobile Base Outfitted Mighty U. S. Armada That Pounded Tokyo

A PACIFIC NAVAL BASE, Feb. 19 (AP)—The greatest assemblage of fighting ships in history occupied this base during part of February, and it was the little-known but hard-working Squadron 10 that sent those ships against Tokyo just before the Iwo invasion.

Squadron 10 is under the Service Force, Pacific Fleet, which operates here the world's largest floating supply and repair base.

It's all afloat. It is the last jumping-off place for fighting ships headed for Japanese waters, and it was here that the Fifth Fleet prepared for the sensational Honshu raid and subsequent covering operations for the marine landings at Iwo—a force of 800 ships in all.

Characterized by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz as "America's secret weapon," the fleet's mobile supply and repair depots made possible the rapid hammer blows at the Japanese by removing the need for warships to return thousands of miles for refueling and reconditioning.

Squadron 10 provided the Fifth Fleet with:

Enough fuel oil to make a train of tank cars of 10,000 gallons each extending 238 miles—hundreds of cars to the mile—from supplies brought more than 8,000 miles by tanker to this base.

Enough gasoline to run 30,700 automobiles for a full year and enough lubricating oil for one complete oil change for 466,000 automobiles.

Enough food to feed a city the size of Columbus, O., for thirty days.

Enough ammunition — bombs, shells, torpedoes and cartridges—to fill 480 freight cars and blow Tokyo off the map.

Iwo Marines Are Oldest U. S. Amphibious Units

4th Division Captured Roi and Namur in 26 Hours

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Feb. 19 (AP).—The 4th and 5th Marine Divisions which swept ashore at Iwo Jima today are part of America's oldest amphibious corps, the 5th, under Major General Harry Schmidt.

The 4th Marine Division received the Presidential citation for the Saipan and Tinian campaigns. This unit captured Roi and Namur in twenty-six hours, and the divisional commander, Major General Clifton B. Cates, in his battle message recalled that the unit was making its fourth landing in thirteen months. He said, "No other American division has equaled that record."

Major General Keller E. Rockey reminded his 5th Division Marines that the division was sprinkled with veterans to give them the benefit of experience. "It is now time for us to take our place in the battle line," he said.

Cates was born at Tiptonville, Tenn., in 1893, and won the Navy Cross as a front-line fighter in the first world war. He led the first Marine regiment ashore at Guadalcanal as a colonel. Rockey was born at Columbia City, Ind., in 1888. He served in France in the first world war and was assistant to the Marine commandant before coming to the 5th. His home is Virginia Beach, Va.

Turner, Smith In Top Command

[By the Associated Press]

These are the top men in immediate command of the Iwo Jima invasion:

Vice Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, commander amphibious expeditionary force.

Lieut. Gen. Holland M. (Howlin' Mad) Smith, commander marines in the Pacific and immediate overall commander of the invading troops.

Maj. Gen. Harry Schmidt, commander of the 5th Amphibious Corps, United States Marines, in tactical command.

Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates, commander, 4th Division.

Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey, commander, 5th Division.

The landings had the support of the United States 5th Fleet under command of Admiral Raymond A. Spruance.

More Raids Due, Japs Warn Home Islands

San Francisco, Feb. 19 (AP)—More American carrier raids on Tokyo can be expected until United States invasion forces have a secure beachhead on Iwo Island, 750 miles to the south, Japanese broadcasters warned the home islands today.

A Tokyo broadcast, recorded here, said the mighty United States 5th Fleet "will remain somewhere in our home waters, no matter how strong our counterattacks, and continue air raids on the mainland until their own men succeed in taking a foothold on Iwo."

Jap Damage Claim

The Government - supervised broadcast admitted that Japanese counterattacks had nothing to do with the American carrier force's breaking off the attack and moving out to sea. The Japanese claimed that a fourth of the raiding carrier planes were shot down or damaged, but added:

"Regrettable as it is, we cannot say that we have affected the fighting strength of the enemy as a whole. Therefore, it is evident that the enemy will continue his operations without stopping at his bases at Guam and the Philippine Islands," but would refuel and rearm at sea.

The Federal Communications Commission said that Japanese domestic broadcasts had not yet mentioned the invasion of Iwo, although they had been broadcasting reports overseas for two days.

Tokyo did warn the Japanese that American seizure of the Bonin Islands, north of Iwo, would put the United States forces in position to bomb the home islands of the empire.

IWO PICTURES SPEEDED

Sent to Newspapers in U. S. 17½ Hours After Landing

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19 (AP)—Just 17 hours and 30 minutes after American marines invaded Iwo Island pictures showing their landing barges headed for shore and landing were being transmitted over The Associated Press wirephoto network.

Taken from a Navy plane, the pictures were flown to Guam in the Marianas and transmitted to San Francisco by Navy radio. They were then distributed to the wartime still-picture pool.

Fueling Stop On Iwo Foreseen

Guam, Feb. 19 (AP)—American capture of Iwo Jima can be expected to cut Superfortress losses in half and boost their bomb loads by providing a fueling stop. And in American hands, Iwo will step up the shattering pace of all types of warfare on the Nipponese Empire and its shipping lanes.

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Jap Fleet Won't Come Out And Fight, Halsey Says

Washington, Feb. 19 (AP)—Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., paying a surprise visit to Washington, predicted today that the remnants of the Japanese fleet will not come out and fight in the current Pacific operations.

"We are going to have to dig them out," the commander of the 3d Fleet told a news conference. "They have got very little left to fight with, and what they have is in none too good shape."

Halsey said he has not yet received all the facts of the Tokyo and Iwo Jima operations, but that all indications are that it was "another magnificent show against the deteriorated and deteriorating ex-Japanese Navy."

"Rat's Frame Of Mind"

Asked what in his opinion would be necessary to force the Japanese Navy to a showdown, Halsey, in typical fashion, replied:

"I can't get myself in a rat's frame of mind. I don't know what it would take."

Asked about his presence in Washington, Halsey said with a laugh, "I am here under orders of Admiral King," chief of naval operations.

Flyer's Information

"It is evident," Halsey said, "that even the stupid, bestial Jap sees that he is losing control of the sea everywhere."

The veteran of many Pacific actions disclosed that information brought out of the Philippines by a downed American flyer furnished him the information that led to the decision to make a sudden change in plans for the invasion of the Philippines.

Halsey said his forces were steaming off the coast of the Philippines with practically no opposition.

"We were knocking down Japanese planes right and left. One American pilot was shot down. The guerrillas took care of him, and the next day we sent in and got him. He gave us information which led me to believe the time was ripe to go in."

That Was September 13

That occurred, he said, on September 13, and he reported his recommendations to Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur.

"Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur picked up the ball and ran with it," he said, shifting their plans to permit the landing on Leyte on October 20.

Halsey predicted that the landing on Iwo Jima, begun today, would not be as tough as the amphibious assault on Tarawa.

"We have learned a lot since that time," he said.

Three Airfields Seen

Iwo Jima, he said, will be of tremendous strategic value, affording a base from which to bomb the Japanese homeland with medium bombers with fighter cover.

The island, which now has two airfields, can accommodate three, he said, and "if necessary the Seabees will build another island and put four or five on it."

Halsey said he is one of the few people who believe the Japanese will "break" eventually. Asserting that Japanese industrialists see their empire getting into a position to crumble, he added:

"A dollar means as much to them as anyone. When they get the upper hand of the beasts in charge of the army they will put out peace feelers. That will be our most dangerous threat until peace is actually declared."

"If we allow a negotiated peace now and do not demand absolute and unconditional surrender it would be the greatest crime in the history of the country.

Part Of Press

"The press can do more to help that than anyone, to persuade the mothers and fathers of America that such a move would be sentencing their grandsons to death."

Asked whether the Japanese would plan another war even though unconditional surrender were exacted, Halsey replied:

"Not if we are smart."

"It behooves us to make plans for the future and enforce them to be sure they will not start another."

The admiral cautioned that we "better had keep our fleet regardless of what happens in a world league."

New Type Jap Planes

He said the quality of Japanese pilots is "deteriorating all the time" and that, while the enemy has had some new-type planes recently, "we shoot them down just the same as the others.

"They burn just as nicely."

Halsey said the Japanese, their control of the seas lost, will attempt to establish land routes to their southern conquests.

But, he added, it is "a case of heads we win and tails they lose."

Enemy garrisons along the China coast, he declared, "are like all other rats. When we want to we can dig them out anytime."

He said he knew of no plans for taking care of the bypassed Japanese garrisons in South Pacific islands "except to let them alone to starve slowly and painfully."

Japanese Navy Too Weak To Fight, Adm. Halsey Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—(AP) Shaggy-browed Admiral "Bull" Halsey, freshly back from his stamping ground in the Pacific, declared today that the Japanese Navy has "very little left to fight with and what is left is not in good shape."

For that reason, the commander of western Pacific task forces told a news conference, he doesn't believe the enemy fleet will accept the bold challenge of the American naval-air strike at Tokyo and come out to fight.

Will Dig Japs Out

"We're going to have to go in and dig 'em out," Halsey said when asked how the Nipponese navy can be engaged.

The enemy—the Admiral referred to them in his more reserved moments as "monkeys"—has made two fundamental mistakes:

"I don't know why those little (here review officers interposed to strike out a word) rats thought they could lick an American. That was the first mistake.

"Their second was when they started fighting dirty."

To a question, Halsey reiterated his views about the possibility of a Japanese attempt at negotiated peace.

"I think the handwriting is pretty thoroughly on the wall about that," Halsey said. "I'm one of the few people, from the very beginning, that believed the Japs would break, eventually.

"The industrialists in Japan undoubtedly see that their empire, which has taken them a great many years to build up, is rapidly getting in position where it's going to absolutely crumble, and it all means just as much to them as it does to any other industrialists in any other part of the world.

"When they can get the upper hand of these beasts in charge of the Army, they will take over, and they will begin to put out very attractive peace feelers.

"To my mind, that is the most dangerous period we are facing until peace is actually declared.

"If we let them negotiate a peace now and don't demand absolute and unconditional surrender, we will be committing the greatest crime in the history of our country.

Halsey was asked if we would "negotiate that final peace with the Mikado or whom?"

"It won't make any difference," Halsey said. "There ought not be any Mikado when this thing is over"

He assayed the naval-air attack against Tokyo this way:

Jap Navy Smashed

"As far as I can see, this is another magnificent show of the United States Navy against the rapidly deteriorating ex-Japanese Navy."

Nor did he think any more than that of the Japanese air fleet.

"The quality of the Japanese pilot is deteriorating all the time," Halsey said.

"We hear stories of production and new planes. But when they have come out recently they brought out a rag-tag, bob-tail lot of planes.

"New planes? Oh. Yes, they have 'em—but we shoot 'em down just like the others; they burn just as nicely as the old ones."

And then, at another point where the discussion involved destruction of surface craft and enemy naval personnel:

"They drown just as easily as they burn."

Halsey believes the battle for Iwo Jima on which American Marines landed this morning will be "pretty tough" but not as tough as the costly landing at Tarawa in the Gilberts in 1943—"We've learned a lot since Tarawa."

Asked why he was in Washington, Halsey replied he was here "under orders of Admiral King." (Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the fleet.)

A reporter asked Halsey if he thought "General MacArthur's fleet would get to Tokyo first?"

The Admiral grinned and answered:

"We're going there together."

Then, seriously, he added:

"He's a very fine man. I have worked under him for over two years and have the greatest admiration and respect for him."

PILOT PAVED WAY FOR LEYTE ATTACK

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—(AP) Admiral William F. Halsey said today an American pilot rescued from a Japanese-held island gave information which led the United States to invade the Philippines earlier than planned.

Giving new details on the sudden change of strategy in the fall of 1944, when naval and invasion forces already at sea and bound for other targets swerved to put General MacArthur's troops on Leyte, Halsey said at a news conference:

"We were steaming back and forth off Samar (an island just north and slightly east of Leyte). To our surprise, there was no opposition.

"One of our pilots (from a Third fleet carrier) was shot down. The guerrillas got him in hand.

"When he got back to us, he gave us information that led me to believe that the time was ripe. (The pilot was forced down on September 13).

"I sent in a recommendation that we combine the forces that were lined up under me to go to various places out there with MacArthur's forces and move into Leyte immediately. Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur picked the ball up and in less than 24 hours we got a decision to go into Leyte."

The Leyte landing operation started on October 20.

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Halsey Has His Eye On Hirohito's Horse

Washington, Feb. 19 (AP)—Admiral William F. (Bull) Halsey has his own personal plans after he reaches Tokyo.

He told a news conference today, when questioned about the policy of not bombing the Mikado's palace, that the Navy "never bothered anything except military objectives."

"As a matter of fact," he said, "I hope they don't kill that white horse. I want to ride it."

Halsey did not elaborate. Many pictures of Emperor Hirohito have shown him astride a white steed.

NIMITZ ALMOST SHOWS ELATION

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 19 (A. P.)—Events broke so fast in the Pacific war today that even the usual calm of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz was ruffled.

The Admiral is accustomed to waiting on reports from his fleet and amphibious forces, but news of the results of the carrier strike at Tokyo came piling in at such a fast clip that he could not keep from getting mildly excited. Then there was a tense wait for word of the Marine landing on Iwo Jima.

Known for his terse communiques, Admiral Nimitz issued two long ones in less than an hour.

B-29'S IN PEAK RAID ON TOKYO

66 Jap Planes Downed; Aircraft Factory Bombed

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, *Tuesday*, Feb. 20 (AP) — The biggest Superfortress raid of the war Monday on Tokyo resulted in the destruction or damaging of 66 enemy planes, bringing the total since the first B-29 attack on Honshu (Tokyo's island) last Thanksgiving Day to 732.

Maj. Gen. Curtis Le May, heading the 21st Bomber Command, disclosed today that in Monday's big strike, delivered in support of the Marine invasion of Iwo Jima, 750 miles south of Tokyo, the big bombers shot down 21 enemy fighters, probably destroyed 20 and damaged 25.

Three B-29's were lost.

Bombing Results Good

The Superfortresses, which obtained good bombing results on targets which included the Nakajima Musashina aircraft factory, added their bag of 66 to the more than 650 enemy planes destroyed or damaged by carrier planes which hit the Tokyo area Friday and Saturday.

General Le May said that since last Thanksgiving the B-29's have destroyed 247 enemy planes, probably destroyed 185 and damaged 300 in air battles over Honshu.

The B-29 force which battered the urban and industrial areas of Japan's war center Monday was the largest ever sent out from Marianas bases.

The much blasted city was hit by the B-29s in full strength close on the heels of the heavy pounding it underwent Friday and Saturday by waves of America's mighty Fifth fleet carrier planes.

Indications were that upwards of 150 Superforts roared in on the Tokyo region Monday afternoon from bases on Tinian and Saipan islands. The B-29s bombed by precision instruments through an overcast.

This eighth B-29 raid on Tokyo came as about 60 other Superforts, flying from India, plastered Japanese installations at Kuala, Malay, almost 3,000 miles southwest of Nippon's capital. The India-based sky giants bombed railroad yards and repair shops with good results. All of the Kuala raiders returned safely.

Radio Tokyo, busy reporting on the American Marine invasion of Iwo Jima, took time out to say that approximately 100 Superforts hit the city. It claimed 10 were shot down and said damage was slight.

In an earlier broadcast Tokyo said between 70 and 80 of the B-29s bombed Honshu, Japan's main island, with industrial Nagoya as one of the targets.

B-29's Hammer Tokyo Again

Washington, Feb. 19 (AP)—Tokyo, still reeling from a two-day carrier-plane assault, was pounded again today by a big fleet of Superfortresses while other B-29's hit Japanese installations at Kuala, on the Malay Peninsula.

Preliminary information, 20th Air Force headquarters reported, indicates that upward of 150 Superforts, winging up from the Marianas, plastered industrial plants in the enemy capital with the use of precision instruments. Full results of the hammering have not been tabulated. It was the eighth strike at Tokyo by the big bombers.

Japs Taken Off Guard

[Returning crews indicated to Guam headquarters that the early part of the mass bombing was done through skies so overcast that the enemy probably was taken off guard after expecting a rest from the previous daylight blows by carrier planes and night bombings by other Superfortresses. The weather offered the enemy no defense from attack.

[The unprecedented size of the B-29 force emphasized the rapidly mounting strength of the long-range bombardment of Honshu Island from the Marianas.

Good Results Reported

[Previous Superfort raids in full array included two upon the big Mitsubishi aircraft factories in Nagoya, two against the Nakajima

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airplane plants in the Tokyo area and two on the Kobeosaka area.)

"Good results" were reported from the strike of about 60 India-based B-29's against rail yards and repair shops at Kuala.

The attack on Kuala, the first by the sky dreadnaughts, was one of a series aimed at cracking enemy communications between Indo-China and Burma. Rail and communications facilities elsewhere along the route have been hammered previously.

Opposition Called Weak

Four enemy fighter planes were destroyed or damaged by the Kuala raiders, who reported that enemy fighter opposition was weak and that they encountered no anti-aircraft fire. All of the Superfortresses returned from the Kuala mission.

Tokyo broadcasts placed the number of raiders at approximately 100 and claimed ten were shot down. The enemy broadcasts insisted, as usual, that damage was light.

Raids On Formosa Reported By Japs

San Francisco, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Japanese Domei news agency said today that hundreds of American planes bombed Formosa on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

The broadcast, recorded here, said 150 planes attacked the island Friday, 170 Saturday and 350 Sunday.

Japs Demand Home Guard

London, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Japanese press is clamoring for a home guard to meet American invasion of the homeland, the Tokyo correspondent of the German news agency Transocean reported today.

"The Japanese people," he said, "have suddenly come to realize that the enemy is at the gates. The press is urgently demanding formation of a Japanese *Volkssturm* in order to successfully meet the American assault on Japan."

He declared 1,600 American carrier-based planes attacked the Japanese main island over the week end and predicted even heavier attacks in the future.

An American air force based on Iwo Jima, he said, could "completely cut off Japan's comunications with the southern Pacific regions."

RUSSIAN FORCES CAPTURE NOWE IN DRIVE ON DANZIG

Soviet Army Kills 1,500 Germans in Encircled Grudziadz.

NAZIS COUNTERATTACK

Berlin Claims Troops Recapture Four Towns Before Berlin.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 20. — (AP) Russian troops, advancing up to six miles, yesterday captured the Polish Vistula river fortress town of Nowe (Nuenburg), 47 miles south of Danzig, while Berlin said that other Soviet forces temporarily had captured Guben, key road hub 51 miles southeast of the Reich capital.

An early morning Soviet bulletin said 1,500 enemy troops also were slain as they tried to break out of encircled Grudziadz, 10 miles south of Nowe.

Nazis Launch Attacks

Enemy broadcasts said Nazi counterattacks later expelled the Russians from Guben and also recaptured the strongholds of Sommerfeld, Sorau and Sagan, on a 35-mile front southeast of Guben.

Moscow's communique did not mention that vital sector, where the First White Russian and First Ukraine armies under Marshals G. K. Zhukov and Ivan Konev were trying to weld their flanks securely in preparation for an all-out blow toward Berlin.

Berlin said that while Konev's troops were fighting their way abreast of Zhukov's men along the Oder bend southeast of the capital, Zhukov was pouring "masses of men" into the Berlin front, getting ready to launch a heavy blow from his bridgeheads across the Oder between Kuestrin and Fuerstenberg.

"The storm will break very soon," one German broadcast said.

Enemy broadcasts also said that Marshal Konev's southern wing had penetrated the area of Lauban, west bank Queis river town 12 miles east of Silesia's second city of Goerlitz, which is on the road to Dresden and 13 miles from the Saxony frontier where it joins the Bohemian border of Czechoslovakia.

Moscow said Russian troops on the Samland peninsula, northwest of Koenigsberg, had smashed enemy tank and infantry attacks seeking to break out of encircled Koenigsberg, East Prussian capital.

Southwest of Koenigsberg other Soviet forces reduced the pocket held by the remnants of perhaps 20 German divisions to about 510 square miles with the capture of 11 localities on a looping 33-mile front from 22 to 33 miles below the capital.

These localities included Quehnen, seven miles southeast of Zinten road junction; Wangnick, three miles west of Landsberg; Rosenwalde, four miles north of Mehlsack; Gedilgen, seven miles west of Mehlsack, and Grunenberg, on the Mehlsack-Braunsberg highway four and a half miles south of Braunsberg.

Gain Eight Miles

Braunsberg is on the coastal Elbing-Koenigsberg railway 32 miles southwest of Koenigsberg, and the push through Grunenberg represented an eight-mile gain from previous Soviet positions.

The only mention of Silesia in the Russian communique was of the area around Breslau, Silesian capital of 630,000 which the Russians last Friday announced they had encircled.

Red army troops captured a few more Breslau suburbs, including Treschen and Brockau on the southeastern and southern edge of the Silesian capital, gaining up to three miles as they tightened their siege ring.

Simultaneously striking toward the Czechoslovak frontier on a 20-mile front beyond Breslau, the Russians deepened this ring by capturing seven localities, including Ocklitz, 15 miles southwest of Breslau and 13 miles northeast of the road junction town of Schweidnitz; Moerschelwitz, four miles northeast of Zobten; Dankwitz, six miles southeast of Zobten; and Groegersdorf, five miles northwest of the 16-way junction town of Strehlen, which is 20 miles south of Breslau.

Moscow acknowledged a reverse for Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army troops in the sector east of Komarom (Komarno), Danube river town 40 miles northwest of fallen Budapest and 84 miles east of Vienna.

The Russians withdrew from several localities after repulsing strong enemy infantry and tank attacks, the Soviet bulletin said.

Captured Nowe, in the Polish Corridor, is ten miles north of encircled Grudziadz, east-bank Vistula stronghold, and Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's White Russian Army troops were fighting in the outskirts of Grudziadz. Berlin also reported bitter fighting beyond Russian-held Chojnice, fifty miles norwest of Grudziadz, and said the Russians gained several miles in their attempt to reach the Baltic and encircle thousands of Germans in Danzig territory.

Battle of Movement

Mobile battles raged all along the sixty-two-mile front between Guben and Lauban, the Germans said, and they also told of Red Army attempts to break through to Cottbus, on the Spree River twenty-one miles southwest of Guben. The Spree, which flows into Berlin, is the last natural defense line before the capital, along with the lakes on the southeastern approaches to Berlin. Cottbus is only forty-seven miles from greater Berlin.

Lauban was under Soviet artillery fire, "but is still in German hands," the enemy said.

Moscow dispatches said the Germans were throwing in heavy reinforcements in an effort to keep the Russians out of Guben and Cottbus, capture of which would outflank Berlin's eastern defenses based on Fuerstenberg, Frankfurt and Kuestrin. Violent air battles also were being fought over that section of Brandenburg Province.

Russians Meet Counterblows

London, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Red Army battled sharp German counterattacks in some sectors up and down the ice-covered Eastern front today, but continued to forge ahead toward Dresden and on Berlin's southeastern flank.

While Moscow dispatches said the German counterstabs were not in the proportions of a counter-offensive, they were mounted by veterans of the German regular army and Heinrich Himmler's Home Army units in the greatest numbers yet and were particularly strong from places in Pomerania and Silesia, where the Germans had entrenched artillery positions dug into the frozen earth.

Despite the fierce hammering of their crowded communication lines by Allied planes last week, the Germans had been able to rush reserves up to the front.

Gaining, Despite Resistance

The German communiqué said Marshal Ivan Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army was forging ahead, however, and compelling the Germans to engage in "violent defensive fighting" all the way from the Czech border to the Oder bend southeast of Berlin.

Konev's tanks have reached the area southeast of Lauban, on the Queis River, 62 miles from Dresden, the communiqué said.

Lauban is 8 miles southwest of Naumberg, captured by the Russians yesterday, and 13 miles east of Goerlitz' on the Neisse, which Moscow dispatches last week said had been reached by advancec spearheads.

The town is only 9 miles from the border of Czechoslovakia.

New Bridgehead On Oder

On Konev's right wing, a German war reporter said, Marshal Gregory Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army has hammered out a bridgehead over the Oder near Crossen, 64 miles southeast of Berlin.

Konev and Zhukov were linking up for a smash toward the Nazi strong point of Guben, on the Neisse, 42 miles from Berlin and at the apex of a vital defense triangle guarding the southeastern approaches to the capital.

Crossen is 16 miles northeast of Guben.

DNB said the Russians had broken into Guben.

Artillery Pounding Guben

Soviet correspondents last Friday said the Russians were within sight of the Spree, on which both Beeskow and Cottbus are located, and indicated that Guben might have been bypassed at that time.

Moscow dispatches today said Guben was under artillery fire and the German communiqué said a violent battle was raging just east of the place.

Zhukov remained quiet in his sector along the Oder, where he is reported to have bridgeheads 30 to 40 miles from Berlin, but German military commentators said this was the "lull before the storm."

Sagan, a six-way railway center thirty-five miles southeast of Guben, was captured by the Russians over the weekend after a bloody two-day fight in the virtually encircled city.

Moscow said the heaviest German counterblows were at either end of the Eastern front, in the region of Stargard, where Zhukov is threatening the Baltic port of Stettin, and the area of the big Danube bend north of Budapest in Hungary. Some attacks were reported also in the center, before Berlin.

Red army lines held firm, however, Moscow said.

General Cherniakhovsky Killed

Moscow said the 3d White Russian Army had scored new gains in East Prussia, but these successes were tempered by announcement of the death of that army's brilliant commander, Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky.

Youngest of the Russian front leaders, this 37-year-old Jewish tank expert died of wounds suffered on the battlefield where his men yesterday killed 2,000 Germans and tightened their stranglehold on the remnants of a force of 200,000 Nazis.

1,400 BOMBERS ATTACK REICH

Widespread Raids Aimed At Communication Targets

London, Tuesday, Feb. 20 (AP)—British bombers kept the Allied aerial assault rolling against Germany last night after nearly 1,400 United States and RAF heavy bombers had pounded thirteen rail and industrial targets in the western Reich during the day and other heavies from the United States 15th Air Force in Italy attacked enemy communications in Austria.

Shortly before midnight the RAF announced that a force of Mosquito bombers had attacked the rail and road junction of Erfurt in the central German province of Thuringia, 63 miles southwest of Leipzig.

The German warning service broadcast reports of other formations over the Reich during the night.

100-Bomber 'Wolf Packs'

The major daylight operations were carried out by 100-bomber "wolf packs" of the United States 8th Air Force, which sent aloft more than 1,100 Flying Fortresses and Liberators with an escort of 500 fighters. They dropped 3,300 tons of bombs on a dozen different targets—large railway yards at Muenster, Osnabrueck and Siegen, and various industrial plants, mostly in the Ruhr.

One bomber and seven fighters were missing, the 8th Air Force announced.

The American fighters, which swooped down for strafing opportunities after their escort missions were completed, shot up at least 148 locomotives, 365 freight cars 54 tank cars and 114 motor vehicles and also hit five factories, two switch houses, an oil storage tank and a roundhouse.

Bombing was by instrument since solid clouds sealed off the targets.

RAF Hits Wesel Again

At about the same time probably 250 RAF Lancasters battered the town of Wesel for the second straight day. Nearly 2,500 tons of explosives now have been dropped in approximately 24 hours on this town, nearest crossing of the Rhine to the Canadian front.

Italian-based American Fortresses and Liberators bombed rail yards at Vienna, Graz and Klagenfurt in Austria and naval installations at Pola and Fiume along the Adriatic coast. It was the sixth straight day of air assaults from the west and the seventh from Italian bases.

The daylight assaults followed three separate raids during the night by groups of RAF Mosquitos, which dropped two-ton block busters on Berlin, Bremen and the Rhineland communications hub of Mannheim.

U.S. Planes Hit German Rail Centers

London, Feb. 19 (AP)—A dozen rail centers and industrial targets in western Germany, including the big freight yards at Muenster, Osnabrueck, Rheine and Siegen were bombed by 1,100 American heavy bombers today.

Other targets were not named, but most of them were in the Ruhr Valley.

From Italy Liberators and Fortresses of the 15th Air Force bombed rail yards at Vienna, Graz and Klagenfurt in Austria and naval installations at Pola and Fiume along the Adriatic coast.

It was the sixth straight day of assaults from the west—and seventh from Italian bases—and was ushered in by RAF Mosquito night attacks on Berlin with block-buster bombs.

Mannheim Bombed

Mosquitos also attacked Mannheim, Rhineland arms and communications center, and the port of Bremen.

While American heavy bombers based in Britain were grounded yesterday by the weather, about 250 British Lancasters took off just before dusk and pounded the communications hub of Wesel with 1,200 tons of bombs. Wesel's bridges—a prime target for the raiders—

form an important Rhine crossing for the Germans now under heavy pressure from advancing Canadian troops.

Three Planes Lost

Two bombers and a fighter were lost in the attack on Wesel and the overnight forays, the Air Ministry said.

The aerial offensive in Italy also continued yesterday with Italian-based United States heavies smashing hard at Nazi communications in Austria.

Since Tuesday night nea[r] 7,500 American and British bomb[ers] have hammered at least 26 Ge[r]an rail and oil centers between [the] Rhine and the Russian front.

Wesel has been a[t]tacked three times during these a[ir] operations.

Sixty-two British [and] American bombers were lost [in] the operations.

Boomerang Rocket Startles U.S. Flyers

An 8th Air Force Bomber Station, England, Feb. 19 (AP)—A boomerang V-2 rocket bomb startled 8th Air Force airmen over Holland today.

Members of a large formation of Fortresses saw the rocket spiral upward, then head back toward Germany.

"At first we couldn't believe it," said Capt. Frank Emory, of Mount Vernon, Wash. "The rocket shot up, then slowly curved in the opposite direction."

CHURCHILL BACK AT 10 DOWNING ST.

LONDON, Feb. 19—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill returned tonight to 10 Downing street, and conferred immediately with his cabinet on the momentous Crimea decisions for winding up the war and winning the peace.

He had stopped enroute home at Athens and Cairo, and is expected to address Commons in a first-hand report, perhaps later this week. Two days have been scheduled for his review and for debate.

Grinning and wearing a powder blue air commodore's uniform, Churchill bounded out of a car, and waved to newsmen and office employes.

A communique on Churchill's visit to Egypt will be issued tomorrow. He and Foreign Secretary Eden were there while foreign ministers of Middle East countries drafted a proposed Pan-Arab league.

Selection of the British delegation to the San Francisco conference in April, when a United Nations security league is to be formed, is expected to be one of Churchill's early acts.

Diplomats here, meanwhile, said they believed the post of first president of the security league would be offered to former Secretary of State Cordell Hull as a gesture for his "blueprint" work at Dumbarton Oaks.

The post would not be taxing on his health, they said, since the President would preside over only one session of the General Assembly.

The general consensus was that Eden would lead the British delegation to San Francisco, with Sir Alexander Cadogan, Undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, another certain delegate. Cadogan did the British spade work at Dumbarton Oaks.

Smaller Allied nations also prepared to select their delegates. Among prominently mentioned prospects were Deputy Premier Jan Masaryk for Czechoslovakia; Foreign Minister Torge Lie for Norway, and Foreign Minister Henri Spaak for Belgium. Dutch and Yugoslav delegates will not be selected until new governments are completed.

Paris reports said the French provisional government would accept a Big Three invitation to participate, but there has been no word whether France would be a sponsor, or who would represent that nation.

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Churchill Returns To England

London, Feb. 19 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill returned to England today from the Crimea conference after stops at Athens and Cairo.

The Prime Minister is expected to furnish the House of Commons, possibly later this week, a first-hand report on the discussions with President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin.

The House will set aside two days for the review and a debate in which Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will participate.

Three Days At Cairo

Churchill and Eden spent three days at Cairo at a time when foreign ministers of Middle Eastern countries were in session on the proposed Pan-Arab League.

A communiqué on the Prime Minister's Egyptian visit will be issued tomorrow.

MIDGET U-BOAT IS NAZI BOAST

Germans Claim Subs Penetrate Thames Estuary

London, Feb. 19 (AP) — German broadcasts boasted today of alleged successes for new midget U-boats, and hinted at a new secret air weapon—possibly to distract home attention from military setbacks.

Moscow radio and other continental sources reported disorders in bomb-blackened Dresden and other Saxony towns imperiled by the Soviet offensive.

Public demonstrations occurred in Dresden, Chemnitz and other towns against the dispatch of *Volkssturm* men to fight in Silesia, a Moscow broadcast said, and anti-Nazi slogans have appeared on walls in Dresden calling for "an end of Hitler and this war."

Attack Allied Convoys

DNB declared midget submarines, penetrating the Thames estuary to attack an Allied convoy bound from Britain to Holland, sank one freighter and probably another. It described the craft as "long bulky iron swimmers," and added these details:

"In the center is a small turret just big enough to give space for one man. On top of this is a vaulting glass dome and the periscope. Before entering this novel weapon, a man must train several months and for the last three days live on a light diet."

Activity Promising

On the same theme, Broadcaster Dr. Rudolf Semmler asserted "recent German U-boat activity is most promising for the development of the West front situation, and even indirectly promises relief to our hard-pressed East front. Every ship sunk now carrying supplies to the Allies' West-front armies is worth two or three sunk during the last U-boat offensive."

Semmler also hinted at a new air weapon in declaring that "the destruction of Dresden will not remain unavenged."

"It should not be forgotten," said he, "that the German high command still has some means at its disposal with which to revenge attacks on refugees, as happened at Dresden."

Say Midget U-Boat Invaded Thames

London, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—The Germans reported today a midget submarine had sunk a 2,500-ton freighter in the Thames Estuary. A broadcast declared the Allies never had seen any of the midgets.

German News Units Close 'For 2 Hours'

London, Feb. 19 (AP)—German news and propaganda agencies announced without explanation at 4.45 P.M. today that they were shutting down for two hours.

German communications, especially their foreign broadcasts, have been operating haphazardly in recent days, apparently because of the confusion caused by bombings and refugee conditions.

HELD AS GERMAN AIDE

Paris English Teacher Claims He Fought Only Communists

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—In Britain's first case of its kind, Gerald Percy Sandys Hewitt, 44-year-old English teacher, was held without bail today for trial on charges of collaborating with the Germans during the occupation of France.

Hewitt, a British subject, made a comfortable living giving English lessons in Paris before the war and remained in France after the German invasion. The prosecution charges that he supplied propaganda and made broadcasts for the Germans, receiving up to 25,000 francs monthly.

Hewitt, taken into custody when he crossed into the Allies' part of France soon after D-day, was quoted by the prosecution as saying that he had worked for the Germans, but is claiming that his work was only anti-Communist, not anti-British or anti-French.

Mikolajczyk To Back New Pole Government

London, Feb. 19 (AP)—Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Premier in the Polish exile Government, and Karol Popiel, Minister of State and head of the Christian Democrats, were reported today to have decided to offer their services to the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity decided upon at Yalta.

The two members of the London exile Government were understood to be awaiting the return of Prime Minister Churchill before leaving for Moscow.

24-Hour V-Bomb Attack On England

London, Feb. 19 (AP)—Continued V-bomb attacks against southern England from dawn yesterday to 7 A.M. today were reported by the Air Ministry.

In one recent instance a bomb killed several persons in a tobacco shop, but the explosion failed to disperse a line near by waiting for admission to a moving-picture theater.

Blitz Children Return Home

London, Feb. 19 (AP)—Approximately 700 children have returned to England from America, where they went when England was under attack in 1940.

World Federation Of Union Plans Up

London, Feb. 19 (AP)—The World Trade Union Conference closed yesterday after adopting resolutions recommending a universal 40-hour work week, government rest homes for workers, two-week vacation periods and continued food-price controls.

A committee of labor representatives of 40 nations was to convene today to lay the foundation for a new World Trade Union Federation to give labor a voice in peace settlements and reconstruction.

Hitler Youth Leader Killed

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP).—Konrad Mackel, chief of staff of the Hitler Youth, was killed in an accident on the Western front, the Berlin radio said today. Hitler awarded the Knight's Cross posthumously to Meckel, one of "his ablest and most faithful" leaders, the broadcast added.

AMERY FOR STRESS ON STERLING AREA

Birmingham, England, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, called today for the abandonment or at least drastic reduction of the "most favored nation clause" in international trade after the war. He added in an address: "We must give effective priority to purchases from the sterling area as well as to our exports to that area."

"By doing so," he said, "we should start the great engine of restoration and fresh development in the Empire and the whole sterling area with plenty of head of steam already in the boiler."

He said the Government should exercise "selective control and priorities over the whole field of trade and investment to afford maximum nourishment to the productive energies of the nation."

Scots Run Foe Out of Goch With Bayonet

Montgomery's Sudden Stab Has Virtually Won Siegfried Line's Hub

Nazi Commander Is Captured in Bed

U.S. Troops Menace Rear of Ruhr Defenses; 7 More Towns Taken by the 3d

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Scottish troops and tanks of the Canadian 1st Army virtually cleared the Siegfried line keystone of Goch tonight, and east of that town of 14,000 other forces battled south a mile and a half in a drive threatening the rear of the wavering enemy defenses of the Ruhr Basin.

On the center of the western front the United States 3d Army expanded its assault lines in the Eifel Mountains to fifty-five miles, engulfed seven more German towns and slashed all the way through the three-mile-deep Siegfried line on a seven-mile front, driving against the river lines of the Rhenish Prussian base at Bitburg.

One division went over to the attack farther south in the Moselle Valley and gained a mile to a point near Muzingen, five miles inside the Reich.

Roer River Dropping

The United States 7th Army captured 1,000 prisoners as it fought back into Germany's Saar Basin six miles southeast of the provincial capital of Saarbruecken in a limited attack

The Roer River, on the United States 1st and 9th Army fronts in the area of Aachen, was dropping slowly. The reservoirs upstream feeding the flood were expected to be drained within a few days, and the river above the reservoirs also was receding as the effect of recent rains waned.

The Canadian 1st Army was carrying the brunt of the attack for the moment in the corridor between the Maas and Rhine Rivers leading to the Ruhr and Rhineland.

Without waiting to withdraw the last of the battered garrison from Goch, German artillery and mortars opened up on the strategic highway center, and shells fell among friend and foe alike

While the struggle for Goch neared a conclusion, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery struck with tanks and infantry in the same sector where a near-breakthrough Saturday outflanked Goch. His forces slashed across the already severed Goch-Calcar highway three miles northeast of the enemy's rear base at Uedem and were in position to sweep in behind bitterly defended Calcar, two miles away, a field dispatch said.

On the twelfth day of the offensive, General H. D. G. Crerar's offensive was seventeen miles beyond the jump-off line and 9,000 prisoners had been taken.

The Scots struck with such suddenness at Goch that they surprised the German commander and his staff in bed

With fixed bayonets and supported by tanks, the infantry charged on through the rubble of Goch's ruined streets, clearing the enemy from the north side of the Niers river, and driving the beaten garrison from half of the southern part of the city.

The Germans had to be rooted from wrecked houses and mountains of debris, the product of intense artillery and aerial bombardment, which they turned into miniature forts.

The Scotch applied a pincers to Goch, one column driving down from the northeast, head-on into the city, bisected by the Niers river.

The second column, already across the Niers, knifed in at the back door, and this was the force that seized Col. Paul Matussek, the garrison commander, and his staff of a major and two lieutenants, in their nightshirts.

The final capture of Goch seemed near just one week after the Canadian First army captured Kleve, a city of 20,000, seven miles

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to the north, which was the first sizeable German city to fall into British-Canadian hands.

There was no indication that the Germans were trying to rush up reinforcements to restore a situation already apparently hopelessly lost but instead they were hammering hard at both flanks.

Battle Near Calcar

The bloodiest fighting raged within a mile or two of Calcar, a second communication center seven miles northeast of Goch.

Oddly enough, floods from the Rhine lapping over most of Calcar's highways had robbed the town of most of its tactical importance, making it comparable to some of the villages along the Rhine which the enemy ceded without a struggle.

But the Germans apparently were ordered to defend it to the death, and the forest of Moyland was strewn with the bodies of Allied and German infantry.

The forest extending almost to the edge of Calcar had been turned into a bulwark as formidable as the Reichswald before Kleve, and British and Canadians now had fought almost to its southern edge.

But they had been forced to pay for these gains, just as the Scotch paid when they drove head-on into Goch across its northeastern ramparts through a storm of machine-gun and mortar fire.

The Canadians and British also still were held up at the outskirts of the town of Moyland, two miles northwest of Calcar, by an enemy who seemed bent on holding it as a buffer despite the loss of nearby strategic heights.

Scotch troops on the south flank five miles southwest of Goch were locked in heavy fighting for the Dutch village of Kastel-Blijenbeek.

The Germans bent on holding the Maas river line were dug in strongly here, a mile and a half east of the Maas village of Afferden, which the Scotch captured yesterday.

Scot Units Hold Two Thirds Of Goch

Paris, Feb. 19 (AP)—Scottish infantry and tanks mopped up two thirds of the strategic Siegfried Line defense hub of Goch tonight after a surprise attack that caught the German commander and his staff in bed.

At bayonet point, the Scots rooted out Germans fighing savagely from cellars and rubbled ruins of the stronghold where eight military highways meet. Casualties were heavy on both sides.

To the east on the 17-mile Kleve-Goch front, British Empire troops were fighting within 25 miles of the great Ruhr Valley inland port of Duisburg and within 16 miles of Wesel, nearest Ruhr railhead.

3d Army Makes New Gains

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's United States 3d Army advanced up to half a mile on a 32-mile front in western Germany between Echternach and north of Pruem, clearing the Germans from the Sure and Our rivers, which form the boundary of northern Luxembourg. His infantry had knocked a hole clean through the Siegfried Line for 7 miles between Ernzen and Cruchten.

Farther south, the United States 7th Army drove 2 miles into the German Saarland from Alsace in the area within cannon shot of Saarbruecken.

Nazis' Goch Leader Wounded

Scotch troops slipped into Goch "by the back door" after breaching difficult defenses to the north of the city. The southern part of Goch was almost completely cleared. The Nazis clung to about a fourth of the north portion.

The German commander, Col. Paul Matussek, was found wounded in the leg. Scottish commanders expressed the belief that he inflicted the wound himself, so that reprisals would not be visited upon his family for his "disgraceful" capture in bed. Caught with him in the same building were a major and two lieutenants.

Within Mile Of Calcar

British and Canadian troops fought within a mile of Calcar, like Goch an important road center and pushed the stoutly resisting Germans to the southern edge of the Moyland woods. Casualties were heavy on both sides. The woods extend almost to the edge of Calcar.

Field Marshal Montgomery was said by the Germans to have sent his British 2d Army into the intensifying battle between the Meuse and the flooded Rhine, a front on which the northern end of the original Siegfried Line has been run through. Montgomery himself said the last round of the battle for Germany was on; that the enemy "is going to receive the knockout blow—a somewhat unusual one, delivered from more than one direction."

7th Gains Two Miles

In widening his 3d Army front in western Germany to 32 miles, Patton captured numerous towns in the Eifel Mountains, some within 7 miles of the important road center of Bitburg.

Farther south, Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's 7th Army fought back two miles into the German Saar basin, taking 1,000 prisoners and the town of Auersmacher, six miles southeast of Saarbruecken. Supreme headquarters said Patch's objectives were limited.

The American 1st and 9th Armies (and perhaps other formations) were still inactive along the Roer River facing Cologne, Bonn and Duesseldorf. It was in this sector east of Aachen that the Germans have been predicting the showdown battle.

Wesel Bombed Again

On the southern end of the 17-mile attack front the Canadian 1st Army dealt with strong Nazi resistance along a 3,000-yard anti-tank ditch from the ancient castle of Blijenbeek, 20 miles north of Venlo, to the swollen Meuse River. The ditch was flooded and the attackers encountered mines and road blocks.

On the northern and eastern flanks, English, Canadian, Welsh and Scottish troops were within 16 miles of the ruined Ruhr Valley city of Wesel, wrecked anew yesterday by 1,200 tons of British bombs. Swirling mists and a drizzle plagued the Empire troops and blocked tactical air support early in the day.

Parts of eight or nine German divisions have been identified on the Northern front, the bulk of them in the Goch sector. Beyond Goch lies a small open plain adaptable to tank battles, and no elaborate defenses are expected in the area immediately past the town.

Patton's Advances

Third Army advances in the center of the Western front ranged up to ½ mile along the entire 32-mile front.

The 90th Division overran Leidenborn, 3 miles inside Germany, and reached points 7 to 8 miles southwest of captured Pruem. This Texas and Oklahoma division also captured a regimental command post and fourteen officers.

In the Echternach bridgehead, the 80th Blue Ridge Division cleared Hommerdingen and advanced half a mile north to the outskirts of Nusbaum. Near-by Stockigt was entered.

The 5th Red Diamond Division won high ground overlooking Holsthum, where the Enz River flows into the Pruem, 5 miles north of Echternach. The 5th now holds 3 miles of the west bank of the Pruem and has gone 6 miles into Germany.

Only Mile To Minden

A quarter-mile gain placed the 76th Onaway Division less than a mile southwest of Minden, at the confluence of the Pruem and Sure Rivers.

Farther south, the 94th Division of the 3d Army gained 400 yards north of Sinz, reduced five pillboxes and captured 100 Germans. The 94th has been fighting a "private war" with the 11th *Panzer* Division 15 miles southeast of Luxembourg city for weeks and has cut four miles into the Reich.

A dispatch from Patton's headquarters said the 76th, 5th and 90th Divisions were now clear through a 3-mile-deep stretch of the Siegfried Line along a 7-mile front in the Echternach area. The account said opposing German units had suffered 50 per cent casualties since February 7 and that American losses were extremely light.

Montgomery, Crerar Inspect Battlefront

With British and Canadian Troops in Germany, Feb. 19 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, of the Canadian 1st Army, toured the front in jeeps today as their forces were clearing Goch, most important road hub in this northern sector of the Rhineland.

The field marshal and Crerar waved and smiled to the troops, who responded loudly.

Oak Leaf Cluster Added To General Lear's DSM

Allied Headquarters, Feb. 19 (AP). General Eisenhower presented an Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal today to Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear for "exceptionally meritorious service" as army ground forces commander from July 13, 1944, to January 12, 1945.

On behalf of Gen. George C. Marshall, the supreme commander cited Lear for his "relentless drive to more efficiently train the soldier for combat. . . . Through rigid adherence to sound training principles in the training of ground forces he made a distinct contribution to the fighting efficiency of the Army."

Lear now supervises the allocation of American manpower in this theater. As deputy theater commander he is in charge of a program to shift rear-echelon personnel to reinforcement depots and combat outfits.

DE GAULLE MISSED CUE, FRENCH FEEL

Many Regret Failure To Meet Roosevelt, Even In Algiers

Paris, Feb. 19 (AP)—Questions and answers in the French Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee today confirmed previous reports that General de Gaulle had refused an invitation to meet President Roosevelt in the Mediterranean area.

Wide sections of French officialdom were critical of de Gaulle's refusal and were striving to arrange some sort of face-saving compromise for a meeting.

Members of the Foreign Affairs Commitee of the Consultative Assembly demanded that Foreign Minister Georges Bidault explain why de Gaulle had rejected an invitation from Mr. Roosevelt to meet him somewhere in North Africa—reportedly Algiers.

Bidault replied merely that, "faithful to his policies, de Gaulle found himself unable to accept the invitation" and refused to elaborate.

Counterdeclinations Hinted

Members of the committee said they got the impression that Roosevelt declined to come to Paris and that this caused de Gaulle's refusal to go to North Africa.

Some sources in the Government suggested that the head of the French Government might take up "temporary residence" in Algiers and receive the President there.

Many French officials, although still chaffing from what they consider an affront to France and to de Gaulle in the failure of the Big Three to invite the head of the French Government to the Crimean conference, said they were not in sympathy with de Gaulle's subsequent refusal to confer with Mr. Roosevelt anywhere but Paris.

Caffery's Return Awaited

The return to France of Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador, was awaited with considerable anticipation since it was generally believed that he was conferring with Mr. Roosevelt somewhere in the Mediterranean regarding the situation stemming from lack of French representation at Yalta.

Many members of the Consultative Assembly, as well as some officials of the Foreign Ministry, said they felt that there were so many pending issues important to France's future that de Gaulle should have overlooked any slight and journeyed to see the President anywhere.

Feel Opportunity Lost

Some felt that France had lost an opportunity to learn quickly and fully of any unpublished decisions of the Yalta conference which now may reach their Government only through long and tedious diplomatic exchanges.

Meanwhile, other aspects of Franco-American relations appeared entirely amicable as Special Negotiator Jean Monnet prepared to return to Washington to put the finishing touches and the French signature on a lend-lease accord.

Lend-Lease Agreement

Foreign Office spokesmen declared they were "well pleased" with the tentative agreement which Monnet had brought home for study. The first three shiploads of goods provided by this accord are due to arrive soon, they said.

The agreement provides that France will receive roughly $2,000,000,000 worth of American armaments, raw materials and machinery, while the French will provide the Americans with about $1,000,000,000 of labor in producing uniforms, gasoline cans, tires and other equipment for the Allies and for the UNRRA with the materials they get.

French officials denied reports France was "annoyed" by Allied statements of amounts of aid already sent to France and said they only were anxious lest such publicity give a false impression abroad that the nation was being "deluged with help."

The statements made on actual shipments last week at supreme Allied headquarters were true, these sources stated, but they added that the amounts were "far below essential needs."

De Gaulle Exclusion Regretted In Britain

London, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Yorkshire *Post*, which usually voices opinion in line with that of the Foreign Office, said today that General de Gaulle's absence from Yalta was regretted in Britain.

The newspaper added, however, "His refusal of President Roosevelt's courteously worded invitation (to a conference at Algiers) may not have been entirely judicious." The President, it said, wanted to talk with De Gaulle about French participation in the San Francisco conference on world security

Mrs. Gould Not Held

PARIS, Feb. 19 (AP).—Mrs. Florence Gould, who disclosed last week that she invested heavily in a German-controlled Monte Carlo bank to save her husband, Frank Jay Gould, from being taken by the Germans, has not been confined to her Paris apartment by French authorities, her business manager stated today. However, Mrs. Gould's property has been sequestrated by the French government during investigation of her investment in the bank, which she has described as "a sort of blackmail payment" to prevent her wealthy American husband being imprisoned during the German occupation.

First Freighter Reaches Boulogne

Boulogne, France, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—The first merchant ship to enter this Atlantic port in almost five years unloaded 1,200 tons of jute today for the textile industry of northern France. The port, badly damaged by bombardments, was re recently.

France Puts 48,000 Nazis On Repair Jobs

Paris, Feb. 19 (AP)—France has put 48,000 German prisoners of war to work helping to repair the damage of war.

These prisoners were taken by the French 1st Army. France hopes soon to have at her disposal 60,000 additional prisoners taken by Americans.

NAZI WITHDRAWAL FROM ITALY SEEN

By LYNN HEINZERLING

ROME, Feb. 19.—(AP) Fresh reports that German forces already have begun withdrawing from northern Italy came from the Swiss-Italian frontier tonight, but the Allied command maintained silence on the subject.

From Chiasso, Swiss border town, came word that Fascists in northern Italy frantically were seeking means of assuring their own safety as Nazi troops began filtering northward. Previously there had been reports that German units from Italy already were in action on the Russian front.

The newspaper Der Bund of Switzerland, said Hitler ordered the evacuation begun last week and that four divisions already were moving through the Brenner Pass and toward Graz in Austria.

Even if some German troops have been moved out there is nothing yet to indicate a wholesale evacuation is under way. If and when a real Nazi abandonment begins, the first word from the Allied side probably will come in the form of air force announcements of the blasting of every train and vehicle seen moving north.

Reports of today's air operations failed to indicate more than routine attacks.

The central front, obscured by fog and mists, was crossed and recrossed by both Allied and German patrols as both sides displayed a lively interest in the other's activi-

ties and plans.

New Rocket Weapon Used

On the 8th Army front near the Adriatic the Nazis again employed a new rocket weapon, blasting at Allied positions southeast of Alfonsine with projectiles weighing over 100 pounds and fired at a rate of about one a second.

The effect of this enemy fire was not disclosed. The projectile is about four feet long and contains over 80 pounds of explosive. Its range is estimated at 2 miles.

There also were lengthy mortar and artillery exchanges along the Senio River front in the southeastern Po Valley, and both the 8th Army and the Germans suffered casualties in a patrol clash north of Cotignola. No changes in position were announced.

Farther west the Nazis laid heavy mortar and machine-gun fire south of Borgo Di Tossignano on the Firenzuola-Imola road.

Allied Units Range Italian Front

Rome, Feb. 19 (AP)—Allied patrols ranged over the Italian front today, seeking to determine the strength of German forces which may be withdrawing into Hitler's last-ditch fortress in southern Germany.

Allied headquarters reported continued aerial activity against communication routes in northern Italy.

Fifth Army patrols moved through thick fog and mist, the Allied communiqué said, and sharp patrol clashes occurred on the 8th Army front.

Linz Target Of Forts

Objectives on the Brenner rail route into Germany were attacked by medium bombers yesterday. Fortresses bombed Linz, a communications center in Austria, 95 miles west of Vienna.

A naval announcement disclosed that British motor torpedo boats attacked the Yugoslav port of Karlobag, 62 miles southeast of Fiume. The attackers fired two torpedoes into the harbor and bombarded the town. Enemy shore batbatteries caused only slight damage to the British craft.

Nazis Reply With Rockets

The Germans reacted nervously to the Allied probing and fired small batches of rockets southeast of Alfonsine. There were occasional exchanges of artillery and mortar fire all along the Senio River.

German patrols also were busy, with one enemy raiding party attacking 8th Army outposts opposite Cotignola.

Farther west the Germans laid down heavy mortar and machine-gun fire south of Borgo di Tossignano on the Imola-Firenzuola road.

Nazis Leaving Italy, Report

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 19 (AP)—The newspaper Der Bund reported from Chiasso today that Adolf Hitler has ordered Marshal Albert Kesselring to evacuate northern Italy and that the withdrawal is in progress.

The newspaper said Italian Fascists whom it quoted were in panic and were seeking to mediate for their own safety.

Der Bund said four divisions were already leaving by way of the Brenner Pass. Some are motorized; others are leaving by horse and on foot. Heavy material is being sent by train to Graz, Austria, it was said.

Pope Continues To Run a Fever

Vatican City, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII continued feverish today with an attack of influenza, but his condition was described as not serious.

Stockholm, Feb. 19 (AP)—Norwegian informants reported tonight the Germans had withdrawn 100,000 first-class troops from Norway since last September and estimated the remaining force at around twelve divisions.

Stockholm, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—A new contingent of repatriated Swedes from Germany arriving in Sweden said today that roads from Berlin to Warnemunde a few days ago were jammed by a thirty-mile column of refugees heading for the Baltic coast. In interviews with a correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper, Dagens Myheter, the repatriates said Berlin's food situation was critical.

ACROPOLIS DAMAGED IN GREEK FIGHTING

ATHENS, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Parthenon and other monuments of ancient Greece suffered damage during the country's now-concluded civil strife, the Ministry of Education said today.

The Acropolis came under machine gun and mortar fire. Mortar shells landed on the Parthenon, one hitting the western foundation steps, another hitting the enclosed portion and a third the western gable. A mortar shell caused the fall of part of the pillar capital of the southwestern wing of the Propylaea, the entrance hall of the Acropolis. A marble wall and the entrance to the Propylaea were hit by another mortar shell.

The Temple of the Wingless Victory escaped serious damage from a mortar shell that landed a few yards away, but its walls and pillars were hit by bullets. Bullet marks also were seen on the Caryatids, draped female statues used as supports.

The Temple of Aesculapius at the foot of the Acropolis suffered minor damage.

YANKS FREED BY RED ARMY

General Deane Reports Plans For Men From Nazi Camps

Moscow, Feb. 19 (AP)—Many United States officers and men have been liberated from German prisoncamps by the Red Army offensive, and measures for their repatriation now are being taken in co-operation with the Soviet Government, Maj. Gen. J. Russell Deane announced today.

Deane, chief of the United States Military Mission in Moscow, said he hed ordered an Army detachment, including a medical officer, to proceed to Lublin where some of the American prisoners have already assembled. Other groups of prisoners are known to be sheltered in Praga, suburbs of Warsaw, and farther west.

Two hundred to four hundred officers, the majority of whom gained their liberty in the confusion of the German evacuation of Stalag Oflag 64 at Szubin near Bdygoszcz, are among the Americans now being cared for by the Poles and Russians.

Use Of U.S. Air Bases

Deane disclosed that United State Army Air Force bases in the Soviet Union had "paid off" in recent months by evacuation of at least 25 American airmen and the salvage of a dozen or more Flying Fortresses and Liberators which had been grounded behind the Russian lines on the Eastern front.

"Even for this alone the bases we have maintained have proved useful," he said.

Under terms of the Allied agreement for repatriation of war prisoners, United States transportation — principally aircraft — will enter Poland to bring out the liberated Americans.

"We probably will establish a camp where passage will be arranged for our people," Deane explained. "United States officers will administer th ecampt at cost, just as the Red Army will run a similar camp in France.

Kindness Of Poles, Russians

"Statements of our liberated soldiers and airmen all attest to fine treatment by the Poles and Russians, whether military or civilian. Within their power our Allies have done everything they could to be kind, merciful and friendly."

A number of prisoners from the United States, British and Canadian armies have arrived in Moscow in the past few days after hitchhiking by train and truck nearly 1,000 miles. Plans for large-scale movement still are in process of completion, however.

All the prisoners reaching here confirmed the old charge that the Germans provided a starvation diet for Allied officers and men alike. Without Red Cross parcels there would have been a situation tantamount to mass murder, they said.

Starvation Prison Diet

The Germans drew no distinction between American Jews and non-Jews, except to forbid Jewish medical officers to treat any patients.

The released prisoners estimated that the daily ration provided by the Germans contained not more than 1,300 calories, although 1,800 calories is commonly accepted as the minimum necessary even for bedridden persons.

Under the Geneva Convention the German Army is obligated to provide the normal army ration to prisoners. However, those confined in Poland received what civilian Poles received without an opportunity to supplement it by black-market purchases.

One Fifth Pound Of Meat

Two thirds of a pound of bread daily was the principal item of food. Meat amounted to a theoretical one fifth of a pound weekly, but the actual total was hardly sufficient to flavor the coup for one meal.

Three medium-sized potatoes and a tiny dab of margarine rounded out the daily ration. Breakfast was a cup of hot water—nothing more.

It is estimated that 85 per cent of the prisoners in Szubin's Oflag 64 siffered chilblains from temperatures only five degrees above freezing in their unheated barracks.

The Germans supplied no clothing to prisoners and eventually discontinued the practice of giving a new arrival two thin blankets for bedding. One small face towell was issued weekly for individual use and a second one was refused if the first came back "too dirty."

Prison Convoy Nearly Cut Off

Oflag 64 has yielded the largest group of former prisoners known thus far. It was moved westward January 21. The next day Russian tank spearheads nearly cut off the transport column in which its personnel and prisoners were moving.

The Germans left American wounded behind, and more than 100 other prisoners from that camp also gained their liberty.

The German hospital for Allied wounded at Wollenstein on the German border was not evacuated and all the patients were reported to have fallen into Russian hands safely.

A prison camp for Italian officers, also located at Wollensttein, reportedly was taken intact by the Red Army.

Yank Prisoners Hitchhike To Safety As Reds Advance

By EDDY GILMORE

Moscow, Feb. 19 (AP)—Numerous American prisoners of the Germans have been liberated by the Russian offensive despite frantic Nazi efforts to march them westward.

Their numbers have not been estimated, but the fact of their freedom was reported today by three American officers who hitchhiked across Poland and part of Russia as the adventurous vanguard of the others heading home by more conventional means.

Doctor From New York

The three are Capt. Ernest M. Gruenberg, 29, New York, a doctor in the 101st Airborne Division; Lieut. Frank H. Colley, 29, of Washington, Ga., a member of the 17th Field Artillery, and Lieut. John N. Demling, Jr., 30, Winston-Salem, N.C., a member of the 30th Infantry.

These men, along with numerous others, are from the German prison camp Oflag 64 at Szubin, Poland, between Poznan and Bydgoszcz.

Among the Americans liberated was Wright Bryan, war correspondent and managing editor of the Atlanta *Journal*, who was captured in France shortly after the invasion.

Colley said Bryan had a minor foot injury but that it was not serious. He added that the last time he saw him, Bryan was in Polish hands and making his way with Americans toward the Soviet Union.

Captured In Normandy

Gruenberg was captured in Normandy, Colley in Tunisia and Demling on the Anzio beachhead.

On January 21, 1945, the Germans herded the American officers who were able to walk out of the camp and started them west just ahead of the drive by Marshal Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army group.

The sick and wounded were left behind, but they now are in safe hands.

"We got out as best we could," said Gruenberg, who was an interne in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, before the war.

"Some of us built little sleds, but most of us had to carry our stuff on our backs."

German Civilians Flee

The officers said for several days before they hurried off they saw the road which passes the camp choked with German civilians fleeing westward. There also were many Poles among them, apparently being taken to Germany.

"We strung in with them—us and our German guard," said Colley. "It was some scene and, mind you, this wasn't a main road, but a secondary road."

Asked for an estimate of the number of refugees, Gruenberg said, "I would say there were thousands upon thousands of them."

"Did the German civilians mind you being mixed in their refugee column?" he was asked.

Poles Give Them A Wink

"Oh, a couple of women cursed us," said the doctor. "But the Poles let us hitch our sleds and carts to their wagons. They gave us a wink."

This strange column of frightened, fat German housewives, perspiring male civilians, minor members of the Nazi party, Polish slaves and several hundred United States officers in uniform slowed down near a manor estate on which had recently been living one Baron von Rosen from the Baltic country.

The Germans had taken the estate from a Pole and installed the baron in charge.

Sleep In Baron's Barn

"Our guards shoved us in the baron's barn," said Demling, "and with lots of other American soldiers we slept there for a night—a night which turned out to be our last in captivity."

While the American prisoners and German guards were resting at the manor, Marshal Zhukov's tanks were rolling westward rapidly.

"We heard all kinds of stories that the Russians were anywhere from a day to three days away," said Gruenberg.

Anyway, they were too close for the German guards, and as the tanks rumbled nearer the guards disappeared.

Food Provided By Poles

The Americans made contact with the Poles during the morning and were sitting in the estate's banquet hall, bolting down food and drink brought them by Poles.

"Off in the distance, we heard a lot of yelling," said Gruenberg. "This was followed by the unmistakable sound of tanks. We rushed to the window and looked out, and there they were — the Red Army rolling up in Sherman tanks."

The officers described this as the most beautiful sight they had ever seen in their lives.

"The Poles went into ecstasy when they saw the tanks," Colley said. "They heaped joy on us because the Russians were so busy rolling after the Germans that they didn't halt."

Visited By Russian Officers

"We all yelled, too," said Gruenberg, "and before long some Red Army officers came to see us.

"They shook hands with us all around and we toasted one another, Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin. Then the Russians told us how wonderful were American tanks, trucks, jeeps and food."

By 9 o'clock that night there had been a lot of American-Russian-Polish solidarity cemented with liquor and the natural high spirits of the occasion.

The Passing Scene

"We kept looking out the baron's window at the passing scene," said Colley, "and there were many Shermans, Studebakers, Chevrolets, GM's, Fords, half-trucks, and so on.

"Boy, those Russian-made tanks were something. I'd say they were about one and a half times as big as our Shermans."

The officers said that while they were at the manor house they heard that a big column of British noncommissioned officers also had been freed by the Red Army.

Others Reported Escaping

"They were some distance from us in our general area. There also were reports of some Indians and Italian prisoners who had gotten away, but we didn't see them," the Americans said.

The next day, a large group of Americans went to the town of Exin and, while they were waiting for transportation Gruenberg and two other American doctors, a Captain Van Gorder and a Captain Radda, both of the 101st Airborne Division, set up a hospital with German medical supplies they found in a church.

The doctors worked alone until the Russians came and set up a hospital with a woman major in charge.

The major gave one American

a paper on which she scrawled that he had treated Russian wounded. This document served as the Americans' pass across Poland and into Moscow.

Hungary Ends Rule Over Seized Lands

Moscow, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—The Hungarian Provisional Government at Debrecen has adopted a decree removing Hungarian jurisdiction over the areas in Romania, Czecho-Slovakia and Yugoslavia previously taken away from those countries, Tass announced today.

Allies Marching On Mandalay, Irrawaddy Escape Line Cut

Calcutta, Feb. 19 (AP)—Despite bitter Japanese resistance, Indian and Gurkha troops are steadily enlarging their week-old bridgehead across the Irrawaddy River 35 miles below Mandalay in Burma, and have the situation "well in hand," Allied headquarters announced today.

The 10-mile-wide bridgehead was developing into a pincers threat to Mandalay in conjunction with the southward drive of other British forces along the east bank of the Irrawaddy about 40 miles north of the big river port. By official announcement, the march on Mandalay was under way.

Thoroughly aroused to the danger of their position, the Japanese were reported throwing in incessant counterattacks against the new bridgehead near Myinmu and to be fighting around the clock. Casualties were described as heavy on both sides, but with Japanese losses running much higher than those of the Allies.

Use Of River Denied Jap

With the Irrawaddy now bridged both above and below Mandalay, the Japanese in the area will not be able to use the river as a supply route from Rangoon nor as a means of escape when Mandalay falls. The new bridgehead offers an immediate threat to the whole intricate system of enemy roads and railways in the Irrawaddy elbow.

The amphibious operation was carried out by Commando veterans of the 33d Corps of the 14th British Army after intricate maneuvering in hundreds of light craft through tortuous mangrove swamps. Perfect timing put all the troops ashore at almost the same time and caught the Japanese napping. The Commandos quickly drove 2 miles inland and cut the main highway leading south to Taungur.

Air Force Gives Full Support

American and British air forces struck in support of the operation, with everything from heavy bombers to fighters assaulting enemy troop concentrations, gun positions in a transport in the Myinmu area. Eighty trucks were destroyed in a motor park southwest of Mandalay, and 60 river craft were destroyed or damaged.

Sustained attacks against a half-dozen Japanese airfields in the Mandalay area balked any attempt the enemy might have made to interfere with the operation from the air. At least four important rail bridges immediately back of the battle area were knocked out. Japanese air opposition was almost nonexistent and Allied pilots reported only meager ground fire.

Would Bar Escape Route

The new bridgehead, first to be established below Mandalay, would keep the enemy from using the river for escape when the city itself finally is assaulted.

The British crossed in hundreds of light river craft. Many were caught in the current and swept downstream out of control.

Troops who gained the left bank in the first wave were forced to dig in at the water's edge after returning Japanese fire from boats for nearly a half hour.

British Hold To Area Won Below Mandalay

Calcutta, Feb. 19 (AP)—British imperial troops who bridged the swift Irrawaddy River in Burma about 35 miles below Mandalay, were reported today to have the situation "well in hand" after five days of fierce fighting.

Indian and Gurkha troops of the 14th Army made the hazardous crossing in the early morning of February 13 under a hail of enemy artillery, mortar and small-arms

50 JAP DIVISIONS TO MEET LANDING

General Ho Reports Enemy Mass To Block Americans

Chungking, Feb. 19 (AP)—Gen. Ho Yin Chin, Chinese Chief of Staff, estimates the Japanese have thrown up to 50 divisions, or two fifths of their army on the Chinese mainland, into efforts to prevent any American landing on the Chinese coast, the Central News Agency said today.

Ho, commanding the new Chinese field headquarters at Kunming, said this did not include the Kwantung army of 22 divisions stationed in Manchuria, and said, "We are making new disposition of troops and planning an effective offensive to collaborate with Allied movements toward victory."

Rail Corridor Under Attack

The Chinese high command said Japanese forces still were attacking in the border region between Hunan and Kwangtung provinces, trying to close the recently won 25-mile Chinese corridor on the Canton-Hankow railroad. Fighting was reported east of Ichang, 105 miles south of Henyang, and near Yungyun, 100 miles northeast of Canton.

In Kiangsi, Chinese troops are seeking to chop the Japanese supply line from Hengyang to Suichwan and Kanhsien, where United States air bases were abandoned, Chinese headquarters added.

Ame an ambass Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley left for Washington today, presumably to give President Roosevelt a personal report. Hurley acted as mediator in negotiations, now virtually suspended, between the Chungking government and Chinese Communists.

Japs Shift 50 Divisions To Meet U.S. Threat

Chungking, Feb. 19 (AP) — Th Central news agency quoted Ge Ho Yin Chin, China's chief of sta as saying today that the Japanes were deploying up to 50 divisio on the Chinese mainland in a bi to stem a possible American lan ing on the coast.

"We are making a new dispos tion of troops and planning an e fective offensive to collaborate wit Allied movements toward victory said Ho, who commands the ne Chinese field headquarters at Ku ming.

The Chinese high command said that in the border region of Hunan and Kwangtung provinces the Japanese continued their efforts to seal the gap recently punched in the Canton-Hankow railway by the Chinese.

HURLEY LEAVES FOR U. S.

Envoy to China Is Expected to Report on Breakdown in Talks

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 19 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley left today for Washington, presumably to make a personal report to President Roosevelt on the situation in China.

The American Ambassador was expected to give special attention to the virtual breakdown of negotiations between the Chungking Government and the Chinese Communists in which he acted as mediator.

MORTARS SMASH OUTER WALLS OF INTRAMUROS AREA

Cornered Japs Making Final Stand in Ancient Walled City.

YANKS MOP UP BATAAN

Paratroopers Eliminate Enemy Strongholds on Corregidor Island.

MANILA, Tuesday, Feb. 20—(AP) Manila's Fort William McKinley was seized Sunday as heavy mortars began tearing apart the outer walls of the intramuros where the cornered Japanese defense garrison is holed up for a bloody final stand.

Some of the 7,000 civilians held as hostages within the ancient intramuros (walled city) may have reached freedom already. At least a few were reported to have filtered to the waterfront and escaped in small boats. Japanese fire from the falls is still heavy, however.

Tear Holes in Walls

Mortars were taken across the Pasig river on pontoon bridges and put to work tearing chunks out of the thick outer wall of the intramuros so tanks and infantry can move in.

Three days ago the Japanese commander was asked to liberate the civilians within the walled city. No formal answer has yet been received.

Fort McKinley, at the southern outskirts of Manila, was entered by 11th airborne and First Cavalry spearheads. Other Yanks, swarming over Corregidor, mopped up the Japanese defending and pursued enemy remnants on Bataan.

McKinley is one of Manila's two forts. The other is Fort Santiago, inside the old intramuros (walled city) where the Japanese are making a bloody final stand, jeopardizing thousands of civilian lives.

Fort McKinley before the war was headquarters for the Philippine scouts and part of the Philippine division of the American Army. It has a large airfield and extensive military facilities.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in his communique today the "steady reduction" of the Japanese holed up in the intramuros was continuing.

Japanese strongpoints on Corregidor were being eliminated by paratroopers and infantrymen who landed by air and sea on the island fortress Friday. Enemy defenders were being killed as they manned their fixed gun batteries.

Associated Press correspondent Fred Hampson, with Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold's 14th corps at Fort McKinley, said officers hesitated to claim the full capture of the fort until mopping up is completed in the adjacent area.

Smash Into Fort

Elements of the First Cavalry division aided the 11th airborne push into the Fort annex and most of the old military area.

To the north, heavy howitzers were hauled across the Pasig river and were set up within 500 yards of the intramuros' thick outer wall. By noon yesterday a considerable portion of the wall had been breached by shells, but further pounding will be necessary before tanks and foot troops can move in.

Many buildings inside the intramuros already are destroyed, either by Japanese demolition or American artillery, but their hulls still make good machinegun positions.

Most of the civilians held by the Japanese inside the ancient citadel are believed to be in the Santo Domingo church and surrounding buildings. The First cavalry and 37th division were girding for a final assault on this last major strong point in South Manila.

The towns of Hagonoy and Tagig on the northwest shore of large Laguna de Bay, southeast of Manila, also were taken.

Frequent patrol clashes were reported near Novaliches and Norzagaray, northeast of Manila, while in the Zambales mountain sector long Luzon's west-central coast the 40th division was clearing Japanese remnants.

Four Jap Barges Sunk

Light naval craft operating in Manila bay, now open to U. S. fleet units with the invasion of Corregidor, sank four barges.

"On Corregidor our troops continued the reduction of enemy strong points and mopping up in the rear of batteries," MacArthur announced. "On Bataan we are combing the peninsula for enemy remnants. In south Manila the steady reduction of the final enemy positions continues."

A concentrated 175-ton bombing of Takao airdrome on Formosa by Army Liberators caused extensive damage to an aluminum plant and rail yards, MacArthur reported.

Air patrols damaged three small freighters off the Formosa coast and sank another in the Sakashima islands nearby.

Other patrol bombers bombed and strafed a 3,000-ton freighter-transport off the French Indo-China coast. The vessel was left aground and blazing.

Northwest Borneo took a 64-ton bombing concentrated on the runway and dispersal area of Miri airdrome as well as two other airfields in the vicinity. A patrol ship and a loaded barge were sunk off the coast.

60 Slain In College

An example of what fate might overtake the men, women and children held behind the aged but stout walls of the old Intramuros district of the city was disclosed at De La Salle College.

The bodies of 60 Catholic priests and civilians who had been given refuge were found in the ruins of the college in the Malate district. They had been shot and bayoneted by Japanese.

Japs Still Hold Intramuros In Manila

Manila, Feb. 19 (AP)—Manila Bay was all but back in American hands today, but in the city itself, where some 7,000 civilians were released in a new dramatic rescue, the Japanese still clung grimly to the walled Intramuros section.

Mopping up continued on Corregidor, where Yanks control the topside.

The 7,000, including 100 Ameri- cans, were liberated under gun fire as American troops stormed into the ruins of the Philippine General Hospital, a few blocks south of the Intramuros walls.

Delay Of Intramuros Fight

Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold, commander of the 14th. Corps, still delayed a showdown battle for the walled Intramuros district in the hope other thousands of civilians would be voluntarily released by the Japanese.

The Navy's 7th Fleet warships steamed to the entrance of the bay to bombard Japanese on the Cavite shore, Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed in a communiqué also reporting mopping up progress on Corregidor.

American troops, who landed on the historic bay entrance fortress Friday, cleared important Malinta hill.

The communiqué said the east entrance of Corregidor tunnel, in which the Japanese may follow their usual underground fight-to-death practice, was closed by a landslide. Seventh Fleet guns had loosened the earth.

Japs On Bataan

Some enemy pockets also remained on Bataan peninsula, enclosing Manila Bay on the west. The communiqué said a small force was dispersed near Orion.

MacArthur took occasion to recall the gallant stand of American and Philippine troops on Bataan and Corregidor in 1942 as making "possible all that has happened since."

The Philippine hospital liberation, disclosed in MacArthur's communiqué, was accomplished Saturday afternoon after the hospital area had been further ravaged by three days of some of the bitterest fighting in the battle for Manila.

Japanese snipers, hidden in remaining buildings, kept up their fire as the American soldiers evacuated the limping, haggard stream of human misery.

400 Patients

Those freed included at least 400 hospital patients. Fifty of these were Americans, most of them from the already liberated Santo Tomas internment camp.

Huddled in the wrecked hospital area with the patients, doctors and nurses were thousands of refugees from the battle-torn Intramuros, Ermite and Paco sections.

The Japanese had made the hospital one of their strong points and, until they were silenced, had used five-inch naval guns mounted on the second and third floors.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Radcliffe's Second Battalion of the 148th Infantry, Thirty-seventh Division, effected the rescue last Saturday after the hospital area had been further ravaged by three days of bitter fighting.

Waiting For Reply

General Griswold, the 14th Corps commander who has been waiting since Friday for a Japanese response to his appeal for release of the trapped civilians in the Intramuros, indicated he may not wait much longer.

"I have lost lots of men in Manila already," he said, "and my military judgment is to raze that Japanese stronghold." He observed that the men, women and children in the district were "bound to suffer, whatever steps we take."

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Priest Describes Massacre Of 60 At Religious Refuge

By Russell Brines

Manila, Feb. 18 [*AP—Delayed*].—The wanton slaying of at least 60 priests and brothers and women and children refugees in De la Salle College, in Manila's Malate district, by Japanese soldiers was revealed today with recovery of the mutilated remains.

Of 70 persons caught in the college, only eight survived, said one of them, the Rev. Francis J. Cosgrave, 47, a Redemptorist father of Sydney, Australia.

One Officer, 20 Men

Father Cosgrave, recovering in Santo Tomas hospital from two bayonet wounds, filled in details of the terrible afternoon last Monday.

One Japanese officer and twenty enlisted men shot and bayoneted the American, Filipino, German, Irish and Spanish religious brothers and Filipino refugees.

The bodies, serving as mute and ghastly evidence, were discovered today when the United States 148th Infantry Regiment captured the college area.

Father Cosgrave said the Japanese garrison had remained in one wing of the college, while permitting the priests and refugees to occupy another.

Guns And Bayonets

Monday, another tense day on the fringe of the battle area, the Japanese stormed into the priests' room, Father Cosgrave reported. He said the religious group and refugees were just finishing a simple lunch.

The officer screamed something then fired pointblank with a pistol. Then the Japanese soldiers charged into the sobbing, terrified throng of victims, firing guns and slashing right and left with their bayonets.

Today the bodies lay as they fell in the blood-smeared interior of what once was a modern college near the Rizal Stadium.

Tried To Reach Chapel

They were lying in grotesque helplessness, these slashed and smashed bodies. Some, caught in the first volley, tumbled in the dining room. Others evidently raced out into the first-floor hallway. They were cut down after running a few steps.

Still others reached the stairway and started upward toward the chapel. Many failed to reach it and were slaughtered on the stairs or collapsed into a pile at the bottom.

But others reached the chapel before the Japanese killed them, at the doorway and even before the altar.

Hid There For Week

Father Cosgrave escaped in a dramatic way. After the first attack he found himself under two or three others. He remained there until 10 o'clock that night. Then, when all was quiet, he crawled painfully up the stairs into the chapel, where he hid beneath the altar.

Cosgrave had been bayoneted twice in the chest. He remained beneath the chapel for a week, living on water drained from flower vases and wafers used for holy communion.

He frequently crawled from his hiding place to administer extreme unction to those who were dying from wounds.

"I believe only eight or ten survived of the 70 in the college," said the Australian priest who was superior of his order in Manila. He was permitted to remain out of internment to look after his church property.

Nearly half of the victims were women and children, many of them babies.

One Filipino was bayoneted in the entranceway of the chapel while his hands were bound behind him.

Ten American Priests

Ten of the victims were believed to be American priests. The others included fourteen German and two Irish brothers of the De La Salle order, a Spanish family, a prominent Filipino judge and two doctors.

Cosgrave said Brother Xavier, head of the local college, had been taken by the Japanese two days before the massacre in which the first to die was Brother Leo, believed to be a former teacher at De La Salle Academy, in New York.

As the final touch of irony, the priest said one of the Filipino doctors had treated a hip wound of a Japanese officer only a few hours before the massacre.

Street fighting continued near this two-story concrete college as the ghastly crime was discovered. Earlier, American artillery had sprayed the building, splattering debris near Cosgrave as he lay hiding in the chapel.

Bill Asks Probe Of Atrocities By Japs

Washington, Feb. 19 (*AP*)—Senator Wilson (R., Iowa) drafted legislation today calling for a congressional investigation into Japanese atrocities against American war prisoners.

The proposal would set up a three-member Senate Military Subcommittee empowered to hold hearings on the West Coast to get firsthand testimony from liberated Americans.

Wilson said he understood that about 5,000 Americans have been freed of Japanese imprisonment in the Philippines.

Would Take Testimony

The committee would take testimony from former prisoners upon their arrival in this country to get accounts of their experiences in Japanese prison camps and civilian internment camps as well.

"Congress should have a permanent, authentic record of Japanese behavior toward prisoners of war and American civilians the Japs have interned," Wilson declared.

"Now, while the memory of the atrocities is fresh in the minds of these people, their stories should be recorded so that no question can be raised in the future as to what has occurred.

"We hope the war will end soon. When it is over, Congress will want to have such information in its consideration of the kind of treaty it will sanction with Japan—what sort of terms we should grant."

He said that similar inquiries might be made later into German treatment of prisoners, but that in view of the liberation of so many prisoners from the Japanese by American forces, "it is important that their testimony be taken at once."

Wilson's resolution would be broad enough to cover the recently related incident of 1,800 American prisoners dying in the torpedoing of a prison ship. Survivors said the Japanese prevented the prisoners from getting into lifeboats.

"Many Details Missing"

Wilson said authentic accounts of mistreatment of prisoners, including the celebrated "death march," have come in, many of them from war correspondents.

"However," he said, "a great many details are missing. And, in the second place, we should be prepared for the day when the authenticity of some of these accounts might be challenged.

"We should have a sworn record, taken from the lips of the men and women who have suffered.'

With the Eleventh Corps on Corregidor, Feb. 18 (Deplayed)—(A. P.). — The Medical Corps' problem on Corregidor is one of the most nerve-wracking this veteran unit has ever encountered. Doctors and men are carrying on in two limestone pits within range of snipers sneaking from nearby caves and mortars firing over the adjoining hills.

A hospital site was scooped out of the rock by a bulldozer. It was like setting up a hospital in the bottom of a football stadium with one end open to the sea, but with the enemy just over the stadium wall and sneaking into the 50-yard-line seat section.

Enemy Lurks In Caves

WITH THE ELEVENTH CORPS, on Corregidor, Feb. 18 (Delayed) (*AP*)—There is a momentary lull over bleak, bloody Corregidor, but a half hour ago this tiny rock quarry beach was reverberating from bombs and destroyer shells bombarding a hill commanding its approach.

From a cave, Japanese machine guns opened up late yesterday against Americans filing ashore from barges.

An amazing feature of the fighting is how Japanese bob up from caves and resume firing after bombardment that looks and sounds as if it would kill every living thing for many yards around.

Now smoke is drifting over the limestone ridge protruding from Malinta Hill, towering over the other side of the wreckage-strewn beach.

A blast of flame was just turned into the mouth of the famed Malinta Tunnel.

The Japanese struck last night—our second on the beach—with their first "banzai" charge. More than 100 charging Japanese were killed as the doughboys stood firm.

Baltimorean Turns Jap Gun On Foe

Manila, Feb. 19 (*AP*)—First Lieutenant Cecil Curles, of Baltimore, and Pfc. Edward Rudd, of Rome, N.Y., both of the 11th Airborne Division, found themselves in the midst of three blasted Jap five-inch naval guns around Nichols Field, south of Manila.

One of the guns looked pretty good, so Curles and Rudd gathered up enough parts to make it work and turned it on Japanese emplacements.

"We found a Japanese ordnance manual, but couldn't read it and neither of us know anything about naval guns," said Curles, "so Rudd sighted through a hole and then loaded and locked it. We used a ten-yard extension on the lanyard and lay flat on the ground and fired. The gun didn't blow up so we tried again. I observed while Rudd aimed, loaded and fired. We got direct hits on a concrete machine shop 50 yards away and knocked out a pillbox.

"Now we know where the Japanese Navy is. It was dismantled and placed all over Nichols Field."

Pfc. Robert D. Fuentes, of Los Angeles, eager to get a Japanese sword, shot a Nipponese officer during an 11th Airborne Division's sorties near Fort McKinley. The officer had a sword. Fuentes dashed forward, got it and then dived for cover, where he inspected his booty.

On the blade was the inscription: "U.S. Navy."

Pfc. Oscar Owings, of Paducah, Ky., and Pfc. David Addison, of Minden, La., were hunting a place to sleep one night near Nichols Field. Owings found a Japanese pillbox.

"There's a couple of dead ones in here. Help me lug them out," he shouted to Addison.

Dead, He Said

Just then one of the "dead ones" leaped up, giving the Imperial Japanese Marine war cry. Owings jumped back as Addison fired through a ventilator. Owings heaved a hand grenade into the pillbox.

"He killed them both," said Addison, "but then the place was too messy to sleep in."

'Fairy Tale,' Argentina Calls Bormann Report

Buenos Aires, Feb. 19 (*AP*)—Argentine spokesmen said tonight a Moscow broadcast reporting the arrival in Argentina of Karl Friedrich Bormann, son of Martin Bormann, deputy leader of the Nazi party, belonged in the realm of fairy tales.

Government officials have ridiculed recurrent rumors from abroad that Nize bigwigs were seeking sanctuary here.

Nazi Leader's Son Flies to Argentina

London, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio said today that Karl Friedrich Bormann, son of Martin Bormann, deputy leader of the Nazi party, had arrived by plane in Argentina.

G. R. MERRELL TO BE ENVOY

Nominated for India Post as Phillips Prolongs Stay Here

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (*AP*)—President Roosevelt today nominated George R. Merrell of Missouri, a career diplomat, to be United States representative in India with the rank of Minister.

Ambassador William Phillips remains as the President's personal representative to India. He has been in this country for several months, however, and there have been unofficial reports that, because of his strong attitude in favor of complete freedom for India, the British did not desire his return there.

Mr. Merrell is in New Delhi, where he has been serving as secretary of the American political mission. Such a mission is similar to an embassy organization. Since India, however, is not an independent nation this country cannot send a regular diplomatic mission to New Delhi.

El Salvador Break Over

Washington, Feb. 19 (*AP*)—Acting Secretary of State Grew announced today renewal of relations between the United States and the Government of El Salvador.

The State Department announced that the American Embassy at San Salvador had been instructed to resume normal diplomatic relations with the administration.

The action should clear the way for that country to attend the Inter-American Conference at Mexico City.

Midnight Curfew Is Ordered for All Amusement Spots

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Nationwide Mandate to Become Effective Feb. 26—Byrnes Says Purpose Is to Save Coal—Will Hit N. Y. Night Life.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—(AP) A midnight curfew was proclaimed today for night clubs, theaters, road houses, saloons and all other "places of entertainment" throughout the nation.

The action, taken by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes becomes effective Feb. 26, and is expected to make New York's broadway and countless other amusement centers look like deserted villages after the stroke of twelve.

Byrnes' mandate took the form of a "request" to operators of entertainment places, from swank night spot to neighborhood movie, to have their patrons out and the doors locked up by midnight.

But Byrnes invoked manpower controls to make compliance, to all intents, obligatory. He said he would ask the War Manpower commission to "deny ceilings to any places violating this request." This would deprive such establishments of employes.

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The War Production board, the Office of Defense Transportation and the Office of Price administration also were asked to aid the WMC as far as possible in enforcing the "request."

Byrnes said his purpose "is primarily to save coal consumed in heating and in providing electricity. But it will also be helpful in the fields of transportation, manpower and in other ways."

Places of entertainment were defined as all night clubs, sport arenas, theaters, dance halls, road houses, saloons, bars, "and other similar enterprises, whether public or private, excluding restaurants engaged exclusively in serving food."

Closing at midnight means that patrons shall leave in time to permit full closing by that time, the Byrnes announcement said.

"The War Manpower commission will be requested to deny ceilings to any places violating this request," the statement said.

It added:

Federal Agencies to Help

"Moreover, the War Production board, the Office of Defense Transportation and the Office of Price Administration are being requested to use their powers to the full extent consistent with the law in assisting the War Manpower commission."

In announcing the broad step, Byrnes said:

"Conservation measures previously taken by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, including reduction of travel, the elimination of the use of electricity in outdoor advertising, the lowering of temperatures in government buildings and an appeal to the public to lower temperatures in homes do not appear to suffice in view of the coal shortage.

"I am advised by the War Production board that the industrial coal stocks on hand are inadequate.

"Unfavorable weather conditions and possible spring floods render the coal situation even more serious than a few weeks ago.

"The closing of places of entertainment at midnight should impose no real hardships, and I am convinced our people at home will gladly comply with this request in view of the fact that in the period just ahead of us those in the armed services will be making greater sacrifices than ever before."

The Byrnes statement said he felt sure "that state and local officials would cooperate wholeheartedly with the Federal government in carrying out this objective and in bringing any violations to the attention of the proper authorities."

Curfew Caps Series Of Tighter Controls

Washington, Feb. 19 (AP)—The midnight curfew for entertainment places tops a list of steadily tightening home-front controls ordered since the German breakthrough in Belgium.

Others include:

1. Freezing of civilian production by industry at current levels, ordered December 16.

2. Closing of race tracks, ordered December 23, effective January 3.

Employment ceilings on firms rated as "less essential," ordered December 23, with War Production Board penalties for violators.

3. Draft deferment reviews for professional athletes, ordered December 23.

Return of virtually all meats and most vegetables to the ration list over the Chirstmas week end.

4. Induction ordered for draft-deferred job jumpers January 3.

5. Review of farm deferments for men aged 18-25, ordered by selective service January 3.

6. The convention band, ordered January 5.

7. The brownout, with outdoor advertising and decorative lighting forbidden, ordered January 10, effective February 1.

8. Wiping out of most new civilian goods production authorizations, ordered January 12.

9. Numerous orders allocating greater percentages of food and other materials to war purposes have been issued, along with greater allocation of textiles to moderate-priced clothing items.

And the Administration is still pulling out all stops in urging Congress to pass mandatory manpower legislation.

GREW IS SILENT ON ITALIAN TERMS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—(AP) The lid stayed on the Italian surrender terms today but Acting Secretary of State Grew tilted it a bit to show they did not provide for exporting Italian labor.

That much he disclosed after Senator Bridges (R-N.H.) produced an unofficial version which called for sending 2,000,000 Italians to Allied countries for postwar reconstruction work.

Bridges got his copy from the International Law review at Geneva where it was published with the notation that it came from unofficial sources and there were doubts about its authenticity. Bridges said if its statements were not correct then "they ought to be denied by the proper officials." He added that "the Senate ought to be informed by the proper officials of the terms of the Italian-Allied armistice."

Grew's statement said:

"I should like to refer to my statement on Italy of February 8 in which I pointed out that the surrender instrument does not contain any provisions with respect to future settlements.

"The armistice terms do not include any provisions whatever with regard to the exportation of labor.

"Furthermore, as I said on Feb. 8, it has not even been necessary to apply the armistice terms as originally drawn up to Italy in view of the fact that Italy is a co-belligerent.

"Italy's economy as a co-belligerent is being devoted to the prosecution of the war in the same sense as is that of the other countries fighting Germany."

In Rome, officials said the purported copy was without foundation.

Said Capt. Ellery W. Stone, chief commissioner of the Allied commission for Italy: "It bears no relation whatsoever to the Italian armistice terms.

Italian Foreign Minister Alcide Do Gasperi termed it "utterly without foundation."

The armistice document has been withheld as a military secret, without explanation of the military considerations involved.

Royce Gets New Air Command

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The War Department announced today the appointment of Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce as commanding general of the Army Air Forces personnel distribution command, succeeding Maj. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon. Headquarters of the command is being transferred from Atlantic City to Louisville.

Russian Pulpwood Reaches U.S. Mills

New York, Feb. 19 (AP) — Small shipments of Russian pulpwood have been received by United States paper mills recently, the American Paper and Pulp Association reported today.

It gave no details, but commented that this initiated "a movement which, while not expected to reach a large volume, will prove helpful in reducing the present shortage of this essential war commodity."

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Stimson's Manpower Picture Held 'Unbalanced'

Washington, Feb. 19 (AP)—War Secretary Stimson was accused today by Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) of giving an "utterly unbalanced" account of the manpower picture in his criticism of congressional delay on modified national service legislation.

O'Mahoney, member of the Senate Military Committee and advocate of legislative support for voluntary manpower controls, told reporters:

"It seems to me that the Secretary's broadcast last night gives an utterly unbalanced impression to the soldiers and their families of what the United States has produced for this war under the voluntary systems."

"Not Let Down"

O'Mahoney said it "would be a pity if the soldiers and their families got the impression from Stimson's broadcast that "management and labor have let them down."

"Our soldiers have not been let down by the people on the home front," the Wyoming Senator said.

"I like to think that we alone of all the nations in the world have done this job in the free system by the voluntary acts of our people.

"That, I think, is the message that the Secretary of War ought to give the soldiers on the fighting fronts."

Both Stimson and War Production Chief J. B. Krug used the radio over the week end to plead for more stringent manpower controls.

"Deadly Shortages" Seen

"We dare not delay longer," Stimson told the families of service men. "Deadly shortages are now looming before us."

"For the exact measure of the 'ineffectiveness' of the voluntary system," O'Mahoney declared, "I refer Secretary Stimson to the record of lend-lease to Britain and Russia, the nations to which he points as an example to the United States.

"We have supplied the United Kingdom, exclusive of foodstuffs, over eight billion dollars' worth of ordnance, aircraft, tanks and other materials of war.

"To Russia, exclusive of foodstuffs, we have supplied over six billion dollars' worth of war materials."

Stimson argued against "prolonged consideration (by Congress) of comparative trivial details."

Handling Of War Prisoners Decried

Washington, Feb. 19 (AP)—A "national scandal" has developed, Representative Harless (D., Ariz.) said today, "in improper handling of war prisoners in our country."

He proposed creation of a congressional committee to investigate the situation and told the House:

"There is not only laxity and absence of policy regarding our war prisoners, but there is indulgence and pampering (of them).

"It has been the most outstandingly mismanaged part of this war.

"We are permitting these prisoners of war to develop a contempt for our people and our Government. Guards are scoffed at and laughed at."

Occurrences Listed

Asserting that in his remarks he referred to German prisoners, Harless said he had received reports of the following occurences:

Allowance of two packages of cigarettes daily to prisoners.

Provision of food which offers a menu "that might make you think you are in the Waldorf-Astoria."

Manning of only one out of every four guard towers at the Phoenix (Ariz.) camp.

No restriction of prisoners going unattended around certain airfields.

Existence at the Phoenix camp of a "dictatorship" under one Nazi officer.

Harless said that at Phoenix "conditions were so tense and so uncontrolled that even the guards would not dare go into certain compounds wearing a necktie for fear that they would be strangled with it."

U.S. AND CANADA EXPAND AIR LINES

New Agreement On Transport Services Announced

Washington, Feb. 19 (AP)—Air services connecting the United States and Canada will be greatly increased under a new agreement announced today, but operations generally will be limited to a single carrier on each route.

The one exception to the one-carrier limitation, which is in line with Canada's "chosen instrument" policy, is the Buffalo-Toronto route, where the United States may authorize two airlines to fly.

Military Transport Agreement

At the same time, the two countries disclosed an agreement with by the American Military Transport Services will not carry paying traffic destined to Canada or originating in the Dominion, but may continue to carry such passengers across Canadian territory.

This agreement was directed at the decision of the United States to carry nonmilitary personnel traveling on war-associated business on the Army and Navy Air Transport Services at fares approximating those charged by civil airlines.

The new routes which may be awarded to American carriers are New York or Boston to Quebec, New York to Ottawa and Washington to Montreal and Ottawa (although both cities may not be served on the same flight). At present the United States is flying from Boston to Montreal and Moncton, New York to Montreal, Buffalo to Winnipeg, Great Falls, Mont., to Lethbridge, Seattle to Vancouver and Fairbanks to Whitehorse.

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Direct Air Connection

The new routes for the Canadian line are Halifax to Boston, Toronto to Cleveland, Toronto to Chicago, Port Arthur to Duluth, Victoria to Seattle, and Whitehorse to Fairbanks.

The over-all effect of the agreement is to give direct air service with Canada for the first time to Washington, Chicago, Cleveland, and Duluth. In Canada it will give direct air connection with the United States for the first time to Ottawa, Halifax, Victoria, Quebec and Port Arthur.

Start of the stepped-up services rests with each country. In the United States, the Civil Aeronautics Board must choose from among a number of applicants for such routes. Canada's start probably will be determined by availability of equipment and ground services.

The new agreement, replacing one written in 1939, retains a provision whereby Canada may stop in Detroit on any of its services authorized into Windsor, and the United States may stop in Windsor on any service authorized into Detroit.

Canada And United Kingdom

In an address at Toronto delivered at the time the agreement was announced in Washington, C. D. Howe, Canada's Minister of Reconstruction and No. 1 man on aviation, disclosed that the Dominion expects to increase to one round trip daily its present schedule of three nonstop trips weekly between Canada and the United Kingdom. He described it as the only nonstop service between this continent and the United Kingdom.

Declaring that Canada intends to play a leading part in world air transport, Howe said it was "building airplanes for the purpose, which we believe will be unsurpassed by those of competitor countries."

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May Studies Reported Order On Communists In U.S. Army

Washington, Feb. 19 (AP)—Chairman May (D., Ky.) called on the War Department today to explain to the House Military Committee its policies with respect to Communists.

He said he requested the explanation because of reports that commanding officers at home and on the fighting fronts have been notified that there shall be no distinction between Communists and others in the Army.

Would Call Officials

"If that is true," May said, "I propose to have department officials come before the committee and explain it. I am against Communists holding commissions in the Army. It seems to me that we have enough good red-blooded Americans to run our Army."

Whether the committee would order a full investigation, May said, would be determined after the department makes the requested explanation in writing.

The War Department, meanwhile, declined to comment on a Chicago *Tribune* dispatch saying such an order had been issued, countermanding "previous confidential instructions barring Communists from officer training and some nineteen various assignments involving military secrecy."

Party, Or U.S. Loyalty

An exception, the *Tribune* said, was made for cases where there is proof that the individuals involved place party loyalty above loyalty to the United States.

May said all he knew about it was what he had seen in published reports.

The purported order was assailed in the House by Representative Rankin (D., Miss.), who declared that "if that isn't treason, Mr. Speaker, it is very close to it."

Rankin, a member of the permanent House Committee Investigating un-American Activities, said whoever was responsible for the order "ought to be impeached."

It would, he claimed, permit the commissioning of "Trotskyite Communists."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Representative Rankin of Mississippi told the House today that the man responsible for a reported new War Department order for no distinction against Communists "ought to be impeached."

"If that isn't treason, it is very close to it," he said.

Later, Chairman May of the Military Committee said in an interview that if the report of the order was true he proposed "to have War Department officials come before the committee and explain it." He also said that he had requested a written explanation and that upon it would depend whether the committee would order an investigation.

The War Department did not confirm that such an order had been issued.

ARMY RETRACTION ON REDS REPORTED

Chicago Tribune Quotes Order Ending Officer Training Ban if Loyalty Is Not Divided

CHICAGO, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Chicago Tribune said today in a Washington dispatch that the War Department had issued a directive countermanding "previous confidential instructions barring Communists from officer training and some nineteen various assignments involving military secrecy."

The newspaper said that the directive was dated Dec. 30, 1944, "was signed at the direction of the Secretary of War by Brig. Gen. Robert H. Dunlop, on that date acting Adjutant General of the Army," and was sent to commanding generals of the air, ground and service forces; the commanding officers of ports of embarkation, base commands and all posts, camps and stations and commanding officers at the battlefronts.

The dispatch reported the directive as saying:

"The basic consideration is not the propriety of the individual's opinions but his loyalty to the United States. Membership in, or strict adherence to the doctrines of, the Communist party organization is subject to influences that may tend to divide his loyalty.

"However, many good soldiers are subject to conflicting influences that may tend to divide loyalty. Such influences must be appraised in the light of the individual's entire record.

"No action will be taken under the reference letter that is predicated on membership in or adherence to the doctrines of the Communist party unless there is a specific finding that the individual involved has a loyalty to the Communist party as an organization which overrides his loyalty to the United States."

The Tribune said that "the letter referred to is a confidential communication sent to the same officers under date of Jan. 31, 1944, outlining procedure for 'the disposition of subversive and disaffected military personnel."

TAFT DECLARES WALLACE UNFIT

Washington, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—Senator Taft (R. Ohio) contended today that Henry Wallace's plans for Government aid in a post-war economy of 60,000,000 jobs will "lead to national bankruptcy and a totalitarian state."

Declaring that President Roosevelt had forfeited any right to senatorial courtesy by what he termed the "cynical" removal of Jesse Jones to reward Mr. Wallace for political services, Mr. Taft urged the Senate to reject Wallace's nomination for Secretary of Commerce. He told his colleagues that, by passage of the George bill separating the Government lending agencies from the Commerce Department, "Congress has shown overwhelmingly its lack of confidence in Mr. Wallace to administer any position where extensive powers and large sums of money are at his disposal."

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Although Senator Taft thus renewed the Senate fight against confirmation of the former Vice-President, indications pointed to an approval of the appointment when it comes up on March 1. In the meantime President Roosevelt is expected to permit the George bill to become a law.

WILLIAMS HITS BACK AT FOES

Hearings On His Confirmation To REA Post Concluded

Washington, Feb. 19 (AP)—Aubrey Williams hit back today at senators trying to pin a Communist tag on him as hearings were concluded on his nomination as Rural Electrification Administrator.

Throughout the lengthy Agriculture Committee hearings, Williams had repeatedly disavowed any connection with Communist groups. Opponents made much of his speeches while deputy director of WPA or National Youth Administrator to groups whose politics committeemen criticized. One such group was the National Youth Congress.

Williams Reads

Today, Williams read from a publication of the youth congress what it listed as sponsors of the organization's 1937 meeting. Among them were 13 senators and 33 House members.

These included Senators Capper (R., Kan.), a member of the Agriculture Committee, and Pepper (D., Fla.), Thomas (D., Utah), Chavez (D., N.M.), Johnson (D., Col.), and La Follette (Prog., Wis.) among present members of the Senate.

"It ought to be noted," Williams said with a touch of irony, "that I never sponsored a meeting of them. I felt it my duty to speak to them when asked, but I never would sponsor them."

Vote Deferred

A vote on the question whether to recommend confirmation of the nomination was deferred until a meeting which Chairman Thomas (D., Okla.) was instructed to call after the record of hearings has been printed.

Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) read a statement saying testimony had overturned his "preconceived notion" about Williams and he now believes the nominee "is competent and qualified."

"In my ten years in Congress I have never seen a witness under consideration as head of an important agency so abused and so maligned," Lucas said.

His College Education

The final hearing produced an inquiry into the financing of Williams's college training.

Williams testified that he had received a scholarship worth about $750 from the Presbyterian Church with the expectation that he would enter the ministry. He had not thought the church expected repayment when he did not go into the ministry, and certainly no request for repayment had been made, he testified.

Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.) commented that he could not vote for Williams in view of such testimony. Bilbo had asked that Dr. Joseph Broady, former Birmingham minister, and J. C. Hodges, Birmingham business man, who had alluded to financing of Williams's education in telegrams to the committee, testify today. Both pleaded other engagements.

The Mississippian protested what he said was a misinterpretation of his request as meaning that he wished to bring the question of religious beliefs into the hearing.

"The only point I was trying to make," Bilbo said, "was the question of whether there had been a repudiation of contract."

Interest On Debt Totals 4½ Billions For Year

Washington, Feb. 19 (AP)—Highlighted by a $4,500,000,000 item for interest on the national debt, a $9,163,071,163 supply bill for the Treasury and Postoffice departments was approved today by the House Appropriations Committee.

It is to finance the two agencies during the twelve months starting July 1.

Only $1,342,813,090 of the total are direct appropriations, for actual operations of the two agencies, the balance consisting of so-called permanent and indefinite appropriations for such things as debt interest and tax refunds.

Interest Up 750 Millions

The $4,500,000,000 interest estimated for 1946 is an increase of $750,000,000 over estimated current year payments for that purpose. It assumes that the national debt will be $292,000,000,000 by June 30, 1946, an increase of $58,000,000,000 over the present debt.

The Treasury's share of the total direct appropriations is $285,763,800 a reduction of $10,748,300 from budget estimates and $4,688,497 below appropriations for the present year.

No Overtime Money

For the Post Office Department, the bill carries $1,057,049,290 in direct funds, a reduction of $8,486,430 from budget estimates and a decrease of $55,185,232 from current year appropriations.

However, the committee pointed out, neither fund provides for overtime payment to employés because Congress has not yet extended the war time overtime pay act.

Should it be extended, the total funds required next year would exceed the total appropriated for this year.

The committee emphasized in a written report sending the bill to the House for debate, starting possibly tomorrow, that the Post Office Department expects to pile up an operating surplus of $265,214,280 during the next fiscal year. This expected surplus will be cut by approximately $110,000,000 if the overtime pay act is extended.

75 P.C. Of Cloth Set Aside For Cheap Goods

Washington, Feb. 19 (AP)—The War Production Board today ordered 80 per cent of the civilian supply of woolen goods and 75 per cent of rayons set aside for low and medium-priced clothing.

The agency also designated 37 kinds of rayon garments and 29 of woolen and worsted fabrics for which manufacturers will be given priorities to obtain materials.

These actions were WPB's final steps in its share of the program to replenish store shelves with inexpensive clothing by early summer.

To Roll Back Prices

At the same time, the Office of Price Administration, cosponsor of the program, announced a plan for controlling manufacturers' price levels to help achieve a six or seven per cent rollback of current retail prices for clothing.

WPB previously ordered about 80 per cent of civilian cotton fabric channeled to low and popularly priced garments, and OPA last night set retail ceiling prices for these.

The list of woolen items to receive priority aid includes such garments as coats, suits, skirts and trousers. In the case of worsted materials, such as are used in men's suits, none will be available under the program until at least July because of military requirements, it was explained.

Rayon Priorities

Among rayon items given priority rating are dresses, women's and girls' suits, blouses, shirts, nightgowns and slips.

WPB Chairman J. A. Krug told newsmen the agency "is very proud of this order," adding:

"We are confident it will accomplish the desired results."

The program permits manufacturers to use priorities, beginning April 15, to obtain material for fixed percentages of their 1943 output.

More For Children

Children's apparel is to get higher percentage quotas.

The new pricing policy announced by OPA requires each meanfacturer to arrange distribution o fhis sales by price lines so that the weighted average of his selling prices will be restored to the average level of a series of quarterly 1941 and 1943 base periods.

Examples Listed

Here are some examples of retail ceilings set for cotton garments which OPA said should be available "in quantity by early summer:

For Girls—School dresses, from $1.50 to $3.40; blouses, $1.05 to $2.70.

For Boys—Wash suits, $1.30 to $2.70; shirts and blouses, $1.05 to $1.35.

For Infants—Dresses, $1.20 to $2.70; rompers, $1.05 to $2.40; pajamas, $1.05 to $2.70.

For Men — Shorts, 49 cents to $1.30; business shirts, $1.80 to $3.70.

For Women — House dresses, $1.95 to $3.70; slips, 85 cents to $1.30.

PROPOSE PROBE OF FARMER DRAFT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—(AP) A proposal to investigate farmer inductions advanced to the House floor today but Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, draft chief, expressed doubt it would accomplish "any good purpose."

"It will not affect the interpretation of the Tydings amendment," Hershey observed. "It is my view that only new legislation can change the Tydings amendment." The law sets up procedure for exempting essential agricultural workers.

The House Rules committee voted for an inquiry by three Senators and three House members into "the wholesale induction of essential farmers and farm workers," as proposed by Rep. Lemke (R-ND). Committee members told Hershey that in many cases the intent of Congress had been violated in the draft of farmers.

Report circulated on Capitol Hill that President Roosevelt had sent up a communication supporting manpower control legislation.

A bill to apply jail penalties to men 18 through 45 who refuse to work in war jobs has been passed by the House but thus far has failed to emerge from the Senate Military committee.

Members of the committee said they understood the President's message had been sent to Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.)

Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) told reporters today that Secretary of War Stimson, advocate of compulsory manpower controls, gave an "unbalanced" account of the manpower situation in a radio speech last night. Joining O'Mahoney in his criticism, Senator Chandler (D-Ky) said Stimson "solidified opposition to the bill in the committee."

Estimating that 11 of the 18 members would vote against the bill, Chandler said "some of them think he went out of his way to be insulting."

MAJ. BONG STILL ACE OF U.S. FLIERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—(AP) Maj. Richard I. Bong, although idle for several weeks, is still the ace of American army fliers with 40 "kills" to his credit, a War department compilation disclosed today.

The Poplar, Wisc., pilot ran up his score recently in fighting over the Philippines during the invasion of Leyte. At the time he was gunnery instructor with the Fifth Air Force.

Runner-up to Bong, as of February 15, was Maj. Thomas B. McGuire, Jr., of San Antonio, Tex., also a Fifth Air Force pilot now listed as missing in action. He is credited with destroying 38 enemy planes in the air.

Third on the list is Lt. Col. John C. Meyer of Forrest Hills, N. Y., who has destroyed 37 1-2 enemy aircraft. He is a pilot of the Eighth Air Force operating in the European theater.

Among others who have shot down 15 or more enemy planes and their scores are:

Lt. Col. Francis S. Gabreski (prisoner of war), Eighth Air Force, 28; Maj. George E. Preddy (killed in action), Greensboro, N. C., Eighth Air Force, 27 1-2; Maj. Robert S. Johnson, Lawton, Okla., Eighth Air Force, 27; Col. Charles H. MacDonald, Arlington, Va., Fifth Air Force, 26.

Lt. Col. David C. Schilling, Traverse City, Mich., Eighth Air Force, 24; Capt. Don S. Gentile, Piqua, Ohio, Eighth Air Force, 23; Lt. Col. Gerald R. Johnson, Eugene, Ore., Fifth Air Force, 23; Maj. Fred J. Christensen, Jr., Watertown, Mass., Eighth Air Force, 22; Maj. Maxwell H. Glenn, Winnfield, La., Tenth Air Force, 18 1-2.

Maj. Walter C. Deckham (prisoner of war), Defuniak Springs, Fla., Eighth Air Force; 18; Capt. John T. Godfrey (prisoner of war), Providence, R. I., Eighth Air Force, 18; Maj. Edward Cragg (missing in action), Greenwich, Conn., Fifth Air Force, 17. Capt. James S. Varnell, Charleston, Tenn., Fifteenth Air Force, 17; Capt. William T. Whisner, Shreveport, La., Eighth Air Force, 15 1-2; Capt. Kenneth H. Dahlberg, Gretna, Va., Ninth Air Force, 15.

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2 WARD DIVISIONS RETURNED BY ARMY

Action Taken February 9 In Central Supply Units

Chicago, Feb. 19 (AP)—The executive director of the Army's operations at Montgomery Ward & Co.'s seized properties said today the War Department has turned back to the company the operation of two units of the Chicago property.

Col. R. Parker Kuhn said in a statement that on February 9 the War Department relinquished active operation of the Schwinn warehouse and the fashion mail-order house of Ward. The latter is a department of Ward's main Chicago mercantile house.

Function Of Two Units

"These establishments are central purchasing and distributing agencies," Colonel Kuhn's statement said, "serving the entire Ward chain of approximately 650 retail stores and mail-order houses, only 13 of which are being operated by the War Department.

"The status of operations by the War Department remains unchanged in other plants. All financial obligations are being met on a current basis, and the over-all accounts are substantially in balance."

Army Held "Embarrassed"

To a reporter's querry as to the Army's reason for turning the two units back to the company, Colonel Kuhn replied: "We feel it is not necessary to comment on that."

A Ward official who declined to permit use of his name said the Army was financially embarrassed because it was in the position of supplying—and replacing after it was sold—merchandise for which the company received payment.

Hold London Russian (Winchell) x x Brandenburg Province.

~~BRANDENBURG PROVINCE.~~ GUBEN, A SMALL MANUFACTURING TOWN ON THE EAST BANK OF THE LOWER NEISSE RIVER NEAR ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE ODER, IS ONLY 13 MILES SOUTH OF FUERSTENBERG, UNDER ATTACK BY MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY. IT IS LINKED BY A DIRECT HIGHWAY AND RAILWAY WITH FUERSTENBERG, FRANKFURT AND KUESTRIN.

A215

BERLIN REPORTED AN ATMOSPHERE OF "ACUTE TENSION" ALONG ZHUKOV'S FRONT FACING THE AXIS CAPITAL, AND SAID THE ACE RUSSIAN COMMANDER WAS MASSING TREMENDOUS SUPPLIES OF MEN AND MATERIAL FOR THE IMPENDING GRAND SCALE ASSAULT TOWARD BERLIN. GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS SAID THIS COMING STRUGGLE WOULD BE "FINAL AND DECISIVE."

FIVE GRIM SIEGES CONTINUED BEHIND THE ADVANCED RUSSIAN LINES, INSIDE POZNAN IN WESTERN POLAND, GRUDZIADZ ON THE VISTULA RIVER 57 MILES SOUTH OF DANZIG, KOENIGSBERG, EAST PRUSSIAN CAPITAL, AT GLOGAU, ODER RIVER CITADEL 52 MILES NORTHWEST OF BRESLAU, SILESIAN CAPITAL, AND IN BRESLAU ITSELF.

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THE ADVANCE TO THE QUEIS RIVER AT LAUBAN PUT KONEV'S TROOPS 73 MILES WEST OF BRESLAU AND 62 MILES EAST OF DRESDEN, AND THE RUSSIANS NOW WERE 136 MILES INSIDE SILESIA ON AN EAST-WEST LINE.

ENEMY BROADCASTS SAID OTHER SOVIET TROOPS, ATTACKING IN THE SOUTHEASTERN CORNER OF GERMANY AND IN NEIGHBORING POLISH SILESIA, WERE TRYING TO SPILL INTO MORAVIA AND GRAB MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S PITTSBURGH AND GUARDIAN OF THE MORAVIA GAP LEADING TO VIENNA AND PRAGUE.

FIGHTING RAGED NEAR STRUMIEN, POLISH TOWN 22 MILES NORTHEAST OF MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA, AND NEAR RATIBOR, 15 MILES NORTH OF THE SOVIET OBJECTIVE. THE GERMANS SAID THE RUSSIANS ALSO WERE STRIKING TOWARD LEOBSCHUETZ, 18 MILES NORTHWEST OF RATIBORN, PLANNING ON TURNING SOUTHWARD THEN TO FLANK MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA.

ON THE ICY POMERANIAN FRONT NORTHEAST OF BERLIN THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED ALSO HURLING IN FRESH FORCES NEAR STARGARD, OUTER BASTION PROTECTING STETTIN, BERLIN'S BALTIC PORT AT THE MOUTH OF THE ODER RIVER 19 MILES TO THE WEST.

KA340PEW

Hold London Churchill (Singleton) x x represent that nation.

THE THORNIEST PROBLEM IS POLAND, AND THERE WAS SPECULATION WHETHER POLISH DELEGATES WOULD BE PERMITTED TO ATTEND UNLESS A NEW GOVERNMENT IS ESTABLISHED IN WARSAW BEFORE APRIL 25.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER FRANCIS M.FORDE AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS H.V.EVATT WILL REPRESENT AUSTRALIA.

B256PEW

Hold London (Russian xx200,000 Nazis.

~~ON THE REMNANTS OF A FORCE OF 200,000 NAZIS.~~ BERLIN SAID 100 SOVIET DIVISIONS WERE ATTACKING IN AN ATTEMPT TO WIPE OUT THE TRAPPED NAZIS IN THAT SECTOR.

AT GRUDZIADZ THE GERMANS LAUNCHED 20 COUNTERATTACKS IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK THE ENCIRCLEMENT RING, THE RUSSIAN WAR BULLETIN SAID. THEY WERE BEATEN OFF AND THE SOVIET TROOPS DROVE INTO THE CITY'S OUTSKIRTS. BY OFFICIAL MOSCOW ACCOUNT 7,445 GERMANS WERE KILLED IN FIGHTING ALONG THE 800-MILE EASTERN FRONT, BRINGING TO 258,150 THE TOTAL OF GERMANS AND HUNGARIANS REPORTED KILLED OR CAPTURED IN THE LAST WEEK, INCLUDING THE CASUALTIES IN THE SIEGE OF BUDAPEST. IN THE PARIS RADIO SAID THIS MORNING THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE OPENING UP A HUGE OFFENSIVE ALL ALONG THE FRONT AND ASSERTED THAT MARSHAL GREGORY K. ZHUKOV HAD ASSEMBLED ENORMOUS MASSES OF MATERIAL FOR THIS FINAL ASSAULT ON BERLIN.

FURIOUS FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF THE BOBER AND ODER RIVERS AND THE BERLIN RADIO SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD CROSSED THE BOBER IN THEIR DRIVE TO TURN BERLIN'S EASTERN DEFENSES.

MOSCOW'S COMMUNIQUES GAVE NO DETAILS OF THE STRUGGLE IN THIS AREA, BUT SOVIET FRONT DISPATCHES SAID RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE MENACING COTTBUS AND GUBEN, 47 AND 51 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN, AND THAT BOTH PLACES WERE HEAVILY RAIDED BY SOVIET BOMBERS.

MOSCOW ANNOUNCED THE LIQUIDATION OF A LARGE GERMAN POCKET SOUTH OF SCHWERIN, 75 MILES EAST OF BERLIN, WITH THE CAPTURE OF 1,245 PRISONERS.

FAR BEHIND THE ODER RIVER LINE A FEW GERMANS STILL HELD OUT IN THE BESIEGED WESTERN POLISH CITADEL OF POZNAN, THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID.

PRAVDA SAID RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD SMASHED A STRONG DEFENSE RING AROUND BELEAGUERED BRESLAU, LOWER SILESIAN CAPITAL OF 630,000. BERLIN ALREADY HAS ASSERTED THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD PENETRATED THE CITY.

ATTACKING ON A 15-MILE FRONT SOUTHWEST AND SOUTH OF BRESLAU THE RUSSIANS GAINED UP TO THREE MILES BY OFFICIAL MOSCOW ACCOUNT AS THEY DEEPENED THE RING AROUND THE CITY. THEY CAPTURED LANDAU, 14 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST AND PUDIGAU, 19 MILES SOUTH OF THE CITY.

MOSCOW REPORTED HEAVY COUNTERATTACKS EAST OF THE DANUBE CITY OF KOMAROM, 40 MILES NORTHWEST OF BUDAPEST, WHERE THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TWO GREAT RUSSIAN ARMIES UNDER MARSHALS RODION Y. MALINOVSKY AND FEODOR TOLBUKHIN WERE PREPARING TO RESUME THEIR DRIVES PARALLELING THE DANUBE ON THE ROAD TO VIENNA.

JR256AEW

LONDON, FEB 19-(AP)-GEN.IVAN D.CHERNIAKHOVSKY, RUSSIA'S YOUNGEST GENERAL AND THE MAN WHO WAS FIRST TO INVADE GERMAN SOIL, DIED ON SUNDAY OF WOUNDS SUFFERED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF EAST PRUSSIA, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE BRILLIANT 37-YEAR-OLD TANK COMMANDER OF THE THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY WAS THE CONQUEROR OF MINSK, WILNO, KAUNAS AND MOST OF EAST PRUSSIA.

A BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW SAID HE WOULD BE GIVEN A HERO'S BURIAL AT WILNO.

THE GENERAL WAS A STUDENT AND PROTEGE OF THE LATE GEN.NIKOLAI VATUTIN. HE WAS BORN IN THE UKRAINE, SON OF A RAILWAY WORKER.

CHERNIAKHOVSKY'S RISE IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY WAS RAPID. ON MAY 14, 1942 HE BECAME A MAJOR-GENERAL, THE EQUIVALENT OF A BRIGADIER GENERAL IN THE AMERICAN ARMY. HE PARTICIPATED IN THE BRILLIANT VICTORY AT KURSK IN THE SUMMER OF 1943. HE BECAME A COLONEL-GENERAL IN MARCH 1944 AND A FULL GENERAL JUNE 26, 1944.

BZ656AEW

FEB 20 1945

LONDON, FEB. 19--(AP)--COUNSEL FOR PVT. KARL GUSTAV HULTEN OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS., APPEALED FOR A NEW TRIAL TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO SAVE THE 22-YEAR-OLD PARATROOPER FROM HANGING, DECLARING THE PRESIDING JUDGE HAD FAILED TO SUM UP THE DEFENSE ADEQUATELY FOR THE JURY.

HULTEN AND ELIZABETH MAUD JONES, 18-YEAR-OLD BRITISH STRIP-TEASE DANCER WHO ALSO WAS SENTENCED TO HANG FOR THE MURDER OF A LONDON TAXICAB DRIVER, WERE IN THE COURTROOM WHEN THE HEARING OPENED BUT THEY DID NOT SPEAK.

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AS DEFENSE COUNSEL JOHN MAUDE OPENED THE APPEAL HULTEN SMILED FAINTLY. MAUDE CITING FOUR POINTS ON WHICH HE WANTED A NEW TRIAL, SAID THE INSTRUCTIONS HAD BEEN DEFICIENT PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO MANSLAUGHTER. CONTENDED THAT "THERE WAS A GREAT DEAL OF MATERIAL ON WHICH HULTEN COULD HAVE BEEN FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER." HE SAID.

"THE JURY," HE SAID, "HAD NO PROPER DIRECTION ON THE LAW REGARDING MANSLAUGHTER. THEY COULD HAVE HAD NO SORT OF INDICATION AS TO WHAT A VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER MIGHT BE FOUNDED ON IN THE LAW."

"DID YOU SUBMIT TO THE JURY THAT HULTEN DID OR DID NOT INTEND TO USE A PISTOL IN CONNECTION WITH AN ACT OF ROBBERY?" ASKED SIR MALCOLM MACNAGHTEN PRESIDING OVER THE THREE-MAN APPEAL BENCH.

"I SUBMITTED THAT HE DID NOT," MAUDE REPLIED.

"THAT WAS IN THE FACE OF HIS OWN EVIDENCE THAT HE DID INTEND TO PRESENT IT AT THE MAN WHO WAS TO BE ROBBED," SAID THE JUDGE.

HULTEN'S DEFENSE, MAUDE ARGUED, WAS THAT HIS MIND WAS NOT BEHIND

30.24 - 23135

HIS HAND WHEN THE PISTOL WENT OFF.

THE COURTROOM WAS PACKED. [redacted] APPROXIMATELY 100 PERSONS INCLUDING 30 AMERICAN SOLDIERS PUSHED THEIR WAY INTO THE BUILDING AS SOON AS THE DOORS WERE OPENED.

UNDER BRITISH LEGAL PROCEDURE APPEALS FOR HULTEN AND THE GIRL WILL BE MADE SEPARATELY BY THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNCIL. THE TRIAL JURY AT OLD BAILEY RECOMMENDED MERCY IN THE GIRL'S CASE, BUT BOTH WERE SENTENCED TO HANG.

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LAP/1532S/THO/1105A

(ADVANCE)-LONDON, FEB 19-(AP)-THE UNITED KINGDOM CHAMBER OF SHIPPING SAID TODAY THERE WOULD BE MANY MERCHANT SHIPS AFTER THE WAR "THOROUGHLY UNSUITED FOR THE REQUIREMENTS OF PEACE" AND THAT THE BULK OF THESE WERE UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG.

WHILE HEAVY LOSSES SUFFERED IN THE EARLY YEARS OF THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC HAVE BEEN PARTLY REPLACED, THE CHAMBER SAID: "NEVERTHELESS, THE SHIPPING AVAILABLE TODAY CONSTITUTES AN UNBALANCED WORLD MERCANTILE MARINE BOTH AS REGARDS PROPORTIONS OF TONNAGE UNDER DIFFERENT FLAGS AND AS REGARDS TYPES OF VESSELS.

"IN PARTICULAR THERE IS A MARKED SHORTAGE OF SPECIALIZED TONNAGE AND AN OVERWHELMING PREPONDERANCE OF STANDARD TRAMPS MAINLY UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG."

THE CHAMBER SUPPORTED A BRITISH EMPIRE PROPOSAL TO TAKE MARGINAL TONNAGE OUT OF SERVICE AFTER THE WAR AND CREATE A COMMERCIAL RESERVE OF SHIPS. IT SAID THAT WITHOUT SOME SUCH POLICY THE INDUSTRY "WOULD PLUNGE INTO A PERIOD OF RENEWED DEPRESSION WHICH WOULD LAST UNTIL THE SURPLUS HAD BEEN WORN OUT." THE BRITISH SHIPPERS SAID IT WAS UP TO THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE THE LEAD IN THIS MOVE BUT THAT OTHER COUNTRIES MUST COOPERATE AS IT WAS A "WORLD PROBLEM."

THE OCEAN GOING MERCHANT FLEET UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG FELL FROM 17,500,000 GROSS TONS IN 1939 TO 13,500,000 TONS (INCLUDING TONNAGE ULTIMATELY RETURNABLE TO OTHER NATIONS) IN 1944, WHILE THE AMERICAN MERCHANT FLEET EXPANDED TO BETWEEN 20,000,000 AND 30,000,000 GROSS TONS, THE REPORT SAID.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, FEB. 20)

ME449PEW

30.24 - 23135

(350)

LONDON, FEB.19-(AP)-FIGHTER PILOTS OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FOUND THE LUFTWAFFE TODAY -- ON THE GROUND.

"THERE WERE 60 OR 70 FOCKE-WULFS LINED UP FOR A TAKEOFF AT ONE AIRDROME SOUTHEAST OF WURTZBURG," SAID LT. KEITH MCGINNIS OF DES MOINES.

"WE CIRCLED AT 5,000 FEET AND THE GERMAN PILOTS GOT OUT OF THEIR PLANES AND RAN. ONE FOCKE-WULF WAS TAKING OFF. I POURED A FEW BURSTS INTO THE PLANE AND IT EXPLODED."

LT. BERNARD HOWES OF STOUGHTON, MASS., SHOT DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT 109 COMMUNICATIONS PLANE.

MUSTANGS AND THUNDERBOLTS ESCORTING HEAVY BOMBERS ON MISSIONS FROM BRITISH BASES SHOT UP AT LEAST 148 LOCOMOTIVES. THEY ALSO SMASHED 365 RAILWAY CARS, 54 TANK CARS AND 114 MOTOR VEHICLES AND BLASTED FIVE FACTORIES, TWO SWITCHHOUSES, AN OIL STORAGE TANK AND A ROUNDHOUSE.

THE LOW-LEVEL STRAFING CENTERED IN THE HANNOVER, BRUNSWICK AND MAGDEBURG AREAS.

FIFTY-SIX OF THE LOCOMOTIVES WERE DISABLED BY PILOTS IN ONE SQUADRON OF ABOUT 18 PLANES LED BY MAJ. EUGENE RYAN OF DARIEN, CONN. LT. BROOKS LILES (CORRECT) OF CLAYTON, N.C., GOT 12 OF THEM.

LT. HAL SIMS OF MCALLEN, TEX., SAID THE TRAINS WERE COVERED WITH BRANCHES AND NETTING.

CAPT. DONALD PENN OF SUPERIOR, ARIZ., CAUGHT A TRAIN HEADING NORTHEAST TOWARD NUERNBERG FROM STUTTGART.

"I SAW 70 OR 80 VEHICLES ON FLAT CARS," HE SAID. "AS I STARTED ON A STRAFING RUN SOLDIERS BEGAN PILING OUT THE WINDOWS AND DOORS OF THE TROOP CARS."

CAPT. DORIAN LEDINGTON, 147 TOPEKA AVE., WICHITA, KANS., SAID GERMAN CIVILIANS "RAN LIKE WILDFIRE" WHEN HIS MUSTANG GROUP SHOT UP MILITARY VEHICLES NEAR BIELEFIELD.

CAPT. WILLIAM LEWIS, 695 MADISON AVE., PASADENA, CALIF., DESTROYED A BRIDGE AND A STRING OF ENEMY OIL CARS AT THE SAME TIME. STRAFING SOUTH OF HANNOVER, THE MUSTANG PILOT SPOTTED THE TANK CARS ON A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER HELM AND RIDDLED FIVE CARS, SETTING THE BRIDGE TIES ON FIRE.

LT. GEORGE FRENCH OF MOUNT VERNON, N.Y., BOMBARDIER ON A FORTRESS, SAID OF THE ATTACK IN THE RUHR VALLEY, "IT LOOKED AS IF THE GERMANS WERE RUNNING SHORT OF AMMUNITION FOR THEIR FLAK GUNS IN 'HAPPY VALLEY.' INSTEAD OF A STEADY BARRAGE, THEY WAITED UNTIL OUR FORMATION WAS RIGHT OVER THE TARGET BEFORE LETTING LOOSE. THEN THEY STOPPED AND WAITED UNTIL THE NEXT FORMATION STARTED ITS BOMBING RUN."

WM641PEW

FEB 20 1945

LONDON, FEB 19-(AP)-LT. J.E. KEELAN OF 4020 CLEVELAND AVENUE, [illegible]ARY, IND., WHO WAS PICKED UP OUT OF THE NORTH SEA OVER THE WEEKEN. WAS THE 300TH AIRMAN RESCUED BY ONE RAF AIR-SEA RESCUE SQUADRON.

KEELAN WAS THE NAVIGATOR ON A FLYING FORTRESS THAT CAUGHT FIRE AND HAD TO BE ABANDONED. NOT LONG AFTER HE HIT THE WATER A WALRUS PILOTED BY FLYING OFFICER FRED BEADLE, ONE OF THE AIR-SEA RESCUE ACES, LANDED NEARBY AND TOOK HIM ABOARD. HUNDREDS OF OTHER AIRMEN HAVE BEEN SAVED BY OTHER RESCUE SQUADS SINCE THE SERVICE WAS ORGANIZED IN 1941.

M1055AEW

LONDON, FEB. 19-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO, QUOTING A DELAYED DISPATCH OF THE OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, TASS, SAID TONIGHT THAT PREMIER IVAN SUBASIC AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT HAVE ARRIVED IN BELGRADE FROM LONDON.

MQ1214AEW

LOND , FEB. 19-(AP)-GERMA 'S GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ APPEALED TONIGHT FOR YOUTHS IN THE REICH TO DISREGARD THEIR OWN SAFETY AND AND GIVE THEIR ALL FOR HITLER.

"DO NOT USE YOUR BRAINS IN THIS MATTER. USE YOUR HEART ONLY," HE EXHORTED.

HIS BROADCAST PLEA FOR NAVAL RECRUITS WAS INTERRUPTED FREQUENTLY BY A GHOST VOICE. FEB 20 1945

WHEN HE DECLARED, "YOU MUST ALL BE AWARE MUCH SACRIFICE WILL BE ASKED OF YOU," THE INTRUDER SHOUTED, "YOU TAKE THE LIFE OF THESE YOUTHS.

WHEN DOENITZ CONTINUED, "WITH BODY AND SOUL, WITH ALL THOUGHTS, AND WITH EVERY ATTITUDE YOU MUST BELONG TO DER FUEHRER," THE GHOST VOICE INTERPOSED, "IF YOU DO YOU ARE LOST." APW WHEELERS 02100 JB 5PEW

LONDON, FEB. 19-(AP)-COURTNEY D.WARD, PRESIDENT OF THE OHIO STATE COUNCIL OF THE PAINTERS AND DECORATORS UNION (AFL), DECLARING "MEMBERS OF MY ORGANIZATION FELT THE AFL MADE A TERRIBLE MISTAKE IN REFUSING TO SEND DELEGATES TO THE WORLD LABOR CONGRESS," ARRIVED HERE TODAY AS OFFICIAL OBSERVER FOR HIS ORGANIZATION.

WARD, SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE PAINTERS UNION DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 6 OF CLEVELAND, ARRIVED ONLY IN TIME TO SEE THE ORGANIZATION OF A TRADES UNION CONGRESS COMMITTEE TO DRAFT PLANS FOR A NEW WORLD LABOR FEDERATION. THE CONGRESS COMPLETED ITS WORK SATURDAY.

"MY ORGANIZATION," HE SAID, "DECIDED TO SEND ME NOT ONLY AS AN EXPRESSION OF PROTEST AGAINST THE (AFL) EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S ISOLATIONIST STAND, BUT SO THAT I MIGHT BRING BACK TO THEM A REPORT ON THE DELIBERATIONS OF THIS HISTORIC MEETING. WE ARE SURE THE FEDERATION MUST EVENTUALLY AFFILIATE WITH WHATEVER WORLD ORGANIZATION IS SET UP BY THIS CONGRESS."

MQ1208AEW

NIGHT LEAD

LONDON, FEB. 19-(AP)-SCORES OF WORKERS, MOSTLY WOMEN, WERE KILLED AND INJURED WHEN A GERMAN V-BOMB SMASHED INTO A FACTORY IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND RECENTLY AND SPREAD DESTRUCTION OVER AN ADJACENT RESIDENTIAL AREA.

THE MISSILES CONTINUED TO LAND IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND FROM DAWN YESTERDAY UNTIL 7 A.M. TODAY, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED.

MQ1216AEW

LONDON, FEB. 19-(AP)-A BERLIN BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY SAID TONIGHT THAT A DISPATCH FROM TOKYO REPORTED JAPANESE SUBMARINES HAD SUNK 23,000 TONS OF AMERICAN SHIPPING DURING DECEMBER NEAR THE SOCIETY ISLANDS ON THE SHIPPING LANE FROM THE PANAMA CANAL TO THE FIJI ISLANDS. FEB 20 1945

THE DISPATCH QUOTED BY BERLIN ALSO CLAIMED THE SINKING OF AN AMERICAN TRANSPORT EAST OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS ON JAN. 2 AND THAT OF AN OIL TANKER WEST OF LUZON JAN. 30. IT ALSO BELATEDLY CLAIMED TORPEDOING TWO "FULLY LOADED TRANSPORTS" BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND HAWAII LAST OCT. 31.

APL/02250/WP-655PEW

LONDON, FEB. 19-(AP)-WITH ONE ARM AROUND HIS DEAD SKIPPER, SGT. EDWARD HUDSON OF MOUNT OLIVE, N.C., A TOP TURRET GUNNER, READ THE INSTRUMENTS FOR THE TEMPORARILY BLINDED CO-PILOT, WHO BROUGHT A FORTRESS HOME FROM AN ATTACK ON DUESSELDORF RECENTLY.

LT.JOHN MATTHEWS, OKARCHE, OKLA., THE CO-PILOT, HUNG TO THE CONTROLS WHILE BLOOD FROM HEAD WOUNDS COVERED HIS EYES. HE WAS WOUNDED BY THE SAME SHELL THAT KILLED THE PILOT.

SN137AEW

london, feb. 19-(ap)-the german transocean news agency said tonight that heinrich himmler had sent a telegram congratulating lt. gen. andrei vlassov on the xx "exemplary bravery" shown by a ger-

3024- 23137

organized russian volunteer detachment said to be in action against the red army on the oder front east of berlin.

"i have ordered by wireless that the names of officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves to be communicated to me for awarding the iron cross," himmler was quoted in the ber in broadcast.

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vlassov was captured by the germans on the volkhov front southeast of leningrad in july, 1942.

jhm/apral03/717p

jhm/apral03/720p

BLIJENBEEK. Add: Fr is W front (Beelmen) yesterday.

THE GERMANS BENT ON HOLDING THE MAAS RIVER LINE WERE DUG IN STRONGLY HERE, A MILE AND A HALF EAST OF THE MAAS VILLAGE OF AFFERDEN, WHICH THE SCOTCH CAPTURED YESTERDAY.

THE GERMANS WERE ASTRIDE THE MAIN MAAS VALLEY HIGHWAY LEADING ALONG THE RIVER 19 MILES SOUTHWARD TO THEIR STRONGHOLD AT VENLO, AND THEIR RIGHT FLANK WAS PROTECTED BY THE MARSHES.

FARTHER SOUTH LT. GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY ADVANCED UP TO A MILE ON A 55-MILE FRONT, CAPTURED SEVERAL MORE GERMAN TOWNS, TIED DOWN LARGE NUMBERS OF ENEMY TROOPS AND WAS CUTTING THEM DOWN WITH ARTILLERY.

THE 94TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN THE MOSELLE VALLEY MADE ITS DEEPEST PENETRATION OF GERMANY OPPOSITE THE SOUTHERN LUXEMBOURG BORDER, NEARING MUNZINGEN MORE THAN FIVE MILES NORTH OF THE REICH FRONTIER.

A FRONT REPORT SAID SOME GERMAN UNITS SUFFERED CASUALTIES AS HIGH AS 50 PERCENT, WHILE AMERICAN LOSSES WERE DESCRIBED AS LIGHT.

AND YET THE GERMANS HAD BEEN UNABLE TO KEEP THE FIFTH, 76TH AND 80TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS FROM RIPPING THE WESTWALL APART IN THE ECHTERNACH AREA SOUTH OF BITBURG.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY, NOW SIX MILES INSIDE GERMANY, HELD THREE MILES OF THE WEST BANK OF THE PRUEM, MOST TROUBLESOME OF THE RIVERS IN THE WESTERN EIFELS.

DOUGHBOYS WON HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING HOLSTHUM, ON THE PRUEM WHERE IT JOINS THE ENZ RIVER SEVEN AND A HALF MILES SOUTHWEST OF BITBURG.

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TO THE NORTH, PART OF THE FIFTH DIVISION ALREADY HAD CROSSED THE ENZ SEVEN MILES FROM BITBURG, BUT THE PRUEM STILL WAS AHEAD OF THE AMERICANS. THE PRUEM HAS NOWHERE BEEN CROSSED ON THIS SECTOR.

FARTHER NORTH, HOWEVER, THE THIRD ARMY IS ON OR ACROSS THE PRUEM RIVER ON A 12-MILE FRONT ABOVE AND BELOW THE CAPTURED FORTRESS OF PRUEM, AND FURTHER GAINS WERE REPORTED IN THAT AREA TODAY.

ELEVEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF PRUEM, THE 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION WITH UNIDENTIFIED ARMORED UNITS CAPTURED LEIDENBORN, THREE MILES INSIDE GERMANY, AND OVERRAN A REGIMENTAL POST WHICH YIELDED 14 GERMAN OFFICERS.

ON THIS SECTOR ANOTHER BREACH IN THE WESTWALL WAS THEREBY WIDENED TO NINE MILES.

CRACKING OF THE WESTWALL HERE IS OF LESS CONCERN TO THE ENEMY, SINCE THE WOODED, RIVER-CUT EIFELS REACHING PEAKS 3,000 FEET HIGH STILL LIE BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND THE RHINE.

LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY, FIGHTING ON GERMAN SOIL IN THE SAAR RIVER LOOP, RECAPTURED WOODS NORTH OF AUERSMACHER, SIX MILES SOUTHEAST OF SAARBRUECKEN, AFTER THE GERMANS HAD PUSHED BACK IN DESPITE HEAVY LOSSES.

TWO FRENCH VILLAGES NEAR THE SAAR BORDER FARTHER SOUTH WERE CLEARED.

FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUECKEN, OTHER UNITS REACHED WOODED HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING THE FRENCH CITY OF FORBACH. 2 FEB 1945 MORE THAN 300 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN HERE IN THE LAST 24 HOURS. TWO OTHER TOWNS NEAR FORBACH WERE CLEARED.

THE GERMANS MOUNTED STRONG RESISTANCE WHEN THE SEVENTH ARMY BEGAN TO MOVE, BUT LOSSES FORCED THEM TO FALL BACK ON A DEFENSE OF ONLY THE MOST IMPORTANT TOWNS AND FEATURES OF TERRAIN, A FRONT DISPATCH [illegible]

PARIS, FEB. 19-(AP)-STARS AND STRIPES, U.S. ARMY NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED TODAY AN ACCOUNT FROM ITS NINTH ARMY CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBING THE JOY OF A GROUP OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS OF MEXICAN ORIGIN WHO HAVE BEEN UNITED IN ONE SQUAD.

"WE ARE NOW ONE LITTLE FAMILY," THE CORRESPONDENT QUOTED JUAN DOMINQUEZ OF LASARA, TEXAS.

THE SQUAD WAS FORMED ABOUT THREE WEEKS AGO. AMONG ITS MEMBERS ARE RAYMOND DELGADO OF LAREDO, TEXAS, ROY HUERTO OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, AND GERARDO GUERRA OF CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.

ANOTHER OF THE SQUAD, TONY OLIVARES OF WASCO, CALIF., WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE WAS HAPPY IN THE NEW UNIT BECAUSE "FOR 24 MONTHS I NEVER SPOKE A WORD OF SPANISH NOR HEARD A SPANISH SONG AND I WAS VERY LONELY."

DOMINQUEZ TOLD THE CORRESPONDENT THAT WHEN THE SQUAD IS ON PATROL ALL ORDERS ARE GIVEN IN SPANISH. IT RECENTLY CAPTURED A GERMAN SPY BY CONFUSING HIM WITH A FLOW OF SPANISH WHEN HE ATTEMPTED TO MAKE THEIR ACQUAINTANCE BY SPEAKING ENGLISH.

THIS CAPTURE WAS CELEBRATED LATER WHEN TRINDAD SANDOVAL OF LOS ANGELES OPENED A BOTTLE OF WINE AND THE GROUP SANG "SOLDADO RASO" (FREELY TRANSLATED "THE BUCK PRIVATE"), AND OTHER MEXICAN AND SPANISH SONGS.

EV728PEW

PARIS, FEB 19-(AP)-THE RETURN OF U.S. AMBASSADOR JEFFERSON CAFFREY FROM A PROJECTED MEETING WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WAS AWAITED WITH SOME INTEREST TODAY FOR ITS POSSIBLE BEARING ON AMERICAN-FRENCH RELATIONS.

CAFFREY LEFT PARIS THREE DAYS AGO.

WHILE FRENCH OFFICIALS ADMITTEDLY WERE DISAPPOINTED ABOUT BEING LEFT OUT OF THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE THEY STILL WOULD HAVE BEEN SATISFIED IF ROOSEVELT HAD VISITED SOUTHERN FRANCE.

BUT INSTEAD, IT WAS LEARNED RELIABLY, THEY RECEIVED WORD THAT ROOSEVELT WOULD BE WILLING TO TALK TO GEN.DEGAULLE IN ALGIERS. THIS WAS REGARDED AS DOUBLE REBUFF.

SEVERAL DAYS AGO THE BEST INFORMATION HERE WAS THAT THE PRESIDENT WOULD VISIT BOTH ITALY AND FRANCE BEFORE RETURNING TO WASHINGTON. BUT IT WAS SAID THAT A NUMBER OF FACTORS, INCLUDING BUSINESS AT HOME, AND THE PRESIDENT'S PHYSICAL CONDITION AFTER THE YALTA CONFERENCE, MIGHT SWAY THE FINAL DECISION.

BZ659AEW

PARIS, FEB. 19-(AP)-A FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT FRANCE HAS ENTERED INTO NO NEGOTIATIONS FOR TAKING OVER THE SKODA MUNITIONS WORKS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

QUERIED CONCERNING THE ASSERTIONS OF JOSEF MALIK, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE CZECH NATIONAL BANK, IN LONDON, THAT NEGOTIATIONS FOR SALE OF THE WORKS TO FRANCE HAD REACHED AN ADVANCED STAGE, THE SPOKESMAN SAID THERE WAS NO FACTUAL BASIS FOR THE CHARGE THAT AGENTS OF CZECHOSLOVAK PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES WERE DICKERING TOWARD THIS END.

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THERE WAS NO REASON TO DOUBT THAT THE FRENCH AND CZECHS HAD BEEN IN CONTACT TO DISCUSS FRENCH HOLDINGS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. FRENCHMEN STILL HOLD SHARES IN SKODA AND THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS DECLARED ITS INTENTION TO LOOK OUT FOR ALL FRENCH PRIVATE INTERESTS IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES, HE EXPLAINED.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAS A TREATY WITH RUSSIA PROVIDING FOR CLOSE ECONOMIC COOPERATION.

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MQ1213AEW

WAY ON THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST. Add Paris W Front xx extremely light.

MONTGOMERY'S ORDER, IN RINGSIDE TERMINOLOGY, WENT TO HIS ENTIRE 21ST ARMY GROUP, WHICH INCLUDES THE U.S. NINTH AND WELL AS THE BRITISH SECOND AND THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMIES.

AS IT WAS BEING DELIVERED THE U.S. THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES WERE INVADING GERMANY AT TWO NEW POINTS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH, GIVING EMPHASIS TO MONTGOMERY'S ASSERTION THAT THE "KNOCKOUT BLOW, A SOMEWHAT UNUSUAL ONE," WILL BE DELIVERED "FROM MORE THAN ONE DIRECTION."

THE BRITISH LEADER DECLARED THAT "THE TERRIFIC SUCCESSES OF OUR RUSSIAN ALLIES ON THE EASTERN FRONT HAVE BROUGHT VICTORY IN SIGHT," BUT THAT "THE RULES OF THE LAST ROUND WILL BE THAT WE CONTINUE FIGHTING TILL THE FINAL COUNT--THERE IS NO TIME LIMIT."

THE GERMAN RADIO, WHICH HAS BEEN PREDICTING FOR SOME TIME THAT AN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE ON THE WESTERN FRONT IS NEAR, ASSERTED THAT MONTGOMERY HAS THROWN THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY INTO THE FIGHTING ALONGSIDE THE CANADIAN FIRST. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ONE HIGHWAY SOUTH TO GELDERN, GEN. H.D.G. CRERAR'S TROOPS HELD ALL THE MAIN ROADS OUT OF GOCH, INCLUDING THE ONE TO CALCAR. PATROLS OPERATING AHEAD OF ADVANCE UNITS REPORTED THAT OPPOSITION AT GOCH WAS LIGHTER THAN EXPECTED, INDICATING THE POSSIBILITY OF A GERMAN WITHDRAWAL.

BUT SCOTTISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS DRIVING DOWN THE KLEVE-CALCAR ROAD WERE MEETING SAVAGE OPPOSITION AT MOYLAND, TWO MILES NORTHWEST OF CALCAR. THESE TROOPS CLEARED MOST OF THE MOYLAND WOODS, SEIZED HEIGHTS DOMINATING CALCAR AND BATTLED INTO MOYLAND ITSELF.

A22

THE BATTLE FOR GOCH RAGED IN MIST AND DRIZZLING RAIN LAST NIGHT, LATE FRONT DISPATCHES SAID, AS THE ALLIES POURED UNCEASING ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE INTO THE CITY OF 11,000 POPULATION.

BRITISH INFANTRY UNITS SLASHING THROUGH GOCH'S OUTER DEFENSES MET A WITHERING FIRE FROM GERMANS IN CONCEALED POSITIONS, FRONT ADVICES SAID.

SEVEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF GOCH SCOTTISH INFANTRY SEIZED AFFERDEN, 13 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE ENEMY STRONGHOLD OF VENLO, AND PRESSED A MILE FARTHER SOUTH.

AT THE SAME TIME U.S. THIRD ARMY TROOPS BROADENED THEIR FRONT IN THE EIFEL MOUNTAINS TO 32 MILES, CARVED OUT GAINS OF NEARLY TWO MILES AND DEEPENED A NEW BREACH IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE. THEY FORCED A CROSSING OF THE ENZ RIVER SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF THE ENEMY BASE AT BITBURG, AND CAPTURED FIVE MORE GERMAN TOWNS.

THE NEW THIRD ARMY PUSH INTO GERMANY WAS MADE BY MECHANIZED CAVALRY NEAR VIANDEN.

THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY RE-INVADED GERMANY'S SAAR BASIN SIX MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUECKEN. THERE WAS NO INTIMATION THAT IT WAS A BIG ATTACK, BUT A SIXTH ARMY GROUP ANNOUNCEMENT SAID HEAVY CASUALTIES WERE INFLICTED ON ENEMY TROOPS TRYING TO INFILTRATE AMERICAN LINES NORTH OF AUERSMACHER, THREE MILES NORTH OF THE FRENCH CITY OF SARREGUEMINES.

STIFF FIGHTING WAS REPORTED AT GROS-BLIEDERSTROFF, FOUR AND A HALF MILES SOUTH OF SAARBRUECKEN. EAST OF SARREGUEMINES THE GERMANS LAUNCHED TWO COUNTERATTACKS WITH 15 TANKS AND SDLF-PROPELLED GUNS.

IN THE GEMUEND AND SCHLEIDEN AREAS SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN GERMAN PATROLS WERE PROBING U.S. FIRST ARMY POSITIONS.

WESEL, MAIN GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS CENTER ON THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY FRONT, WAS AGAIN AN AERIAL TARGET YESTERDAY, WITH RAF BOMBERS DROPPING 1,200 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE RHINE RIVER CITY JUST BEFORE DUSK.

JR333AEW

BY HAL BOYLE

(ADVANCE)-IN GERMANY-(AP)-SELLING BEEFSTEAK TO GEORGE BERNARD SHAW SHOULD BE DUCK SOUP TO PVT. JOHN D. SPENCER OF OBLONG, ILL., A YOUNG MEDICAL AID, WHO TALKED HIS WAY TO FREEDOM AND CONVINCED HIS NINE GERMAN CAPTORS TO COME ALONG WITH HIM.

HE DID IT ALL WITH SIGNS.

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WHILE CARING FOR THE WOUNDED, SPENCER WAS TAKEN PRISONER IN A GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK IN THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION SECTOR. WHEN AMERICAN ARTILLERY SHELLS BEGAN FALLING AROUND THEM THE GERMANS, NINE OF THEM, TOOK SPENCER WITH THEM INTO A DUGOUT.

SPENCER, WHO SPEAKS NO GERMAN, BECAME BORED AND ENGAGED THE NAZIS IN SIGN LANGUAGE CONVERSATION. VIVIDLY, HE PICTURED THE WONDERS OF NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, AND BY THE TIME HE GOT AROUND TO DESCRIBING HOW WELL GERMAN PRISONERS WERE TREATED IN THE UNITED STATES HIS HANDS WERE AS BUSY AS A DUTCH WINDMILL IN A SPRING WIND.

ALL IN ALL, HIS CAPTORS DECIDED THAT IT ADDED UP TO A BETTER FUTURE THAN FURTHER STRIFE IN THE PILLBOX BELT AND DECIDED TO SWITCH TEAMS.

THEY POSTED ONE OF THEIR MEN OUTSIDE SO THAT NO OTHER GERMAN SOLDIERS COULD COME ALONG AND SPOIL THEIR PLANS.

AFTER THE SHELLING STOPPED AND THEIR COMRADES HAD RETREATED, THEY TURNED THEIR WEAPONS OVER TO SPENCER AND MEEKLY FOLLOWED HIM BACK TO THE AMERICAN LINES.

"IF I COULD ONLY TALK THAT GERMAN LANGUAGE THERE'S NO TELLING HOW MANY I COULD PERSUADE TO LIVE THE BETTER LIFE," SAID SPENCER.

-DASH-

FEB 20 1945

A86

A HEAVY SNOWSTORM SLOWED DOWN THE "WORLD'S FASTEST MORTALS" TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THEIR BUDDIES HAD TO COME TO THEIR AID WITH SHOVELS TO GET THEM BACK INTO MOTION.

FIVE SOLDIERS IN A FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION BUILT A FANCY DUGOUT COMPLETE WITH STOVE, LIGHTS, TELEPHONE, RADIO AND BUNKS. PLEASED WITH THEIR WORK, THE FIVE INSCRIBED ON A HINGED DOOR ON TOP OF THE DUGOUT THIS SIGN:

"THROUGH THESE PORTALS PASS THE WORLD'S FASTEST MORTALS."

ONE NIGHT A HEAVY BLIZZARD COVERED THE DUGOUT WITH SEVERAL FEET OF SNOW AND FROZE THE DOOR SHUT. IN THE MORNING THE OCCUPANTS FOUND THEY WERE UNABLE TO BUDGE THE DOOR. LUCKILY, THE PHONE WAS STILL WORKING AND THEY CALLED FELLOW ARTILLERYMEN TO AID. IT TOOK A HALF HOUR OF STEADY DIGGING TO LIBERATE THE TRAPPED FIVE.

THEY WERE: T/4 JOSEPH F.CONNEY, PLAINFIELD, N.J.; T/4 JOSEPH F.KAPPE, PHILADELPHIA; PFC SELMAR C.OLSON, BLACK RIVER FALLS, WIS.; PFC.HECTOR M.TURNER, SAN FRANCISCO, AND PVT.ROBERT L.HARNDON, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

30. 321-23139

WHAT PFC.JACK ROBERTS OF (1400 TAYLOR ST.) AMARILLO, TEXAS, CAN'T FIGURE OUT IS HOW THE AMERICAN POSTAL SERVICE CAN MAIL LETTERS THROUGH VON RUNDSTEDT'S ARMY.

WHEN THE YANK TROOPS PULLED OUT OF WIRTZFELD, BELGIUM, DURING THE GERMAN WINTER OFFENSIVE, ROBERTS INADVERTENTLY LEFT BEHIND ON A TABLE TWO LETTERS, ONE ADDRESSED TO FRIENDS IN ENGLAND AND THE OTHER TO THE UNITED STATES. THE GERMANS TOOK THE TOWN AND ROBERTS FORGOT ABOUT THE LETTERS.

FEB 20 1945

HE WAS AMAZED THIS WEEK TO GET A REPLY FROM HIS ENGLISH FRIENDS AND NOW HE EXPECTS AN ANSWER TO THE OTHER LETTER TO AMERICA.

"EITHER THE GERMANS ARE VERY ACCOMMODATING," HE SAID, "OR OUR ARMY POSTOFFICE HAS SOME SURPRISING METHODS."

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY FEB 19)-(MOVED FEB 17)

KK650AFW

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP IN ALSACE, FEB. 19-(AP)-IF YOU CAN'T GET TANKS ANY OTHER WAY, THE FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE BELIEVES IN PICKING THEM OFF THE FLAT CARS.

LT. JOHN NICKOLSON, 735 EAGLE ST., TARPON SPRINGS, FLA., HEADED A TACTICAL AIR MISSION TODAY WHICH STARTED AT KARLSRUHE'S RAILYARDS AND ENDED UP BY DESTROYING TWO TANKS ON RAILWAY CARS AT WARBLINGEN.

A FLIGHT LED BY LT. CLARENCE FISHER, ELIZABETH TOWN, N.C., LED A FLIGHT WHICH BOMBED TWO TRAINS IN YARDS AT MANNHEIM.

SA-GOLDBERGS FOURTH 2323RCA-830PEW

Add Rome Italian (Heinzerling) XX Imola Wood,

HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE 15TH AIR FORCE RETURNED TO AUSTRIA AND ATTACKED RAIL YARDS, OIL INSTALLATIONS AND TRANSPORT IN THE KLAGENFURT AND VIENNA AREAS FOR THE SEVENTH STRAIGHT DAY.

FEB 0 15

WM511PEW

ROME, FEB. 19-(AP)-ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT SID FEDER HAS BEEN FORMALLY COMMENDED FOR "TAKING THE SAME RISK AS RIFLEMEN" IN LAST SUMMER'S OFFENSIVE WHICH CAPTURED ROME.

THE LETTER OF COMMENDATION CAME FROM LT. COL. JOSEPH A.KELTY, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE U.S. 349TH INFANTRY REGIMENT OF THE 88TH "BLUE DEVIL" DIVISION. HIS LETTER ADDRESSED TO FEDER, A FORMER AP SPORTS WRITER, SAID THE CORRESPONDENT BY HIS PRESENCE CONTRIBUTED "TO THE LIFTING OF THE MORALE AND SPIRIT OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THIS COMMAND."

KA322PEW

FEB 20 1945

WITH WASHINGTON-BRIDGES

ROME, FEB. 19-(AP)-THE VERSION OF ITALIAN ARMISTICE TERMS AS QUOTED BY SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) FROM THE INTERNATIONAL LAW REVIEW AT GENEVA WAS DESCRIBED TODAY AS WITHOUT FOUNDATION BY CAPT.ELLERY W.STONE, CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION FOR ITALY, AND ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ALCIDE DE GASPERI.

"IT BEARS NO RELATION WHATSOEVER TO THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE TERMS," SAID STONE, WHOSE COMMISSION ENFORCES THE TERMS. DE GASPERI DECLARED IT "UTTERLY WITHOUT FOUNDATION."

BOTH DECLINED FURTHER COMMENT.

JS920AEW

Add Moscow Prisoners (Gilmore) XX into Moscow.

INTO MOSCOW.

A U.S. OFFICER, COL.E.A.GANS OF HENDERSONVILLE, N.C., SCRIBBLED HIS NAME ON THE PIECE OF PAPER, TOO. GANS WAS WITH THE OTHERS LIBERATED.

A LARGE GROUP OF AMERICAN OFFICERS SET OUT ON THEIR OWN FEB. 3, RECEIVING WHAT THEY DESCRIBED AS "WONDERFUL COOPERATION" FROM THE RUSSIANS AND THE POLES ALL THE WAY.

FROM EXIN THEY TOOK A TRAIN, USING THE WOMAN MAJOR'S DOCUMENT FOR TRANSPORTATION. IT WAS GLADLY ACCEPTED. WHEN THEY GOT AS FAR AS GNEISSEN THEY MET OTHER U.S. OFFICERS WHO HAD BEEN LIBERATED BY THE RED ARMY.

"WE WALKED INTO A HOTEL AND, BOY, IT WAS A WONDERFUL SIGHT," SAID COLLEY. "A RUSSIAN LIEUTENANT FITTED US UP WITH HOT BATHS, SHAVES, HAIRCUTS, A MARVELOUS DINNER AND WARM BEDS."

GRUENBERG SAID THEY RECEIVED A HEARTY WELCOME AT EACH STOP THEY MADE ON THE WAY.

"ABOUT 20 OF US RODE IN THE CABOOSE OF A TRAIN AS THE GUESTS OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS," SAID DEMLING. "BUT WE HAD TO GET OUT AFTER A WHILE BECAUSE WE RAN INTO A PLACE WHERE THE TRACK WAS BEING CHANGED FROM NARROW GAUGE TO RUSSIAN WIDE GAUGE.

"WE GOT A GOOD EXPLANATION. THE RUSSIANS TOLD US, 'WE'LL MAKE IT WIDE GAUGE ALL THE WAY TO BERLIN.'"

THE AMERICANS ENCOUNTERED A RUSSIAN GENERAL THE FOLLOWING DAY WHO TOLD THEM TO GO TO THE HIGHWAY AND HOP A TRUCK. THEY TOOK HIS ADVAICE AND CONTINUED THEIR TRIP.

THE OFFICERS SAID THE RUSSIAN DRIVER SAW THE AMERICAN FLAG ON THE SLEEVE OF ONE OF THE MEN AND HALTED TO PICK THEM UP.

"HE TOLD US HE HAD GOTTEN HIS STUDEBAKER IN IRAN, AND HAD DRIVEN IT RIGHT INTO GERMANY," SAID GRUENBERG.

THE OFFICERS SLEPT AT NIGHT IN POLISH HOMES AND ATE WITH POLISH FAMILIES, RECEIVING GENEROUS HOSPITALITY EVERYWHERE.

JUST OUTSIDE WARSAW, THEY MET A RED ARMY LIEUTENANT, MORRIS BIDERMAN OF KIEV, WHO HAD ONCE LIVED IN THE UNITED STATES AND SPOKE GOOD ENGLISH. HE PUT THEM UP AT A RED ARMY MESS.

"I NEVER SAW ANYTHING LIKE WARSAW," SAID GRUENBERG. "THERE WERE NO BUILDINGS."

THE OFFICERS FINALLY DECIDED IT WOULD BE BETTER TO SPLIT UP INTO SMALL GROUPS BECAUSE THEY COULD MOVE FASTER. THEY WENT THIS WAY THROUGH WARSAW.

THEY WALKED ACROSS A PONTOON BRIDGE OVER THE VISTULA RIVER AND THEN MET A ROUSING RECEPTION FROM POLISH ARMY GIRLS IN PRAGA.

ASKED HOW THEY GOT ALONG WITH THE POLISH GIRLS, DEMLING SAID, "OH, WE JUST SMILED AND GAVE THEM THE OLD 'NE PANEMIA' TREATMENT. 'NE PANEMIA' MEANS 'I DON'T UNDERSTAND.'"

FROM PRAGA, THE THREE OFFICERS WENT BY TRAIN TO MORZY, STILL USING THEIR HOSPITAL DOCUMENT. THERE THEY WERE ENTERTAINED BY RAILWAY WORKERS WITH A ROUSING [illegible]OOKA PARTY.

"WE HEARD ABOUT THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE ALL THE WAY. IT WAS ALL GOOD NEWS, TOO," SAID GRUENBERG.

STILL CARRYING AS CREDENTIALS ONLY THE DOCTOR'S HOSPITAL SCRAWL, THEY REACHED THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER AND AFTER SCRUTINY OF THIS MARVELOUS DOCUMENT, THEY MOVED AHEAD RAPIDLY.

AT GOMEL THEY GOT ABOARD A TRAIN WITH A RUSSIAN OFFICER AND ROLLED INTO MOSCOW.

"AT A MOSCOW RAILWAY STATION WE SAW A YOUNG RUSSIAN AND TOLD HIM IN OUR BEST RUSSIAN 'WE ARE AMERICANS,'" SAID GRUENBERG.

"YA, BOY SCOUT," THE YOUNG RUSSIAN REPLIED. THEN HE LED THEM TO A SUBWAY, BOUGHT THEIR TICKETS, ESCORTED THEM TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, SMILED, SALUTED AND WENT AWAY.

"I AM AFRAID WE MADE HIM BREAK THE SCOUT PLEDGE," SAID GRUENBERG. "WE GAVE HIM A PACKAGE OF AMERICAN CIGARETTES."

MQ1047PEW

MOSCOW, FEB 18-(AP)-THE SUPREME SOVIET TODAY PROMOTED MARSHAL K.K.ROKOSSOVSKY'S CHIEF OF STAFF, ALEXANDER NIKOLAIEVICH BOGOLUBOV, FROM LIEUTENANT GENERAL TO COLONEL GENERAL, IN RECOGNITION OF THE SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY'S SUCCESSES IN EAST PRUSSIA AND THE POLISH CORRIDOR.

DA338PEW

FEB 20 1945

30.24. 33141

MOSCOW, FEB. 19--(AP)-- PRAVDA YESTERDAY PUBLISHED A FRONT DISPATCH TELLING OF TWO VAST NAZI UNDERGROUND ARSENALS CAPTURED BY RUSSIAN TROOPS PRESUMABLY IN SILESIA WITH MARSHAL IVAN S. KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINE ARMY.

ONE ENTRANCE TO THE ARSENALS WAS THROUGH A DEEP SHAFT AND AN "ENDLESS CORRIDOR UNDER A FOREST, A RIVER AND HILLS" CORRESPONDENT BORIS POLEVOY WROTE.

FEB 20 1945

" THERE WERE ROOMS STACKED HIGH WITH BOMBS, SHELLS AND LAND MINES. EVERYTHING WAS IN GOOD ORDER," HE SAID.

POLEVOY REPORTED SEEING "ENDLESS RANKS OF NEW INTACT GERMAN WARPLANES" AT ANOTHER FOREST AIRFIELD ADJACENT TO A HUGE UNDERGROUND FACTORY.

BOTH OF THE UNDERGROUND RETREATS WERE BUILT BY IMPORTED SLAVE LABOR, ~~XEXZBBEEX~~ FROM INVADED COUNTRIES WHO LIVED IN CAMPS SURROUNDED BY ELECTRIFIED WIRE AND GUARDED BY FIERCE POLICE DOGS, THE CORRESPONDENT WROTE.

REW/KIN/ 312A

MOSCOW, FEB. 19--(AP)--GEN. FRANCISCO FRANCO, CHIEF OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT, WAS ATTACKED SHARPLY TODAY IN AN ARTICLE IN PRAVDA FOR CONSISTENTLY GIVING AID TO HITLER. THE ARTICLE DECLARED SPAIN SHOULD TAKE HER RIGHTFUL PLACE IN THE WORLD BUT NOT UNDER ITS PRESENT REGIME NOR ANY OF ITS SUPPORTERS.

FEB 20 1945

MIGUEL MAURA, FORMER MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR IN SPAIN UNDER THE REPUBLIC, WAS REJECTED BY PRAVDA AS A SUITABLE MAN TO LEAD THE DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS IN SPAIN BY THE ARTICLE WHICH CONDEMNED HIM FOR "SITTING IN PARIS" AT THE TIME OF FOREIGN FASCIST INTERVENTION WHEN HE SHOULD HAVE BEEN FIGHTING FASCISM.

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MOSCOW, FEB. 19-(AP)-SOME AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO ESCAPED FROM NAZI PRISON CAMPS DURING THE ADVANCE OF THE RED ARMY THROUGH POLAND NOW ARE FIGHTING ALONGSIDE THE RUSSIANS INSIDE GERMANY, USING BORROWED RUSSIAN WEAPONS AND A "GRUNT AND POINT SYSTEM" OF SIGN LANGUAGE SINCE THEY KNOW NO RUSSIAN, CAPT. ERNEST GRUENBERG OF NEW YORK SAID TODAY.

"I KNOW OF ONE PERSONALLY AND I'VE HEARD OF OTHERS," SAID GRUENBERG, AN AMERICAN WHO GOT HIS FREEDOM WHEN HIS GERMAN GUARDS FLED.

"HIS NAME IS CAPTAIN DUNKLEBERG. I DON'T REMEMBER HIS FIRST NAME OR HIS HOME TOWN, BUT I BELIEVE HE'S FROM ALABAMA. ANYHOW HE WAS IN THE 321ST GLIDER FIELD ARTILLERY. HE GOT INTO GERMANY WITH THE RUSSIANS."

(THE GERMAN RADIO RECENTLY SAID THAT AN AMERICAN AIRMAN HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN THE ODER RIVER FIGHTING EAST OF BERLIN).

CAPTAIN GRUENBERG SAID SOME OF THE AMERICANS WERE SO HAPPY WHEN THEY SIGHTED THE RUSSIANS THAT THEY USED SIGN LANGUAGE TO ASK THE RUSSIANS IF THEY COULD GO ON INTO GERMANY WITH THEM.

"THE RUSSIANS WERE GLAD TO HAVE THEM AND ALTHOUGH SOME HAVE COME BACK FOR ALL I KNOW OTHERS STILL ARE OUT THERE."

HEARING THE STORY, MAJ.GEN. J.RUSSELL DEANE, CHIEF OF THE U.S. MILITARY MISSION IN MOSCOW, BROKE INTO A BIG SMILE.

"YOU KNOW HOW IT IS, GENERAL," GRINNED GRUENBERG. "WHEN YOU FINALLY GET AWAY FROM A PRISON CAMP AND A FRIENDLY FELLOW LIKE THE RUSSIAN OFFERS YOU A RIDE IN A TANK AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO FIGHT THE GERMANS YOU JUST DO IT."

MQ949PEW

FEB 20 1945

BUCHAREST, FEB. 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HORIA SIMA, FORMER VICE PREMIER AND HEAD OF THE FASCIST IRON GUARD, AND 88 OTHER PERSONS WERE ACCUSED TODAY AS WAR CRIMINALS BY THE ROMANIA GOVERNMENT IN A PUBLISHED LIST WHICH BROUGHT TO 154 THE NUMBER CHARGED WITH BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COUNTRY'S DISASTER.

SIMA WAS ACCUSED ALONG WITH VASILE IASISIVKI, FORMER MINISTER OF LABOR, AND THE IRON GUARDIST MINISTER CONSTANTINE PAPANCE OF TELLING THE GESTAPO THAT THE BUCHAREST GOVERNMENT DID NOT GIVE SUFFICIENT HELP TO THE GERMANY ARMY. ALL THREE HAVE FLED TO BERLIN.

ALSO LISTED BUT NOW IN BERLIN WERE GEN. PLATON CHIRNOAGA; GRIGORE MANGILESCU, BROTHER OF FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER MIHAIL MANGILESCU;

PAMFIL SEICARU, PROPRIETOR AND DIRECTOR OF THE NEWSPAPER CURENTUL, AND

ILIE RADULESCU, PROPRIETOR OF THE ANTI-SEMETIC LEGIONARIAN NEWSPAPER.

ANOTHER CHARGED WAS ORTHODOX BISHOP VISARION PUIU, WHO HAD BEEN APPOINTED BISHOP OF ODESSA IN THE RUSSIAN UKRAINE.

TRIALS MAY START NEXT WEEK.

SA-NASTAS 0175BAPL-525PEW

FEB 20 1945

BERN, FEB. 19-(AP)-ALL GERMAN DEPOSITS AND CREDITS IN SWITZERLAND HAVE BEEN FROZEN, A STEP THAT WILL PERMIT EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS TO DETERMINE WHAT MAY BE HIDDEN NAZI HOARDS OR LOOT FROM OCCUPIED LANDS.

LAUCHLIN CURRIE, HEAD OF A U.S. ECONOMIC MISSION WHICH HAS BEEN NEGOTIATING WITH THE SWISS ALONG WITH BRITISH AND FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES, DECLARED THE MOVE WAS "A TREMENDOUS ADVANCE" IN THE SEARCH FOR NAZI LOOT HIDDEN OUTSIDE THE REICH.

JR733AEW

Add Allied to Burmese(Mandalay) Holt Hwy.

FIELD DISPATCHES DESCRIBED JAPANESE CASUALTIES AS HEAVY AND BRITISH CASUALTIES AS HAVING "NOT BEEN LIGHT."

THE CROSSING POSED A POWERFUL THREAT TO THE JAPANESE POSITION IN BURMA AND OVERCAME ONE OF THE GREATEST NATURAL OBSTACLES FACED BY THE ALLIES IN THE BURMESE CAMPAIGN.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS OF THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND JOINED THE BATTLE, POUNDING TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND SUPPLY DUMPS ON THE ENEMY'S LAND ROUTES SOUTH OF MANDALAY.

TROOPS OF THE 25TH DIVISION OF THE 15TH INDIAN CORPS, WITH NAVAL AND AIR SUPPORT, HAVE MADE A SUCCESSFUL LANDING AT RUYWA, ON THE WEST COAST OF BURMA, 66 MILES SOUTHEAST OF AKYAB, AND OCCUPIED THE VILLAGE, A SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

JR714AEW

30.24-23143

CHUNGKING, FEB. 19-(AP)-THE 25-MILE SECTION OF THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILROAD HELD BY CHINESE TROOPS WAS BEING WHITTLED DOWN TODAY BY COUNTERATTACKING JAPANESE, WHO HAVE RETAKEN THE KWANGTUNG PROVINCE BORDER TOWN OF PINGSHEK, 165 NORTH OF CANTON.

THE JAPANESE WERE REPORTED MOVING ON NORTH PINGSHEK WHILE ANOTHER COLUMN STRUCK TOWARD THE RAILWAY EAST OF ICHANG.

MEANWHILE, IN KIANGSI PROVINCE, CHINESE TROOPS PRESSED ATTEMPTS TO SEVER THE JAPANESE SUPPLY LINE FROM HENGYANG TO THE LOST AIRBASE CITIES OF SUICHWAN AND KANHSIEN.

JR716AEW

A PACIFIC NAVAL BASE -- FIRST ADD HAUGLAND'S SQUADRON TEN (TOP ON AYE) X X X THE MAP.

COMMODORE WORRALL R.CARTER, YARMOUTH,ME., COMMANDS SERVICE SQUADRON TEN. CAPT.ELMERT E.DUVALL, BALTIMORE,MD., IS CHIEF STAFF OFFICER.

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE ABOARD CARTER'S FLOATING OFFICE BUILDING, DUVALL AND THESE EXECUTIVES DESCRIBED THE RECORD SHATTERING ACHIEVEMENT: CAPT. KHEM (CQ) W.PALMER, UNION CITY,TENN., LOGISTICS; CAPT.JESSE GOOD (BORN AT LEAKSVILLE,N.C.), FLOATING EQUIPMENT; CAPT.W.J.NOWINSKI, (BORN AT NANTICOKE, PENN., LIVED SCHENECTADY,N.Y., SAN DIEGO,CALIF.), FOODS; LT.COMMANDER C.T.MUNSON, OCEANSIDE,CALIF., FUEL SUPPLY; CAPT.PLEASANT D.GOLD, GOLDSBORO,N.C., REPAIRS.

FEB 20 1945

CAPT.GOLD WAS UNABLE TO BE PRESENT AND HIS SPOKESMAN WAS COMMANDER J.M.FARRIN (6433 MINERVA ST., CHICAGO,ILL.).

DUVALL POINTED OUT THAT "IN THIS HARBOR IN FEBRUARY WE SERVICED THE GREATEST ASSEMBLAGE OF FIGHTING SHIPS IN WORLD HISTORY. OUR FLOATING NAVY YARD INCLUDES DESTROYER TENDERS, AMMUNITION SHIPS, STORE SHIPS, SURVEYING SHIPS, OILERS, TRANSPORTS, SEAGOING TUGS, CARGO SHIPS, NETLAYING SHIPS, AND MANY OTHER TYPES."

CAPT.PALMER SAID THREE OUT OF EVERY FOUR SUPPLY SHIPS STILL MUST MAKE THE ROUND TRIP FROM SAN FRANCISCO WHICH, INCLUDING LOADING AND UNLOADING TIME, TAKES SIXTY DAYS."

HE SAID "FOR THIS OPERATIN WE USED THIRTY SUPPLY SHIPS AVERAGING 6,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES EACH.

"TWELVE AMMUNITION SHIPS EACH USED 7,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES TO ARM THE PRESENT FLEET."

CAPT.GOOD SAID SOME 500 PIECES OF FLOATING EQUIPMENT WERE UNDER HIS OPERATIONAL CONTROL.

"SMALL CRAFT ARE MY BIGGEST HEADACHE," GOOD ADDED.

"WE KEEP TAB ON ALL FLEET TUGS IN THE PACIFIC AND FIND LCM -- LANDING CRAFT MEDIUM -- THE MOST VALUABLE BOTTOMS WE HAVE.

"SQUADRON TEN HAS GROWN UP ALMOST OVERNIGHT TO MEET THE FLEET'S NEED."

CAPT.NOWINSKI, WHOSE ORGANIZATION PROVIDED FOOD FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN FOR THE DURATION OF THE TOKYO AND IOW OPERATIONS, SAID THE SQUADRON ALSO SERVICED OTHER NAVAL FORCES AT OTHER BASES AT THE SAME TIME.

NOWINSKI PREDICTED THAT DESPITE RECONQUEST OF THE PHILIPPINES THE UNITED STATES MUST CONTINUE TO FEED ALL ITS MEN THROUGHOUT THE PACIFIC.

FJ6648ACW

Add with 11th Corps on Bataan. Medics (Hatcheson) x Seal section.

MEDICS AND AIDSMEN CATCH NAPS ON ROCKS OR ON STRETCHERS WHEN THEY HAVE TIME TO SLEEP AT ALL.

THE SURGICAL HOSPITAL TEAM, FRESH FROM BATAAN'S BLOODY ZIGZAG PASS FRONT INCLUDES MAJ.D.JACOBI SIBLEY, JR., FORT STOCKTON, TEX., WHO HAS BEEN INCAPACITATED BY JAUNDICE, BUT REFUSES TO LEAVE; CAPT.GEORGE MC AFEE OF DELPHI, IND., SON OF BRIG.GEN.L.B.MC AFEE; CAPT.ALEXANDER BRESLOW, ELIZABETH, N.J., AND CAPT. ALLEN TIGERT, SODA SPRINGS, IDA.

BATTALION MEDICS ARE LIEUT.J.R.KERNODLE, 214 HARGROVE STREET, DURHAM, N.C., AND LIEUT.NORMAN GILILLAND, ALEXANDRIA, VA., AND ATLANTIC CITY HOSPITAL.

LAND MINES HAD TO BE REMOVED BEFORE THE HOSPITAL SITE COULD BE ESTABLISHED.

FEB 20 1945

"WHAT WE ARE WAITING FOR," SAID MC AFEE, "IS THE CAPTURE OF MALINTA TUNNEL SO THAT WE CAN SET UP UNDER COVER."

GG837ACW

ABOARD EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FLAGSHIP, IWO--FIRST ADD INVASION (BY LANDSBERG) XXX THEM OUT."

THE DEFENDERS HAVE GOOD NATURAL POSITIONS IN THE SURIBACHI VOLCANO CRATER AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND AND ALONG THE ROCKY NORTHERN COAST.

THE OPERATION DIFFERS FROM OTHER PACIFIC INVASIONS IN SEVERAL RESPECTS.

THERE ARE NO CORAL REEFS, SUCH AS AT TARAWA AND KWAJALEIN IN THE MARIANAS.

IWO LACKS ANY SORT OF HARBOR.

VEGETATION ON THE ISLAND IS VERY SPARSE, WITH NO JUNGLE AS ON GUAM AND IN THE SOLOMONS.

THE ISLAND HAS SOME CANE FIELDS.

BUT THE PRINCIPAL DIFFERENCE, NOTED BY EVERY ONE WHO HAS PARTICIPATED IN PREVIOUS PACIFIC CAMPAIGNS, IS THE TEMPERATURE.

IWO LACKS THE HEAT OF THE ATOLLS. HEAT PROSTRATION WILL NOT BE ONE OF THE HAZARDS.

THE MARINES CAME EQUIPPED WITH JACKETS AND BLANKETS, IN ANTICIPATION OF TEMPERATURES WHICH OFTEN DROP TO 45 DEGREES ABOVE ZERO.

VICE ADM.RICHARD KELLY TURNER, AMPHIBIOUS VETERAN, OPERATING FROM THIS FLAGSHIP, WAS PREPARED FOR THE NEW CONDITIONS.

THE MARINE TEAM OF SMITH AND SCHMIDT WAS ALSO AGAIN WORKING TOGETHER, AS IT DID AT SAIPAN.

LT.GEN.HOLLAND MCTYEIRE (HOWLIN' MAD) SMITH, THE 62-YEAR-OLD COMMANDER OF MARINES IN THE PACIFIC, WAS OVERALL BOSS OF THE GROUND TROOPS.

MAJ.GEN.HARRY SCHMIDT WAS IN TACTICAL COMMAND.

UNDER THEM WERE MAJ.GEN.CLIFTON B.CATES AND MAJ.GEN.KELLER E.ROCKEY, COMMANDERS RESPECTIVELY OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH MARINE DIVISIONS.

CATES, 52, WAS BORN AT TIPTONVILLE, TENN., AND WAS A 1916 GRADUATE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE. HIS WIFE, MRS.JANE M.CATES, AND A DAUGHTER, ANN WILLIS, LIVE AT (8313 SEMINOLE AVE., CHESTNUT HILL) PHILADELPHIA, PA. HIS MOTHER, MRS. WILLIS J.CATES, LIVES AT (787 WEST DRIVE) MEMPHIS, TENN.

A218KX

HE WAS WOUNDED TWICE IN THE LAST WAR, AT BELLEAU WOODS AND SOISSONS. HE COMMANDED THE MARINE CORPS SCHOOL AT QUANTICO, VA., IN 1943-44, UNTIL HE WAS CALLED TO LEAD THE FOURTH DIVISION INVASION OF TINIAN IN THE MARIANAS.

THIS IS THE FIRST PACIFIC CAMPAIGN FOR ROCKEY, 57, A NATIVE OF COLUMBIA CITY, IND. HIS WIFE, FRANCES, LIVES AT VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

PRIOR TO "D" DAY, GENERAL SMITH EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE IN THE UNTRIED FIFTH DIVISION UNIT. HE SAID, IN HIS OWN BLUNT FASHION, "IT WILL DO ITS STUFF."

THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHTING BORE OUT SMITH'S DECLARATION THAT "THIS OPERATION IS NOT A SETUP. ANY INDIVIDUAL WHO INDULGES SUCH A WILD FANCY HAS HAD NO EXPERIENCE."

GG249PCW NM

INSERT FOLLOWING AFTER THIRD GRAF, U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, NIGHT LEAD B29S, (BY DOPKING) ENDING X X X THROUGH AN OVERCAST.

(GOOD RESULTS WERE OBTAINED IN THE RAID, THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON, WITH THE NAKAJIMA MUSASHINA AIRCRAFT FACTORY AMONG THE INDUSTRIAL TARGETS ATTACKED.

(MAJOR GENERAL CURTIS M.LE MAY, COMMANDING THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, ANNOUNCED IN A COMMUNIQUE THAT FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS LIGHT, BUT ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE HEAVY.

(IN ADDITION TO THE GROUND DAMAGE INFLICTED ON THE JAPANESE, THE B-29S SHOT DOWN FIVE ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES, PROBABLY DESTROYED ONE AND DAMAGED ELEVEN OTHERS. THREE B-29S OF THE LARGE FORCE WERE LOST TO ENEMY ACTION.)

THIS EIGHTH B29 ETC. FOURTH GRAF.

THE A.P.-WX

BY ELMONT WAITE

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, FEB.19-(AP)-IWO JIMA WAS BATTERED BY THE LONGEST AND MOST CONCENTRATED POUNDING OF THE PACIFIC WAR BEFORE THE MARINES LUNGED ASHORE TODAY ON THE ROCK STREWN BEACHES OF THE TINY VOLCANIC ISLAND, 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO.

FOR 72 CONSECUTIVE DAYS, STARTING DECEMBER 7, B-24 LIBERATORS BOMED THE ISLAND. THERE WAS NOT A SINGLE HOUR OF THAT PERIOD WHEN AT LEAST ONE OF THE HEAVY BOMBERS WAS NOT IN FLIGHT TO OR FROM THE TARGET.

AS THE TROOPS SWARMED ASHORE ON THE ISLAND, WHICH MAY BE TOUGHER TO TAKE THAN TARAWA, THE BATTERING WENT ON. ROCKET AND SHELL BARRAGES ECHOED LIKE THE ROLL OF GIANT SNARE DRUMS.

ARMY AND NAVY FLIERS WHO TOOK PART IN THE REPEATED BOMBINGS AND STRAFINGS REPORTED TO THE STAFF OF LT.GEN.MILLARD F.HRMON, COMMANDER OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES, THAT IWO HAS "ONE OF THE GREATEST CONCENTRATIONS OF GUNS EVER MASSED BY THE JAPANESE ON A SMALL PACIFIC ISLAND."

P-38 LIGHTNING FIGHTERS OF THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE FLEW 237 SORTIES FROM MARIANAS BASES IN THE TOUGH DAILY POUNDING OF IWO.

THEY FLEW 1,600 OVERWATER MILES EACH ROUNDTRIP--A RECORD DISTANCE FOR THE FAST FIGHTERS IN THE PACIFIC WAR.

THE FLIGHTS WERE LONGER THAN FROM LONDON TOBERLIN AND RETURN.

IN TIME TO GIVE MAXIMUM HELP TO IWO'S INVADERS WERE THE GREAT B-29 STRIKE AT THE NAGOYA AREA, FEB.15, AND THE DECISIVE CARRIER PLANE ATTACKS ON TOKYO, FEB.16 AND 17.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF VICE ADM.MARC A.MITSCHE'S CARRIER FORCE SINCE THE TOKYO STRIKE HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED.

IWO'S TWO RUNWAYS, WHICH ARE REPORTEDLY LONG ENOUGH FOR SUPERFORTRESSES, COULD PROVIDE A STAGING OR REFUELING STOP FOR THE GIANT PLANES ENROUTE TO JAPAN FROM THE MARIANAS. THEY COULD THUS INCREASE THEIR BOMB LOADS SUBSTANTIALLY.

THE ABILITY TO LAND ON IWO IS EXPECTED TO CUT B-29 LOSSES IN HALF SINCE AT LEAST THAT PERCENTAGE HAS BEEN LOST BY CRASH LANDINGS AT SEA ON THE HOMEWARD TRIP--AFTER PASSING IWO. FIGHTER PLANES BASED ON IWO ALSO COULD ESCORT THE SUPERFORTS TO AND FROM THE EMPIRE AND A SEA AND AIR RESCUE BASE AT IWO COULD FURTHER CUT LOSSES.

HG1053PCW

NIGHT LEAD IWO EYEWITNESSER

BY WILLIAM F.TYREE

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ABOARD A NAVY LIBERATOR BOMBER OVER IWO JIMA, FEB. 19-(AP)-AFTER NEARLY FOUR HOURS UNDER FIRE ON ONE OF THE TOUGHEST BEACHHEADS EVER WRESTED FROM THE JAPANESE, AMERICAN MARINES TONIGHT HELD THE SOUTHERN END OF THE TRIANGULAR NO. 1 AIRFIELD ON IWO JIMA, RUGGED LITTLE ISLAND 750 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TOKYO.

FROM THIS LIBERATOR ONLY 1,000 FEET ABOVE THE STRUGGLING LEATHERNECKS, I WATCHED THEM THIS AFTERNOON AS THEY PLUNGED INLAND FROM THE HOTLY CONTESTED BEACH AND REACHED THE EDGE OF THE AIRFIELD. THIS EVENING THE AIRFIELD IS NO MAN'S LAND, WITH THE MARINES AND NIPPONESE STALKING EACH OTHER OVER VOLCANIC ROCK.

BEHIND A TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT BY BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS AND A FINAL BARRAGE OF A THOUSAND ROCKETS LAUNCHED FROM SPECIALLY EWUIPPED SMALLER CRAFT, THE MARINES STORMED UP THE SANDY BEACH TO MEET THE STRONG NIPPONESE GARRISON--A GARRISON PICKED TO HOLD THIS DOORSTEP OUTPOST OF THEIR EMPIRE.

ALTHOUGH OUR FLEET AND TRANSPORTS RODE SERENELY AT ANCHOR OR STEAMED IN BATTLE PROCESSION AROUND THE ISLAND WITHOUT INTERFERENCE, THE FIGHT ON THE INHOSPITABLE BEACH CAN ONLY BE DESCRIBED--PROSAICALLY ENOUGH--ASTERRIBLY BLOODY.

FROM WHAT I SAW, I BELIEVE IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE ENEMY HAS 15,000 OR MORE TROOPS ON IWO.

THE FOURTH AND FIFTH MARINE DIVISIONS STRUGGLED ALONG THE BEACH EASILY IN THE INITIAL PHASE BUT THE CAGEY JAPANESE THEN OPENED UP WITH ARTILLERY AND MORTARS WITH TELLING EFFECT. CASUALTIES APPARENTLY WERE RELATIVELY LIGHT CONSIDERING THE DIFFICULTIES. BUT THE MARINES WERE IN THERE.

ABOUT FOUR HOURS WERE SPENT ON THE BEACHHEAD, CONSOLIDATING IT FOR FURTHER ATTACKS. THEN SOME UNITS SKIRTED THE NARROW NECK OF LAND NEAR THE 546-FOOT CRATER OF MT.SURIBACHI AND OTHERS REACHED THE EDGE OF THE AIR STRIP.

THAT'S WHERE THEY WERE--UNDER FIRE--WHEN THIS LIBERATOR SWEPT THE FRINGES OF THE ISLAND.

X4PPW NM

FEB 20 1945

30.24-23145

MWITH PACIFIC (140)
BY ELMONT WAITE
U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, FEB 20-(AP)-
PRAISING THE COURAGE, SKILL AND TEAMWORK OF THE CARRIER FORCE AND THE IWO INVASION FLEET, FLEET ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, FORECAST THAT THE SAME QUALITIES "WILL BRING SUCCESS WHEN OUR TROOPS LAND IN JAPAN ITSELF."
THE TEXT OF HIS MESSAGE TO THE PACIFIC FLEET SAID:
"THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FIRST CARRIER TASK FORCE OF THE PACIFIC FLEET HAVE DEALT THE ENEMY A CRUSHING BLOW WHICH WILL LONG BE REMEMBERED.
"THE SAME COURAGE, SKILL AND TEAMWORK WHICH ENABLED OUR CARRIER PILOTS TO DESTROY THE ENEMY IN BAD WEATHER OVER TOKYO ARE NOW BEING DISPLAYED BY FORCES WHICH ARE TAKING IWO ISLAND, ONLY 660 (NAUTICAL) MILES FROM TOKYO.
"THEY WILL ALSO BRING SUCCESS WHEN OUR TROOPS LAND IN JAPAN ITSELF COVERED AND SUPPORTED BY THE EVER-INCREASING POWER OF OUR AIR FORCES AND OF THE GUNS OF THE FLEET.
"TO THOSE BRAVE OFFICERS AND MEN WHO HAVE BEEN AND ARE IN COMBAT AND ALSO TO THOSE WHOSE SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE IN REAR AREAS ARE ESSENTIAL TO THEIR SUCCESS, WELL DONE."
MM/PM947PPW

FEB 20 1945

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ
MANILA, FEB. 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DARREL BRODT, FORMER MANILA NEWSPAPER MAN, WHO WAS LIBERATED WITH SOME 7,000 CIVILIANS TODAY FORM THE PHILIPPINE GENERAL HOSPITAL, SAID THE JAPANESE FOUGHT FROM EVERY ENTRANCE OF THE MAIN BUILDING.
WHEN THE FIRST AMERICAN TROOPS BROKE IN, HE REPORTED, "WE WERE LYING ON THE FLOOR."
BRODT, WHOSE FATHER, CHARLES BRODT, LIVES AT (RFD NO. 1) SYRACUSE, N.Y., SAID MOST OF THE 100 AMERICANS IN THE HOSPITAL AREA WERE IN WARD NO. 9.
WHEN THE AMERICANS SURROUNDED THE HOSPITAL, HE SAID, THE JAPANESE SET A LINE OF MACHINE GUNS AROUND THE INFORMATION BOOTH INSIDE THE MAIN ENTRANCE.
"THEY FIRED FROM THERE," HE ADDED, "AND FROM WINDOWS OF THE WARDS ALL DAY YESTERDAY AND THIS MORNING."
BRODT, WHO HAD BEEN HELD IN THE HOSPITAL SINCE LAST OCTOBER, SAID THE FIRST YANK TO ENTER WARD 9, CALMLY ANNOUNCED: "EVERYTHING'S ALL RIGHT NOW, FOLKS, BUT GET OUT OF HERE AS FAST AS YOU CAN."
SAM L. GACHES, AMERICAN OWNER OF MANILA'S BIGGEST DEPARTMENT STORE AND OTHER ENTERPRISES IN THE ISLANDS, SAID THE STRAIN EVEN OF RELEASE WAS TERRIFIC.
HE REPORTED THAT MANY SICK AND HUNGRY CIVILIANS, NEAR HYSTERIA WITH FEAR, SNAPPED OUT OF IT AND MADE COURAGEOUS EFFORTS TO PASS THROUGH THE ESCAPE LINE, EVEN WHILE JAPANESE SNIPERS KEPT UP THEIR FIRE.
THE JAPANESE FOUGHT LIKE CORNERED ANIMALS, IN THE BASEMENTS AND INTERCONNECTING TUNNELS BETWEEN BUILDINGS.
GACHES, WHOSE BROTHER, CHARLES GACHES, LIVES IN MOUNT VERNON, WASH., SAID ONE PATIENT WHO HAD BEEN SO ILL HE HADN'T BEEN ABLE TO LEAVE A WHEEL CHAIR FOR TWO MONTHS, CAME TRUDGING OUT OF THE HOSPITAL. HE WAS WHEELING ANOTHER PATIENT.

MANY OF THE WEAKENED PATIENTS, WHOSE DIET HAD BEEN WATERY RICE FOR MORE THAN A WEEK, MUSTERED STRENGTH ENOUGH TO CARRY OR SUPPORT OTHER PATIENTS THROUGH THE ESCAPE LINE.
SOME CAME ON STRETCHERS.
I SAW ONE WOMAN CARRIED ON A TABLE, ANOTHER ON AN OPERATING PLATFORM AND ANOTHER ON A WICKER COUCH.
MANY NATIONALITIES AND MANY OCCUPATIONS WERE REPRESENTED BY THE COLUMN OF MEN AND WOMEN AS THEY TRUDGED TO AN ASSEMBLING AREA.
NEARLY ALL AMERICAN AND ALLIED NATIONALS IN THE HOSPITAL HAD BEEN BROUGHT THERE FROM SANTO TOMAS AND OTHER INTERNMENT CAMPS.
THEY INCLUDED: MRS. J.H/BLINKO, WHOSE BROTHER, MAJ. E.D. MACLEOD, LIVES IN LONDON, ENGLAND; MARTIN BEARWALD, A GERMAN JEW WHO WAS CAUGHT IN MANILA BY THE WAR AND WHOSE SONS, DR. HANS BEARWALD AND FRANCISCO S. BEARWALD, LIVE RESPECTIVELY IN CLEVELAND, OHIO, AND BERKELEY, CALIF.
SALVADOR CHALO, OF CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, ANOTHER CAUGHT IN MANILA BY THE WAR, WAS PERMITTED TO LIVE IN MANILA UNTIL RECENTLY WHEN HE WAS HELD IN THE HOSPITAL WITH HIS WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN.
JACOB ROSENTHAL, WHOSE SISTER, AUGUSTA PARKS, LIVES IN BOSTON, MASS., WAS WHEELED OUT IN A CHAIR.
MR. AND MRS. F.K. SCHNITZLER WERE RESCUED FROM A BURNING SECTION OF THE RUINED HOSPITAL. HER SISTER, MRS. AGNES LEWIS, LIVES AT 2645 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.
MRS. SCHNITZLER SAID THE JAPANESE KEPT PATIENTS IN WARDS WHERE SHELLS WERE LANDING.
MCCULLOUGH DICK AND THEO ROGERS, CO-EDITORS OF THE PHILIPPINE FREE PRESS, WERE AMONG THOSE RESCUED.
FJ416ACW

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BY ELMONT WAITE (220)
U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, FEB. 19-(AP)-DAMAGING AMERICAN CARRIER RAIDS ON FOUR JAPANESE AIRCRAFT PLANTS WERE BELIEVED HERE TODAY TO HAVE DEALT A SEVERE BLOW AT THE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF THE AERIAL INDUSTRY AROUND TOKYO.
IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE AIRCRAFT FACTORIES IN THE AREA CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRATED NETWORK. AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT ARE THE FOUR CARRIER PLANTS HIT FRIDAY AND SATURDAY--NAKAJIMA, TACHIGAWA, MUSASHINO AND TAMA.
THE NAKAJIMA PLANT AT OTA, 50 MILES NORTHWEST OF TOKYO, IS BELIEVED TO PRODUCE A SUBSTANTIAL PERCENTAGE OF JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY COMBAT PLANES. IT WAS CRIPPLED SHARPLY EARLIER THIS MONTH BY SUPERFORTRESSES.
THE MUSASHINO PLANT, ON THE WESTERN OUTSKIRTS OF THE JAPANESE CAPITAL, IS A LARGE NEW AIRCRAFT ENGINE WORKS. IT IS BELIEVED TO SUPPLY THE NAKAJIMA AND OTHER ASSEMBLY PLANTS AND IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AERIAL ENGINE PRODUCERS IN JAPAN. THE FACTORY COVERS A MILLION SQUARE FEET.
THE TACHIGAWA FACTORY IS BOTH AN ENGINE AND ASSEMBLY PLANT. IT IS 20 MILES WEST OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE IN TOKYO. THE PLANT INCLUDES TEN MODERN UNITS, EACH 450 FEET LONG, AND HAS AN ADJACENT AIRPORT FOR TESTING.
TAMA IS BELIEVED TO BE ONE OF THE ENEMY'S MOST IMPORTANT ENGINE PLANTS. ITS THREE-STORY CONCRETE BUILDINGS COVER 715,000 SQUARE FEET ON THE NORTHWEST OUTSKIRTS OF TOKYO, ONLY EIGHT MILES FROM THE IMPERIAL PALACE.
PM308APW

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, FEB. 19-(AP)-AUSTRALIA WILL SEND A TEN MAN DELEGATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO APRIL 25, PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN ANNOUNCED TODAY.
THE DELEGATION WILL INCLUDE FRANCIS E. FORDE, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND WAR MINISTER, AND HERBERT V. EVATT, ATTORNEY GENE
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MINISTER AND WAR MINISTER, AND HERBERT V. EVATT, ATTORNEY GENERAL.
IT WAS UNDERSTOOD MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITION AND GOVERNMENT, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF TRADE UNIONS AND BUSINESS WOULD BE INVITED TO JOIN THE DELEGATION.
HG1040PCW

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, FEB. 19-(AP)-TEN SAILORS ON HORSEBACK JOURNEYED INLAND ON destroy THIS ISLAND RECENTLY TO EXPLODE A DANGEROUS FIVE-INCH NAVY PRACTICE SHELL WHICH HAD ACCIDENTALLY LANDED IN THE INTERIOR.

THE DUD DISPOSAL SQUAD UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF LT. ROBIN C. HOCKSTEP OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., MADE THE TRIP BY CRASH TRUCK, COAST GUARD SHIP AND ON HORSES. THEY RODE THE LATTER, SOME OF THEM WITHOUT SADDLES, OVER FIVE MILES OF RUGGED TERRAIN TO REACH THE SHELL.

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ONE WAS THROWN BY HIS HORSE AND ANOTHER WAS HOSPITALIZED FOR A WEEK AFTER HIS HORSE KICKED HIM. THE ENTIRE UNIT HAS RECEIVED THREE COMMENDATIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF ITS MISSION.

Aq/01020/wp-505pew

NIGHT LEAD INTER-AMERICAN

BY FLORA LEWIS

MEXICO CITY, FEB. 19-(AP)-DELAY IN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY LEAGUE VOTING PROCEDURE MAY THROW A MONKEY WRENCH INTO PLANS FOR DISCUSSION OF THE WORLD SECURITY PROGRAM DURING THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE HERE, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE CONFERENCE, SCHEDULED TO OPEN WEDNESDAY, IS TO TAKE UP THE PEACE ORGANIZATION PLAN, AND SEVERAL LATIN AMERICAN DELEGATIONS HAVE INDICATED THEY WOULD LIKE TO OFFER AMENDMENTS WHICH WOULD GIVE NATIONS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE GREATER REPRESENTATION IN THE LEAGUE.

WHEN THE BIG THREE ANNOUNCED AT YALTA THAT THEY HAD SOLVED THE VOTING PROBLEM, THEY INDICATED THEIR AGREED FORMULA WOULD BE MADE PUBLIC AS SOON AS IT WAS APPROVED BY FRANCE AND CHINA, BUT THE FRENCH APPROVAL SEEMS UNLIKELY TO BE GIVEN BEFORE THE QUESTION OF A MEETING BETWEEN GENERAL DE GAULLE AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS BEEN SETTLED.

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD STETTINIUS, WHO IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE HERE FOR THE MEETING TOMORROW, HOWEVER, MAY BRING A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE PROPOSED VOTING PROCEDURE FOR THE SECURITY ORGANIZATION.

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OFFICIALS OF THE CONFERENCE FEEL IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS BE FULLY INFORMED ON THIS POINT BEFORE DISCUSSING THE SECURITY LEAGUE.

THE SCOPE OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE STRUCTURE OF THE LEAGUE TO BE PROPOSED BY THE LATIN AMERICANS MAY PLACE THE UNITED NATIONS IN A DELICATE POSITION, BECAUSE, WHILE IT IS FREELY SEEKING SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR THE ORGANIZATION, IT CANNOT

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COMMIT ITSELF TO ANY CONSIDERABLE ALTERATION OF THE PLAN WITHOUT CONSULTING OTHER BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

MEANWHILE, PRELIMINARY INFORMAL DISCUSSION INDICATE THAT PROSPECTS ARE FAVORABLE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A FREE TRADE POLICY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE DURING THE MEETING HERE. FEB 20 1945

THE PROBLEMS SUCH A POLICY WOULD PRESENT TO INDIVIDUAL LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES MAKE IT CERTAIN THAT THE SUBJECT WILL HAVE THOROUGH INVESTIGATION AND THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL HAVE TO OFFER SUFFICIENT GUARANTEES FOR THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THESE COUNTRIES BEFOR THEY ACCEPT FREE TRADE. THE MOST FAVORABLE SIGN SO FAR IS BRAZIL'S APPARENT SUPPORT OF THE POLICY.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC OFFICIALS AND EXPERTS EITHER ARE ON HAND FOR THE MEETING OR EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AS SOON AS IT OPENS TO TAKE PART IN DISCUSSIONS OF FREE TRADE. AMONG THEM ARE WILL S. CLAYTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE IN CHARGE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS; OSCAR COX, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION, AND ERIC JOHNSTON, PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WP-LPA-815PEW

INTERMAERICAN
BY NORMAN CARIGNAN

MEXICO CITY, FEB. 19-(AP)-REPORTS THAT ARGENTINA IS PLANNING TO DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY IN AN ATTEMPT TO REPAIR RELATIONS WITH OTHER WESTERN HEMISPHERE NATIONS STIRRED PRELIMINARY SKIRMISHES TODAY ON A POLITICAL ISSUE THAT MAY DEVELOP INTO A FULL-SCALE, OPEN DEBATE WHEN THE INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE OPENS HERE WEDNESDAY.

THE REPORTS STEMMED FROM A WEEKEND ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE BUENOS AIRES GOVERNMENT HAD SENT A SHARPLY WORDED NOTE TO BERLIN PROTESTING A GERMAN "THREAT TO DENY SAFE CONDUCT TO CERTAIN ARGENTINE DIPLOMATS EN ROUTE HOME FROM GERMANY.

UNTIL NOW A DECLARATION OF WAR HAS BEEN A PASSPORT OF ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY, BUT WHETHER IT WOULD PROVE SO IN THE CASE OF ARGENTINA IS OPEN TO QUESTION IN VIEW OF THE ATTITUDE TAKEN TOWARD HER MILITARY GOVERNMENT BY THE MORE INFLUENTIAL AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. FEB 20 1945

THERE IS AN UNMISTAKABLE TREND AMONG THE LATIN AMERICAN DELEGATIONS HERE TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARGENTINE SITUATION, HOWEVER, AND HER ENTRY INTO THE WAR MIGHT WELL BRING MATTERS TO A HEAD.

CALA PLAZAO, ECUADORIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID HE EXPECTED HIS NATION'S DELEGATION WOULD "DO ITS BEST TO GET THE ARGENTINE QUESTION SETTLED."

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE NELSON ROCKEFELLER, WHO ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY, WOULD MAKE NO COMMENT, AND CONFERENCE LEADERS WERE ANXIOUSLY AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD R. STETTINIUS FOR A CLUE TO U. S. VIEWS.

STETTINIUS, COMING FROM THE YALTA CONFERENCE AND A VISIT TO MOSCOW, WAS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TODAY FROM RIO DE JANEIRO, AND THERE WERE CERTAIN APPARENTLY WELL-FOUNDED INDICATIONS THAT HE HAD REACHED SOME SORT OF UNDERSTANDING ABOUT ARGENTINA WITH PRESIDENT VARGAS AND FOREIGN MINISTER VELLOSO.

BRAZIL HAS LONG BEEN PREOCCUPIED WITH THE HANDLING OF THE ARGENTINE QUESTION.

OTHER STRONG ISSUES AWAITING SETTLEMENT INCLUDE A DEMAND BY SOME LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES THAT ALL OF THE AMERICAS BREAK WITH THE FRANCO REGIME IN SPAIN AND GUATEMALA'S INSISTENCE THAT SHE WILL NOT COME TO THE CONFERENCE IF EL SALVADOR IS INVITED BEFORE THE LATTER'S NEWLY-ELECTED PRESIDENT TAKES OFFICE MARCH 1.

FW415AEW

MEXICO CITY, FEB. 19-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT MEXICO WOULD RECOGNIZE THE GOVERNMENT OF EL SALVADOR EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, WHEN THE NEWLY-ELECTED PRESIDENT, GEN, SALVADOR CASTANEDA CASTRO, IS TO TAKE OFFICE.

THE MEXICAN ANNOUNCEMENT REMOVED AN IMPASSE THAT WAS CREATED WHEN THE GOVERNMENT OF GUATEMALA DECLARED IT WOULD

NOT SEND DELEGATES TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OPENING

HERE WEDNESDAY IF THE PRESENT ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ SALVADOREAN GOVERNMENT

WERE RECOGNIZED.

THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IS HEADED BY COL. OSMIN AGUIRRE,

WHO TOOK POWER WHEN THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT RESIGNED.

RECOGNITION WAS EXTENDED TO THE AGUIRRE GOVERNMENT TODAY

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OTTAWA, FEB. 19-(AP)-J.B.CARSWELL, HEAD OF THE CANADIAN WAR ASSERTS CORPORATION WHICH DISPOSES OF OBSOLETE AND SURPLUS WAR MATERIALS, SAID TODAY THAT POSSIBLY AS MUCH AS 75 PER CENT OF CANADA'S WAR GOODS WOULD HAVE TO BE DESTROYED WHEN PEACE COMES.

HE SAID THAT OBSOLETE TRAINING AIRCRAFT WHICH HAD COST MILLIONS WOULD HAVE TO BE DESTROYED BECAUSE THE JOB OF DISMANTLING THEM TO REMELT THE METALS IN THEM WOULD COST MORE THAN THEIR ORIGINAL MANUFACTURE.

ALL SALVAGABLE METALS IN WAR EQUIPMENT WILL BE MELTED INTO INGOTS, HE SAID, BUT OBSOLETE MOTORS FROM TRAINING PLANES WERE MADE OF SO MANY DIFFERENT METALS THAT THROWING THEM INTO A MELTING POT WOULD BE IMPRACTICAL.

THE CALGARY ALBERTAN PUBLISHED A STORY TODAY STATING THAT DOZENS OF OXFORD TRAINING PLANES AND AVRO-ANSON BOMBERS WOULD BE BURNED SOON BECAUSE FLYING SCHOOLS IN ALBERTA HAVE BEEN CLOSED AND THE CRAFT WOULD NOT BE PERMITTED FOR CIVILIAN FLYING. IT SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE ENGINES WERE BEING SALVAGED FOR SPARE PARTS STORES.

SN1049PEW

UNDATE BULGARIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FEB 20 1945

TRIAL OF FIVE OF THE 19 BULGARIAN GENERALS AND HIGH MILITARY OFFICERS INDICTED LAST WEEK FOR COLLABORATION AND OPPRESSION OF BE BULGARIAN PATRIOTS HAS OPENED IN SOFIA, THE BULGARIAN HOME RADIO ~~REPORTED~~ YESTERDAY (MON) IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FCC.

THE FIVE DEFENDANTS ARE GEN. ASEN STOUEFF KAROFF, FORMER CHIEF OF MILITARY JUSTICE IN THE WAR MINISTRY; GEN. ARAYANOFF, AN AVIATION SPECIALIST; GEN. BORIS DIMITROFF IVANOFF, FORMER CHIEF OF MILITARY POLICE; GEN. JAKOFF, IDENTIFIED AS COMMANDER IN SALONIKA, AND A GEN. NIKOLA, COMMANDER OF THE 17TH DIVISION.

ALL PLEADED INNOCENT, THE BROADCAST SAID.

WP-OWI-410PEW

30.24-23149

New York, Feb. 19-(AP)-The United Press in a dispatch FROM MANILA SAID THAT FIFTEEN WAR CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN COMMENDED OFFICIALLY FOR COVERING THE "FLYING WEDGE" INTO THE LIBERATED CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

IN CITING THE CORRESPONDENTS, MAJ.GEN.VERNE A.D.MUDGE, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, SAID YESTERDAY IN PART:

"BY UNDERTAKAING THIS HAZARDOUS MISSION, DURING WHICH YOU WERE CONTINUALLY EXPOSED TO ENEMY FIRE AND ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN FIGHTS WITH THE ENEMY, YOU WERE ABLE TO GATHER MATERIAL FOR THE PRESS AND RADIO THAT GAVE THE ALLIED PUBLIC A TRUE, LIVING PICTURE OF ACTUAL WARFARE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THOSE COMMENDED WERE: DEAN SCHEDLER, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS; FRANK FILAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER; FRANK HEWLETT, UNITED PRESS; FRANK ROBERTSON, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE; WILLIAM DUNN, CBS; CARL MYDANS, LIFE; ALBA LEARNED, RED CROSS; JOHN LEONARD, REUTER; ROBERT BURNS, AUSTRALIAN DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION; NIXTON DENTON, CINCINNATI TIMES STAR; WALTER SIMMONS, CHICAGO TRIBUNE;, FRANK KELLY, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE; HENRY KEYES, LONDON DAILY EXPRESS, AND CORP. ROGER WREN AND CORP.JOSEPH STEFANELLI OF YANK.

MQ1118PEW

FEB 20 1945

UNDATED JAP POLITICS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO TODAY REPORTED THE RESIGNATIONS OF TWO MORE JAPANESE LEGISLATORS FROM THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE POLITICAL SOCIETY IN ITS NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW POLITICAL PARTY THAT WILL "BRING SURE VICTORY."

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY FCC. IT SAID THE DISSATISFIED LEGISLATORS HAD INFORMED THE SOCIETY'S PRESIDENT THAT THEY WERE RESIGNING TO "FORGE AHEAD IN THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE HOLY WAR AND IN THE SETTING UP OF AN EMERGENCY STRUCTURE."

THE "EMERGENCY STRUCTURE" REFERRED TO APPARENTLY WAS THE "SEPARATIST MOVEMENT" ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BY THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY.

HG1044PCW

UNDATED B-29S (110)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

APPROXIMATELY 100 SUPERFORTRESSES RAIDED JAPAN TODAY, JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS SAID, MOST OF THEM STRIKING AT THE TOKYO AREA IN THE WAKE OF A TWO DAY BOMBARDMENT BY CARRIER AIRCRAFT.

A BROADCAST OF THE ENEMY COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, CLAIMED THAT TEN RAIDERS WERE SHOT DOWN. AS USUAL, IT INSISTED DAMAGE WAS SLIGHT.

EARLIER THE JAPANESE OVERSEAS RADIO IN A GERMAN LANGUAGE BROADCAST ESTIMATED THAT 70 OR 80 SUPERFORTS HIT THE MAIN ISLAND OF JAPAN, INCLUDING THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF NAGOYA AND SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST IN THEIR ATTACKS.

THIS BROADCAST, ALSO RECORDED BY FCC, CLAIMED "AT LEAST SEVEN WERE OBSERVED TO BE BROUGHT DOWN IN THE TOKYO AREA ALONE."

PM310APW NM

UNDATED IWO (WRPL
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DOMEI, THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, SAID AMERICAN WARSHIPS RINGING IWO JIMA HAD SHELLED THE FORTRESS ISLAND FROM ALL POINTS OF THE COMPASS SUNDAY BEFORE MARINES STORMED ASHORE AFTER DAWN TODAY.

EARLIER JAPANESE BROADCASTS HAD REPORTED SIMULTANEOUS LANDINGS AT TWO POINTS ON IWO. BUT A LATE RADIO DISPATCH CONCERNED ITSELF

WITH THE THRUST ONTO FUTATSUNE BEACH, AT THE SOUTHWESTERN END OF THE ISLAND.

DOMEI SAID 300 LANDING CRAFT, IN THREE WAVES, STORMED THE BEACH.

"JAPANESE GARRISONS ARE FIGHTING HEROICALLY, EXACTING A HEAVY TOLL OF THE ENEMY FORCES," THE NEWS AGENCY CLAIMED.

THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED EARLIER THAT THROUGHOUT SUNDAY AMERICAN SHIPS, FIRING FROM A RANGE OF ONE TO TWO KILOMETERS, HAD SUBJECTED IWO TO A VIOLENT BARRAGE.

DOMEI BROADCAST THESE DETAILS:

"PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF LANDING OPERATIONS, THE ENEMY TASK FORCE OPERATING AROUND IWO JIMA ON FEB. 18 FIERCELY SHELLED AND BOMBED THE JAPANESE POSITIONS. BETWEEN 6 A.M. AND 5 P.M. TWO ENEMY BATTLESHIPS IN WATERS SOUTH OF THE ISLAND BOMBARDED THE JAPANESE POSITIONS.

"MEANWHILE SEVERAL ENEMY CRUISERS APPROACHED THE SOUTHERN SHORE OF THE ISLAND AND ALSO BOMBARDED OUR POSITIONS.

"OTHER ENEMY CRUISERS CONTINUED SHELLING THE WESTERN AND NORTH-EASTERN SECTORS OF THE ISLAND.

"IN CONCERT WITH THE BOMBARDMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE ENEMY WARSHIPS, ENEMY PLANES CONDUCTED RECONNAISSANCE OVER THE ISLAND ALL DAY LONG ON FEB. 18.

"EARLY THIS MORNING, FEB. 19, THE ENEMY FORCES, UNDER COVER OF AN INTENSE BOMBARDMENT AND AERIAL ATTACK, COMMENCED LANDING ON FUTATSUNE BEACH, LOCATED ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND, ON APPROXIMATELY 300 LANDING CRAFT, DIVIDED INTO THREE GROUPS."

THE BROADCASTS WERE INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

SF449APW NM

FEB 20 1945

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY (180)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NORTHERN SECTOR: MONTGOMERY'S OFFENSIVE BREAKS INTO GOCH, NEARS CALCAR IN DRIVE TO BURST THROUGH WEST WALL TO RUHR.

CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS BROADEN FRONT IN GERMANY TO 32 MILES, SEIZE FIVE MORE TOWNS.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: 1,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN NEW TWO-MILE PUSH INTO SAAR BASIN.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: FIGHTS IN CENTER OF GOCH, MENACES CALCAR, ADVANCES ALONG SOUTHERN END OF 17-MILE ATTACK FRONT.

BRITISH SECOND ARMY: GERMANS SAY IT IS ATTACKING WITH CANADIAN ARMY.

U.S. FIRST AND U.S. NINTH ARMIES: NO ACTIVITY REPORTED.

U.S. THIRD ARMY: WIDENS DRIVE INTO GERMANY IN ECHTERNACH SECTOR; TAKES TOWNS WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF BITBURG.

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: PUSHES BACK TWO MILES INTO SAAR BASIN, CAPTURES AUERSMACHER AND 1,000 GERMANS.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY: NO ACTIVITY REPORTED.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS:

FIFTH INFANTRY--CROSSES ENZ RIVER, WINS GROUND DOMINATING HOLSTHUM.

76TH INFANTRY--GAINS QUARTER-MILE NEAR MINDEN.

80TH INFANTRY--CLEARS HOMMERDINGEN IN ECHTERNACH BRIDGEHEAD, ADVANCES ON NUSBAUM.

90TH INFANTRY--WINS LEIDENBORN, REACHES PRUEM RIVER AT NEW POINT.

JS1010AEW

-THE ROAD TO BERLIN-
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
2--WESTERN FRONT: 296 MILES (FROM WEST BANK OF RHINE AT EMMERICH).
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

BZ621AEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB. 19, 1941--HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PASSES BILL AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURE OF $245,228,500 FOR EXPANSION OF NAVAL BASES AT GUAM, TUTUILA (SAMOA), PEARL HARBOR AND OTHER PACIFIC POINTS, AND FOR COMPLETION OF LEASED BASES ELSEWHERE.

BZ623AEW

FEB 20 1945

(350) WITH NIGHT LEAD HALSEY
BY POPE HALEY

WASHINGTON, FEB. 19-(AP)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY, JR., TODAY ADDED A NEW ONE TO THE LONG LIST OF POINTED PHRASES AND STORIES FOR WHICH HE IS FAMOUS.

HALSEY'S LANGUAGE, ALWAYS COLORFUL, ATTAINS THE HUE OF A RAINBOW WHEN HE REFERS TO THE JAPANESE.

HE WAS ASKED AT HIS NEWS CONFERENCE WHETHERHE HAD ANY MESSAGE TO SEND TO THE JAPANESE.

HE RETORTED: "JUST TELL THEM I STILL BELIEVE THE CHINESE THEORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE JAPANESE RACE.

"THERE IS A CHINEESE STORY THAT MANY YEARS AGO A BENEFICENT RULER GATHERED TOGETHER ALL CHINESE CRIMINALS. THE MEN WERE SEGREGATED FROM THE WOMEN, AND THE MEN WERE EXILED TO THE ISLANDS IN THE EAST. AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL THE MEN KILLED ALL THE MALE APES ON THE ISLAND AND THE PROGENY WITH THE FEMALE APES BECAME THE JAPANESE RACE."

PROBABLY THE ADMIRAL'S MOST FAMOUS REMARK WAS MADE LAST OCTOBER AFTER A THREE DAY SWEEP OVER FORMOSA. WHILE HALSEY MAINTAINED RADIO SILENCE, JAP PROPUGANDISTS WERE MAKING FANTASTIC CLAIMS ABOUT DAMAGE TO THE THIRD FLEET. WHEN THE ADMIRAL FINALLY BROKE RADIO SILENCE, HE IRONICALLY OBSERVED THAT HIS SHIPS, SUNK BY JAPANESE RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT, HAD BEEN SALVAGED AND WERE "RETIRING AT HIGH SPEED TOWARD THE JAPANESE FLEET."

WHEN THE THIRD FLEET BROUGHT THE WAR BACK TO THE PHILIPPINES LAST SEPTEMBER WITH A SERIES OF DEVASTATING AIR SWEEPS OVER LUZON, ADMIRAL HALSEY WAS IMMENSELY PLEASED. HE DASHED OFF A MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS TO THE COMMANDER OF HIS TASK CARRIER FORCES: "THE GATE RECEIPTS FROM THE RECENT EXCEPTIONAL PERFORMANCE AT LUZON WERE GRATIFYING AND ALTHOUGH CAPACITY AUDIENCE (THE JAPANESE) HISSED, VERY LITTLE WAS THROWN AT THE PLAYERS. AS LONG AS THE AUDIENCE HAS A SPOT TO HISS IN, THE PERFORMERS WILL STAY ON THE ROAD."

WHEN THE ADMIRAL ONCE HEARD THE JAPANESE RADIO ASKING "WHERE IS THE AMERICAN FLEET?" HE TURNED TO HIS AIDE AND SAID "SEND THEM OUR LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE."

"WHEN WE GET TO TOKYO," HE ONCE REMARKED, "WE'LL HAVE A LITTLE CELEBRATION WHERE TOKYO WAS."

THE ATTITUDE OF MEN WHO WORK WITH AND UNDER HALSEY IS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE STORY OF TWO BLUEJACKETS TALKING ON DECK AS HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET HEADED INTO THE CHINA SEA IN MID-JANUARY. THE CHINA SEA HAD BEEN A JAPANESE LAKE FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS.

"WHAT DO YOU THINK OF GOING INTO THE CHINA SEA?" ONE BLUEJACKET ASKED.

"WELL," THE OTHER REPLIED, "IF THE BOSS SAYS WE WILL GO THERE, I'M ALL SET."

AB245PEW

30.24-23151

IWI EYE-WITNESS (620)

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB. 19-(AP)-HEAVY FIGHTING IS UNDER WAY ON IWO AND IT WILL TAKE ALL OF THE POWER AMERICAN ASSAULT FORCES CAN MUSTER TO KNOCK OUT JEPANESEDUG INTO THE SLOPES OF THE ISLAND'S VOLCANOES, WEBLEY EDWARDS REPORTED TODAY FROM GUAM AFTER WATCHING THE INVASION AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMBINED AMERICAN NETWORKS.

THOUSANDS OF ROCKETS RAKED THE BEACHES JUST BEFORE THE FIRST MARINE ASSAULT WAVES TUMBLED ASHORE AT 9 A.M. FOUR OTHER WAVES FOLLOWED AND FOUGHT INLAND OVER RIDGED, SHELL-POCKED TERRAIN.

EDWARDS ZATCHED THE INVASION FROM A NAVY PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNISSANCE PLANE, LUCKY LOUIS, PILOTED BY CMDR. A.D. FRASER OF VENTURA, CALIF.

AS THE PLANE CAME OVER THE GREEN, VOLCANIC ISLAND, EDWARDS REPORTED "PLUMES OF DUST AND SMOKE WERE RISING WHERE THE SHELLS FROM THE WARSHIPS WERE LANDING. A PLANE WOULD COME IN. THERE WOULD BE ROCKETS SIZZLING AND THERE WOULD BE FLASHES OF FLAME DOWN THE SHORELINE LIKE SOMEBODY PLAYING WITH SOME GIGANTIC TOMMY GUN.

"BELOW US THE CURLING WAKES OF TRANSPORTS AND THE LANDING CRAFT WERE MAKING FANTASTIC PATTERNS IN THE SEA. THE CARRIER AIRCRAFT WERE DIVING AT THEIR TARGETS ON THE ISLAND."

DIVEBOMBERS ROARED AROUND THE PHOTOGRAPHIC PLANE AND THE LUCKY LOUIS WAS CONTINUALLY MANEUVERING TO KEEP OUT OF THE TRAJECTORY OF WARSHIP SHELLS.

FEB 20 1945

"WE COULD FEEL THE SHELLS GO BY," EDWARDS AID, "BUT THEY WERE NOT VERY CLOSE. X X X

"WE COULD SEE THE BATTLEWAGONS CLOSER NOW. AND WITH A THRILL WE REALIZED THAT SOME OF THEM WERE THE OLDEST OF THE OLD LDAIES. THE ARKANSAS WAS THERE. AND THE TEXAS. AND THE NEW YORK. THESE WERE BATTLESHIPS THAT LONG SINCE WERE CONSIDERED OUTMODED, ANTIQUATED. BUT TODAY WHERE DOING A WHALE OF A JOB, LAYING THEIR SHELLS INTO JAP EMPLACEMENTS AS NEATLY AND AS ACCURATELY AS THE MOST GLAMOROUS OF THE NEW BATTLEWAGONS.

"THERE WAS THE OLD NEVADA THERE, TOO. AND IT GAVE ME A GOOD FEELING TO SEE HER, FOR I HAD SEEN HER ON THE BOTTOM AT PEARL HARBOR. I HAD SEEN HER COME UP AND I REALIZED THAT THE NEVADA AND THE TEXAS AND THE NEW YORK HAD BEEN POURING THEIR GUNFIRE INTO THE GERMAN POSITIONS DURING THE NORMANDY INVASION. AND HERE THEY WERE OUT HERE IN THE FAR WESTERN PACIFIC."

A CARRIER PLANE HIT IN THE VOLCANO CRATER ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ISLAND AND FIRE FLARED UP AS THOUGH THE VOLCANO WERE ERUPTING AGAIN.

THE ISLAND WAS COVERED WITH A PALL OF SMOKE AND DUST. ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BURST OVER A SECTION OF THE ISLAND WHERE THERE WERE NO PLANES.

"IT WAS 9 A.M.," WEDWARDS SAID, "AND RIGHT ON THE DOT THE FIRST WAVES WERE TUMBLING ASHORE. X X X THE SEA FOR MILES WAS CROWDED WITH SHIPS AND LANDING CRAFT AND I THOUGHT AS I WATCHED THEM HOW CAN THESE JAPANESE EXPECT TO STAND UP AGAINST THIS KIND OF STRENGTH. BUT THEN I LOOKED AT THAT VOLCANIC CRATER ON THE SOUTH PART OF THE ISLAND AND I REALIZED THAT IT WOULD TAKE LL OF THE POWER WE COULD MUSTER TO CRACK IT. I THINK WE MAY BE POUNDING AT THAT CRATER FOR QUITE SOME DAYS. IT IS THE KIND OF A STRONG POINT THE JAPS LIKE. WE WENT DOWN FAIRLY CLOSE TO IT AND I COULD SEE ITS SIDES MARKED WITH CAVES AND GUN OPENINGS AND I REMEMBERED WHAT A TIME WE HAD BLASTING OUT THE JAPS IN BLOODY NOSE RIDGE DOWN AT PELELIU IN THE PALAUS. X X X

"ONE OF OUR OBSERVATION PLANES WAS SHOT DOWN RIGHT IN FRONT OF US AND WE LOOKED JUST IN TIME TO SEE IT BURST INTO FLAME AND BLACK SMOKE AND GO DOWN ON THE ROUGH ROCKS OF A SMALL COVE ALONG THE SHORE.

"BY NOW THE FIRST WAVE WAS BEGINNING TO MOVE INLAND FROM THE BACHES AND WE COULD SEE THE BRIGHT GLARE FROM THEIR FLAME-THROWERS AS THE MARINES WERE WORKING ON JAP PILLBOXES. THEY WERE HAVING QUITE A TIME THERE ON ONE RIDGE AND WE MOVED IN CLOSER TO WATCH THEN.

"AS WE APPROACHED THE EASTERN COAST LINE WE COULD SEE A GOOD HALF DOZEN JAP SHIPS RED AND RUSTY, BEACHED AND RUINED, RESULTS OF PREVIOUS BOMBING AND BOMBARDMENT. X X X

"THE SECOND WAVE WAS IN NOW AND THE THIRD WAS COMING UP TO THE SHORE AND THERE WAS HELL POPPING BELOW. SOME CRAZY JAP WAS STILL SHOOTING ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE. NOBODY WAS WHERE HE WAS SHOOTING X X X AND I THOUGHT HE WAS PROBABLY NUTS AS A RESULT OF THREE DAYS OF NAVAL GUNFIRE AND AIR BOMBARDMENT. X X X

B74KX

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"BUT HOWEVER BATTERED THEY MAY BE DOWN BELOW, THE JAPS WERE SHOOTING FROM THEIR BILLBOXES AND THEIR CAVES. THE FIGHTING WAS HEAVY."

CO-PILOTS, WHO ALTERNATED AS NAVIGATORS, WERE J.R. (RAFFERTS?) OF UNION CITY, TENN., AND ENSIGN L.E.DUNLAP OF WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

THE PURPOSE OF OUR FLIGHT, IN ADDITION TO MY HAVING A LOOK-SEE, WAS TO TAKE PICTURES OF THE INVASION FOR INFORMATION AND FOR FUTURE STUDY.

WE HAD SEVERAL NAVY PHOTOGRAPHERS MATES ABOARD--INCLUDING THE FORMER HOLLYWOOD MOTION PICTURE CAMERAMAN LIEF ERIKSON OF VENICE, CALIF.

THE BALANCE OF THE CREW ERE AVIATION MACHINSTS AND RADIOMEN. AMONG THEM WERE CHARLES P.BROWN, MARTINVILLE, ARK.; HUGH ARTHUR, WACO, TEXAS; C.T. CAREY, ENGLEWOOD, CALIF., AND J.D. EVANS OF ENFIELD, N.C.

THERE IS, AS I SAY, A WHALE OF A SCRAP STILL GOING ON BACK THERE AT IWO JIMA.

XA932ACW

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., FEB.19-(AP)-SGT.CARROLL JEWELL OF CEDAR RAPIDS, NEBR., A PATIENT AT CAMP CARSON CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL,

TODAY CREDITED LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, COMMANDING THE THIRD ARMY IN EUROPE, WITH SAVING HIS LIFE.

"IT WAS LAST AUGUST 10, DURING THE THIRD ARMY BREAKTHROUGH IN FRANCE," JEWELL SAID. "I WAS HIT, AND FELL FROM MY TANK. MY RIGHT ARM WAS NUMB, AND I THOUGHT MAYBE I HAD LOST IT.

"THREE MEN, WHOM I THOUGHT WERE MEDICS, CAME RUNNING TO MY AID. ONE OF THEM LIFTED MY ARM SO I COULD SEE IT WAS ALL RIGHT. THEN I RECOGNIZED HIM AS GENERAL PATTON."

JEWELLY SAID THE GENERAL "PITCHED IN AS THOUGH HE WERE A MEDIC, AND APPLIED PRESSURE TO AN ARTERY TO HATL BLEEDING. I THINK I OWE MY LIFE TO HIM."

HGPCW

WASHINGTON,FEB.15-(AP)-A LOCKHEED CONSTELLATION FLEW IN FROM KANSAS CITY IN 2 HOURS 53 MINUTES TODAY AS THE FORERUNNER OF A FLEET WHICH TRANSCONTINENTAL & WESTERN AIR WILL OPERATE ACROSS THE NORTH ATLANTIC FOR THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND.

SERVICE WITH THE NEW SHIPS WHICH FLY OVER 300 M.P.H. WILL BEGIN ABOUT JUNE 1, TWA SAID, THE INTERIM PERIOD BEING REQUIRED TO CHECK OUT CREWS, FAMILIARIZE MAINTENANCE MEN WITH THE PLANE AND SET UP GROUND EQUIPMENT.

MEANWHILE, PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS ANNOUNCED IN NEW SORK THAT CONSELLATIONS, DESIGNATED C-69 BY THE ARMY, WOULD ARRIVE AT MIAMI SATURDAY FOR OPERATION ACROSS HE SOUTH ATLANTIC UNDER ATC CONTRACT.

TWA SAID 12-HOUR SERVICE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND LONDON WOULD BE ESTABLISHED WITH THE CONSTELLATIONS, COMPARED WITH THE PRESENT 19-HOUR AVERAGE ESTABLISHED WITH DOUGLAS C-54 SKYMASTERS.

THE AIRLINE SAID IT WOULD CARRY MILITARY PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT EASTBOUND AND WOULD BRING WOUNDED SERVICEMEN HOME FROM THE EUROPEAN THEATER ON RETURN FLIGHTS.

THE CONSTELLATION, POWERED BY FOUR WRIGHT CYCLONE ENGINES HAS A RATED CAPACITY OF 100 MILITARY PERSONNEL. IT WAS DESIGNED FOR AIRLINE SERVICE.

EG539PEW

WASHINGTON,FEB. 19-(AP)-AN ADDITIONAL LIST OF CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PERSONNEL LIBERATED FROM JAPANESE PRISON CAMPS IN THE PHILIPPINES WAS ISSUED TONIGHT BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

THE MILITARY PERSONNEL FOLLOW:

FEB 20 1945

W/O HOYETT ADAMS, MRS.KITA ADAMS, MOTHER, C/O R.D. TURNER, ROUTE NO. 2, OZARK, ALA.

SGT.WILLIAM H.AMBER, MRS.OSCAR AMBER, MOTHER, BOX 611, LAUREL, MISS.

PVT.AUGUST BATTISTE, MRS.STELLA FORTUNATO, SISTER, 3004 DEARBORN ST., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

T/S MICHAEL H.BRAUW, MRS.VIOLET BRUAW, WIFE, 111 SOUTH MESQUITE ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

M/SGT.CLYDE M.BRUMBAUGH, MRS.ALPHA A.BRUMBAUGH, MOTHER, BOX 92, VALLEY VIEW, TEX.

CPL.VOLNIE S.BURK, MRS.NEETIE BURK, MOTHER, 1201 SECOND ST., GRAHAM, TEX.

PFC.DOIT R.BURNETT, MRS.EDNA CALVERT, SISTER, 401 NORTH JOHN ST., CASEY, ILL.

S/SGT.ROBERT E.BUTLER, MRS.ALICE N.BUTLER, MOTHER, GENERAL DELIVERY, GRAND SALINE, TEX.

PFC.HENRY C.CARTER, MISS JESSIE SIMMONS, NIECE, ROUTE 4, BOX 20, HOPE, ARK.

PFC.ARTHUR A.CHENOWETH, MRS.PEARL M.CHENOWETH, MOTHER, GENERAL DELIVERY, JENNINGS, KAS.

PVT.FRED W.MATTHEWS, MRS.R.J.MATTHEWS, MOTHER, 300 BLACKWELL ROAD, RANGER, TEX.

THE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL FOLLOW:

EBBIE N.BROWN, JAMES E.BROWN, BROTHER, LAUREL, MISS.

HENRY E.CRAWFORD, MRS.ROSA MCCLAIN, MOTHER, MOREHEAD, KY.

JOSH B.FLOYD, DOROTHY L.HAMBRICK, DAUGHTER, 162 NO.POTOMAC ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

CAROLYN EDITH FOSDICK, OLIVER G.FOSDICK, BROTHER 194-01 113TH AVE, ST.ALBANS, NEW YORK.

LOUIS J.FRANCISCO, SR., AND POMPONETTE FRANCISCO, MRS. EDITH F.WEBSTER, 522 HIRAM AVE., WICHITA, KAN.

KINGSTON J.HIMES, DANIEL M.HIMES, FATHER, WOOSTER, OHIO.

RICHARD D.LEWIS FOX T.LEWIS, BROTHER, 1653 JONQUIL TERRACE, CHICAGO, ILL.

MRS.CARMEN NIEMAN, MRS.ETHEL G.GOLDSTEIN, SISTER 2014 MAUUY AVE., LOUISVILLE, KY.

JAMES L.QUARRELS, HENRY M.QUARLES (CQ) BROTHER, ROUTE 4, BOX 133, ROSSVILLE, GA.

HERBERT J.RILEY, SR., AND ELINOR B.RILEY, WILLIAM ROACH, WOODLAND, CALIF.

ELINOR M.RISS, VIOLA GROSS, 6 BROAD ST., TELFORD, PENNA.

CHARLES J.RITENOUR, MRS.RUTH YATES RITENOUR, WIFE C/O MRS.M.F.HASTINGS, 1212 LONGFELLOW ST., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.

H.M.ROBINSON, J.S.NORMAN, 142 96TH ST., SHREVEPORT, LA.

ROBERT M.ROCKE, L.E.;49:(3, 12 BATTERY ST., PLATTSBURG, N.Y.

JAMES ROCKWELL, JR., ROBERT W.KRAUSE, 92 FORT HILL CIRCLE, STATEN ISLAND, N.

JAMES ROCKWELL,

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ROBERT M.ROCKE, L.E.ROCKE, 12 BATTERY ST., PLATTSBURG, N.Y.

JAMES ROCKWELL, JR., ROBERT W.KRAUSE, 92 FORT HILL CIRCLE, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.

CHRIST ROTHMAN, MARY ROTHMAN, 974 MCPHERSON AVE., CINCINNATI OHIO.

OSCAR HORACIO RUIZ, EDWIN RAY POTTER, 524 WEST 160TH ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

CYRIL A.SELLHEIM, FREDERICK T.DECOCK, COUNSIN, 4012 KATHLAND AVE., BALTIMORE, MD.

LYDIA VAUGHAN, MRS.GEORGE FAIRCHILD, SALISBURY HOTEL, 123 WEST 57TH ST.. N.Y.N.Y.

MRS.MAUDE A.VINCENT, MRS.BETTY VINCENT, DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, 233 W.EXCHANGE ST., AKRON, O.

EDWIN M.VAN VOORHEES, WILLIAM HARVEY, JR., GENERAL MOTORS OVERSEAS OPERATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.

MORRIS E. & VIOLET WADSWORTH, RICHARD FRY, BOX 378, MORGAN, UTAH.

MRS.ANNA M.WATERS, JAMES T.MARTIN, FATHER, 15 W.LINDEN ST., WILKES-BARRE, PA.

ELIZABETH N.WEIBEL, MISS ELIZABETH L.WEIBEL, AUNT, COLUMBUS, IND.

HELEN S.WELLS, GEORGE F.WELLS, FATHER-IN-LAW, 317 RIVER AVE., POINT PLEASANT, N.J.

R.J.WESSNER, MRS.MARY S.WESSNER, MOTHER, 225 STATE ST., HAMBURG, PA.

EINAR M.WESTLY, CAPT.MR.M.WESTLY, ARMY AIR FIELD, DYERSBURG, TENN.

MAX DOUGLAS WHITE, RUEL WHITE, BROTHER, 108 W. THIRD ST., VANCOUVER, WASH.

ALBERT R.WIEBEL, MRS.RALPH GAGLIARDI, DELAGUA, COLO.

HAROLD T.WILLIAMS, MRS.ROBERT DONAHUE, SISTER, 900 BLOCK, PEKIN, ILL.

DICK HAYDEN & CAROLE JEAN WINIKER, JAMES R.RITCHIE, MOJAVE, CAL.

REV.GARDNER L.WINN, MRS.ROGER E.WINN, MOTHER, 326 EXCHANGE ST., EMPORIA, KAN.

MR. & MRS.THOMAS J.WOLFF, MRS.EDWARD SCHUSTER, 333 E. 57TH ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

MRS.ALEXANDRA WOOLF, ARTHUR L.WOOLF, 5617 S.ABERDEEN, CHICAGO, ILL.

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WASHINGTON, FEB. 19-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY MADE PUBLIC THE NAMES OF 69 ARMY NURSES AND A RED CROSS HOSPITAL WORKER RELEASED FROM JAPANESE CAMPS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE RED CROSS WORKER IS MARIE ADAMS OF LISBON, N.D., A SISTER OF D.S. ADAMS OF LISBON AND OF MRS. JOHN B. KINNE OF 517 WEST EIGHTH STREET, ABERDEEN, WASH.

THE LIS OF NURSES INCLUDES:

CALIFORNIA

CORNS, EDITH M., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. JENNIE CORNS, MOTHER, 328 BRANCH ST., LOS ANGELES.

ECKMANN, MAGDALENE, SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. JOHANNA ECKMANN, MOTHER, PINE GROVE.

HENSHAW, GWENDOLYN L., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. HELEN M. HENSHAW, MOTHER, 5860 1/2 KANSAS AVE., LOS ANGELES.

HENSON, VERNA VINSON, SECOND LIEUT.--VERN HENSON, FATHER, 1042 EAST FOURTH ST., LONG BEACH.

O'NEILL, ELEANOR E., FIRST LIEUT.--MRS. MARGARET A. HICKEY, SISTER, LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, SAN FRANCISCO.

INDIANA

GAREN, ELEANOR M., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. LULA GAREN, MOTHER, 3001 ROGER STREET, SOUTH BEND.

ILLINOIS

ANSCHICKS, LOUISE, SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. KATHERINE ANSCHICKS, MOTHER, ROUTE 2, MENDOTA.

ALLEN, EARLEEN, SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. RUTH ALLEN, MOTHER, 647 WEST MICHIGAN AVE., JACKSONVILLE.

HAHN, ALICE J., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. CORNELIUS MOYNIHAN, SISTER, 2463 AINSLIE ST., CHICAGO.

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KANSAS

HENNESSEY, HELEN M., SECOND LIEUT.--MISS RITA M. HENNESSEY, SISTER, ROUTE 4, LEAVENWORTH.

KIMBALL, BLANCHE, SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. HENRIETTA KIMBALL, MOTHER, ROUTE 5, NORTH TOPEKA.

KENTUCKY

DURRETT, SALLIE P., SECOND LIEUT.--LYDIAN DURRETT, UNCLE, ROUTE 4, BOX 335, PRESTON STREET ROAD, LOUISVILLE.

OBERST, MARY J., SECOND LIEUT.--JOHN L. OBERST, FATHER, 1208 THIRD STREET, OWENSBORO.

LEE, ELEANOR O., SECOND LIEUT.--MISS ORA KIDDY, R.N., AUNT, 719 WEST 36TH ST., BALTIMORE.

MINNESOTA

ARNOLD, PHYLLIS J., SECOND LIEUT.--CEIL E. ARNOLD, FATHER, ROUTE 10, MINNEAPOLIS.

MISSOURI

BLAINE, ETHEL L., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. ALTA BLAINE, MOTHER, C/O R.O. SAILSBURY, ROUTE 2, MEMPHIS.

BREESE, MINNIE L., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. AMELIA B. BREESE, MOTHER, 1130 RALPH TERRACE, RICHMOND HEIGHTS.

NESBIT, JOSEPHINE M., FIRST LIEUT.--MRS. ZETTA N. SMITH, R.N., SISTER, 3824 PROSPECT AVE., KANSAS CITY.

MEYER, ADOLPHA M., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. CAROLINE MEYER, MOTHER, 5323 LINDENWOOD AVE., ST. LOUIS.

MOTLEY, RUBY F., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. DELLA M. MOTLEY, MOTHER, 305 SOUTH WILLIAM ST., COLUMBIA.

RIEPER, ROSE E., SECOND LIEUT.--ALOIS A. RIEPER, BROTHER, WELLSVILLE.

SCHOLL, DOROTHY B., SECOND LIEUT.,--MRS. MATTIE COLSTON, SISTER, 2103 SCOTT AVE., INDEPENDENCE.

NEBRASKA

ULLOM, MADELINE M., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. MARY L. ULLOM, MOTHER, BOX 612, O'NEILL.

NEW MEXICO

GREENWALT, BEULAH M., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. S.G. GREENWALT, MOTHER, SOLANO.

NORTH DAKOTA

AASEN, MINA A., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. JESS WILLARD, NIECE, LELAND PARKER HOTEL, APARTMENT 2A, MINOT.

OHIO

GARDNER, HELEN L., SECOND LIEUT.,--MRS. W.G. GARDNER, MOTHER, ABERDEEN.

PUTMAN, BEULAH M., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. PORTER J. DARBY, COUSIN, WORTHINGTON.

STOLTZ, RUTH M., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. LAURA E. STOLTZ, MOTHER, 2335 CATALPA DRIVE, DAYTON.

OKLAHOMA

BROWN, MARY B., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. BROWN, MOTHER, 912 H AVENUE, LAWTON.

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HOGAN, ROSEMARY, SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. M.A. HOGAN, MOTHER, CHATTANOOGA.

PENNSYLVANIA

FOREMAN, ADELE F., SECOND LIEUT., FORMER OF SLATINGTON AND MASTEN, PENNSYLVANIA--MAJOR HARRY A. FOREMAN, HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT, APO 628, C/O POSTMASTER, NEW YORK, N.Y.

MUELLER, CLARA L., SECOND LIEUT.--CHARLES MUELLER, FATHER, 2538 NORTH 17TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAMS, ANNA E., SECOND LIEUT.--MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, PARENTS, 1324 NORTH 15TH ST., HARRISBURG.

TEXAS

BARRE, AGNES D., SECOND LIEUT.--DR. R. FINEHOUT, GUARDIAN, 206 EAST FORREST ST., VICTORIA.

BICKFORD, CLARA M., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. C.R. BICKFORD, MOTHER, TIVOLI.

BLACK, EARLYN M., SECOND LIEUT.--R.E. BLACK, FATHER, GROESBECK.

BRANTLEY, HATTIE R., SECOND LIEUT.,--MRS. A.M. BRANTLEY, MOTHER, JEFFERSON;

BURRIS, MYRA V., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. ADELAIDE MUNNE, SISTER, 308 BARRETT AVENUE, SAN ANTONIO.

DWORSKY, BERTHA H., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. ANNA DWORSKY, MOTHER, HALLETTSVILLE.

EASTERLING, DORCAS E., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. ELLA M. EASTERLING, MOTHER, BOX 36, ABBOTT.

FAILS, EULA R., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. W.R. HERRIN, MOTHER, 3401 MELBAUME ST., HOUSTON.

LEWEY, FRANKIE T., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. EMMA C. LEWEY, MOTHER, 313 PETERS ST., DALHART.

WASHINGTON

THOR, ETHEL M., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. VIVIAN JOHNSON, SISTER, 1922 SOUTH L STREET, TACOMA.

WEST VIRGINIA

BRADLEY, RUBY G., SECOND LIEUT.--FRED O. BRADLEY, FATHER, SPENCER.

WISCONSIN

GATES, MARCIA L., SECOND LIEUT.--H.M. GATES, FATHER, 1312 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, MILWAUKEE.

KUEHLTHAU, BRUNETTA, SECOND LIEUT.--GEORGE H. KUEHLTHAU, FATHER, 120 SOUTH SIXTH AVE., WEST BEND.

MADDEN, WINIFRED P., SECOND LIEUT.--MRS. FRANK MADDEN, MOTHER, MONTELLO.

AB1PEW

WASHINGTON,FEB.19-(AP)-THE ARMY TODAY RELEASED ANOTHER PARTIAL LIST OF MILITARY PERSONNEL FREED FROM JAPANESE PRISON CAMPS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

IT WAS NOT DISCLOSED FROM WHAT CAMP THE GROUP WAS LIBERATED. THE LIST WITH ADDRESSES OF NEXT-OF-KIN:

SGT.WALTER S.BLAKE, MRS.NANNIE BALDWIN, COUSIN, GENERAL DELIVERY LAWRENCE COUNTY, MILLER, OHIO.

PFC.JOHN E.CODY, FREDRICK CODY, FATHER, ROUTE NO.3, FAIRBAULT, MINN.

MASTER SGT.JOE C.COLLIER, MRS.IDA LEE COLLIER, WIFE, 1404 WEST WALKER ST., BRECKENRIDGE, TEX.

FIRST LT.DAYTON L.DRACHENBERG, MRS.JULIUS DRACHENBERG, MOTHER, ROUTE NO.1, BOX 45, BEASLEY, TEX.

PVT.PAUL C.GILMORE, MRS.DOLLIE BROWN, MOTHER 221 WEST BROADWAY ST., YALE, OKLA.

CPL.RUBEL GONZALES, MRS.MARY C.GONZALES, MOTHER, 135 CANDELARIO ST. SANTA FE, N.M.

FIRST SGT.JOSEPH V.GRAHAM, MRS.DOROTHY D.GRAHAM, WIFE, 2091 GORDON RD., ATLANTA, GA.

PFC THOMAS E.HARRELL, MRS.ALTIE MAE HARRELL, MOTHER, 1012 MONTROSE AVE., NASHVILLE, TENN.

PVT.KENNETH A.HEINRICH, MRS.GRACE HEINRICH, MOTHER , 4509 DAMEN AVE., CHICAGO.

SGT.HOMER HENRY, WALTER HENRY, BROTHER, 3300 SYCAMORE ST., CAIRO, ILL.

FIRST LT.WALTER J.HINKLE, WALTER F.HINKLE, FATHER, 8158 SOUTH GREEN ST., CHICAGO.

FIRST SGT.LOUIS M.HIX, MRS.ELIZABETH HIX, WIFE, C/O MRS. ESTHER BROWN, MARSHALL, LA.

CAPT.HANS G.HORNBOSTEL, EDWARD H.HORNBOSTEL, BROTHER, 240 EAST 19TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

CPL.LESTER H.HOUDYSHELL, MRS.HEPSABETH HOUDYSHELL, MOTHER, P.O.BOX 203, GRANGER, WASH.

SGT.THOMAS J.HUDSON, ASA HUDSON, FATHER, GENERAL DELIVERY, FOGERTOWN, KY.

CPL.JOSEPH P.KEYS, JOSEPH W.KEYS, FATHER, 1303 BIDWELL ST., N.S.PITTSBURGH, PA.

B86WX

PVT WARREN H.KNIGHT, MRS.SARAH E.KNIGHT, MOTHER, ROUTE NO.1, NEW BOSTON, TEX.

PFC.HAROLD A.KNIGHTON, WALTER P.JONES, GRANDFATHER, BUCKNER, ARK.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER JOSEPH KNOPPING, ALEX KNOPPING, BROTHER, BOX 702, SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PFC. JOHN D.KUDER, MRS.HOWARD GILL, SISTER, ESSES, ILL.

PFC.JAMES J.PALMER, SYLVAN PALMER, BROTHER, ROUTE NO.3, BOX 202 D, PORT ORCHARD, WASH.

CPL.CHARLES W.PRIMROSE, CHARLES J.PRIMROSE, FATHER, 27 WYNNEBURKIT AVE., LYNN, MASS.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER LEWIS H.ROWLAND, MRS.LEWIS H.ROWLAND, WIFE, 2020 FRANKLIN ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

CPL.GARRETT A.RUSSELL, MRS.MIRIAM E.ARNOLD, SISTER, 1703 TABOR ST., HOUSTON, TEX.

PVT.MELVIN L.SCHREPEL, MRS.FRANCES BETH SCHREPEL, WIFE, 209 NORTH CHAMPA ST., PRATT, KANSAS.

PVT.DERREL H.SHARP, JOSEPH L.SHARP, FATHER, BOX 32 A, ROUTE NO.2, OREGON CITY, ORE.; MRS. HELGA L.SHARP, MOTHER, 1224 S.W.SIXTH ST., PORTLAND, ORE.

LT.COL.ROSS B.SMITH, MRS.SUE M. SMITH, WIFE, 624 TERRELL RD., SAN ANTONIO.

FEB 20 1945

PVT.JAMES L.SWEENEY, MRS.ANNA SWEENEY, MOTHER, 65 FALL ST., ASHLEY, PA.

COL.CARLTON L.VANDERBOGET, PAUL R.LEWIS, FRIEND, C/O POST UTILITIES, FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO.

/1VRXFORUSSELL L.VILLIERS, HELEN KRISINSKI, AUNT, 250 6TH ST., POST UTILITIES, FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO.

PVT.RUSSELL L.VILLIERS, HELEN KRISINSKI, AUNT, 250 6TH ST., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

PVT.RUSSELL L.VILLIERS, MRS.FLORENCE STOLL, MOTHER, 323 BURREET AVE., STRATFORD, CONN.

1ST SGT.BYRON L.WAGONER, MRS.INA WAGONER, MOTHER, BLUE HILL, NEB.

FEB 20 1945

MAJ.WILLARD H.WATEROUS, MRS.WILLARD H.WATEROUS, WIFE, 320 ELM ST., NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

CPL.WILLIAM E.WATSON, MRS.ANGIE WATSON, MOTHER, 205 WEST 4TH ST., HANFORD, CALIF.

PVT.HOWARD D.WILKINSON, MRS.CLARA L.WATTS, MOTHER, 712 LEONARD ST., SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

T/SGT.THOMAS H.WILLARD, MISS FLORENCE E.WILLARD, ;'8'534, 58 EAST 102ND ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

PVT.GEORGE WILLIAMS, MRS.BELL BOLES, SISTER, RT.$2, ROCKWOOD, TENN.

PVT.ROBERT E.WINANS, R.E.WINANS, FATHER, BOX 179, KOTCHUM, IDAHO.

PVT.ROBERT E.WINANS, MRS.EVA TAYLOR, SISTER, BOX 745, WEISER, IDAHO.

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AB1216P

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Marines Tear into Jap Hill Defenses After Capturing Big Airfield on Iwo; Yanks Launch Surprise Attack in West

FEB 21 1945

FEB 21 1945

AMERICANS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE IN FIGHT FOR ISLAND

Leathernecks Drive Inland Sealing Off Third of Fortress.

FEB 21 1945

FACE HEAVY FIRE

Naval Units Pour Steel Into Strong Japanese Positions.

Watts

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday, Feb. 21—(AP) The three-day-old invasion of Iwo is ahead of schedule despite the unprecedented ferocity of Japanese resistance, it was learned today.

The U. S. Fifth Marine corps achieved one of the invasion's main objectives by noon Tuesday, a little over 24 hours since the Marines landed on the southeast coast, when they captured the three-runway Motoyama bomber field No. 1, within fighter plane range of Tokyo, 750 miles to the north.

NIGHT

Ahead of Schedule

Al Dopking, Associated Press war correspondent, confirmed that the invasion plan called for seizure of the airfield, also known as Suribachi, by tonight.

Today the Marines, still backed by one of the most concentrated ship bombardments in history which in six days has pitched more than 8,000 tons of steel at the Nipponese, tore into enemy hill positions on the flanks after sealing off the south third of the island's eight square miles.

There is a terrific fight ahead against Japanese on the north end of the island, on a plateau overlooking the beachhead. The bulk of the Nipponese garrison is there.

As the Marines consolidated their flanks yesterday, Dopking said they encountered "probably the stiffest enemy fire yet faced in the Pacific war."

Controlling the south third of the island, the rain-drenched Leathernecks advanced 200 yards beyond the airfield on the north flank against Nipponese rocket, mortar and artillery fire.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz gave this report early today covering the second day of the invasion of Iwo, the hotly defended volcanic island 750 miles south of Tokyo.

Japs Fire Mortars, Rockets

Heavy mortar and artillery fire and some rockets fell on the devildogs of the Fourth and Fifth Marine divisions as they consolidated their positions at the airfield, one of the most important of Iwo's three.

Front line reports said the gains north of the airfield ranged from 100 to 200 yards.

Perhaps hinting that more satisfactory progress could be expected, Nimitz said:

"A large portion of our artillery now is ashore and in position to support both flanks of the beachhead."

The Pacific oceans area commander, who moved his headquarters to Guam only a few weeks before the invasion of Iwo said he was unable to estimate casualties. Earlier, they had been reported as running from strong to moderate.

American warships of the Pacific fleet for the sixth straight day supported the invasion and carrier aircraft added the weight of their bombs and rockets to the coordinated assault.

Already, Nimitz reported, 8,000 tons of ammunition had been expended in naval gunfire.

The warships were standing close to shore, concentrating "close-in" fire on caves and other underground strongpoints from which the Japanese were strafing the northern end of the American beachhead.

Supplies were pouring ashore "satisfactorily," Nimitz said.

Rains hampered air cover and impeded ground action.

On the south flank, they attacked formidable enemy positions offering stiff opposition from the slopes of volcanic Mt. Suribachi.

After a flight over the battle ... Arthur Primm, Mutual War Correspondent, said two enemy strongpoints on the flanks must be overcome to assure progress. One is Mt. Suribachi on the south. The other is a rock quarry on the north end of the East coast beachhead.

Primm saw enemy soldiers in action behind the Marine advance forward positions, indicating a somewhat scrambled scene. However, some were enemy groups isolated at the south end when the Leathernecks drove a curving wedge all the way across the island shank from the east to the west shore.

Blast Cove Positions

Bad weather hindered air support but the big guns of the warships constantly backed up the invaders, pouring shells into enemy cave positions.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz issued separate communiques on the morning and afternoon developments Tuesday covering action up until 6 p. m.

Although Maj. Gen. Harry Schmidt's Fifth Marine Corps was battling for every yard in the most savage actions of the Pacific war, they already have achieved one of their biggest objectives in capturing the big bomber field, within 750 miles of Tokyo.

How bitter the battle was is made clear in a Wednesday broadcast by Bud Foster from the invasion fleet lying off the island.

The NBC War Correspondent, representing the combined American networks, said the invaders have had no sleep for 48 hours. Tuesday night the skies over Iwo were "ablaze with the almost constant flash of star shells, tracer bullets and the flame from heavier guns and mortars, Foster said.

"Through the fitful half light of the exploding shells, soldiers could be seen scurrying from foxhole to foxhole, carrying supplies and ammunition."

Foster said enemy fire in some sectors abated somewhat this (Wednesday) morning "but it is still active."

The Japanese used rockets for the first time yesterday.

Larry Tighe, Blue network correspondent, said today:

"These are no terror-stricken Jap soldiers of the Imperial army that the Fourth and Fifth Marines are fighting.

"They are tough, wily and experienced foemen who know every trick in the book concerning defensive fighting."

and a half miles.

Territory in American, hands reaches from the northern slopes of Suribachi Volcano on the southern tip of the island, now cut off from northern defenders, to the northern edge of newly won Motoyama Airfield No. 1.

Smash Jap Defenses.

The Marines smashed through defenses as "fanatically defended as any yet encountered in the war in the Pacific," Admiral Nimitz reported in the second grimly worded communique of the day.

The counter-attack by a battalion of Japs charging full strength down the runway of the airfield in the early morning hours was smashed by the Twenty-seventh Marine Regiment and the remnants driven off. The Marines were aided by naval gunfire and illumination provided by the huge searchlights of the warships close off shore.

[A new American landing somewhere along the northern shores of Iwo Jima was reported today in a Tokyo radio broadcast. Tokyo said the landing was made last night north of the main American beachhead. Marines, the broadcast said, landed where the cliffs were from "ten to fifteen meters high" and were "intercepted at the water's edge and furious fighting is at present in progress."

[The broadcast, recorded by FCC, said the second invasion was "executed despite inclement conditions and huge sacrifices.]

Territory captured by the Fifth Marine Corps in two days of fighting represents about one-quarter of the eight-mile-square island.

The communique was the sec-

JAPS SAY MARINES MAKE NEW LANDING

FEB 21 1945

Report Invasion on North Shore—U. S. Push to Western Beach Isolates Volcano Fort —Leathernecks in Hardest Battle.

Watts

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 20 (A. P.) (via Navy Radio).—American Marines, fighting the toughest battle of their history, seized the southern airfield on Iwo Jima today from fanatically defending Japs after breaking up a night counter-attack by 900 enemy troops, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced.

Strongly supported by naval and aerial units which drove off the first reported attempts by Jap planes to attack the invaders, the Marines pushed a path clear across the island, with the width ranging from 1,000 yards to two

DAY

ond somber-toned release issued by Advanced Pacific Fleet Headquarters tonight.

Toughest Battle in 168 Years.

In his first report today Admiral Nimitz said American losses in advancing across the southern end of the island were relatively light but were heavier on the northern flank of the original beachhead where the Americans moved up unprotected slopes to envelop the airdrome.

"The fight is the toughest we've run across in 168 years," Lieut.-Gen. Holland M. Smith, commander of Marine Corps Forces in the Pacific, told Associated Press Correspondent Morrie Landsberg aboard sea forces standing off the island.

Mr. Landsberg reported thousands more Marines were pouring ashore to smash down the Japs intrenched in a network of caves on the rugged, volcanic island and apparently in dread of losing the airdrome island from which Tokyo could be raided by light bombers and fighter planes.

Japanese, still holding the wide, northern end of the island, poured artillery, mortar and rifle fire down on the Americans and put up their stiffest fight for the southern airdrome. Motoyama Airfield Number Two lies just north of the American-held territory.

All frontline reports today agreed one of the most savage fights of the war is in progress, with the Japanese firing from caves and pillboxes.

Vice Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, commanding the amphibious operation, said of Iwo:

"It is as well a defended fixed position as exists in the world today. It is small but better defended and better organized for defense than any island with which I am acquainted."

"No Time For Inventory"

That is a strong statement coming from a man who commanded amphibious forces at bloody Tarawa in the Gilberts.

Shortly after noon today, Don Pryor broadcast from Turner's flagship that reports from the landing forces "are both good and bad, but the heat of battle is no time for an inventory."

The Tokyo radio made the completely unconfirmed claim that 1,500 American Marines have been "wiped out" and 2,000 wounded.

[The Japanese Domei news agency declared in a broadcast dispatch today that the Americans had lost three cruisers, three warcraft of undetermined category, two patrol boats and four transports in the operations against Iwo Island. There was no Allied confirmation.]

The Japanese, as usual, are resorting to the extensive use of mortars.

But the Marines had back of them the thundering guns of Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy's warships which had to pick their targets carefully to keep from dropping shells among the advancing Devildogs. The invaders also were afforded the constant cover of both carrier planes and the Marianas-based bombers of Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon's strategic air force of the Pacific Ocean areas.

Japs Holed Up In Hideouts

Robert McCormick, NBC war correspondent, reported today that the Japanese on Iwo are holed up in literally thousands of natural hideouts, making it likely that "we will lose a fairly high percentage of men.

Another network correspondent spoke of "the stiffest fight yet faced" by the Marines, comparing the Iwo campaign to such bloody ones as those on Tarawa in the Gilberts and Peleliu in the Palau Islands.

Beach defenses were quickly overrun. The encounter became bloody after the Marines moved across 150 yards of unprotected sandy beaches and started up steep terraces toward the airfield.

The Nipponese were well dug in to defend the field.

Johnson said that at the end of Monday's bitter battles, "The Marines had only begun the prodigious task of killing the enemy garrison."

Text Of Communique

Text of communiqué No. 266 issued by Admiral Nimitz:

"United States Marines attacking Iwo Island drove across the southern end of the island by 1,800 (0800 GMT) on 19 February (East longitude date) cutting off the enemy strongpoint in Suribachi volcano from his forces in the north. Resistance in this area now is cut off. Our forces occupied one thousand yards of the western beach of the island.

"During the afternoon of the first day, advance elements of the attacking units expanded their hold on the island's southern airfield, but were meeting stiff opposition there and on the northern flank of the beachhead. Our forces advancing from the east toward the northern end of the field were engaged in heavy fighting.

Intense Mortar Fire

"The northern half of the beachhead was under intense mortar and artillery fire during a large part of the day, but it was expanded inland about 250 yards. Unloading of equipment and supplies began on the seven beaches.

"Casualties in the south were light, but on the open slopes west of the airfield our forces were being resisted bitterly and casualties were more numerous.

"Enemy positions on the island were under heavy naval gunfire and aircraft bombing, strafing and rocket attacks throughout the day."

Japs Report Tank Battle

Admiral Nimitz made no mention of tanks which eyewitnesses said had been thrown into the battle. Tokyo radio reported a tank battle under way on the plateau in the center of the island.

The unconfirmed broadcast said the Marines launched two night tank attacks. The radio asserted they were "warded off by Japanese tank units."

[A dispatch from Mac R. Johnson, representing the combined American press, said "land mines were found at several places, but the Marines were able to move their tanks inland and use them in the assault being directed against the airfield."]

Earlier Nimitz had said unequivocally that the leathernecks "are taking Iwo Island."

20,000 Landed, Tokyo Says

The Tokyo radio conceded that more than 20,000 Marines already had been landed "by this morning."

From the 800 ships committed to the operation, the invaders are "bringing up reinforcements and landing them," Tokyo acknowledged. It reported 150 Yank tanks "in one sector."

Team of Navy Veterans Carried Out Iwo Invasion

Adm. Turner's Staff All Had Fought in Other Landings

ABOARD ADMIRAL TURNER'S AMPHIBIOUS TASK FORCE FLAGSHIP, Iwo Jima, Feb. 19 (Delayed) (via Naval Radio) (AP).—A team of officers and men who participated in other Pacific landings combined their experience to carry out probably the most difficult assault of the Pacific war—the landing on tiny Iwo Jima.

The staff was built around the lean, tough veteran of them all, Vice-Admiral Richmond K. Turner. The sixty-year-old amphibious task force commander, once a star hurdler on the Annapolis track team, led American assaults in the Solomons, Gilberts, Marshalls and Marianas. The much-decorated admiral, with a record as a warship captain, flyer and gunnery expert, was born in Portland, Ore., and now makes his home at Carmel, Calif.

The assault transports, cargo ships and landing craft carrying the marines ashore are under command of Rear Admiral Harry W. Hill of Oakland, Calif., whose wife lives in Washington. Hill was born in Oakland in 1890. He was awarded the Order of Kutuzov by the Russian government for services in protecting Murmansk convoys while skipper of the cruiser Wichita. Hill participated in the Gilberts, Marshalls and Marianas operations.

The man assigned to knock out enemy defenses on Iwo as much as possible prior to the landing is Read Admiral William H. P. Blandy, fifty-five-year-old ordnance expert and veteran of the Saipan and Palaus invasions. He commanded supporting battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, rocket-firing gunboats and mine-sweepers in the pre-landing operations. His wife lives in Washington.

San Francisco, Feb. 20 (AP)—United States Task Force ... peared yesterday in the waters of the Bonin Islands, north of Iwo, Domei News Agency reported, and "since the enemy is roaming waters which are only about 50 miles from the Japanese mainland there are indications he may approach our mainland and attempt another air raid with his carrier-borne planes." The broadcast said the task force was conducting the new operation "after licking its wounds."

Iwo Bombardment Continuing

By Morrie Landsberg

Aboard Admiral Turner's Flagship Off Iwo Jima, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Japanese citadel of Iwo rocked and rumbled today with a heavy sea bombardment covering the advance of United States Marines from their expanded beachhead on the southeast shores of the small, rocky island.

There was no letup in the explosive barrage laid down by battleships, cruisers, destroyers, gunboats and more than 100 carrier planes. The naval gun barrage continued throughout the night.

Supplies Roll In Steadily

Thousands more Marines poured ashore, joining the fierce fight against the sizable Japanese garrison which holds the bulk of the five-mile long island.

A large force of artillery was delivered ashore while supplies rolled in steadily under difficult conditions.

Sporadically the Japanese showered the beachhead with artillery and mortars from their concealed positions, from the north and from Suribachi Yama volcanic crater forming the southern extremity of the island.

No Jap Planes In Area

More than 24 hours after the in... vasion by the 4th and 5th Marine divisions, no Japanese planes reached the area, although the battle scene is only 750 miles from Tokyo and a short flight from Haha Jima, air-base island in the Bonins which was kept under constant neutralizing air attack.

No estimate was yet available on Japanese casualties. From the scarcity of bodies found in line of the American advance it appeared that the Japanese had renewed their old practice of taking their dead with them to conceal the extent of their losses.

By JAMES S. LINDSLEY.

American Beachhead on Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, Feb. 20 (A. P.) (via Navy Radio).—I spent yesterday afternoon and last night amid a hell of mortar and shellfire on Iwo Jima's beachhead with the Fourth Marine Division's Twenty-third Regiment.

I was with Capt. John W. Thomason 3d, of Washington, D. C. We wanted to land on one of the central portions of Iwo's east coast and had heard conditions were fairly well-stabilized there. We found a Marine battalion dug in with mortar shells bursting around them.

"It doesn't look like it's stabilized," Capt. Thomason commented calmly.

We were pinned down from 1:30 P. M. to about 5:30 P. M.

A landing craft nearby was blown almost in two. The mate was standing 2 feet away from where the shell hit and dived, apparently unhurt, from the burning craft into a shellhole. Many dug-in Marines were hit. Capt. Thomason rallied a group of corpsmen and personally aided in carrying several to cover amid fire.

We finally went up the hill from the beach and dug in for the night, making the dash with Jap sniper fire biting at our heels. Lee Weber of Seattle, combat photographer whose mother is Mrs. Clarence Weber, Post Office Box 656 Grand Central Annex, New York city, joined us.

Mortar fire continued sporadically all night, but the night finally wore out. There were many Marine casualties around us, but none of us was hit.

Bloody Battle for Field

By MORRIE LANDSBERG

Associated Press Correspondent

ABOARD VICE ADMIRAL TURNER'S EXPEDITIONARY FLAGSHIP, Iwo, Wednesday, Feb. 21—Two days of torturous fighting has given the United States Marines a strong toehold on Iwo from which to push the conquest of this strategic island to its final, expectedly bloody finish in the rocky northern terrain.

The southernmost of three shell-pocked airfields fell to the leathernecks yesterday in a drive that at times caused heavy American casualties. Every yard of the way from the beachheads they met enemy fire.

The going was described as extremely tough on the right flank of the American line running from the northern slope of Suribachi to the curving east-west line, which traverses the northern end of the airfield runways and then dips down to the northern limit of the beachhead.

The Navy unleashed the power of its stand-by fleet, bombarding the island for the sixth straight day while the marines' own artillery began to function in strength. An entire battery under command of Captain James B. McDermott of Topeka, Kan., registered hits on caves on the steep sides of Suribachi.

Challenged in their strongest fortress this side of Honshu Island, and with the empire-guarding defense system threatened, thousands of Japanese are fighting back with everything at their command—with rockets, mortars, artillery, machine guns and the ever present sniper fire.

Early on the third day of the invasion not a single enemy plane had penetrated the combat air patrol maintained around the island and the hundreds of ships that carried men and supplies to Iwo. Several Japanese aircraft attempted to attack the previous night, but were turned back by carrier-based fighters.

Mist and light rain fell yesterday and mixed with clouds and smoke. The weather still favored the Americans, however.

Col. Harry B. Liversedge of Pine Grove, Calif., reported that there were pillboxes every ten feet in the sector around Suribachi.

But the marines are cracking Iwo; there's no mistaking that.

Tokyo Reports New U.S. Two

30.321-23157

Landing

San Francisco, Feb. 20 (AP)—A new American landing somewhere along the northern shores of Iwo Jima was reported today in an unconfirmed Tokyo radio broadcast.

Tokyo said the landing was made last night north of the main American beachhead on the southeastern shores.

Marines, the broadcast said, landed where the cliffs were from "10 to 15 meters high" and were "intercepted at the water's edge and furious fighting is at present in progress."

"Supporting Operation"

The broadcast, recorded here, said the second invasion was "executed despite inclement conditions and huge sacrifices. . . . It seems to be a supporting operation for the main enemy landings on the southern coast of the island."

Earlier, Japanese imperial headquarters formally acknowledged that American Marines have effected a landing on Iwo Island and "fierce battles are now going on.

Domestic broadcasts over Tokyo radio, recorded here, told of the invasion and warned "with the landing on Iwo Jima the homeland has become a battleground."

"Homeland A Front"

The influential newspaper *Mainichi* was quoted as editorializing:

"We must now realize that it is not impossible for the enemy to attempt a landing on the homeland. . . .

"The battlefront has gradually narrowed down from the gigantic and elastic defense structure that was won at the outset of the war until now the homeland has indeed become a fighting front."

Other broadcasts said 20,000 Marines stormed the island.

Wornham Unit Halted Japanese

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Marine Corps identified Col. Thomas A. Wornham today as commanding officer of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Fifth Marine Division, which repulsed a Japanese counter-attack on an Iwo airfield. Colonel Wornham's mother, Mrs. Thomas G. Wornham, lives in Renssaeler, N. Y. His wife, Mrs. Laura V. A. Wornham, lives in Los Angeles.

CANADIAN DRIVE SLOWED AS ENEMY

TROOPS HIT BACK

Patton's Forces Smash Through Siegfried Line, Seize Ten Towns.

CROSS MOSELLE RIVER

Scots Mopping Up in Goch, Allies Hurled Back Near Calcar.

PARIS, Feb. 20—(AP) The American Third army, slashing into or beyond the Siegfried Line on a 50-mile front, surged forward 2½ miles in rain and mud today and captured ten towns and entered five others in a surprise new attack across the Moselle river.

Scottish forces of Gen. H. D. Crerar's Canadian First army cleared all of the Siegfried stronghold of Goch except a few isolated pockets, but this offensive at the northern end of the Western front appeared generally stymied in its 13th day by vicious enemy resistance.

Canadiens Fall Back

Canadian troops fell back slightly in the flaming arc before Calcar, seven miles northeast of Goch, as the Germans hurled in one counter-attack after another to dent Allied lines for the first time since the drive down the Maas-Rhine corridor began.

As resistance on the 25-mile northern front mounted in intensity, with the Germans reinforced to the strength of at least nine divisions, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Doughboys stepped up the pressure along the major portion of the Third army front, where four divisions ran their three-day bag of prisoners to 4,500.

The Americans registered their best gains in the triangle formed by the Moselle and Saar rivers, smashing within four miles of Saarburg from two directions.

The 94th division captured Weiten and pushed into Orscholz and Frendenburg to get within four miles of Saarburg on the south. This division had taken 210 prisoners by 4:30 p.m. today to bring its two-day total to 1,036.

The armored units that crossed the Moselle early in the day deepened their bridgehead to nearly three miles, capturing Palzen and pushing within four miles of Saarburg in the vicinity of Rommelfangen. The town of Kirf, on high ground four miles southwest of Saarburg, also was captured.

The Germans threw a counterattack at the bridgehead during the day, but it was repulsed.

Expend Grip in Reich

Patton's forces fighting in the Echternach area to the north expanded their hold on Nazi soil to 12 miles wide and six miles deep.

The Fifth division cleared Halsdorf on the Enz river, five miles north of Bollendorf, and bagged 215 prisoners to bring its three-day total to 1,265.

The 80th division cleared Enzen, Seimerich, Korperich and Obersgegen and raised its three-day prisoner total to 2,000.

The town of Bivels, two miles northwest of Vianden, was entered by mechanized cavalry units and other troops on the 80th's left won a two-mile stretch of the Dahnen-Dasburg highway, cleaning out 34 Siegfried line pillboxes.

Still farther north, Sengerich and Binscheid, two towns about ten miles southwest of Prum, were entered by the 90th infantry.

Bad weather limited tactical air support over most of the Western front, but more than 200 sorties were flown against German targets in front of the Third army. The 19th air command pounced on 30 oil barges, one of the biggest groups ever spotted on the Rhine, and set 16 ablaze in an attack on a flotilla at Gernsheim, 17 miles north of Mannheim.

Airmen reported heavy eastward rail and road traffic opposite the Third army.

Between the two active sectors of the Western front the Roer river—curving around a huge bulge that contains three other tense Allied armies—was dropping steadily from its flood stage and supply roads behind Allied lines were reported drying in many places. This is the necessary prelude to a full-scale onslaught by Gen. Eisenhower's armies.

Allies Closing in Calcar

The Canadian close-in on Calcar, seven miles northeast of Goch, was slowed for the moment by at least five fierce Nazi counterattacks in a seesaw fight northwest and southwest of the water-girt town. It was a give-and-take slugging match for the roadhub two miles from the Rhine.

A late front dispatch said fierce Nazi counterattacks in the Moyland are just northwest of Calcar and along the Calcar-Goch highway had penetrated British and Canadian positions in bloody fighting and had cut the highway.

Canadian infantry and armor were being hastily thrown against the breaches in Allied positions, with heavy fighting going into the night. In a mile advance southeast of Goch Scottish and British troops took the towns of Buchholt and Halvenboom.

The German Eighth parachute division was identified among enemy forces taking part in the bitter fighting, in all, the Germans had jammed elements of at least nine divisions across the Maas-Rhine corridor in an effort to halt the Allied advance toward the Ruhr.

Roger D. Greene, Associated Press front correspondent, said this massing of enemy strength and intense German artillery and mortar barrages appeared to have stalled the British empire offensive at least temporarily after 13 days of slow but steady advances. Of more than 1,000 prisoners taken in the past 24 hours, he pointed out, nearly all were seized inside Goch.

"The Nazis," Greene said, "seemed to have checked the Allied drive, by their sheer violence of their counterjams." He predicted, however, that the drive would gain its second wind shortly, before the Germans could construct new fixed defenses to replace the broken Siegfried Line.

Nazis Cut Allied Lines In Goch Sector

Paris, Feb. 20 (AP)—Canadian 1st Army troops virtually cleared ruined Goch today, but the Germans in furious counterattacks to the northeast broke through Allied lines and seized positions on the Goch-Calcar road.

Gen. Henry Crerar hastily threw in tank and infantry reinforcements both along the road and in the Moyland area north of Calcar, and furious fighting was under way tonight, a field dispatch declared.

The Germans struck viciously in the Moyland area and at positions on the road from Goch to Calcar.

Allies Take Two Towns

Southwest of Goch, however, Scottish and British troops advancing 1,500 yards seized Buchholt and Halvenboom.

On the opposite flank, the American 7th Army widened its resurgent front in the industrial Saarland and captured five towns in an advance within 3½ miles and sight of the blackened steel city of Saarbrueck en. The 7th Army, at least 11 divisions and 155,000 men strong, was applying increasing pressure in its limited offensive.

3d Army Takes Five Towns

In between Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's United States 3rd Army stormed into Germany at a new point, capturing Wincheringen, a mile across the border east of Luxembourg city and 5 miles from the fortified road hub of Saarburg. The 94th Division took four towns on a 4-mile front between Saarbruecken and Trier.

Patton's army made a surprise crossing of the Moselle River to capture Wincheringen.

The 94th captured Oberleuken, Kesslingen, Faha and Munzingen, from 2 to 3 miles east and southeast of Sinz and 6 inside Germany. The cluster of villages is about 8 miles northwest of the Saarland city of Merzig.

Rivers Receding

The Roer River, like the Rhine and Meuse, was receding. When its floodwaters return to its banks over the 36 miles from the opened dam gates to Roermond, the American 1st and 9th armies and the British 2d will be able to strike toward Cologne, the Rhineland and the Ruhr. Indeed, the Germans said the 9th had already attempted a crossing at Linnich, where the Roer was still wide.

When the massed might of the three Allied armies on the Roer is applied the Germans before Cologne, Duesseldorf and Duisburg will be squeezed in a vise west of the Rhine, with the Canadian Army as its northern jaw.

Scots Use Bayonets

The Scottish troops of the Canadian Army went after the last Germans in Goch with bayonets. After 24 hours of house fighting the whole northern part of the town was cleared and only a bit of the southern part was still in German hands. The tattered Nazis, minus their captured commander, fought among wrecked sheds, freight cars and locomotives at the southern fringe of the town. Other German forces were already shelling Goch.

A thousand Nazis surrendered yesterday, boasting the total for the northern campaign above 9,000. ...tish forces that drove into Goch from opposite directions joined in the heart of the city.

Scots Heavily Shelled

On the western flank, German batteries laid down a terrific barrage against Scottish troops south of Afferden on the road to Venlo, 19 miles away. Infantry did not follow up, however, and the situation there was unchanged. Between Afferden and Goch, the Allies edged forward slowly south of Hassum. The road between the towns was cut.

Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's 7th Army captured Etzling, 3½ miles south of Saarbruecken, and Oeting, less than a mile from Forbach, French border town. High ground overlooking Forbach was taken.

7th Crosses The Saar

The 7th Army crossed the Saar River. To the east, it captured the border town of Frauenberg, less than 10 miles from the Saar city of St. Ingbert, which was shelled last December. Folpersweiler fell; Auersmacher, 2 miles inside the Reich, was cleared and a wood to the north was taken.

Patton's army in the center met stiff to moderate resistance. Winderingen was taken in a surprise crossing of the Moselle River into the Siegfried Line zone. The 94th Division, 5 miles inside Germany, occupied high ground near Kirk, northeast of Sinz.

5th Division Gains

The 5th Division advanced a mile through a clean gash in the Siegfried Line and captured Stocken, 6½ miles from Bitburg. These troops killed 75 Germans and wounded 100 in taking the town. The 5th also got near Enzen and sent some men a mile and a half north of the Enz River to commanding high ground.

Another 3d Army unit captured Herzfeld, 10 miles southeast of Pruem. Moderate gains were made elsewhere on the 55-mile 3d Army front.

The Nazis' Calcar Stand

Field dispatches said the apparent reason for the resolute German stand before Calcar was to keep the Canadian 1st Army from using the railroad running south to Uedem.

Once Goch is cleaned up, a small open plain lies before the Canadian, Scottish, Welsh and British troops, and beyond that plain lies the Ruhr, the most concentrated industrial region in Europe. The closest Canadians were 16 miles from Wesel, nearest Ruhr railhead, which was bombed again last night.

Flyers had clearer skies today than yesterday, when 3,000 sorties were flown.

Germans Now Using 4-Foot Baby Rocket

With U.S. 9th Army in Germany, Feb. 19 [AP—*Delayed*]—The Germans have been throwing toward American lines a baby rocket 4 feet long and with enough explosive power to blow a house to smithereens.

This *Werkaerper* weapon packs the wallop of a 30-pound bomb and apparently is launched from a truck trailer or a ramp leaned at an angle over the edge of a trench.

Major Harry Suffield, of Woodward, Okla., exhibited a preserved rocket of this type that had been picked up in Germany.

The weapon looks like a piece of large stovepipe 50 inches long and a foot in diameter with jets at an angle in one end to make it spin as the gas fumes propel it through the air.

"That spinning gives it a terrific screeching noise," Suffield said. "In fact, it makes more noise than the old screaming meanies."

PILLBOX BUSTERS GO 'HOLLYWOODIAN'

Yanks Outdo Movies Evicting Nazis From 4 Strong Points

With 90th Infantry Division, Siegfried Line, Feb. 20 (AP)—The captured German regimental commander called it a "simply ridiculous operation," but to the 90th Division doughboys it was a slick job of pillbox busting.

Slipping through the darkness past German outposts, the Americans infiltrated a group of four pillboxes housing the enemy's regiment headquarters. Without knocking they walked into three of them, roused 43 occupants, including the commander, from deep slumber and took them prisoner.

With the guidance of one of the captives, a squad led by Sergt. Daniel R. McCarthy, of Chicago, located a fourth pillbox. He laid siege with grenades plunked into ventilators, and bazooka bursts aimed at the door. Between explosions the Americans heard a German officer inside telephoning for artillery.

Nazis Get Wish

The urgent call was promptly answered by a concentration of shells which began bursting around

the Americans. In that situation Sergt. Clyde W. Eustler, of Lancaster, Cal., and Private Raymond Bray, Killdeer, N.D., decided it would be best to be on the inside looking out, so they dashed into the pillbox through a door blown open by a bazooka shot.

The startled Germans, thinking the pillbox was being stormed, quickly reached for the sky. Twenty surrendered Germans whose nerves were jumpy from the artillery fire asked their officer to call a halt to the barrage. He did.

The doughboys then spliced German lines into their own communications and reported the position captured. Meanwhile, two German linemen attempting to trace the break in the wires came up and were seized by Private Joseph J. Mazzarese, Bridgeport, Conn., and Private John W. Gresham, Van Buren, Mo. Six more German strays were collared outside by Sergt. Robert R. Johnson, Jeannette, Pa.

The audacious assault upon the pillbox was led by Sergt. Roy J. Fitzgerald, Hyattsville, Md., and Sergt. Carl R. Rutherford, Dwyer, Wyoming.

Besides Germans, the Americans found inside a treasure trove including fat cigars, hundreds of cigarettes and fifteen bottles of wine and *Schnapps*.

16,000 Tons Of German Coke Is Sent To France

Alsdorf, Germany, Feb. 20 (AP)—A vanguard of 16,000 tons of coke was started on its way to the steel mills of France and Luxembourg from this mining area today in the first move to make occupied Germany contribute to the Allied cause.

The coke was a part of captured stocks. This coal area has served as a guinea pig for "solid-fuel" experts of supreme Allied headquarters and the Allied military government for dealing with German industries which might be overrun. It revealed that the Nazis are not going in for a scorched-earth policy so far as German "big business" is concerned.

RUSSIAN FORCES ADVANCE 10 MILES IN BRANDENBURG

Reds Kill 1,000 Germans in Bitter Fighting Near Guben.

TIGHTEN BRESLAU RING

Soviet Troops Push Through Polish Corridor Toward Danzig.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 21—(AP) Russian First Ukraine army forces drove some 10 miles northwest and west in Germany's Brandenburg province yesterday, capturing more than 80 communities in the face of persistent counterattacks by which the Nazis strove to hold the vital southeastern approaches to Berlin, 57 miles away.

Moscow's nightly communique, announcing these gains, said about 1,000 Germans were captured in that sector northeast and east of Guben, while some 100 miles to the southeast fighting continued for the annihilation of the German garrison in the besieged Silesian capital of Breslau.

1,000 Nazis Killed

A supplement to the communique this morning said more than 1,000 Germans were killed and 32 tanks knocked out in a vain enemy counterattack at Russian-captured Christianstadt and that survivors were scattered in the forest east of Guben.

A captured German officer was quoted as saying that on that front recently two Nazi armored divisions and two motorized divisions, intended as strategic reserves, had been "exterminated."

German radio accounts, agreeing essentially with the Russian announcements on the conflict in Brandenburg east of Guben, said also that the Soviets had broken into Breslau and Glogau but had been thrown out and that the Breslau garrison had spurned a surrender ultimatum.

On the northern front Moscow announced gains up to 13 miles and capture of 50 Polish corridor towns by the second White Russian army. Advancing northward on a 20-mile-wide front, these forces were within 33 miles south of Danzig, once-free Baltic port.

Twenty miles behind that front the Russians announced killing of 1,500 Germans and destruction of nine tanks and 30 cannon at encircled Grudziadz, Poland, and said the Germans lost another 2,000 men in hard fighting on the Samland peninsula of East Prussia.

Nazi Attacks Repulsed

On the southern end of the long Eastern front the Russians announced capture of 60-odd Czechoslovakian towns in a drive that carried northwestward within 13 miles of Banska Bystricia, and told of repelling determined German counterattacks in Hungary on the north bank of the Danube east of Komarom.

The Germans claimed to have eliminated part of the Russian Hron river bridgehead east of Komarom, while Moscow disclosed the bitterness of the fight by claiming 60 German tanks destroyed there Monday.

Berlin also said the Russians were preparing for a new breakthrough smash at the Moravian gate where the borders of Silesia, Poland and Moravia meet. The Russians were silent on this, as they were also on German reports of some "minor" gains by the First White Russian army southeast of Stettin.

More vital to the immediate defense of the Reich was the 65-mile front where Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine troops were attacking and the Germans were violently counterattacking.

German broadcasts described the line as extending from Guben, 51 miles southeast of Berlin, through Sorau down to Lauban, 61 miles east of Dresden and only 13 miles from the border of Saxony province.

Moscow's communique did not disclose fighting as far suoth of Lauban but did announce Konev's capture of the Strong point cities of Crossen, at the confluence of the Oder and Bober rivers, 57 miles southeast of Berlin and 17 miles northeast of Guben; Boberserg, 13 miles east of Gugen; and Christianstadt, 11 miles east of Sommerfeld.

Other towns listed as captured included Schegeln, eight miles east of Guben in the Guben forest, and Burau, 11 miles south of Sorau.

The list of towns taken ranged mostly northeast, east and southeast of Sommerfeld, lending some credence to German claims to have recaptured that strategic rail center.

The Germans, claiming on Monday to have thrown the Russians out of Guben—whose capture the Russians have never claimed—placed Tuesday's fighting eight miles east of Goben, just as the Russians said.

Reds Attack Lauban

Unconfirmed German accounts also described Konev as attacking Lauban and pushing towards Goerlitz, 12 miles west of Lauban. The Soviet communique confirmed earlier German statements that the Russians had cut the Sorau-Goerlitz railway. The Germans said it was a three-mile breach.

Rothwasser, 10 miles northeast of Goerlitz, fell into Russian hands "temporarily" and then was recaptured by the Germans, the enemy broadcasts said.

Fighting for Guben, which the Germans stated they lost and then regained on Monday, was described as continuing some eight miles east of the city, but the Germans made no claim to have pushed the Russians back that distance.

The German DNB agency said the Guben-Sorau-Lauban front was "one of the main centers of gravity of the Russian offensive, with fighting still is full swing and the ultimate decision unforeseeable."

The [illegible]n press said the command [illegible]ig had been given to SS ([illegible] Guard) Gen. Felix Steiner, [illegible] warned against "infiltratin[illegible]ssian agents disguised in Germ[illegible] uniforms."

There [illegible]s no letup in the struggle in East Prussia, with the Germans reporting that Soviet troops were attacking heavily on the Samland peninsula west of Koenigsberg and that German warships were shelling the attackers.

BERLIN SAYS REDS SMASH WAY INSIDE BRESLAU SUBURBS

Germans Report Ultimatum Rejected and Russians Driven Back.

London, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—The Russians have broken into the southern suburbs of the rich Silesian industrial city of Breslau and issued an ultimatum calling for the surrender of the German garrison, a German military commentator reported tonight, adding that the Germans rejected the ultimatum and succeeded for the time being in driving the Russians back.

The Russians have also penetrated into Glogau, fifty-two miles northwest of Breslau, the commentator said. Glogau had been encircled for several days.

The Reds have punched several deep breaches in the German lines on a sixty-five-mile front, stretching within fifty to sixty miles of Berlin and Dresden, the German High Command declared earlier. It indicated that Marshal Ivan Konev had resumed his push toward these two cities after withstanding German counter-attacks which Berlin only last night said had swept back into four towns.

The German communique declared that Konev breached German lines in the areas of Guben, fifty-one miles southeast of Berlin, at Sorau, twenty-eighth miles farther southeast, and at Lauban, sixty-one miles east of Dresden. Fighting of the bitterest type is raging in the sector between the Bober and Neisse rivers, a transocean broadcast said.

A later broadcast said Konev was attacking Lauban and thrusting for Goerlitz, 12 miles beyond on the Neisse River, 49 miles from Dresden. This said Konev had cut the Sorau-Goerlitz railway on a 2½-to-3-mile stretch at an undisclosed point, and had "temporarily" captured Rothwasser, 10 miles northeast of Goerlitz. Rothwasser, 19 miles from the Saxon border, was later retaken by the Germans, Transocean added.

Russian advances on Guben were "checked," Transocean said.

"Bitterest Type" Fighting

Fighting of "the bitterest type" is raging in this sector between the Bober and Neisse Rivers, another Transocean broadcast said.

Transocean made no mention of Nazi counterattacks, which the Germans last night said had rewon Guben, Sommerfeld, Sorau and Sagan, on a 35-mile line to the southeast of Guben. Moscow never has claimed the fall of Guben, but announced capture of the other three last week.

"No new German reports are available on the situation in Guben, from which Russian tank spearheads were dislodged yesterday," Transocean added.

Counterblow Extension Reported

An earlier Transocean broadcast indicated Sagan had again been lost, by defining a battle line placed west of that Bober River city.

[An extension of German counterattacks to the area where the borders of Silesia, Poland and Czechoslovakia meet was reported today by Col. Ernst von Hammer, military correspondent of the German DNB news agency, Reuter announced in London. Hammer reported that "strong German forces" had gone over to the counterattack at Bielsko and Schwarzwasser in the southern part of the Upper Silesia industrial area, and added that German forces had also seized the initiative in the Soviet bridgehead north of Ratibor, just inside the German border.

[Twenty-two miles northwest of Budapest, where the River Hron joins the Danube, a strong German force had broken into the town of Parkany. "Still more sections of the enemy defenses in his bridgehead on the River Hron have been overcome by the Germans," Hammer declared.]

Reds Holding, Moscow Says

Moscow dispatches said the Red Army, despite Nazi counterattacks, was clinging to its positions in front of the Oder-Spree line, southeast of Berlin, "while carrying out what may be some of the most important consolidations of this phase of the war."

Field dispatches to Moscow said Konev and Marshal Gregory Zhukov were warding off Nazi blows "in stretegic moves which promise shortly to pay dividends when the drive on the capital is resumed."

A Russian push farther north had carried within 47 miles of Danzig, capturing the Polish corridor town of Nowe (Neuenburg).

New Offensive Reported

The German command said a new Russian offensive had opened north of Ratibor, on the upper Oder, 85 miles southeast of Breslau, "after German defensive successes of the past two days."

As for Breslau, Transocean said all Soviet blows in an "all-out" attempt to take the Silesian capital had been beaten off.

Battles are fluctuating in the Pyritz area, 22 miles southeast of Stettin, where Zhukov is fighting toward the Baltic, the German communiqué said, while in East Prussia other Russians are attacking violently on the Samland Peninsula, west of Koenigsberg, despite a bombardment by the German Baltic fleet.

The Berlin radio said the German situation was critical in the Tucheler Forest area of the Polish Corridor and west of the Vistula, where the Soviets are pointed toward Danzig.

The Moscow communique declared that 1,500 Germans were slain when they tried to break out of encircled Grudziadz, ten miles south of Nowe. Konev and Zhukov were attempting to weld their flanks securely in the area of Crossen, sixteen miles northeast of Guben, in readiness for an offensive upon Berlin.

900 FORTRESSES HIT NUERNBERG

LONDON, Feb. 20—(AP) Nuernberg, one of Germany's most important rail junctions and scene of former Nazi party propaganda spectacles, was battered today by 900 U.S. Flying Fortresses in its heaviest daylight bombing of the war.

The big American armada, which included an escort of 700 fighters, encountered no enemy aerial opposition but ran into intense antiaircraft fire. Sixteen bombers and 23 fighters were missing tonight.

A series of warnings, during which the German radio twice went off the air, indicated the Allied aerial blows were continuing into the night.

The Germans reported three separate formations operating over the Reich early in the night, two of them possibly groups of R.A.F. Mosquitos. Both were said to be over Brandenburg province in which Berlin is located.

Approximately 11,000 high explosives bombs and 300,000 small incendiaries were dropped on Nuernberg, which Moscow reports have said has become the seat of the Nazi government.

It is a vital junction of the main east-west and north-south railways in south central Germany, 100 miles north of Munich, and the American assault was directed principally at the big railway station, freight yards and repair shops.

One bomber gunner, Sgt. Hiram B. Dunham, Yankton, S. Dak., described the defense of this prime target as "the most flak I have ever seen."

Bad flying weather added to the difficulties of the attackers, but there were breaks in the clouds which permitted some groups to bomb visually.

Significance Not Known

Significance of the traffic congestion was not determined. Whether it was movement of Government offices from Berlin, a concentration of men and material on the way to the East front, or shipments for the defense of Vienna against the Red Army was not learned. Aerial reconnaissance showed, however, that vast south freight yards were loaded to 95 per cent of capacity four days ago with several thousand cars.

In addition to the main passenger station and freight yards which can handle 3,000 cars every 24 hours the targets included huge

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repair shops nearly a mile in length specializing in locomotive repairs and employing 3,500 workers.

Heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force operating from Italy returned to the Vienna area today, attacking the Lobau and Schwechat oil refineries southeast of Vienna. Medium bombers and fighter-bombers battered away again at targets on the Brenner Pass rail routes between Italy and Austria.

Attacked Twice Before

Nuernberg has been attacked twice previously by the 8th Air Force based in Britain, but never in such strength. Both earlier attacks, on September 10 and October 3 of last year, were aimed at tank factories. Last Armistice Day Thunderbolts carried out a strafing attack on freight yards northwest of Nuernberg. RAF heavies have battered the ancient city with numerous night assaults.

Today's massive attack carried the air offensive against Germany into the eighth straight day. It was the fourth successive mission by the 8th Air Force against rail points channeling the enemy front-line traffic, and the largest concentration against a single target since the 1,000-bomber assault on Berlin February 3.

With the Nuernberg attack the Allied air forces had sent an average of 1,200 heavy bombers against Germany every 24 hours since the RAF began the offensive last Tuesday night.

900 Forts Blast Nuernberg

London, Feb. 20 (AP)—The vast railroad yards and locomotive repair shops at Nuernberg, 90 miles north of Munich, were blasted by 900 Flying Fortresses today in the eighth straight day of the aerial offensive against the Reich.

The bombers were escorted on the long haul across the dangerous Nazi fighter belt by about 700 Mustangs and Thunderbolts, which flew in relays from British and French bases.

Fourth Rail Raid

It was the 8th Air Force's fourth successive strike at vital railheads in an effort to snarl German transportation headed for the front lines.

United States 15th Air Force heavy bombers from Italy returned meanwhile to the Vienna area, hammering the Lobau and Schwechat oil refineries, southeast of the Austrian capital, sending huge black clouds of smoke skyward. Other planes bombed targets on the rail routes between Italy and Austria and shipyards at Trieste.

Counting today's operations, the Allies have hit Germany with more than 1,200 heavy bombers every 24 hours since last Tuesday.

Hitting in two waves, the Fortresses dropped more than 11,000 high-explosive bombs and more than 300,000 incendiaries on Nuernberg, which Moscow has declared now is the actual capital of Germany.

Rail Yards Jammed

Reconnaissance photographs four days ago showed its huge rail yards, capable of handling 3,000 cars daily, were jammed to 95 per cent capacity.

"There was much speculation on what they contained—maybe moving Government offices from Berlin or supplies to the Russian front—so we decided to bust them up a bit," an air force officer said.

The large passenger station was one target. The near-by freight yards are located adjacent to the 2,500-acre arena where colossal Nazi party spectacles were held in Hitler's heyday.

During the night, British heavy bombers attacked a synthetic oil plant at Bohlen, near Leipzig, while other formations hit the chemical manufacturing town of Efurt, 63 miles southwest of Leipzig, and objectives in Hannover, Bremen and Brunswick. Two heavy bombers were missing.

Airfields Targets

RAF fighters and intruder aircraft supported the night operations and attacked German airfields.

During yesterday nearly 1,400 American and RAF heavy bombers pounded thirteen rail and industrial targets in western Germany. Others from the United States 15th Air Force in Italy struck at enemy communications in Austria.

The United States 8th Air Force announced that one of its bombers and seven of 500 escorting fighters were missing.

Swiss Air Battle

London, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Swiss radio, quoting a communiqué, said a Swiss patrol engaged in an aerial gun battle with an American bomber high over the Alps today after British and American planes "repeatedly violated the Swiss air space."

The broadcast said the American bomber was intercepted near Romanshorn and that the Swiss patrol opened fire after vainly demanding that it land. The American bomber returned the fire and the combat continued until the bomber left Swiss territory near Jura, the radio said.

Typhus Epidemic In Berlin

London, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Moscow radio asserted today that a typhus epidemic had broken out in Berlin, causing many deaths daily.

French May Seek Part In Austria Occupation

London, Feb. 20 (AP)—Authoritative French reports in London today said France will insist on an equal share in the occupation of Austria.

This hint was dropped as Rene Massigli, French Ambassador to Britain, announced that he probably would see Foreign Secretary Eden sometime today. He indicated that he would ask Eden to elucidate on the Big Three Crimean decisions.

Offers To Form Unified Government In Poland

London, Feb. 20 (AP)—Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the Polish Government in London, told the Associated Press today that he would go to Moscow to aid in establishing a new Polish Government of national unity if he were invited by the Big Three.

Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, summoned Mikolajczyk for a conference shortly after he made the statement, and it was believed Eden may have discussed such an invitation with the leader of the Polish peasant party. Eden has just returned from the Crimea conference.

Prince Poniatowski Killed On West Front

London, Feb. 20 (AP)—Prince Marienandre Poniatowski, 23-year-old descendant of the last King of Poland, has been killed in action on the Western front while serving with the Polish Army in fighting for the homeland he had never seen.

Prince Poniatowski escaped from France in 1940 with the help of his mother, the former Miss Elizabeth Helen Sperry, of California, who accompanied him to the Channel coast and aided in arranging a voyage to England in a fishing boat.

Although he had never been to Poland and did not speak the Polish language, he enlisted in the Polish Army.

Blasts From Channel Shake The Dover Area

Dover, England, Feb. 20 (AP)—A series of thunderous explosions from somewhere at sea shook the Dover area tonight at about 10.30 o'clock. The first explosions, which lasted many seconds, were followed by another series ten minutes later.

Similar explosions were heard twenty hours previously, observers said. All appeared to come from mid-Channel.

Probe On Soviet Effort To Get Credit Sought

London, Feb. 20 (AP)—Lord Strabolgi, a Laborite, called on the Government today to explain reports that Russia had requested long-term credits from both the United States and Britain for reconstruction.

"According to these reports," he told the House of Lords, "American business men made an immediate response to the feelers from Moscow. They seem to have got together, with or without governmental assistance, and are prepared to provide large sums of money for the Russian market."

COUPLE LOSE LIFE PLEA

Soldier and Dancer, Doomed for London Murder, Fail in Appeal

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Pvt. Karl Gustav Hulten, 22-year-old parachute trooper of Cambridge, Mass., and Elizabeth Maud Jones, 18, former strip-tease dancer, today lost appeals to escape hanging for the murder of a London taxi driver.

A three-man criminal court of appeals upheld the jury's verdict. Only the Home Secretary now could intervene to save the couple.

The jury had recommended clemency for the Jones girl. Hulten's young wife in Cambridge was reported to have written a plea to the Home Secretary, asking clemency for him.

CHURCHILL HELD MIDDLE EAST TALKS

LONDON, Feb. 20 — (AP) Diplomatic quarters speculated tonight that Prime Minister Churchill's meetings with the rulers of Ethiopia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia on his way home from the Crimean conference were connected with Britain's projected stepped-up drive against the Japanese.

The official announcement gave no hint as to their nature.

Churchill held his Middle East conferences separately from President Roosevelt and, in addition to talking with the three kings, also met Al Sayed Shukri Alkuwatly, president of the Syrian republic.

(The announcement of Roosevelt's meeting with the three rulers issued at Washington said his discussions were in line with the President's desire that the heads of governments throughout the word "should get together whenever possible to talk as friends and exchange views in order to better understand the problems of one another.")

Churchill, having returned here yesterday, lost no time in taking up the reins of government at home. He appeared in the House of Commons today with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, but his only reference to diplomatic business which had engaged him during his trip to Russia and the Middle East was an observation that "affairs abroad are rather smoother."

The House was given to understand that it must wait until Tuesday and Wednesday of next week for parliamentary discussion of the Crimean conference and Churchill's meetings with Emperior Haile Selassie, King Farouk, King Ibn Saud and the Syrian executive.

The brief British communique told tersely of Churchill's visit to Greece and Egypt, but gave no clue as to why Roosevelt and Britain's self-styled "wandering minstrel" of diplomacy did not make their Middle East conferences joint affairs.

Speculation in London was that the Prime Minister's meetings in Egypt touched on these main points:

1—Military—the role of the Middle East as a staging area for the accumulation of military equipment and supplies in an accelerated drive from the west against Japan.

2—Progress toward a Pan-Arab league and Palestine's relation to such an organization in the postwar world.

3—The possibility of establishing naval, air and military bases in strategic areas of the Middle East.

SEPARATE JEWISH STATE BELIEVED MID-EAST TOPIC

Churchill Talk With Rulers May Have Touched on Pan-Arab League.

London, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill conferred with the rulers of Egypt, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Republic on his way home from Yalta, it was disclosed today, and there were rumors that one topic might have been the formation of a single Arab State and a separate Jewish State comprising most of Palestine.

There was no official hint of the nature of his discussions with these leaders however. President Roosevelt also saw the heads of these Middle East States, separately from Mr. Churchill. Whether the talks involved military, economic, diplomatic, or just plain social matters was not disclosed.

A terse communique from the Ministry of Information merely mentioned those with whom Mr. Churchill had conferred.

Speculate on Parley.

There was speculation in London that the discussions may have touched upon these main points:

1—The military—the role of the Middle East as a staging area for accumulation of military equipment and supplies in an accelerated drive from the west against Japan.

2—Progress toward a Pan-Arab league and Palestine's relation to such a set-up.

3—The French Government's plan to insure retention of prewar privileges in Syria and Lebanon;

4—The question of establishing Anglo-American treaties when and if an Pan-Arab league is formed.

5—The possibility of establishing naval, air and military bases throughout the strategic area.

The text of the communique:

"The Prime Minister after his visit to Athens went to Alexandria to take leave of the President before his departure for the United States.

"Mr. Churchill then proceeded to Cairo where on February 16 he conferred with his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia (Haile Selasie). On the morning of February 17 the Prime Minister had a discussion with his Majesty King Abdulazis Ibn Abdur-Rahman Ibn Saud Al Faisal, King of Saudi Arabia, and afterward entertained his Majesty at luncheon.

"The same afternoon his Majesty the King of Egypt (Farouk), and Mr. Churchill met for more than an hour. The Prime Minister subsequently saw Al Sayed Shukri Al Kuwatly, President of the Syrian republic.

"Mr. Eden, who had rejoined Mr. Churchill from Athens on February 16, took part in conversations with the Emperor of Ethiopia and in all the meetings February 17.'

Back From Yalta.

Mr. Churchill informed the House of Commons today that "affairs abroad are rather smoother" in his first public reference to the Big Three meeting at Yalta.

The House learned, however, that it must wait until next week for a full report on the Crimea conference, and meanwhile goats, sharks and British double summertime shared the Prime Minister's attention.

Mr. Churchill returned to London yesterday after stopovers at Athens and Cairo. He was greeted with a rousing cheer when he walked into the House of Commons. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced that Tuesday and Wednesday of next week would be allocated to debate on the Crimea conference.

Churchill Says 'Affairs Abroad Are Smoother'

London, Feb. 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill informed the House of Commons today, in his first public reference to the Big Three meeting at Yalta, that "affairs abroad are rather smoother."

The House learned, however, that it must wait until next week for a full report on the Crimea conference, and meanwhile goats, sharks and British double summertime shared the Prime Minister's attention.

Wits And Quips

In order, these subjects were placed before the Prime Minister in a matching of wits and quips with Britain's lawmakers:

1. The goats. Would he tell Commons "in view of the shortage of milk . . . whether part of German reparation in kind will include 100,000 milch goats for Scotland and 1,000,000 for England, North Ireland and Wales?" The Premier passed that one until tomorrow.

2. The sharks. What is Britain doing about following up the American development of a "shark-chasing" device for protection of seamen and airmen? "We're watching it," replied Churchill, adding: "You may rest assured the British Government are entirely opposed to sharks."

Double Summertime

3. And British double summertime. Would he assure Commons it would not be imposed? "I certainly cannot," said the Prime Minister. Asked if he were aware that double summertime limited food production, Churchill sidestepped.

"It's a very old question and I remember 40 years ago being acquainted with that argument," he said.

Churchill returned to London yesterday after stopovers at Athens and Cairo. He was greeted with a rousing cheer when he walked into the House of Commons.

He and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden lost little time in stepping into the rigorous give and take of parliamentary debate. Eden announced that Tuesday and Wednesday of next week would be allocated to debate on the Crimea conference.

Queried By Member

The Prime Minister's brief remark on conditions abroad came in a response to a request that the time be allotted for consideration of social service legislation.

Churchill said he could hold out no hope of special time being found "in the present state of public business."

"What does he mean by the present situation?" inquired a member. "Is he referring to the situation at home or abroad?"

"Affairs abroad are rather smoother," replied Churchill, "but I believe the business of the House is still as congested as ever."

Churchill Says British Oppose Sharks, Too

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP).—Says Prime Minister Churchill: "You may rest assured that the British government are entirely opposed to sharks."

He informed Commons, in response to a question, that the government was being kept informed of progress made in the American development of a "shark chaser" for the protection of seamen and airmen adrift.

Churchill, Eden Report To King

London, Feb. 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden gave first-hand accounts of the Big Three Crimean conference to King George in an audience at Buckingham Palace tonight.

It was the first time the King had received the Prime Minister and Eden since their return from Russia. After the conference, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill and Eden dined with the King and Queen.

FDR, Churchill Emphasize Importance of Middle East

CAIRO, Feb. 20.—(AP) The increasing military and political importance of the Middle East has been sharply emphasized by the conferences President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill held in Egypt and nearby on their way home from the Big Three Yalta meeting.

The President and the Prime Minister delayed their returns to their respective capitals nearly a week after leaving the Crimea. With the war in Europe approaching its climax, it is obvious that they would not have agreed to this delay if they had not considered the discussions here to be of vital importance.

Reports Not Available

Although first-hand reports of their various talks are not yet available, it is considered certain that Roosevelt and Churchill both gave and received information in their meetings with Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, King Farouk of Egypt and King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia.

They are believed to have conveyed especially to Farouk and Ibn Saud some of the decisions Britain and the United States have reached with respect to the war against Japan.

The territories governed by these two monarchs are keys in the line of communications between Europe and the Far East, a line over which vast armies may be transferred in the near future.

At the same time, it is considered certain that they gave the two kings and the emperor of Ethiopia information not yet released to the public about the Big Three program for striking a death blow at Germany.

The political situation in the Middle East, while perhaps not of the same urgency, is almost equally important, particularly to Britain.

In meeting with Farouk and Ibn Saud, Roosevelt and Churchill saw the two foremost leaders of the sprawling Arab world which stretches from the Persian gulf to the Atlantic. After centuries of foreign domination and internal disunity, parts of this world now are independent and the individual Arab states are working toward federation.

The strictest security regulations were imposed on correspondents in Cairo during the period that Roosevelt and Churchill were in this region. Their presence became a matter of common knowledge almost immediately, but requests for press conferences with U. S. Secretary of State Stettinius or Presidential Secretary Stephen Early, if the President himself were unavailable, were refused.

Only official government and military photographers were permitted to make pictures of the British and American leaders and their parties.

Anthony Eden Participated

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden took part in all the conversations Churchill had with the three kings and with Al Sayed Shukri Al Kuwatly, president of the Syrian republic. The subjects under discussion have not been disclosed.

The President's party included Harry Hopkins, his adviser; Admiral William D. Leahy, his chief of staff; Vice Admiral Wilson Brown, retired, and Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson; Vice Admiral Ross McIntyre, the President's physician, Early and Mrs. Anna Boettiger, the President's daughter.

The American party motored from Livadia in the Crimea to Sevastopol and then flew back from a Russian base to Egypt, landing in the Suez Canal zone where the President boarded an American cruiser which was the scene of the ensuing conferences.

King Farouk was the first visitor. He was received with full ceremonial honors and was the President's guest at lunch. Their discussions were described officially as touching on "many questions affecting the relationship of the United States and Egypt."

Haile Selassie came aboard later the same day, accompanied by J. K. Caldwell, U. S. Minister to Ethiopia, and the President's talk with him was said to have stressed improvement of communications to bring about closer relations.

Ibn Saud arrived the following day, having left his home soil for the first time to make the journey. The official statement said Roosevelt's talk with the Arabian king was the consequence of the President's belief that heads of governments should meet together whenever possible to discuss as friends the matters which concern their countries.

Ibn Saud and his retinue of 48 persons, including his brother and two sons, wore full and colorful Arab regalia. They brought Oriental rugs to spread over the deck and gilt chairs for the king.

Three Kings Visit Roosevelt

Monarchs of Middle East Confer With President Aboard U. S. Warship.

Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt in a stopover in Egypt on his return from the Crimea conference, conferred with Prime Minister Churchill, King Farouk of Egypt, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and King Ibn Saud of Sauda Arabia, it was permitted to be disclosed today.

King Farouk, the first visitor to the President's ship, was piped aboard with full Naval honors and was greeted by the President. The two leaders immediately began discussion of what were described officially as "many questions affecting the relationship of the United States and Egypt."

Luncheon was served later and after some further discussion, King Farouk departed.

The same afternoon Emperor Haile Selassie came aboard, accompanied by J. K. Caldwell, American Minister to Ethiopia. Roosevelt thanked the Emperor for the site and buildings given the United States for use as a legation in Addis Ababa.

The visit of King Ibn Saud came the following day.

His party brought all its own food which was cooked on braziers on the ship's deck. Live sheep were kept in an improvised pen on the destroyer's stern.

Entertains Officers.

The first night the King entertained all the American officers at dinner. They squatted on the deck and ate, Arab style, from the braziers. Scores of other braziers held food for the Arabs not entitled to dine with the monarch.

Ten guards carrying sabers and daggers and chosen from particular tribes attended the King. During the night Ibn Saud saw two motion pictures about the United States Navy.

The destroyer had been sent for the King. A barefoot Arab had piloted the ship to anchorage. Col. William A. Eddy, American Minister to Saudi Arabia, was a member of the King's party.

Ibn Saud met Mr. Churchill at a desert oasis fifty miles from the pyramids and the conference conformed to all the most ancient and inflexible precepts of Arab ritual.

Ibn Saud and his two sons and his brother, all princes, were waiting beside Lake Fayoum when the Prime Minister's car arrived. The King wore the red and gold robes he uses only for important ceremonial occasions. Glittering bands of gold encircled his headdress.

Churchill Gets Gold Sword.

After the exchange of greetings, the King and Mr. Churchill went to the former's quarters. Foreign Secretary Eden and one interpreter accompanied them. They were closeted more than an hour before lunch, which was served overlooking the lake. The meal was Arab style, with a single dish, "Kabab."

Then came the part of the meeting which plays the paramount role in the Arab world. The two conferees exchanged gifts. Ibn Saud's servants approached the Prime Minister one by one, bearing packages. The first was a golden sword, incrusted with jewels, and a matching dagger. Another servant presented a similar gift ta Mr. Eden. Other bearers placed before Churchill Arab ceremonial robes in a heavy leather case.

Mr. Churchill told an interpreter:

"Tell the King I shall always remember these, not only because of the magnificent workmanship, but also as a delightful memory of our meeting."

There was a moment of expectancy, and then his gifts to Ibn Saud were brought forward. They consisted of two large and elegantly built boxes. The King's face plainly showed a pleased curiosity as he opened them. Each contained six bottles of perfume—concentrated essences of amber, musk, mimosa, jasmine and others.

Churchill Forgets Own Age

70 Himself, He Thinks Arabia King Very Vigorous for Man of 65

CAIRO, Feb. 20 (AP).—As Prime Minister Churchill departed from his conference with King Ibn Saud of Arabia, the British leader was heard to remark to Lord Moran, his physician: "What wonderful vitality, Charles, for one getting on for seventy." Ibn Saud is sixty-five.

Lord Moran replied in a murmur to the seventy-year-old Prime Minister: "You're not so bad, yourself."

KINGS VISITED F.D.R. ON TOUR

Churchill Repledged Full Aid In War On Japs

Thomas M. O'Neill discusses reactions to the Roosevelt-de Gaulle impasse.....*Page 10*

France will be represented at San Francisco conference, the Foreign Office announces...*Page 10*

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt, during a dramatic Near East odyssey, has obtained from Prime Minister Churchill a new promise to "throw everything" at the Japanese after Germany is defeated. He also got a snub from Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The story of the President's meetings with premiers, kings and

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Roosevelt, Churchill Confer In Egypt

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princes after the Crimea conference came out in part today.

The White House made public some details of his trips through Egypt and Algeria, and how Mr. Roosevelt is adding, by plane, motor and ship some 14,000 miles to his stupendous travel.

Alexandria Pledge

The fresh British pledge for fullest participation against Japan was given to the President by the Prime Minister at Alexandria. The White House narration said that "new and important" discussions of the Pacific situation were conducted there, topics that had to be passed over at the Big Three meeting because of Russia's nonaggression pact with Japan.

The account told of an invitation to General de Gaulle to meet with the President at Algiers. Mr. Roosevelt wanted to discuss questions of "mutual interest and importance" to France and the United States. The French leader, supposedly miffed at being barred from the Big Three conferences, declined and the President said he was "most disappointed."

Mr. Roosevelt did not go to Rome and Paris, as had been indicated in some foreign quarters. Instead, he went by motor to Sevastopol, bombed-out Crimean port across the tip of the Crimean peninsula from Yalta; flew to Egypt for conferences aboard a warship in the Suez Canal with King Farouk of Egypt, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, and King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia and then started home via Algiers, his last stopping place.

No dates were given in the official summary for security reasons. Reporters were asked not to speculate on the President's whereabouts or when he may arrive home. The summary, however, indicated the President took about six days to get to Algiers after leaving Yalta, where the Big Three meeting concluded February 11.

In Blunt Words

Of the Churchill meeting, the statement said:

"Mr. Churchill told the President in blunt words that his Government was determined to throw everything it had at the Japs as soon as Germany had been defeated and, meanwhile, would do all it could to strengthen its forces already engaged in that conflict."

The announcement confirmed officially for the first time reports from abroad that de Gaulle, head of the French provisional Government, and the President could not arrange a meeting.

The American Ambassador, Jefferson Caffery, presented the President's invitation for the Algiers meeting to de Gaulle six days before Mr. Roosevelt's arrival in the Algerian city.

"Warm Thanks . . . Real Hope"

"In his message," the announcement said, "the President told the general he hoped very much to meet him in continental France, but that time pressure made it impossible to get to Paris much as he would like to do so.

"He again expressed warm thanks for the invitattion the Government of France extended him when he was in Quebec attending the last conference there.

"As dispatched from Yalta, the President's invitation concluded with an expression of real hope that the alternative proposal for a meeting in Algiers would be satisfactory to the French leader.

"The President was most disappointed when advised that official business did not permit the general to come to Algiers."

By Air To Egypt

The President and his party left by motor from the Livadia Palace, Black Sea home of the czars where he lived during the Big Three meeting, and traveled over mountain roads to Sevastopol.

There, he saw the "stark destruction" of the besieged city almost leveled "except for walls of homes and buildings . . . left standing like billboards, mute testimony of horrorful, wanton Nazi vengeance."

So complete was the destruction the President lacked words to describe it.

Before daylight the next day he motored to an airfield where Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov of Russia and a guard of honor bade him farewell. American Army Air Transport planes took the party to Egypt, over snow-capped mountains of the Crimea and desert sands of the Nile in five and a half hours.

Hope Of Trade Expressed

The President stopped within a few minutes' air reach of Cairo. His first caller was King Farouk. He was received aboard a United States warship at anchor in Great Bittler Lake through which the Suez Canal passes. The conference began before noon and continued through luncheon.

The President referred to large American wartime purchases of Egyptian long staple cotton and expressed the hope of a greater two-way future trade.

The Ethiopian Emperor and members of his staff were received the same afternoon. Talking in French, Mr. Roosevelt was described as having stressed the need for increased air communication between the United States and Ethiopia.

"Unprecedented Honor"

The next afternoon was given over to the "colorful and impressive" reception of King Ibn Saud, who had traveled on the American destroyer from Jidda, Saudi Arabia. The fact that it was his first foreign journey was said by members of his party to be "an unprecedented honor for the visiting Chief Executive of the United States."

Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia and King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia.

Parleys With Churchill

[A dispatch from London stated that Prime Minister Churchill conferred with the rulers of Egypt, Ethopia, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Republic en route home from Yalta, and there were rumors one topic might have been formation of a single Arab state and a separate Jewish state comprising most of Palestine. There was no official hint of the nature of his discussions with these leaders, however.]

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have conferred anew on strategy for crushing Japan in the Pacific, where Russia officially continues her role as a "neutral power."

The latest Roosevelt-Churchill meeting took place in Alexandria, Egypt, after the conclusion February 11 of the historic Big Three Conference at Yalta, Crimea, on the Black Sea.

But another meeting planned by Mr. Roosevelt during his trip to see Churchill and Marshal Stalin did not come off—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, president of the Provisional Government of France, reported that official business would not permit him to meet the President at Algiers, French North Africa.

Questions Of Importance

In his first official comment on de Gaulle's rejection of his invitation, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Questions of mutual interest and importance to France and the United States are pending. I wanted very much to see the general before leaving for home."

The whole dramatic story of the President's journey through the Middle East after the eight-day Yalta conference was told today in a lengthy dispatch released by the White House.

Aboard a United States man-of-war in Great Bitter Lake in the Suez Canal, Mr. Roosevelt received three rulers of Eastern countries—King Farouk of Egypt, Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia and King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia.

The Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Alexandria lasted less than four hours. The official statement said this meeting "permitted new and important discussions of at least one subject which they could not take up before. That had to do with Japan and the war in the Pacific, where Soviet Russia is a neutral power."

Churchill, the White House account said, told Mr. Roosevelt "in blunt words that his Government was determined to throw everything it had at the Japs as soon as Germany has been defeated and, meanwhile, would do all it could to strengthen its forces already engaged in that conflict."

Russia's Role In Pacific

Russia's future role in the Pacific has been a subject of speculation since the United Nations conference was set for San Francisco on April 25. That date is the last for Moscow to give Japan official notice if Russia wishes to denounce her non-aggression pact with Tokyo. Otherwise, the treaty renews itself for five years.

Algiers was described as the President's last stopping place abroad before leaving for Washington.

The White House announcement said Secretary of State Stettinius, en route from Moscow to make official calls in Liberia, Southwest Africa, Brazil and then to the Inter-American conference in Mexico City, was waiting to see the President in Alexandria where he reported on meetings with Foreign Commissar Molotov in Moscow. The conferences were described as "altogether satisfactory."

Winant In Middle East

Ambassador John G. Winant also met the President in the Middle East, traveling by air from London.

Two more Ambassadors, Jefferson Caffery, from Paris, and Alexander Kirk from Rome, were met by the President in Algiers.

Mr. Roosevelt was reported to have brought the three Ambassadors up to date on all that took place in the Crimea conference as well as to advise them fully regarding his meetings with the rulers of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Ethiopia.

Newsmen were cautioned not to speculate on the whereabouts of the President at this time. It was stated, however, that when the President reaches the White House he will have traveled about 14,000 miles, more than halfway around the world.

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In Reach Of White House

At no time during his journey, the statement said, was he beyond almost instantaneous reach of the White House or Washington officials.

The invitation to de Gaulle was said to have been given the general in Paris by Ambassador Caffery. It had been sent from Yalta, six days in advance of the President's arrival in Algiers.

In the message, Mr. Roosevelt said he had hoped to meet de Gaulle in continental France but that "time pressure made it impossible to get to Paris, much as he would like to do so."

The President also expressed "warm thanks" for the invitation the Government of France extended him when he was in Quebec, attending the last conference there.

Alternative Proposal

Mr. Roosevelt's invitation concluded with "an expression of real hope that the alternative proposal for a meeting in Algiers would be satisfactory to the French leader."

"The President was most disappointed that official business did not permit the general to come to Algiers," the statement added.

At Sevastopol, the statement said, Mr. Roosevelt saw "scenes of stark destruction by the Germans" and lacked words to describe adequately such devastation.

"Only six buildings out of thousands," it added, were left in useful condition when the Nazis fled.

Farewell From Molotov

In the dark hours of the next morning, the President motored to an airfield where Molotov and a guard of honor bade him farewell.

Airplanes of the United States Air Transport Command flew him south to Egypt in five and one half hours, transporting the Chief Executive from a climate of snow-capped mountains of the Crimea to the sands and tropical scenery of the Nile delta. Cairo, where the President and Churchill met in December, 1943, and traveled together to meet Stalin in Tehran was within a few minutes "air reach" of his stopping place on this visit.

Mr. Roosevelt received King Farouk shortly before noon aboard the man-of-war. Guests included Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff; Mrs. John Boettiger, the President's daughter, and Harry Hopkins, his special assistant. Haile Selassie was received later in the afternoon.

Talk With Selassie

In his talk with Selassie, the President was said to have stressed communications between the United States and Ethiopia—particularly by air. The two countries would come to know each other better. The Emperor, the White House said, enthusiastically indorsed the President's hope for closer relations.

In conversations with the Egyptian King, Mr. Roosevelt referred to large American purchases of long-staple Egyptian cotton during the war. The White House said he "stressed the hope that greatly increased exchange of other commodities would be developed in the future."

It continued: "Tourist travel to Egypt, the President said, was certain to become greater after the war than before. He predicted thousands of Americans would visit Egypt and the Nile region after the war by ship and air."

King's First Trip

King Ibn Saud traveled more than 800 miles from Jidda on the Red Sea to meet the President. The White House said it was the first time in his life he had left his country's soil—a fact interpreted by members of his party as "in precedented honor" for the President.

A destroyer was put at the King's disposal for the trip. It was reported to be the first warship in history to enter the port of Jidda as well as the first American vessel of its kind to pass through the Suez Canal during this war.

"The destroyer decks," the White House statement said, "were covered with rich oriental rugs, while gilded chairs gave added touches of unusual splendor as, also, did the flowing robes and accessories that make the Arabian dress so strikingly picturesque."

The King preferred to live out-of-doors, although a cabin was prepared for him. A tent was set up on the forecastle deck, and the White House said "he lived in it as if he were making a pilgrimage somewhere in the vast desert regions of Arabia."

Ibn Saud's party numbered 48, including his brother and sons and several of his Cabinet Ministers. The American Minister, Col. William A. Eddy, Marine Corps (retired), also accompanied the King.

[A dispatch from Cairo said that Ibn Saud's party brought all its own food, which was cooked on braziers on the ship's deck. Live sheep were kept in an improvised pen on the destroyer's stern.

Entertained Americans

[The first night the King entertained all the American officers at dinner. They squatted on the deck and ate, Arab style, from the braziers. Scores of other braziers held food for the Arabs not entitled to dine with the monarch.

[Ten guards carrying sabers and daggers and chosen from particular tribes attended the King. During the night Ibn Saud saw two motion pictures about the United States Navy.

[Ibn Saud also met with Churchill at a desert oasis 50 miles from the Pyramids and the conference conformed to all the most ancient and inflexible precepts of Arab ritual.]

Mr. Roosevelt received the royal visitors while sitting on the forward gun deck. The crew manned the rails. Bugle calls sounded. Shrill notes of the boatswain's pipe "kept all hands standing rigidly at attention."

The discussions were described as being in line with the President's desire that heads of governments throughout the world "should get together whenever possible to talk as friends and exchange views in order to better understand the problems of one another."

BRITISH PLEDGE ALL-OUT JAP WAR

FDR Receives Promise from Churchill During Near-East Parley.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — (AP) President Roosevelt, during a dramatic near-east Odyssey, has obtained from Prime Minister Churchill a new promise to "throw everything" at the Japanese after Germany's defeat. He also got a

snub from General Charles de Gaulle.

The story of the President's meetings with premiers, kings and princes after the Crimea conference came out in part today.

Details of Trip Revealed

The White House made public some details of his trips through Egypt and Algeria, and how Mr. Roosevelt is adding, by plane, motor and ship some 14,000 miles of his stupendous travel.

The fresh British pledge for fullest participation against Japan was given to the President by the Prime Minister at Alexandria. The White House narration said that "new and important" discussions of the Pacific situation were conducted there, topics that had to be passed over at the Big Three meeting because of Russia's non-aggression pact with Japan.

The account told of an invitation to General deGaulle to meet with the President at Algiers. Mr. Roosevelt wanted to discuss questions of "mutual interest and importance" to France and the United States. The French leader, supposedly miffed at being barred from the Big Three conferences, declined and the President said he was "most disappointed."

One of those who did accept a Roosevelt invitation, however, was King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, leaving his country for the first time in his life, the king went sailing to the conference in the Suez canal aboard an American destroyer luxuriously bedecked with oriental carpets and gilded chairs. The king slept in a tent on deck and his party brought its own food, including live sheep.

Mr. Roosevelt did not go to Rome and Paris, as had been indicated in some foreign quarters. Instead, he went by motor to Sevastopol, bombed out Crimean port across the tip of the Crimean peninsula from Yalta; flew to Egypt for conferences aboard a warship in the Suez canal with King Farouk of Egypt, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, and King Ibn Saud and then started home via Algiers, his last stopping place.

No Dates Given

No dates were given in the official summary for security reasons. Reporters were asked not to speculate on the President's whereabouts or when he may arrive home. The summary, however, indicated the President took about six days to get to Algiers after leaving Yalta, where the Big Three meeting concluded February 11.

Of the Churchill meeting, the statement said:

"Mr. Churchill told the President in blunt words that his government was determined to throw everything it had at the Japs as soon as Germany has been defeated and, meanwhile, would do all it could to strengthen its forces already engaged in that conflict."

The announcement confirmed officially for the first time reports from abroad that deGaulle, head of the French provisional government, and the President could not arrange a meeting.

American Ambassador Jefferson Caffery presented the President's invitation for the Algiers meeting to deGaulle six days before Mr. Roosevelt's arrival in the Algerian city.

"In his message," the announcement said, "the President told the general he hoped very much to meet him in continental France, but that time pressure made it impossible to get to Paris much as he would like to do so.

"He again expressed warm thanks for the invitation the government of France extended him when he was in Quebec attending the last conference there.

"As dispatched from Yalta, the President's invitation concluded with an expression of real hope that the alternative proposal for a meeting in Algiers would be satisfactory to the French leader.

"The President was most disappointed when advised that official business did not permit the general to come to Algiers."

standing like billboards, mute testimony of horrorful, wanton Nazi vengeance. The President said he lacked words to describe adequately such devastation. Out of thousands of buildings, he was told, only six were left in useful condition when the Germans fled,

Farouk the First Caller

In the dark hours of the next morning the President continued his trip by motor to an airfield where Foreign Commissar Molotov and a guard of honor were present to bid him farewell. There, airplanes of the United States Air Transport Command were waiting to take him south to Egypt, a distance of about five and a half hours flying time. Measured by climates, however, the interval spelled the difference between snow-capped mountains of the Crimea and the desert sands and the tropical scenery of the fertile Nile delta. Cairo, where the President and Churchill met in December, 1943, and traveled together to meet Marshal Stalin in Tehran, was within a few minutes air reach of his stopping place on this visit.

On his previous visit, however, the President went to see King Farouk, who was in a hospital recovering from injuries sustained in an automobile accident. This time, however, his majesty was the President's first caller. He was received aboard a United States man-of-war at anchor in Great Bitter Lake, through which the Suez Canal passes. The President was on deck to greet the King when he arrived shortly before noon. As soon as the formalities of the meeting were over, the two were deep in earnest discussions of many questions affecting American-Egyptian relationships. These continued through luncheon. Guests included United States Minister S. Pinkney Tuck; Hassanein Pasha, Chamberlain of the Royal Household; Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff; Mrs. John Boettiger, the President's daughter, and Harry Hopkins, special assistant to the President.

Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, and the members of his staff were received later in the afternoon. He was accompanied by United States Minister J. K. Caldwell; Ras Kassa, President of the Crown Council; Ato Aklilou Habte Wold, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ato Yilma Deressa, Vice-Minister of Finance, together with other advisers. The President conversed in French.

In talking with the Emperor, the President stressed communications between the United States and Ethiopia and said he hoped, with improvements of communications, particularly by air, the two countries would come to know each other better. The Emperor told the President of the many improvements recently made in Abyssinia and enthusiastically indorsed the President's hope for closer relations.

Grateful for Legation Gift

The President took advantage of the opportunity to thank the Emperor in person for the site and buildings he and the Empress gave the United States to use as a legation in Addis Ababa.

In his conversations earlier in the day with King Farouk, the President referred to the purchase by the United States of large quantities of long-staple Egyptian cotton during the

precedented honor for the visiting Chief Executive of the United States.

The occasion, however, was notable in many other ways. A destroyer had been put at the King's disposal for the trip, and it was said to be the first warship in history to enter the Port of Jidda, as well as the first United States vessel of its kind to pass through the Suez Canal during World War II. The destroyer decks were covered with rich Oriental rugs, while gilded chairs gave added touches of unusual splendor, as, also, did the flowing robes and accessories that make the Arabian dress so strikingly picturesque.

Tent Set Up for King

While a cabin was prepared for the King aboard his ship, he preferred to live out of doors. A tent, therefore, was set up on the forecastle deck and he lived in it as if he were making a pilgrimage somewhere in the vast desert regions of Arabia. The King's entourage numbered forty-eight, comprising his brother, Emir Abdullah, Emir Mohammed and Emir Mansour, sons of the King; Sheik Abdullah Es[illegible]man, Minister of Finan[illegible]heik Yussuf Yassin, Deputy Foreign Minister; Sheik Hafiz Wahba, Minister to London, and others.

Colonel William A. Eddy, Marine Corps, retired, now serving as American Minister to Saudi Arabia, also accompanied the King.

The President, seated on the forward gun deck of his ship, received the royal visitors as the crew manned the rails, bugle calls sounded, and the shrill notes of the boatswain's pipe kept all hands standing rigidly at attention.

The President and the King continued their talks long after the luncheon hour.

The discussions were in line with the President's desire that heads of governments throughout the world should get together whenever possible to talk as friends and exchange views in order to better understand the problems of one another.

Another conference between the President and Prime Minister Churchill was held at Alexandria. Although it lasted less than four hours—a brief affair when compared to the eight days they spent together with Marshal Stalin in the Crimea—the meeting in Egypt permitted new and important discussions of at least one subject which they could not take up before. That had to do with Japan and the war in the Pacific where Soviet Russia is a neutral power.

British Blow in Pacific

Mr. Churchill told the President in blunt words that his government was determined to throw everything it had at the Japs as soon as Germany has been defeated and, meanwhile, would do all it could to strengthen its forces already engaged in that conflict.

Secretary Stettinius, en route from Moscow to make official calls in Liberia, southwest Africa, Brazil and thence to the Inter-American Conference in Mexico City, was waiting to see the President when he reached Alexandria. The secretary reported on the meetings he held in Moscow with Foreign Commissar Molotov. He told the President they had been altogether satisfactory and that he had thoroughly enjoyed his visit to the Russian capital.

Ambassador Winant had been invited to join the President's party and had come by air from London. He and the President spent hours together during the several days he remained with the party.

Two more ambassadors, Jefferson Caffery from Paris and Alexander Kirk from Rome, were found waiting in the French city of Algiers, the last stopping place on the road to Washington. They had been given advance notice of the President's coming and, in that way, it was made possible for him personally to bring the three ambassadors up to date on all that took place in the Crimea Conference as well as to advise them fully regarding his meetings with the rulers of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Abyssinia.

When the President reaches Washington he will have traveled approximately 14,000 miles—more than halfway around the world. At no time during his journeys, however, was he beyond almost instantaneous reach of the White House or other officials in Washington. This was made possible by communications facilities provided and operated by the Army and Navy. The volume of traffic, incoming and outgoing, remained continuously heavy but was moved with surprising speed and accuracy—without interruption or delay. Mail moved according to regularly planned schedules to and from the White House. And so it was possible for the President to keep pace with the demands of his office at home on the one hand and to attend to conference work on the other.

General de Gaulle, as President of the Provisional Government of France, was invited by President Roosevelt to meet with him in Algiers. The invitation was given the general in Paris by Ambassador Caffery and had been sent from Yalta, Crimea, six days in advance of his arrival in Algiers. In his message the President told the general he had hoped very much to meet him in continental France but that time pressure made it impossible to get to Paris, much as he would like to do so. He again expressed warm thanks for the invitation the government of France extended him when he was in Quebec attending the last conference there.

As dispatched from Yalta, the President's invitation concluded with an expression of real hope that the alternative proposal for a meeting in Algiers would be satisfactory to the French leader. The President was most disappointed when advised that official business did not permit the general to come to Algiers.

"Questions of mutual interest to France and the United States are pending," the President said. "I wanted very much to see the general before leaving for home."

White House Report on Roosevelt's Travels After Yalta Conference

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP).—The text of a White House announcement reporting on President Roosevelt's movements following the Yalta conference:

The President with members of his immediate party left Livadia in the afternoon motoring over mountain roads along the Black Sea to Sevastopol where they spent the night aboard a United States Navy auxiliary ship. The route took the party over a battlefield nearly a century old where the historic Light Brigade made its famous charge in the Crimean War of 1854-'56. For many miles the roadway led through territory bitterly contested by Russian and German armies in the recent Crimean campaigns.

At Sevastopol the President saw scenes of stark destruction by the Germans. The city was virtually leveled to the ground except for walls of homes and buildings which mines, bombs and guns in recent battles left

and stressed the hope that greatly increased exchange of other commodities would be developed in the future. The importance of two-way future trade was stressed. Tourist travel to Egypt, the President said, was certain to become greater after the war than before. He predicted thousands of Americans would visit Egypt and the Nile region after the war, by ship and by air.

King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia was received by the President amid colorful and impressive ceremonies. They met during the afternoon of the day following the President's reception of King Farouk and Emperor Haile Selassie.

The Arabian monarch had traveled more than eight hundred miles from the Red Sea port of Jidda in order that he might meet the President. It was the first time in his life that he had left his country's soil, and this was interpreted by members of his party as an un-

Yalta Data Are Sought By France

Paris, Feb. 20 (AP)—The French Government announced officialy tonight it was actively pursuing an exchange of views on the Big Three Crimean conference despite the inability of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and President Roosevelt to hold a

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meeting.

Spokesmen for the Foreign Office also declared France definitely intends to participate in the United Nations conference at San Francisco April 25.

The reports came as the French public heard for the first time of de Gaulle's refusal to meet the President at Algiers.

Cabinet Split Over Meeting

In one of the first published accounts of the incident, the newspaper *Combat* said Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and some other ministers wanted de Gaulle to forget national pride and meet with Roosevelt despite the latter's failure to come to France, but the head of the Government was sustained in his refusal by a majority of the Cabinet. There was no denial that the situation stemmed from France's disappointment at being left out of the Big Three meeting at Yalta.

United States Ambassador Caffery returned to Paris tonight after conferring with the President in Algiers, but said he had no immediate comment on the conference.

To Bide Time Over "Rebuff"

Government sources conceded that although France was not likely to forget what many considered a rebuff by Roosevelt in stopping at Algiers and bidding the chief of the French Government to meet him on what is actually French soil, the incident probably will not provoke a serious breach with the United States because France is well aware of its dependence on help from outside. However, the matter may be recalled at some future time when the circumstances are different, they say.

It was considered certain that the President originally had intended to visit France because the American Army made elaborate preparations for his stay. That which impelled him to decide against coming here was not known here, however.

A communiqué issued tonight, giving the official account of the invitation to de Gaulle and its rejection, said that on February 12 Caffery gave de Gaulle a message from Roosevelt expressing regret that he could not come to Paris as he had been invited to do last November and inviting de Gaulle to meet him in Algiers at a date to be set later.

De Gaulle, it said, told Caffery that the invitation from the President "came unexpectedly at a moment when many pressing affairs demanded his presence in Paris" and followed the Crimean conference "on whose objectives she (France) still was without information."

"General de Gaulle asked the Ambassador to assure President Roosevelt that he still hoped to see him come to Paris, where the Government and the whole population would be at any time extremely happy to see him," the communiqué continued.

"It is well known that since that date the French Government and services have worked actively in the necessary exchange of views between France and the Allied governments on the subject of conclusions of the Yalta conference."

Indo-China Bases Opposed

[Authoritative French quarters in London indicated that France would insist on an equal share in the occupation of Austria and gave the impression that France would not let the United States have bases in French Indo-China after the war. The French policy, however, appeared to be that they would not object to international bases in Indo-China for use by vessels of United States or any other United Nations which happened to get in trouble in that area.]

French Foreign Office officials said they expected British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to arrive within a few days for talks with de Gaulle on the Crimean decisions. This implied that all plans for a Roosevelt-de Gaulle meeting now had been abandoned.

Eden might be empowered to speak on behalf of all three great powers, obviating the need for separate replies from Britain, Russia and the United States, officials said.

De Gaulle Criticized, Upheld

De Gaulle's refusal to meet Roosevelt was both defended and criticized in the French press.

Without mentioning names, *Aurore* asserted that France still was a great power, but asked: "Should we not be all the more careful to avoid manifestations of bad moods, which are never manifestations of force?"

This newspaper said that France's alliance with Russia was a diplomatic masterstroke and added: "We should not think because of this that henceforth we can do as we wish toward our other great allies. They will need us. But we will still need them."

Referring to the short notice received by de Gaulle, the semi-official evening newspaper *Le Monde* said it would have been impossible for the French leader to have met Roosevelt "without preparation and without the assistance of indispensable specialists."

France's position — that she would not subscribe to decisions unless she had an equal voice in framing them—was made known to the three powers well in advance of the Crimean conference, *Le Monde* declared.

France Plans Part In Frisco Meet

Paris, Feb. 20 (AP)—France definitely intends to participate in the San Francisco conference on world security, and there never has been any question of her refusing a place at the United Nations table, Quai d'Orsay officials said today.

The French, however, are with holding acceptance pending a complete study of all possible angles of the full report on decisions made by the Big Three, particularly concerning occupation of Germany zones of occupation and practical operation of the European charter.

Information Requested

Moscow, Washington and London have been asked to supply such information, and then the Cabinet formally will vote France's acceptance, it was said.

French officials added that they expected British Foreign Secretary Eden in a few days for discussions with General de Gaulle on the Yalta decisions, thus implying that all plans for a Roosevelt-de Gaulle meeting now had been abandoned.

Eden might be empowered to speak on behalf of all three great powers, these quarters said.

De Gaulle Snubbed Bid

Earlier, French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault confirmed that de Gaulle had refused an invitation to meet President Roosevelt in North Africa.

Bidault told members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Consultative Assembly that faithful to his policies, de Gaulle found himself unable to accept the invitation." Members said they got the impression that Roosevelt had declined to come to Paris and that this caused de Gaulle's refusal.

Wide sections of French officialdom were critical of de Gaulle's action.

Press Is Critical

The newspaper *Combat* reported that the French Foreign Ministry had protested to the United States Embassy against unilateral publication of the rejected invitation, implying that the news had leaked out from the American side.

Without naming names, the newspaper *Aurore* criticized de Gaulle for allowing a "bad mood" to jeopardize France's international position.

FRENCH AMERICAN TENSION MOUNTS

Paris Is Told No Secret Pacts Were Made At Yalta

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—France has sought and received assurances from the United States that no secret agreements were made by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin at Yalta for the government of liberated countries of Europe.

This was learned tonight as officials here studied the effects of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's rejection of President Roosevelt's invitation to a meeting in Algiers. The general conclusion was that French-American relations are on the downgrade and may continue that way for some time.

A principal contributing cause is the suffering of the French people, due to hunger and cold. Officials here say that although the United States is getting the blame for lack of food and clothing in France, the shortages are the inevitable result of tight shipping and other war conditions.

Information Supplied

As for the Crimean communiqué, the State Department said the French had asked for clarification and the information requested had been furnished. The French request was received here Saturday and a reply went out yesterday.

The French wanted to know what the Big Three had concluded about how liberated territories should be ruled; whether trusteeships were contemplated, whether special arrangements had been made for solving the known or expected problems of those territories. In effect, they wanted to know whether the Big Three had made some decisions about liberated Europe which they had decided to keep secret.

No Secret Agreements

The American reply stressed that no secret agreements had been made and that in fact the Big Three believe that problems of liberated territories can best be settled as they arise.

The second major point the French raised was what channels would be used for exchanging information among the great powers on the liberated areas. They were told that regular diplomatic channels would be used.

The Paris Government was understood to be worried that the policy for liberated territories would be settled by the Anglo-American-Soviet foreign ministers in their proposed periodic meetings and that France, if she agreed to help administer the affairs of disturbed countries of Europe, would have no voice in determining that policy.

Officials here believe that the failure of the Big Three to include the French in plans for the foreign ministers' meeting is at the moment the focal point for French criticism of the Crimean agreements.

The White House, in issuing an official dispatch today on Mr. Roosevelt's recent travels, laid the responsibility for the lack of a Roosevelt-de Gaulle meeting directly on the President of the French provisional Government.

Later the French Embassy said the French people were very much disappointed and that Mr. Roosevelt's visit to France was still expected and eagerly desired at the time of the Algiers invitation.

"The best welcome would have been given the President," the statement said.

As for clarification of the Yalta discussions requested by the French Government, the embassy said it is only natural that before approving several of the decisions made here, the French Government desires to know their significance.

The official account made these points: Six days before he expected to be in Algiers, Mr. Roosevelt invited de Gaulle to meet him there and expressed regret that time would not allow him to visit continental France. De Gaulle replied that official business would not permit him to visit Algiers. The President was "most disappointed," the dispatch released by the White House said.

Regarded As Distressing

The incident is regarded as distressing in itself because of the uncordial attitude it reflects between the two leaders but even more importantly it is symptomatic of a condition stemming from several basic troubles involved in the relations of the two countries.

American handling of de Gaulle at times has been somewhat rough, many officials here are ready to admit. Some of the President's own advisers have counseled a more generous treatment of the French by the United States.

Agents Testify In Looting Trial

Paris, Feb. 20 (AP)—Major Walter H. Marlin, former commander of the 716th United States Army Railway Operating Battalion, who is charged with neglect of duty, heard army undercover agents testify today that looting and black-market operations were so widespread in his outfit that the men themselves called it "the million-dollar battalion."

One agent, Robert P. O'Reilly, told the court-martial that men of the battalion assured him they could make big money by looting supply trains and selling cigarettes, chocolate, coffee and other items to the French black market.

O'Reilly asserted that many of the men flashed large sums of money, particularly in poker games.

"Why Not?"

Under crossexamination the agent acknowledged that he did not report the conditions to the battalion commander or disclose to Marlin the true purpose of his presence in the battalion.

"Why not?" insisted defense counsel, Maj. Joseph D. Bryan, of Birmingham, Ala., "Isn't it customary to report to the commanding officer?"

"Yes, when one or two individuals are involved," O'Reilly replied, "but not when a whole battalion is involved."

Another agent testified he saw poker games among men of the battalion in which as much as 100,000 francs ($2,000) was on the table.

MP Didn't Interfere

More than 100 enlisted men and two officers who were under Marlin's command when military police raided the battalion in November have since been sentenced to terms ranging from three to 50 years.

Several enlisted men testified today that loot from Army trains was sold openly in the street in front of the barracks, with as many as 100 French civilians at a time bartering with soldiers for cartons of cigarettes and boxes of chocolate bars. They said no officer intervened and that an MP posted nearby did not interfere.

Crew Repulses Looters

Private Edward C. Kelley testified that on one occasion about 25 soldiers boarded a train on which he was a crew member and threw off cases of post-exchange rations. He said Marlin and other officers were within sight "but did nothing" and that the train crew finally drove off the looters.

Other enlisted men testified they heard Marlin tell a group of his battalion men to help themselves to rations off the trains since "they won't issue us anything."

to 50 years for looting or for selling supplies in the French black market.

Three enlisted men testified Marlin had addressed some 100 men at Dreux last September 15 on the problem of keeping supply trains moving. Answering complaints of the men that they were not properly fed Marlin told them to take what they needed from the trains, the witnesses said.

Pfc. Paul J. Tiedt said his impression of the talk was that the men should "take what we needed, meaning what we needed for our own use."

'Take Your Needs' Okay Laid To Major

Paris, Feb. 20 (AP)—A witness testified today before a court-martial that Major Walter H. Marlin, of Oakland, Cal., commander of the United States 716th Railway Operating Battalion, had told some of his men to help themselves to rations from supply trains they operated, but that he obviously had intended such rations to be taken only for the men's personal needs.

Marlin is on trial on a charge of neglect of duty in failing to prevent the pilfering of supplies from trains en route to the front. More than 100 men in his battalion have been sentenced to terms ranging from 3

Mortars Quiet Nazi Broadcast

Rome, Feb. 20 (AP)—Concentrated mortar fire broke up a German loud-speaker propaganda broadcast on the 8th Army front in Italy today while 5th Army units improved their positions somewhat in the western coastal area.

Ground activity in Italy was confined to patrol actions. Eighth Army troops repulsed a wild, small-scale attack along the Senio River near Fusignano.

Shouted commands of a German officer tipped off the operation, and the Germans fired mortar shells at Allied positions even after the attack began. The Germans had split into three groups in an attempt to hit the Allied position from the rear and the sides. Another determined attack near Cotignola, 7 miles northeast of Faenza, likewise was beaten off.

Positions Involved

The improvement of 5th Army positions was made in the mountainous area west of Monte Belvedere, where the troops met enemy mortar and machine-gun fire.

A brisk fight developed north of Monte Grande and one 5th Army patrol was attacked by a strong enemy force west of that area. Enemy artillery fire along the 5th Army's left flank was described as slight, while scattered artillery and mortar fire was encountered along the right flank. In the center enemy patrols raided 5th Army outposts near Monte Belmonte and Piazzano.

Twelve United States heavy bombers were lost during yesterday's strong attacks on communications targets in Austria and harbor installations at the Adriatic ports of Pola and Fiume. Most of the attacks in Austria centered in the Vienna area and two airdromes near the Austrian capital were strafed.

Mortars Silence Nazi Loudspeaker In Italy

Rome, Feb. 20 (AP)—A German loud-speaker propaganda broadcast and concentrated mortar fire which stifled it relieved monotony on the static 8th Army front today. Activity in Italy otherwise was confined to patrols in which the 5th Army imroved its position somewhat in the Tyrrhenian coastal area.

Eighth Army troops also were engaged in a skirmish on the Senio River near Fusignano with one German.

The German ducked behind a wall of a house which was promptly knocked down by bazooka fire. A search disclosed only a cap and blood-stained rifle in the rubble.

An attack near Cotignola was beaten off.

Paper Shortage Limits Rome Press

Rome, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Because of the paper shortage the Italian Press Commission today reduced the newsprint allotment of all Rome dailies by 33 per cent, and revoked the permits of six or seven newspapers which began publication this year. The exception was made for Lavoro, organ of the Italian Federation of Labor.

Pope Still Confined To Room With Flu

Vatican City, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII is still confined to his room with influenza, it was announced today. A Vatican physician said that the illness was running its course normally.

Greeks to Try Quislings

33 Charged With Collaboration Include 3 Premiers

ATHENS, Feb. 20 (AP).—Thirty-three accused collaborationists, including three Quisling Premiers, go on trial tomorrow on charges of aiding Italy and Germany during the occupation of Greece. Defense lawyers are expected to contest the competence of the court, possibly delaying the trial.

One of the accused premiers now is in Germany, and of the other defendants three are reported to be dead, five are outside Greece and two are in hiding here.

Dean Ackerman Ill in Cairo

Ankara, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Ralph McGill and Wilbur Forrest of the Free Press Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors are in Ankara for a four-day stay in Turkey. They will visit Istanbul.

From Turkey they hope to proceed to Russia, if they can get the visas which Secretary of State Stettinius especially requested for them.

Dean Carl J. Ackerman of the Columbia University School of Journalism, the third committee member, remained in Cairo, hospitalized with a sinus infection.

American Tanker Sunk In Gibraltar Strait

La Linea, Spain, Feb. 20 (AP)—Heavy storms in the Gibraltar Strait area caused the sinking of an American tanker yesterday and drove a Liberty ship aground off San Roque, Spain.

Salvage tugs are attempting to refloat the Liberty ship.

Say Ribbentrop Rows With Himmler

Berne, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—The Gazette de Lausanne said today in a frontier dispatch that Gestapo Chieftain Heinrich Himmler had taken over direction of the German Foreign Ministry following a serious dispute with Joachim von Ribbentrop.

SAY 9000 NAZIS WERE LOST ON SHIP

Stockholm, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—The Svenska Dagbladet, quoting information from Gdynia, said today that only 950 passengers out of at least 10,000 packed on the 25,000-ton German liner Wilhelm Gustloff had been rescued when the ship was torpedoed two hours after leaving Gdynia.

A Finnish radio broadcast Sunday said the liner was sunk while evacuating refugees and sailors from Danzig, a few miles below Gdynia. It placed the loss of life at 7,700.

Nazi Troops Reported Moved From Denmark

Stockholm, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Germans have weakened their garrison around the Danish capital of Copenhagen by withdrawing the 166th Infantry Division and the 233d Reserve Grenadier Regiment for the defense of Berlin, a Göteborg newspaper said today.

According to Norwegian informants the Germans have withdrawn 100,000 first class troops from Norway since last September, leaving twelve divisions in that country.

8 Freed U. S. Officers Entertained in Moscow

Escaped From Nazi Captors as Reds Drew Close

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (AP).—Eight United States Army officers who escaped from German prison camps as the Red Army approached were enjoying Moscow's hospitality today. They went to the ballet and were guests at luncheon of Ambassador W. Averell Harriman at his residence, Spasso House.

The three officers who reached the capital yesterday after a long journey across Poland and Russia were joined today by five others, who said still more Americans were en route to Moscow. All escaped from their Nazi captors despite German attempts to move their prison camps before they were reached by the swift Red Army advance. A number of British and Canadian soldiers released from imprisonment by Soviet forces also were in the Moscow area or reported traveling eastward from Poland.

The five American officers who arrived today were Captain Frank Olevsky, of Camden, N. J.; Captain Eugene Witt, of Richland, Mich.; Lieutenant Bill Everett, of Sweetwater, Tex.; Lieutenant Alvin G. McCormick, of Livonia, N. Y., and Lieutenant James F. Schildt, 4720 Forty-first Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

5 More U.S. Officers, Freed, Reach Moscow

Moscow, Feb. 20 (AP)—Five more United States officers—liberated by the Red Army from German prison camps in Poland—joined three already in Moscow today and declared many others were on the way.

The five are: Capt. Frank Olevsky, Camden, N.J.; Capt. Eugene Witt, Richland, Mich.; First Lieutenant Bill Everett, Sweetwater, Texas; Second Lieutenant Alvin G. McCormick, Livonia, N.Y., and Second Lieutenant James F. Schildt, Long Island City, N.Y.

The swift Red Army advance freed many United States officers and men from Nazi prison camps despite German attempts to take prisoners from threatened areas.

Numbers of British and Canadian soldiers were also understood to have reached the Moscow area.

[In London, War Secretary Sir James Grigg said he had heard that 1,400 British Empire soldiers had been liberated, but that he had received nothing official from the Russian Government yet.]

The eight American officers now in Moscow were enjoying the city's hospitality. They went to the ballet, and were guests of Ambassador W. Averell Harriman at lunch in Spasso House today.

Freeing of the Americans was disclosed by Major-Gen. J. Russell Deane, chief of the U. S. Military Mission in Moscow, who said he had ordered an Army detachment to proceed to Lublin—where some of the liberated prisoners have assembled—to begin measures for their repatriation. Other groups of prisoners are known to be sheltered in Praga and farther west.

The total number of men freed was not estimated, but between 200 and 400 officers alone are reported among the Americans now in the care of the Poles and the Russians. Most of these gained their liberty in the confusion of the German evacuation of Stalag Oflag 64 at Szubin, near Bdygoscz.

Three Reach Moscow.

Three officers from the camp reached Moscow earlier after hitchhiking across Poland and part of Russia.

They are Capt. Ernest M. Gruenberg, 29, of 418 Central Park West, New York city, a medical officer attached to the 101st Airborne Division; Lieut. Frank H. Colley, 29, of Washington, Ga., a member of the Seventeenth Field Artillery, and Lieut. John N. Demling Jr., 30, of Winston-Salem, N. C., a member of the Thirtieth Infantry. Capt. Gruenberg was captured in Normandy, Lieut. Colley in Tunisia and Lieut. Demling on the Anzio beachhead.

Lieut. Colley reported that among the Americans liberated by the Russian offensive was Wright Bryan, managing editor of the Atlanta Journal, captured in France shortly after the invasion. He added that Mr. Bryan had a minor foot injury and that the last time he had seen him the correspondent was in friendly Polish hands.

Freed Yanks Join Reds.

Capt. Gruenberg, an interne in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., before the war, said that many of the escaped Americans now are fighting alongside the Russians inside Germany, using borrowed weapons and a "grunt and point system" of sign language.

All of the liberated prisoners reaching Moscow said the Germans had provided only a starvation diet for Allied officers and men alike. They asserted a situation tantamount to mass murder would have resulted if Red Cross parcels had not implemented the diet.

Oflag 64 has yielded the largest group of former prisoners thus far. It was moved westward on January 21 but the next day Soviet tank spearheads almost cut off the transport column in which its personnel and prisoners were moving. The Germans then left American wounded behind and more than 100 from that camp also gained liberty at that time.

Hospital Patients Freed.

The German hospital for Allied wounded at Wollenstein on the German border was not evacuated and all patients were reported to be safely in Russian hands. A prison camp for Italian officers, also located at Wollenstein, was reported to have been taken intact.

Under terms of the Allied agreement for repatriation of war prisoners, United States transportation, largely aircraft, will enter Poland to bring out the liberated men.

"We probably will establish a camp where passage will be arranged for our people," Gen. Deane said. "United States officers will administer the camp at cost, just as the Red Army will run a similar camp in France."

Service Men Reported Freed From Nazis

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—The names of 27 American prisoners of war, reported unofficially to have been liberated from German prison camps in Poland by Soviet forces, were released today by the War Department.

The men had previously been reported missing in action or prisoners of Germany and Italy.

The department said the release of the names was based on unofficial information received in a broadcast from the Polish Government in Lublin. Relatives will be advised promptly when official confirmation and further details are obtained.

The liberated prisoners and addresses of their next of kin:

ASKEW, KEITH, first lieutenant, Puyallup, Wash.
CEDILLO, JOSE T., private, San Antonio, Texas.
CROWN, JOHN C., first lieutenant, Bridgeport, Conn.
HARVEY, AMBROS, private, Anaheim, California.
HUGHES, MARCELUS C., second lieutenant, Washington, D.C.
KEITH, ROBERT M., first lieutenant, Portland, Maine.
KENNEDY, GIBSON B., second lieutenant, Wynnewood, Pa.
LEMING, FLOYD, second lieutenant, Abilene, Texas.
MAGEE, TOM R., first lieutenant, Springfield, Ill.
MILLER, THOMAS E., first lieutenant, East Walpole, Mass.
MOHRER, JEREMIAH W., second lieutenant, Detroit.
MOORE, CHARLES W., first lieutenant, Middletown, Ohio.
NEDSON, ALFRED C., first lieutenant, East Jordan, Mich.
OUGHTON, GEORGE W., second lieutenant, Philadelphia.
SAGE JERRY M., major, Tacoma, Washington.
SAMONDS, JOHN M., second lieutenant, Charlotte, N.C.
SCHERER, CLARENCE, JR., second lieutenant, Terre Haute, Ind.
SEARLE, GERALD F., first lieutenant, Syracuse, N.Y.
SERINGER, JOSEPH E. (no rank given), Cleveland.
SLOMKA, VINCENT J., first lieutenant, Gallatin, Tenn.
SUTHERLAND, JOHN R., first lieutenant, Butler, Pa.
TAYLOR, ELTON B., first lieutenant, Alturas, Cal.
TEYSSIER, ROGER J., captain, Westmont, N.J.
TOPPING, MAURICE, second lieutenant Brooklyn, N.Y.
WHITMAN, HARRISON S., first lieutenant, Scranton, Pa.
WRIGHT, HIRAM J., second lieutenant, Baton Rouge, La.
YOUNG, ADAM B., second lieutenant, Columbus, Ga.

BRITISH, CHINESE ADVANCE IN BURMA

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20—(AP) On six major battlefields in Burma, British and Chinese troops moved forward today in the general direction of Mandalay, a key city in the Japanese defense system of Burma.

In extreme northeast Burma Chinese troops of the First army battered their way to a position 32 miles from Lashio, driving a ragged enemy before them.

The British 36th division on the Chinese right flank suddenly came in for the most spectacular action of the day when they beat off a savage 18-hour counterattack in which the Japanese charged with infantry and flame-throwers.

One Japanese battalion was wiped out, and 350 Japanese lay dead on the British perimeter. The Japanese sacrificed scores of infantry by throwing fresh men into the battle in the closing stages without artillery support. Indian troops took the brunt of the attack, depending mostly on small arms fire.

On the Irrawaddy bridgehead west of Mandalay British artillery ferried across a mile and a half wide river and joined infantry in defending an ever-widening foothold 35 miles from Mandalay. Here British infantry which had been under extreme pressure since making their crossing a week ago received thundering support as big guns took up the battle.

Supplies continued to flow across the river to build up a base from which to launch a break-out, probably toward the back door of Mandalay.

Britons Gain Below Mandalay

Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 20 (AP)—British 14th Army troops have expanded their bridgehead across the Irrawaddy river 35 miles below Mandalay in Burma despite Japanese counterattacks and artillery fire, Allied headquarters announced today.

Other units of this army made progress in the Singu bridgehead 40 miles north of Mandalay. These two British crossings to the left bank of the Irrawaddy rapidly were developing into pincers threat to Mandalay.

Approach Hsenwi

Chinese 1st Army troops in northern Burma were approaching Hsenwi, on the old Burma road 32 miles from the rail terminal at Lashio, the war bulletin said.

In western Burma British and Indian troops have linked up with West African units which moved down the Kaladan Valley. Japanese troops have been cleared from the Kangaw area east of Akyab, the communique said.

CHINESE FORCES ATTACK JAPS NEAR ICHANG

CHUNGKING, Feb. 20 — (AP)

30.24-23165

More than 500 Japanese troops have been killed in fighting west of the Canton-Hankow railroad near the Hunan-Kwantung border, the Chinese high command said tonight.

The announcement said Chinese forces attacked the Japanese 10 to 15 miles east of Ichang and about 105 miles south of Hengyang and that heavy fighting is continuing. Meanwhile, a Japanese attack 12 miles northeast of Ichang was repulsed, it added.

Reinforcements have been thrown in by both sides in the battle east of the railroad town of Chenhsien, 80 miles south of Hengyang, where the enemy is trying to disperse Chinese concentrations in order to safeguard their hold on the railroad.

Chinese Troops Kill 500 Japs

Chungking, Feb. 20 (AP)—Chinese troops counterattacking west of the Canton-Hankow railroad near the Hunan-Kwangtung border killed more than 500 Japanese in fierce fighting from 10 to 15 miles east of Ichang and about 105 miles south of Hengyang, the high command announced tonight.

While heavy fighting continued in the area, where the Japanese are attempting to regain a Chinese-held breach in the rail corridor, other Chinese repulsed an enemy attack 12 miles northeast of Ichang. Both sides have thrown reinforcements into the battle east of the railroad town of Chenhsien, 80 miles south of Hengyang.

Get U.S. Training

United States Army forces in China are engaged in the largest military education program of its kind in the world, designed to increase the combat efficiency of Chinese forces, headquarters of the Chinese training center in Yunnan province announced today.

All ranks of Chinese, from private to general, "will have the opportunity to learn modern American military methods and doctrines," the announcement said.

Six specialized training schools now are operating or are about to open under the directive of Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, United States China Theater commander. Col. John W. Middleton, of Broad Brook, Conn., and Chevy Chase, Md., a West Pointer with long experience in China, commands the center.

JAPS LOSE 92,000

IN LUZON DRIVE

Japs in Manila Treating Civilians with 'Greatest Savagery.'

MANILA, Wednesday, Feb. 21—(AP) Japanese casualties of more than 92,000 in the six weeks of the Luzon campaign were reported today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who said the compressed enemy garrison in South Manila was treating noncombatants "with the greatest savagery."

MacArthur listed American casualties for the six weeks at 12,929—2,676 killed, 245 missing and 10,008 wounded.

Fighting Still Bitter

These figures underscored the severity of the Manila fighting, which MacArthur said was still bitter. They showed an increase of 24,000 Japanese casualties and 3,246 American casualties in the last week alone.

Japs Trapped in Intramuros

Japanese cornered in the Intramuros (walled city), which American howitzers are pounding from close range, and its environs are being compressed into an area measuring 1,200 yards by 800.

The enemy, MacArthur declared, "is acting with the greatest savagery in his treatment of non-combatants and private property."

The Japanese commander in the Intramuros has not replied to an American offer to liberate the estimated 7,000 civilians inside in exchange for an honorable surrender.

Heavy howitzers, consequently, were wheeled across pontoon bridges spanning the Pasig and began shelling the thick outer wall from as close as 500 yards range to make way for tanks and infantrymen. Cutting an entrance-way through the medieval wall was a big job, however. The walls measure 40 feet thick at the base.

Yank artillery was firing into the Intramuros wall at a steady rate of a round per minute. The Americans have on call more than enough air power to pulverize everything and everybody inside, but are trying to save the civilians.

Arthur Feldman, of the Blue network, expressed belief "this may have been a futile gesture, for it is my opinion that the Japs already have killed the majority of civilians inside Intramuros."

Enemy Pockets Cleared

South of the Intramuros the Americans yesterday cleared enemy pockets on the university of Philippines campus in bitter close-quarter fighting and drove through to the wrecked high commissioner's former residence on the bay front.

On Corregidor the Japanese, using deep tunnels and intercommunicating defenses, were making the mopping up jobs as dirty and fierce as any Yanks have been forced to undertake on Luzon.

Medieval siege tactics with modern equipment were being employed on Corregidor as at the Intramuros. Both entrances to Corregidor's main tunnel have been blocked by explosives. Liquid fire and bombs were wiping out the few Japanese who managed from time to time to dash out of the few remaining crevices in Banzai charges.

The Americans on the fortress were looking amid the rubble for the ventilation vent. When this is found the remaining Japanese troops will be completey sealed in and possibly remain buried within the caverns from which MacArthur and Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright directed the last tragic battles of the enemy invasion in 1942.

General MacArthur reporting savage Japanese treatment of civilians and private property, said a survey of Manila showed that practically all private possessions of value were thoroughly looted during the period of enemy occupation and apparently shipped to Japan.

Southeast of Manila, on Laguna de Bay, 11th airborne troops fighting in cooperation with guerrillas surrounded an enemy force at Mabato point, MacArthur reported.

He said "our patrols are probing to the east on the Marikina river line." This is northeast of Manila in a sector where the Japanese are reported gathering strength.

American P-T boats patrolled Manila Bay and mine sweepers were active at the bay entrance.

Jap Casualties Over 92,000

MacArthur reported enemy casualties of more than 92,000 for the six weeks of the Luzon campaign, compared with American casualties of 2,676 killed, 245 missing and 10,008 wounded. This totals 12,929.

These figures showed an increase of 24,000 Japanese casualties and 3,246 American casualties in the last week alone.

Heavy and medium bombers, attacking Formosa "in force" under difficult flying conditions, attacked airdromes and industrial areas on the southeast coast.

Factory Buildings Hit

Takao airdrome runways were effectively cratered and numerous explosions were observed from hits in factory buildings and fuel storage areas.

Fighters hit the airdrome in low-level sweeps and destroyed 15 locomotives and 50 railcars.

Long-range patrol bombers sank a 1,000-ton freighter and damaged another in the China Sea off French Indo-China.

Eighty tons of bombs were dropped on Borneo airdromes.

BIG U. S. GUNS POUND DEFENSE OF MANILA FOE

Battering Thick Walls of Intramuros but With Little Effect.

Manila, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—American heavy Howitzers chipped away the thick outer walls of Manila's Intramuros (Walled City) today to clear the way for tanks and infantrymen determined to wipe out the last major Jap strongpoint in the capital and free 7,000 civilian hostages.

It was possible some of the civilians already had reached freedom by making heavy enemy fire to slip into the water-front area and escape in small boats.

Associated Press Correspondent Fred Hampson reported that point blank fire by modern artillery is having little effect on the medieval wall.

"Not 500 yards from the wall," Mr. Hampson said, "an artillery battery is firing one round per minute. This is shooting gallery stuff for a field gun.

Just Nibbling a Hole.

"The great gray barrier gives off a spray of chips, dust, and rubble, but when the dust clears we can see the gun has bitten off only a small nibble.

"Little by little the hole widens and deepens but it will take many more rounds to widen it enough for tanks and troops to storm through and go about cleaning the Japanese out," he concluded.

The Thirty-seventh Division and elements of the First Cavalry were girding for a final assault on the spot in which the cornered Japs are determined to make a bloody final stand.

Mopping Up Fort.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, announcing continued mopping up of Japs on Corregidor and Bataan also reported capture of Fort William McKinley in his communique today. Patrols entered the fort annex and occupied most of the old military area, but officers were hesitant to claim the complete capture of the fort until mopping up of the adjacent area is finished.

Gen. MacArthur announced the capture of Hagonoy and Tagig, on the northwest shore of Laguna de Bay, southeast of Manila, but there was increasing indication the Japs may be forming a defense line northeast of the capital. Some of the Manila defense garrison may have escaped in that direction. Gen. MacArthur reported patrol clashes in the area.

Japs Being Sealed In Corregidor

By James Hutcheson

With the 11th Corps on Corregidor, Feb. 19 [AP—*Delayed*]—The slow process of sealing Japanese troops into American-built tunnels of Corregidor with fire and explosives was underway today a few hours after desperately counter-attacking Japanese had been hurled back in bitter hand-to-hand fighting by United States paratroopers.

Twenty-fourth Division troops control every tunnel entrance, except the hospital lateral. The main tunnel entrance is covered by our machine guns atop the ridge which cuts across the neck of the rock.

The secondary tunnel, 100 feet northward, is three fourths sealed by dynamite blasts and blasting of other tunnels and caves is continuing.

Attack By Jap Force

Meanwhile, the 503d Paratroopers on the island's topside are licking their wounds after repulsing an attack at 3 A.M. today by a Japanese force which Col. George M. Jones estimated at 400.

The attack was launched after the enemy troops blasted their own ammunition dump with an explosion which shook the whole island. The startled men thought the Japanese navy had started shelling the island.

Then the enemy moved against paratroopers, penetrating to the battalion command post on the former parade grounds where the main paratroop landing was made three days ago.

Colonel Jones said, "The Japs swarmed all around. One company was badly mauled as the Japs swarmed from the caves. Today we are systematically blowing them up and sealing them in. They may be getting desperate for water."

Backs To Cliffs

Describing the bloody fighting this morning, Tech. Sergt. Willard J. Lantis, Indianapolis, Ind., said, "They caught us with our backs to the cliff. We ran out of ammunition and grenades. We took a beating until relief units arrived."

Pfc. Michael Olan, of Corona, Long Island, said: "We were in a bunker which we captured from the Japs yesterday out on a little peninsula when flares shot up, blinding us and highlighting us for the enemy."

The paratroop headquarters are in the sprawling wreckage of the old concrete coast artillery barracks, topside. Casualties on stretchers on the ground floor are steadily being evacuated.

Courage Lauded

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Hall, 11th Corps commander, visited Corregidor today, lauding the courage of the men and their brilliant seizure of the island's topside.

Red, white, green and blue parachutes still make a colorful spectacle amid the blasted buildings, scorched terrain and scenes of tragedy.

I was able to tour most of the American-held portion of the island today and was amazed that casualties were not heavier from the spectacular parachute drop on the 16th. Trees were blasted until virtually all stuck up like impaling sticks. Sharp, shattered sheet metal and rails and pipes were scattered about while the wrecked buildings added to the hazards of the treacherous air landing.

DESCRIBE RAPING OF FILIPINO GIRLS

Manila, Feb. 19 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Two noted Filipino physicians who escaped from the Philippine General Hospital after weeks of siege were forced to stand by while Jap soldiers raped many Filipino girls who had taken refuge there.

Dr. Antonio Sison, director of the hospital, and Dr. Januario R. Estrada, attended the sick, and shell wounded patients, during the siege.

Dr. Estrada described the raping by soldiers who took girls sleeping in the hallways into the storeroom while the refugees stood in silent anger listening to the victims' screams. The Jap soldiers often came into the crowded wards for girls, but mostly grabbed those who were forced to live in the hallways because there was no other room.

"The storeroom door used to open and shut throughout the night," she said

One girl escaped rape by grabbing an officer's pistol from his belt and begging him to shoot her instead, whereupon the Jap returned her to the ward.

PHILIPPINE SENATOR LOSES FAMILY TO JAPS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The killing of the wife and two daughters of Philippine senator Elpidio Quirino by Japanese Marines was told in a Manila broadcast as reported by the Office of War Information Tuesday.

The story was written by Filipe Buencamino, well known Filipino, for the Manila newspaper Free Philippines. He said the trapped Japanese in Manila have demonstrated a "bestiality reminiscent of the infamous rape of Nanking."

Buencamino wrote "the first man I saw amid the fire-leveled district of Paco was former Senator Elpidio Quirino (former presiding officer of the Philippine Senate.) He was not the same man I had seen so many times in the past banging his gavel in the rostrum of the Senate. Senator Quirino had aged in 10 days and his face had lost all expression. His wife and two daughters, Norma and Fe, had been killed by the Japanese. His son, Tommy, was injured and is now in a field hospital."

B-29S BAG 66 JAPS IN BIGGEST RAID

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Super-

fortresses making their biggest raid on Tokyo, knocked out sixty-six Jap planes yesterday and scored many direct hits in the Nakajima Musashina aircraft factory, returning pilots reported today.

A Jap Imperial communique broadcast today claimed that twenty-one raiding B-29s were shot down and only four Nipponese interceptors lost.

Actually, said Major-Gen. Curtis Le May, commanding the Twenty-first Bomber Command, three Superforts were lost in the attack which cost the Japs twenty-one fighters definitely shot down, twenty probably destroyed and twenty-five damaged.

Big fires were reported left blazing in Tokyo by the attack, a quick follow-up of heavy carrier raids last Friday and Saturday.

Good bombing results were reported despite overcast.

Blood Flown From U.S. In Use Within 5 Days

Aboard the U.S.S. Solace, Navy Hospital Ship, Somewhere in the Pacific, Feb. 20 (AP)—Five days after it left the United States, whole blood donated by Californians was saving the lives of seriously wounded navy men brought aboard this ship.

In a space of 36 hours after the casualties were brought aboard, January 26, 25 pints of the human blood had been used, it was revealed by Capt. William W. Hall, of San Diego, Cal., senior medical officer. The blood was flown from San Francisco by the naval air transport service to the advance-base blood bank facility at Guam, and from there to the Solace.

Captain Hall said it was used only in extreme cases of blood loss. Blood plasma, of course, also was used extensively in treatment of the wounded, he reported.

Argentina Wants Nazis To Pay

Buenos Aires, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Government announced today that Germany would be required to pay for the loss of two Argentine ships torpedoed by submarines and for damage to another.

Germany also will be billed for the loss of cargoes plus judicial fees involved in the collection of damages. The Government also said Germany must indemnify Argentina for the cost of interning the crew of the pocket battleship Graf Spee, which the Germans sunk off Montevideo in 1941 after being put out of action by the British fleet.

HEMISPHERE PARLEY TODAY

Stettinius In Mexico City For Inter-American Talks

Mexico City, Feb. 20 (AP)—Secretary of State Stettinius brought a whirlwind of optimism today to the Inter-American Conference which he said he confidently expects to equal the success of the Big Three Crimean meeting.

The Secretary arrived aboard a four-motored transport at 3.05 P.M. He brought to the meeting of all the American nations except Argentina a strong link with United States-British-Russian plans for a peaceful world.

Brings Two Foreign Ministers

Stettinius already had started working toward success of the conference. On the plane with him were Foreign Ministers Pedro Leao Velloso of Brazil and Enrique Munoz Meany of Guatemala, completing the roster of delegation heads here.

The American Secretary of State issued a brief statement, in which he promised full United States support in the conference, opening tomorrow, for moves toward strengthening inter-American relations. He expressed pleasure at visiting Mexico and declared "the United States looks on Mexico as a good neighbor and as a strong upholder of the democratic tradition of this hemisphere."

Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla told the press that the Inter-American Conference would seek to extend the Crimean declaration to fit the Western Hemisphere.

Based On Rights Of Man

"The world security organization," he said, "should be based on the rights of man."

Padilla, who will be chairman of the meeting, assured that the Argentine question would be fully discussed. It was reliably ascertained that Bolivia, which has been considered sympathetic to the Argentine cause, will refrain from making any proposals on how to solve the exclusion of that country from the family of American nations.

jointly base recognition of any revolutionary government was reported developing today among some delegates to the Inter-American Conference.

The question of bringing up this touchy subject was expected to be one of the first to be handed to United States Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius when he arrives from Brazil this afternoon. A detailed agenda for the conference, opening tomorrow, is being drawn up.

D.C. Delegation Arrives

Fifty-one members of the American delegation arrived here this morning on a special train from Washington, virtually completing the United States representation.

The arrivals included Dr. Leo Pasvolsky, special assistant to Stettinius; Luther Johnson, secretary general of the Association of American Railroad Workers, and a number of top State Department officials.

Diplomats, who are anxious to take this opportunity to discuss authoritarian governments, a subject usually kept quietly in the background at formal Pan-American meetings, point to the cases of Argentina and El Salvador.

Mexican May Mention It

The conference grapevine indicates that Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla may touch off the issue in his opening speech.

Advocates of open discussion of the subject suggest that a formula requiring a constitutional election and co-operation in plans for hemispheric security as the basis for recognition could help solve the diplomatic quandry over Argentina.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Feb. 20, 1941—Harry L. Hopkins appointed by President Roosevelt to head new production planning board.

German Army engineers reported constructing pontoon bridges across Danube between Romania and Bulgaria. German planes bomb shipping in English waters.

Touchy Issue At Mexico City

Mexico City, Feb. 20 (AP)—A determination to bring about an open discussion of general principles on which American nations could

Stassen Accepts Parley Post; Calls It 'Liability'

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—Commander Harold E. Stassen said today he will accept President Roosevelt's assignment to the San Francisco United Nations Conference, even though he considers it a political liability.

Stassen, prominently mentioned last summer for the Republican Presidential nomination, told a news conference, "you can't weigh a matter of that kind with anything as serious as a nation's hope to prevent another world war."

"I am a Republican," he said, "Weighing the whole thing, Republicans are apt to look upon it as a political liability. However, I have not the least hesitation in accepting the appointment, whatever is entailed."

Will Attend On Leave

Stassen, a member of Admiral William F. Halsey's staff, said he would be granted leave from the Navy to attend the conference, adding he will go "in civilian clothes, free to speak, act and think as I wish."

He said he and other members of Halsey's staff are in Washington under orders to report to Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the fleet and chief of naval operations.

Back To Pacific First

Stassen told news men he will return to the Pacific with Halsey before the San Francisco conference, scheduled to open April 25.

He said he felt it is as much his duty to accept the President's assignment to the meeting to work for a successful peace as it was to take an assignment to help win the war.

Halsey, Stassen said, has agreed to send him back to San Francisco at the necessary time. As soon as the conference is over, he added, he will return to his assignment at sea.

Stassen declined to discuss in detail his views on international post-war policy, except to say that his general position is well known; that he favors a strong world policy for America and international relations on a new and higher level.

To Meet With Leaders

He said he plans to spend his leave conferring with Republican leaders in the Senate and House and with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, studying developments and "checking the score."

Stassen said he considers it essential that he express his views before the conference to permit the people to indicate their reaction. He said he has no specific plans for speeches, but that he considers it "clear" that he should speak.

Prospective Conferees

Among congressional leaders he said he expects to confer with are Senators Vandenberg, of Michigan—also designated a delegate to the San Francisco conference—Austin, of Vermont; Saltonstall, of Massachusetts; Ball, of Minnesota, and White, of Maine, and Representatives Martin, of Massachusetts, and Judd, of Minnesota, and as many others "as I can get in."

Vandenberg has not yet indicated whether he will accept his assignment.

Stassen said he hopes the San Francisco conference may "mean to the world of tomorrow what Constitution Hall in Philadelphia has meant to the United States, a place where there was established a framework on which to build for peace and progress."

World Conference To Be All "Work"

San Francisco, Feb. 20 (AP)—Delegates to the World Security Conference here in April will meet all day and all evening, seven days a week, William D. Wright, of the State Department, said today as he arrived to shape plans for the meeting of United Nations.

Wright, assistant chief of the division of special services of the department, estimated that delegates and their secretariat would number more than 1,000, and that he hoped to find, if possible, rooms, restaurant and meeting accommodations for the group under one roof. The session, he said, probably would last more than three weeks.

He told a press conference that the spirit of the conference will be that of "outlining a program to make the world a better place in which to live," that there probably would be no time, or occasion, for social activity.

It would be impossible, he suggested, for the delegates "to work in the glare of a spotlight," but he said all were fully aware of the importance of keeping the people of the world informed, and announcements would be made immediately of any decisions reached.

The press and radio, Wright declared, will be a recognized part of the conference and quarters will be established for them.

Halsey's 'Tokyo In 1943' Explained By Stassen

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—Admiral William F. Halsey's prediction in 1942 that "we would be in Tokyo in 1943" was described today as a bold and successful stroke of psychological warfare.

Halsey himself has since declined comment on his prediction, turning aside all inquiries by saying he has "quit looking into the crystal ball." Former Gov. Harold E. Stassen, of Minnesota, new Halsey's flag secretary, told the story today, however, at a news conference.

Halsey's prediction, Commander Stassen said, was made during the darkest period of the Pacific war when the Navy had little to fight with.

"Australia was concerned," Stassen said. "The Japanese Navy was still strong. It was a gloomy situation. He knew that if the Japanese attacked in force, even with the heroism of the Army, Navy and Marines, it was questionable whether we could hold the line.

"He (Halsey) made that bold, assertive, almost braggadocio statement to cheer up our own forces and hold back the Japanese. They did not attack for six months while they tried to figure out what in the world the Admiral had.

"He has taken the gaff ever since, but he never gives or accepts an alibi. He uses all the weapons of land, sea, air and mind as well as anyone I know."

No Hint Of Crack Seen In Japanese Morale

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—Government experts have been unable to detect even a hint of a crack in Japanese civilian morale.

This was reported today by the Office of War Information on the basis of information provided by various agencies which seek to keep tab on social and economic conditions in Japan.

Because luxuries, amusements and travel are restricted, the OWI said, "the full resources of Japan can be devoted to war."

Lend-Lease Aid To Allies Rises To 35 Billions

4 Billion More in '44 Than '43; Crowley Belittles Role in Civilian Shortages

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP).—Congress was told officially today that lend-lease aid has reached $35,382,000,000, but that its importance in civilian shortages here at home has been "greatly overstated in numerous false rumors."

Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, sent up the eighteenth report on lend-lease operations at the direction of President Roosevelt. He denied that lend-lease shipments caused the cigarette and beef shortages and disclosed that:

1. Lend-lease goods and services totaled $15,400,000,000 in 1944, compared with $11,700,000,000 the year before. Munitions increased very little from 1943 to 1944, but all other kinds of aid nearly doubled. Eighty-four per cent of United States munitions production during the war has been kept for United States forces.

2. Lend-lease reached an all-time high in the first half of 1944 "in preparation for D Day in Normandy and the great Soviet winter offensive." Then it fell off sharply because of lack of shipping when we were sending great quantities of munitions to our own forces in both Europe and the Pacific. But in December lend-lease aid again rose to $1,319,000,000, highest month since last July.

3. Soviet armies, with fast-lengthening supply lines, nad received a total of 362,000 motor vehicles through Dec. 1, 1944, compared with Britain's 80,000, and 12,000 planes compared with Britain's 8,500. On some parts of the eastern front "American vehicles are carrying more than one-half the supplies moving up to the Soviet troops." Britain, however, has received 43.3 per cent of all lend-lease aid, with Russia getting 28.4 per cent.

4. "China can look forward to a steadily increasing stream of supplies," now that the Ledo Road is open. The most urgent need is for a military transportation system in China itself, for "it has been estimated that there are not more than 6,000 trucks in all free China today and that half of these are approaching collapse."

Therefore, a fleet of 15,000 American trucks will be delivered to China, and when this transportation system is established "the combined forces of the United Nations will be able to mount new and greater offensives from China."

5. The impressive Allied victories around the world are to be

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explained this way:

"An effective fighting partnership and a system of combined war supply." Lend-lease will continue to be used for one purpose only, "to speed the day of final victory."

As for civilian shortages, Mr. Crowley said the three main factors have been (1) actual war-induced shortage of materials, plants or man power; (2) requirements of our armed forces; (3) abnormal domestic civilian demand, caused by greatly increased consumer incomes.

SENATE SHELVES LABOR DRAFT BILL

Military Committee Votes to Lay Aside Measure for Substitute.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — (AP) The Senate Military committee shelved the work-or-jail bill today despite a new endorsement by President Roosevelt and began perfecting a much milder substitute.

The 12 to 6 vote to lay aside the House-approved measure in favor of the substitute which would strengthen the War Manpower Commission's present job placement program was taken shortly after the committee was handed a memorandum from the President.

Dated Feb. 11 and presented to the committee by Majority Leader Barkley, it read:

"I hope that legislation embracing the principle of the May bill can be speedily enacted. It will assure the armed services they can rely on the flow of necessary supplies and greatly contribute to the success of our arms."

The House passed the May bill several weeks ago shortly after its enactment was urged by Mr. Roosevelt.

Senator Chandler (D-Ky), who joined Senators O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), Kilgore (D-WVa), Wagner (D-NY), Ferguson (R-Mich) and Ball (R-Minn) as a co-author of the substitute, declared the committee's action means the work-jail bill is "as dead as Lazarus." O'Mahoney agreed.

"This is a clear indication that the committee favors a voluntary system under the War Manpower commission instead of the work-or-fight principle or whatever you want to call it," Chandler added.

The committee hopes to agree on final terms of the substitute tomorrow. It got through about half the text today, inserting a few clarifying amendments.

Unlike the House bill, which would affect only civilian men from 18 to 45, the substitute measures takes in all working people regardless of age or sex.

Under the direction or supervision of the Director of War Mobilization (James F. Byrnes), the chairman of the War Manpower commission (Paul V. McNutt) would be authorized to establish employment ceilings in individual plants or areas, and to regulate or even prohibit the hiring of new workers by employers.

FORRESTAL ASKS POWERFUL NAVY IN POSTWAR ERA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. — (AP) Postwar retention by the United States and its Allies of fleets "capable of controlling the world's oceans" was demanded today by Navy Secretary Forrestal.

"Such power," Forrestal said in his annual report to the President, "is not inconsistent with plans for international collaboration, because our contribution to world peace must be threefold:

"Participation in a society of nations dedicated to a peaceful, just and decent ordering of world affairs.

"Willingness among our people to fight, if necessary, for a world order in which our way of life can endure.

"Retention of the weapons with which to fight if we must—because the means to conduct war must be in the hands of those who hate war. A powerful Navy is one of those weapons, an indispensible one. At an appropriate time, the Navy department will present for your consideration the possible composition of a post war fleet."

Forrestal's report, his first as secretary and the first made public since the 1942 fiscal year, was limited by war conditions to discussions of six major problems which he said were "especially prominent" duing the year under review: logistics, production, research, training, health and finance.

"By the end of the 1944 fiscal year," he said, "the United States Navy was the largest in the world. Why, then, do we plan to build more ships in 1945, 1946 and 1947?

"Of course, we must forearm ourselves against heavier losses as we approach Japan, fighting not only her Navy but her air power. But there is another and more profitable reason for continuing naval construction.

"We must maintain and increase the tremendous margin which we now have, the margin which has enabled us to conduct almost simultaneous operations against the Japanese. The Navy's operations in this war resemble the use of multiple teams in football — one team on the field, another on the sidelines, a new fresh ready one to go in and exploit weaknesses that become apparent. That requires surplus power. With a plenitude of power we are able to have at any given moment a multiple series of attacks under way and in the making."

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Forrestal, in his discussion of problems of research, included a strong renewal of his appeal for establishment by law of an independent agency devoted to long term, basic military research, securing its own funds from Congress, and responsive to, but not dominated by, the Army and Navy."

"In peace, even more than in war," he said, "scientists owe to their nation an obligation to contribute to its security by carrying on research in military fields."

Such an agency, Forrestal said, should be authorized to use the methods of the office of scientific research and development, contracting with institutional and industrial laboratories wherever possible. "Its own facilities should be kept to a minimum," he said. "The Army and Navy would continue their own research, too," he said.

Scientific preparation for defense, the Secretary commented, presupposes knowledge of weapons being developed by potential enemies. "Such knowledge can not be obtained without a more adequate intelligence system than the United States has ever maintained in its history. A corollary of adequate scientific preparation, therefore, may be an expanded intelligence system."

Reviewing naval production accomplishments, the Secretary said by June, 1944, production for the Navy "had reached a peak which probably need not be exceeded. In some fields, peaks were established which will not be equalled during the remainder of the war."

By the end of the fiscal year, production of "capital equipment," —ships, planes, guns and bases — had begun a gradual decline, while production of expendable material, ammunition, fuel, clothing and repair parts, were continuing to increase with the tempo of the fighting.

The Secretary said personnel problems, other than training, will demand an increasing share of attention."

Among these he named the problem of rotating personnel so that officers and men who have served overseas for long periods may be returned home on furlough; properly placing and utilizing personnel; the proper relationship between the regular Navy and the reserve with particular attention to offering the most able reserve officers and enlisted men status, opportunity and prestige in the permanent service; and preparation of a personnel demobilization plan, which has already begun and the urgency of which will increase.

Additional Names of Those Released From Manila Prisons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP) — The War Department released today, with next of kin, the following additional names of armed services personnel and civilians liberated in the Philippines:

MILITARY

TWEED, Pvt. JOHN C.; sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Alberts, 2675 Decatur Ave., New York.
WATSON, Sgt. THOMAS E.; friend, Peter Corbin, 75 Chestnut St., Binghamton, N. Y.

CIVILIANS

ABBITT, Rev. RAYMOND E.; mother, Mrs. J. Abbitt, Box 351, Victoria, Va.
ALLEN, ELIZABETH R.; sister, Mrs. Charles J. Anderson, Highland Park Station, Rt. 1, Chattanooga, Tenn.
ANDERSON, GLADYS S.; mother, Mrs. Bertha D. Anderson, 804 Kiersted St., Morris, Ill.
ARDOIN, HILARY J.; grandparent, Cyphien Ardoin, New Orleans.
BENNETT, LAWRENCE E.; mother, Mrs. Rebecca Barrett, Rt. 2, Oakland City, Ind.
BEST, EDGAR A. L.; mother, Mrs. Florence S. Best, 781 Market St., Redwood City, Cal.
BICKFORD, Eleanor B.; brother, H. F. Bickford, 157.32 C. Brighton, Gardena, Cal.
BOERICKE, William F.; wife, Mrs. William F. Boericke, 1632 Latimer St., Philadelphia.
BOHLEN, Miss R. C.; brother, Elmer Bohlen, RFD, Chicago City, Minneapolis.
BOOTHAGE, MILDRED F.; sister, Fanny Gookins, RFD 2, Osgood, Ind.
BRADFIELD, CHARLES B.; motther, Mrs. E. A. Bradfield, Mapleton, Iowa.
BRADY, THOMAS; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Brady, 150-12 25th Dr., Flushing, N. Y.
BRAMBLE, LLOYD B.; father, Glenn B. Bramble, 1426 Virginia Park Ave., Detroit.
BRODT, Mrs. TRINIDAD SUE; Edmund Hashen, La Cienaga, Calif.
BROTHERS, JOHN D.; grandmother, Mrs. A. J. Brothers, 1520 Howard Ave., Burlingame, Calif.
BRUSSOLO, CHARLOTTE, EDNA and JOHN; Mrs. Sara A. Roberts, 16 W. Los Olivos, Santa Barbara, Calif.
BULLERT, MARTHA; uncle, Earnest Tabbert, Green Isle, Minn.
BURGERS, JOHN; father, H. A. Burgers, P. O. Box 2085, Randall Way, Carmel, Cal.
BURNHAM, FLORENCE P.; daughter, Mrs. George A. Bartholomew Jr., 2600 Ashby Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
BUTLER, MARIO S.; B. B. Butler, 708 Forrest Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
CAIRNS, Mrs. PAULINE FAE; mother, Mrs. Kate Forman, c. o. Dr. Paul Price, Preston Rd., Morgantown, W. Va.
CARSON, Mrs. ALEXANDER B.; brother, George J. Miller, McMinnville, Ore.
CARSON, MARY V.; uncle, George J. Miller, McMinnville, Ore.
CHAMBERS, Mrs. Catherine F.; sister, Miss Helen M. Farrell, 236 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia.
CLELAND, MARTHA S.; aunt, Mrs. Katherine B. Tyrll, 414 E. 52d St., New York.
COEN, JAMES H.; brother, Ralph S. Coen, 305 N. Third St., Garden City, Kan.
COOPER, LAWRENCE A.; brother, Lester H. Cooper, 248 Mack St., Detroit.
CORE, Mrs. DOROTHY C., Sr., and Mrs. Dorothy C. Core Jr.; William Core, c/o Mary F. Clair, 205 E. 78th St., New York.
CRICHTON, JEAN T.; mother, Mrs. Dolores R. Eve, 715 Brewer Dr., San Mateo, Calif.
CRYSTER, ROBERT I.; father, C. A. Cryster, 5967 Albany St., Huntington Park, Calif.
DAHLKE, ALBERT H.; stepmother, Mrs. Sophie Dahlke, Rt. 2, Pawaukee, Wis.
DEL PAN, STEPHANIE M.; father-in-law, Ralph Del Pan, 1003 Connecticut Ave., San Francisco.
DUREN, HOMER K.; wife, Mrs. Homer K. Duren, Ashdown, Ark.
EARL, MARTHA; mother, Mrs. B. G. Earl, 2407 Larkin St., San Francisco.
GARDNER, JULIE D.; mother, Mrs. William Stuart Dowd, 8235 15th, N. E., Seattle, Wash.
GOLDING, WILLIAM; father, David Golding, 782 West End Ave., New York.
GOODIER, Mrs. LUELLA G. and YVONNE; sister, Mrs. Percy Jenkinson, Rt. 1, Grand Valley, Colo.
GRANT, CHESTER V.; wife, Mrs. Chester V. Grant, 2428 W. 28th St., New York.
GREEN, EARL JAMES, GERTRUDE W. and SUZANNE E.; Mrs. J. W. Green, 1801 N. E. Victoria Ave., Portland, Ore.
GRENWELL, ALONZO; sister, Mrs. Tillie E. Steinasbergh, 213 Forrest Ave., Clay City, Ohio.
GRIES, CHARLES H.; sister, Mrs. Albert Wells, 7024 East End Ave., Chicago.
GRIMES, KENNETH A. and GALENA; grandmother and mother, Mrs. A. N. Poole, P. O. Box 146, Monmouth, Oregon.
GRIMES, LAWRENCE B.; father, Larey Grimes, 1321 Douglas St., Los Angeles.
GRIMM, DELLA F.; sister, Mrs. Bessie Rhiander, 1620 N. 9th St., Fresno, Calif.
GRIMM, WILLIAM and DELLA; father and father-in-law, William E. Grimm, Sr., 7100 S. Central Ave., Los Angeles.
GROVE, ALICE D.; sister, Mrs. Theresa de Fina, 49 Prospect Pl., New York.
GUILLOT, JULIAN W.; wife, Mrs. Julian W. Guillot, 301 W. Morene St., Pensacola, Fla.
GUITTARD, WALTER B.; Mrs. Hariet Bentrow, 2314 7th St., Berkeley, Calif.
GUMP, EDNA E.; sister, Mrs. Marguerite Franks, Rt. 1, Box 64, Santa Cruz, Calif.
GUNN, PAUL C. and NATHANIEL I.; Mrs. A. E. Crosby, 437 S. Barranges Ave., Warrington, Fla.
GUNNELL, DAVID G.; sister, Mrs. A. M. Kirby, 3412 W. 66th Pl., Chicago.
HAHN, DAVID H.; Henry C. Hahn, Fuller Paint Co., Mission St., San Francisco.
HALL, EDWARD L.; Mrs. Mina L. Hall, RFD, Encinitas, Calif.
HAMM, MR & MRS WARD F.; mother, Mrs. A. G. Hamm, Sebring, Fla.
HAMMOND, ALFRED J.; Mrs. Myrtle M. Hammond, 1146 Juntien Ave., Detroit.
HAMMOND, ARTHUR N.; Boy Scouts of America, 1727 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
HAMONWY, TOUFIG; wife, Mrs. Marie Hamonwy, 1186 E. 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
HAMPTON, JAMES A.; Mrs. Susan E. Dietrich, RFD 4, Chillicothe, Missouri.
HANNIGS, CARL; Agnes Martin, Westwood, Calif.
HARPER, FLORENCE EDNA and RUTH EVELYN; Sarah E. Lindsay, 320 C St., Porterville, Calif.
HARRIS, CHARLES W. and THOMAS S.; grandmother, Mrs. E. Belle Harris, 503 Cooper Rd., Rochester.
HARTENDORP, ABRAHAM; Paul H. Roorda, 2218 S. Corona St., Denver, Col.
HASTINGS, WILLIAM H.; wife, Mrs. Eva L. Hastings, 2345 Byron St., Palo Alto, Calif.
HAUSE, NINA I.; mother-in-law, Mrs. Birdie C. Hause, 4241 Potomac, Dallas, Tex.
HAWKINS, DOROTHY H.; uncle, John A. Carl, 244 Kearney St., San Francisco.
HEINRICH, Mrs. JEAN L.; Mrs. R. J. Heinrich, 1359 Yosemite, San Jose, Calif.
HEINRICH, VAL KATHERINE and DEAN MARGARET; Mrs. R. J. Heinrich.
HEIDENREICH, ARTHUR T.; father, Peter G. Heidenreich, 209 N. Wyoming, Hazleton, Pa.
HEISE, ETHEL B.; son, Floyd L. Ligon, 111 W. Ninth St., Pittsburg, Kan.
HELLEMERS, HENRY; sister-in-law, Miss
Ethel Gorham, 12 Oxford Rd., Manhasset, N. Y.
HENDRY, ROBERT S.; wife, Mrs. Mildred Hendry, General Delivery, Fort Sill, Okla.
HENDRYX, JAMES LEROY; J. W. Hendryx, 2220 19th St., Lubbock, Tex.
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KUHN, RAYMOND J., corporal, Latrabe, Pa.
LARSEN, EDWARD J., staff sergeant, Fort Orchard, Wash.
LASTER, FLYOD F., sergeant, Inman, Virginia.
LINDON, CARL B., private (first class), Binghamton, N.Y.
LOVELACE, WILLIAM J., private, Madison, Wis.

Antonio, Texas.
McLAUGHLIN, CHARLES A., major, Narberth, Pa.
MEISERICK, ERWIN, master sergeant, Lockport, N.Y.
MEYERS, GILLIS H., corporal, Harlingen, Texas.
MOHN, HAROLD M., private (first class), Little Fork, Minn.
MOORE, CECIL C, staff sergeant, Colony, Va.
MOORE, RALPH E., private (first class), McDowell, W.Va.
MORGAN, HOWARD E., staff sergeant, Georgetown, Ill.
MORGAN, RAYMOND, chief warrant officer, East Weymouth, Mass.
MUIR, CECIL L., staff sergeant, Portland, Ore.
NESLER, WILDIN, private, Mill Shoals, Ill.
NESTOR, JACK L., staff sergeant, Morgantown, W.Va.
NICKOLS, CARL N., private, Janesville, Wis.
ODOM, HOWARD W., private, Taft, California.
OPPENHEIM, ISIDOR, staff sergeant, Newark, N.J.
PETERSON, LESTER, private, Modale, Iowa.
PETERSON, WILLIAM, technical sergeant, New York, N.Y.
PETRICH, ANTHONY (private), Chisholm, Minn.
PETROSIUS, JOSEPH J., private, Chicago, Ill.
PITTMAN, JAMES A., private (first class), Dublin, Texas.
RATCLIFFE, THOMAS W., staff sergeant, Phoenix, Ariz.
RILEY, ROBERT L., private (first class), Decatur, Ill.
ROTH, JEROME J., private, Louisville, Kentucky.
SCHAF, FRANK L., JR., first lieutenant, Cincinnati, Ohio.
SCOPA, MICHAEL B., private, New York, N.Y.
SEATON, RICHARD B., private (first class), Little Rock, Ark.
SHAFFER, WILLIAM E., private, Steelton, Pa.
SHELL, CHARLES G., corporal, Spartanburg, S.C.
SMITH, JOHN B., captain, Athens, Texas.
SODERMAN, HELMER C., first lieutenant, Portland, Ore.
SORTLAND, SAM, private (first class), Colgan, N.D.
STRAWHORNE, JAMES E., corporal, Pelzer, S.C.
STUDER, JOHN P., JR., private, Long Island, N.Y.
TAYLOR, CLIFFORD E., master sergeant, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
TIMM, GEORGE A., first, sergeant, Thornton, Iowa.
TOUPS, CARLTON, private (first class), Reserve, La.

FEB 2 1945

Civilians Freed From Japs

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—The War Department has issued the first list of Americans rescued from Japanese internment camps in the Philippines by United States troops on February 5 and 6.

The list included both civilian and military personnel, the majority of whom had been held in Santo Tomas University at Manila.

A partial list of the American civilians rescued from Santo Tomas includes:

FASSOTH, WILLIAM JOHN, Honolulu
GIBBONS, MRS. PHYLLIS, Dallas, Oregon.
HARKNESS, BETH A., Hays, Kan.
HUNTLEY, JOHN P., New Orleans, Louisiana.
JENKINS, CLYDE S., Bellflower, Cal.
LITTLE, MRS. JESSICA K., Corvallis, Oregon.
LITTLE, WALTER ERIC, Corvallis, Oregon.

STAPLER, JOSEPHINE H., La Jolla, California.
STAPLES, CHARLES W., Washington, D.C.
SULLIVAN, CHRISTOPHER M., East Orange, N.J.
SWINTON, BARBARA GENE, Birmingham, Mich.
TAYLOR, M. B., Harrison, N.J.
VAN HOVEN, CARL HENRY, Dickens, Iowa.
TREMBLAY, JOSEPH, Seattle, Wash.
TREMBLAY, MRS. VERA, Seattle, Washington.
TIGH, ARTHUR B., New York city.
WEEDON, GEORGE W., San Francisco, Cal.
ABRAMS, JOHN E., Medford, Mass.
ADAMSON, FRANK L., Chico, Cal.
ADROIN, ARTELUS, Lacassine, La.
ADROIN, ROBERT L., Lacassine, La.
ANDERSON, LESTER A., Seattle, Washington.
ASHBEY, WILLIAM G., New Orleans, Louisiana.
AYRES, RUTH JANE, Des Moines, Iowa.
BACHLEDER, L. J., Venice, Cal.
BACHLEDER, FRANCES M., Venice, California.
BACON, FRANK O., Olympia, Wash.
BALDWIN, DR. FRANK, Beverly Hills, California.
BEAUDOIN, REV. ECIDE, Manchester, New York.
BEEBE, DANIEL G., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

RELEASED FROM AXIS CAMPS

Service Men Freed From Japs

FEB 2 1945

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Army today released another partial list of military personnel freed from Japanese prison camps in the Philippines.

It was not disclosed from what camp the following were liberated:

BLAKE, WALTER S., sergeant, Miller, Ohio.
CODY, JOHN E., private (first class), Fairbault, Minn.
COLLIER, JOE C., master sergeant, Breckenridge, Texas.
DRACHENBERG, DAYTON L., first lieutenant, Beasley, Texas.
GILMORE, PAUL C., private, Yale, Oklahoma.
GONZALES, RUBEL, corporal, Santa Fe, N.M.
GRAHAM, JOSEPH V., sergeant, Atowbr

ZIMMERMAN, DAVID H., staff sergeant, Carlisle, Pa.

The following were released from Bilibid:

ADAMS, WILLIAM W., sergeant, Washington, D.C.
ADCOCK, FRANK L., master sergeant, Shreveport, La.
ASH, WILLIAM S., private (first class), Abilene, Texas.
BALL, JOHN H., lieutenant, Williamsport, Pa.
BALLARD, JAMES M., private, Compton, Cal.
BANDONI, JOSEPH J., corporal, Albuquerque, N.M.
BARRY, RAYMOND F., sergeant, Saginaw, Mich.
BASARA, FRANK J., private (first class), Chester, Pa.
BEAVEN, DENVER E., JR., sergeant, St. Joseph, Mo.
BELL, EDWARD, private, Mounds-

LOWMAN, LEON B., corporal, Asheville, N.C.
LUTICH, LOUIS P., second lieutenant, Bixbee, Ariz.
MacARTHUR, JAMES, warrant officer, Los Angeles, Cal.
MAKI, FRIDIOF, private (first class), Hibbing, Minn.
MALONEY, GORDON E., captain, Los Angeles, Cal.
MANNING, JOHN O., corporal, Rochester, N.Y.
MARSH, KEENER B., sergeant, Annona, Texas.
MARTIN, CHARLES R., private (first class), Dixon, Mo.
MATTOON, KENNETH E., staff sergeant, Phelps, N.Y.
MAZUR, JOSEPH, private (first class), Northampton, Pa.
McDONALD, ROMMIE G., sergeant, Pine Bluff, Ark.
McEWEN, ALDEN DAVID, private, Swissvale, Pa.
McGRAW, AUGUST, sergeant, San

UPTON, EVERETT N., private (first class), Half Moon Bay, Cal.
VANDAGRIFF, ARTHUR C., private, Bartlesville, Okla.
BOHNER, J. W., sergeant, Dumont, Texas.
BRADSHAW, JACK A., sergeant, Burkeville, Va.
BREUER, JOSEPH E., JR., private, Independence, Mo.
BREWER, CLINTON R., staff sergeant, Augusta, Kan.
BRINKMEYER, JOHN E., major, San Antonio, Texas.
BROWN, CHARLES T., captain, San Antonio, Texas.
BROWN, MARVIN L., private, Albuquerque, N.M.
BROWN, NORMAN C., private (first class), Hobbs, N.M.
BRUNFIELD, DAVID M., sergeant, Hope, Ark.
BUNDY, RUFUS J., sergeant, Elizabeth City, N.C.
BYNUM, JOHN B., private, Magazine,

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Arkansas.
BYRD, WALTER L., corporal, Lakeland, Ga.
CAMERON, WILLIAM B., private, Brice, Ohio.
CAMPBELL, JAMES A., staff sergeant, Albuquerque, N.M.
CAPPELL, FELMAN E., private, Cottonport, La.
CARBOY, JOSEPH M., sergeant, Newark, N.J.
CECIL, GEORGE A., private (first class), Long Island, N.Y.
CHAVEZ, JOE M., Montrose, Col.
CLAWSON, DAVID W., master sergeant, Lincoln, Neb.
COENNEN, GEORGE A., first lieutenant, Pittsburgh, Pa.
COMBS, JAMES M., corporal, Crown, Kentucky.
CRAIG, JOSEPH S., lieutenant colonel, Indianapolis, Ind.
CRAWFORD, TRUMAN J., private (first class), Tulsa, Okla.
DAVIS, NORMAN C., corporal, New Canton, Ill.
DUNN, FREDERICK C., JR., private (first class), Columbus, Ohio.
DURMIS, ANDREW T., private (first class), Westmoreland City, Pa.
GENT, GROVER C., JR., private (first class), Walnut Ridge, Ark.
GRABOSKI, CHARLES J., private, Philadelphia, Pa.
GUAJARDO, JULIAN F., private, Fort Worth, Texas.
HEINTZELMAN, EDWARD W., private (first class), Dever, Wyo.
HOLMES, EUGENE J., first lieutenant, Salt Lake City, Utah.
HOUGH, JOSEPH W., private, Whiteplat, Texas.
HOWARD, PATSY V., private (first class), Sulphur, Okla.
HUCKS, JESSE J., master sergeant, Leavenworth, Kan.
JOLLEY, ROBERT F., staff sergeant, Hillspring, N.C.
KNIGHT, JOHN A., private (first class), Armona, Cal.
KITCHENS, CECIL W., private, Lawton, Okla.
KYGAS, MERL W., private, Nyssa, Ore.
PAUL, ODELL C., private, Morristown, Georgia.
PERKINS, GORDON, master sergeant, Washington, Ind.
PIERCE, JOSEPH J., private, Philadelphia.
POYNTER, ARTHUR T., private (first class, Cave City, Ky.
RAYNOR, EDWIN C., staff sergeant, Gary, Ind.
REMARK, LOUIS E., private, Tacoma, Washington.
PATCHSTEIN, ABRAHAM, corporal, Dorchester, Mass.
RIGDON, GLENN B., private, Indianapolis Ind.
ROBERTS, ARTHUR S., private (first class, Manor, Texas.
ROBISON, JOHN, first sergeant, Fairfield, Ill.
ROGERS, ROLLIE E., technical sergeant, Reno, Nev.
SALAZAR, FAUSTIN, private, Sapello, New Mexico.
SCHEIBLEY, RALPH B., captain, Fort Collins, Col.
SEARCY, IRLE D., private (first class), Redwood City, Cal.
SMITH, JAUE C., private, Jarvis Store, New York.
SNELL, ROBERT E., private (first class), New Mexico.
SNEYD, CLIFFORD E., private, Adrian, Mich.
WOOD, GEORGE L., private (first class, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
ADAMS, HOYETT, warrant officer, Ozark, Ala.
AMBER, WILLIAM H., sergeant, Laurel, Miss.
BATTISTE, AUGUST, private, Youngstown, Ohio.
BRAUW, MICHAEL H., technical sergeant, San Antonio, Texas.
BRUMBAUGH, CLYDE M., master sergeant, Valley View, Texas.
BURK, VOLNIE S., corporal, Graham, Texas.
BURNETT, DOIT E., private (first class), Casey, Ill.
BUTLER, ROBERT E., staff sergeant, Grand Saline, Texas.
CARTER, HENRY C., private (first class), Hope, Ark.
CHENOWETH, ARTHUR A., private (first class), Jennings, Kan.
MATTHEWS, FRED W., private, Ranger, Texas.

sonnel of the naval services held prisoners of war by Germany and Japan. This makes a total of 4,486 American naval servicemen held prisoner by the enemy.

Bill to Draft Unmarried Nurses Is Approved by House Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb 20—(AP) Unmarried women nurses between the ages of 20 and 44 inclusive, would be liable to draft for military service under legislation approved today by the House Military committee.

But committee members, concluding three weeks of consideration of the measure requested by President Roosevelt on January 6 to provide 20,000 nurses for the Army and the Navy, said privately they did not expect the legislation, if enacted, to be enforced, except possibly among cadet nurses.

Even should the existing volunteer system, which the legislation continues, fail to produce the necessary number of nurses, the impact of the bill would fall heaviest on the 27,000 women trained under the Cadet Nurse corps program.

The bill requires local draft boards to take cadet graduates first and prohibits the induction of non-cadets so long as the board has cadets available.

Provisions giving the War Manpower commission's procurement and assignment service authority to defer nurses essential to civilian health and prohibiting the induction of Veterans administration nurses without the administration's approval were expressly withheld from the Cadet Nurse corps.

The legislation makes it incumbent for every registered or graduate nurse and every nurse eligible for registration, within the age limits, to list herself with her local draft board.

While the bill makes no provision for the granting of commissions to inducted nurses, army spokesmen had told the committee commissions would be issued to those found qualified.

Chairman May (D-Ky) said he hoped to obtain clearance from the rules committee for House consideration of the bill next week.

The Honor Roll

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of twelve per-

MEAT, TEXTILE PAY RISE O.K.'D

WLB Grants Boosts Provided It Wins Fight With Vinson

FEB 20 1945

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—The War Labor Board announced its willingness tonight to fatten pay envelopes of 145,000 meat packers and 50,000 textile workers, if it wins its policy fight with Fred Vinson, Economic Stabilizer.

The board released its long-awaited decisions in these two cases, but held up the money items until it has settled the squabble with Vinson. He wants to give OPA veto powers over wage adjustments if they necessitate price increases.

The decisions came as the two industries were threatened with far-reaching strikes and immediately after Emil Rieve, president of the CIO-Textile Workers in New York, had freed his 100,000 members from further obligation to adhere to the no-strike pledge.

5-Cent Textile Boost

For the textile workers, the board raised the minimum wage from 50 to 55 cents, and granted a flat 5-cent increase to preserve the present differentials. These were allowable in the board's eyes because they would adjust "substandard" wages.

The meat packers were told to establish a commission to set up, for the first time, a standard wage structure for the industry. Clothing, tools and sharpening of tools are to be company expenses for the first time.

All nonmoney items can be negotiated immendately between the companies and the workers.

Principal unions involved are the CIO-Packing-House Workers, representing 125,000 employés of Swift, Armour, Wilson, Cudahy and John Morrell packing firms, and the CIO-Textile Workers.

54 Mills Represented

The latter represents employés of 23 Southern, 25 New England and 6 New York-Pennsylvania textile mills.

Since the clothing and tools clauses of the meat-packing decision involve some compensation changes, the parties would have to negotiate on how to allow the workers for these items — whether in money or in actual clothes and tools.

Tonight's decision in the packing-house case involves so-called "fringe" demands rather than general major increases.

In this case, the WLB said, a general ten per cent wage boost is to be shelved until President Roosevelt decides whether to lift the ceiling limiting increases to fifteen per cent over 1941 levels.

Negotiations Ordered

"The negotiations between the parties are to commence immediately, and all provisions which do not affect the compensation of employés are to become effective at once," said the board.

The board issued four directive orders affecting the packing-house industry.

1. Involving the CIO-Packing House Workers, affecting 21 plants of Armour & Co., 16 plants of Swift & Co., 11 plants of Cudahy Packing Company, and 8 plants of Wilson Company, Inc.

2. Involving the AFL-Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, affecting 43,000 employés in 7 plants of Swift & Co. and 4,800 in 11 plants of Armour & Co.

3. Approximately 11,600 workers in 12 plants of Swift & Co., in another directive were represented by the Independent Brotherhood of Swift Employés.

4. Involving the CIO-Packing House Workers, affecting 4,138 employés of John Morrell & Co. in Ottumwa (Iowa) and Topeka (Kan.) plants.

President Lewis J. Clark, of the CIO-Packing House Workers Union, said that as a result of the order "we are requesting the packers immediately to enter into negotiations."

'Political Connivance' Charged

Rieve said a "political connivance has deprived the National War Labor Board of its independent tripartite nature and has caused cotton textile workers to lose faith in the board's processes."

Rieve later issued a statement saying:

"The order issued tonight by the National War Labor Board merely confirms the union position that the board is no longer a free agent, able to make its own decisions.

"In effect, the board says it recognizes the fact that cotton-rayon textile workers receive substandard wages, but that it cannot give them what equity and justice demand because Vinson has tied the board's hands."

The union charged textile manufacturers had exerted political pressure on James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, to block wage boosts.

As reported weeks ago by Rieve, in protesting the board's delay, the textile orders established a 55-cent minimum hourly rate and a general increase of 5 cents for both Northern and Southern mills.

Differentials Observed

The union had asked for a 60-cent minimum. The present minimum is 50 cents.

The 5-cent increase, the board explained, was to keep alive the present differentials which are inherent in the industry. A retroactive payment equal to 5 cents an hour dating from October 1, 1944, was ordered unless otherwise agreed on by the parties.

Different sets of "guide posts" were fixed for the three geographical areas. The lowest guide rate in the Southern and New-York-Pennsylvania mills would be 55 cents an hour for common labor, and the lowest in New England 57 cents for scrubbers and sweepers.

The top "guide post" for loom fixers is $1.02 in the New England and New York-Pennsylvania mills and 90 cents in the Southern mills.

Guide-post rates for certain key occupations were set forth to insure alignment of the wage schedules between the parties.

Special panels are to be established to review the wage-classification schedules negotiated by the parties and to draft schedules for those on which they are unable to agree.

Gripsholm Is Due In New York Today

Jersey City, N.J., Feb. 20 (AP)—The Gripsholm neared the end of its sixth exchange voyage tonight, bringing home 1,206 repatriates, including 463 ill or wounded American soldiers, who were prisoners of war in Germany.

The ship radioed she would reach Ambrose Light in the lower channel about 11 A.M. tomorrow, which would bring her to her pier between 12 and 1 P.M.

Aboard besides the American officers and enlisted men are 78 Canadian military personnel, 42 merchant seamen who were also prisoners and 623 civilians.

The Army arranged for a quick transfer of the American soldiers to Halloran General Hospital on Staten Island, where they will receive physical examinations. Those whose physical condition permits will be given furloughs. Interviews with military personnel will not be permitted before Thursday.

The seamen, who represent nine ships sunk by enemy action, are the first merchant crewmen to be repatriated from Germany. Five skippers are among them.

HULL SURVIVORS BACK

San Pedro, Cal., Feb. 20 (A. P.)—Twenty-two survivors of the destroyer Hull, which sank in a China Sea typhoon, have arrived in port with tales of how "we almost went out of our minds" while struggling against mountainous waves.

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Chief Steward David Moore, 24 years old, of Los Angeles, who was swept overboard, said he and Seaman Edward A. Miller, 20, of Linden, N. J., tied themselves together with the stays of their life jackets and clung to a plank.

They picked up Gunner's Mate Lawrence Collier, 20, of Fredonia, Kan., who was delirious. Moore ripped off Collier's undershirt, the only item of apparel among them, to flag a plane that dropped the smoke signals which attracted a rescue destroyer.

Two New Light Cruisers To Be Launched Sunday

Galveston and Fargo Are Each of 10,000 Tons

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20 (AP).—Two new light cruisers, the Galveston and the Fargo, will go down the ways in the Philadelphia-Camden, N. J., area next Sunday, the Navy announced today.

The Galveston, named for Galveston, Tex., will be launched at the Cramp Shipbuilding Company yard here, and the Fargo, named for Fargo, N. D., at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden. The two new ships are members of the Cleveland class of light cruisers which displace 10,000 tons. Ice conditions in the Delaware River delayed the Fargo's launching for two weeks.

The Galveston will be sponsored by Mrs. Clark Wallace Thompson, of Washington, wife of Colonel Clark W. Thompson, Marine Corps Reserve. The Fargo will be sponsored by Mrs. Fred O. Olsen, wife of the president of the City Commission of Fargo, N. D.

The Galveston is the second Navy ship to be named after the Texas seaport.

Kaiser to Build 8 Carriers

Gets $88,000,000 Contract to Build Vessels of Escort Type

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP).—A contract for the construction of eight aircraft escort carriers to cost approximately $88,000,000 has been awarded to Henry Kaiser, Inc., of Vancouver, Wash., the Navy announced today.

No further details were disclosed.

3 AMERICAN SHIPS LOST IN PHILIPPINE AREA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—(AP) The Navy announced today the loss of two motor torpedo boats and a submarine chaser in the Philippine area.

The motor torpedo boats PT 73 and PT 338 were lost as a result of grounding. There were no casualties.

The submarine chaser PC 1129 was lost as a result of enamy action. The Navy said casualties were light. Next of kin of casualties have been notified.

The announcement brought to 265 the total of naval craft of all types which have been lost since the start of the war.

The submarine chaser participated in the Lingayen gulf operations in the Philippines in January 1945.

U.S. Minesweeper Lost In Pacific

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—The motor mine sweeper YMS-48 has been lost in the Philippine area as a result of enemy action.

The Navy, announcing this today, made no reference to total casualties, but said next of kin have been notified. Normal complement of a ship of that type is approximately 30 officers and men.

The last-known skipper of the YMS-48 was Lieut. (jg) Howard A. Kaiser, of New York city, who was listed as a survivor.

New Skipper

The Navy explained that another officer was under orders to assume command of the vessel but it was not known here whether the transfer had been made before the vessel was lost. The new skipper also was known to be safe, the Navy said, without identifying him.

The YMS-48 was one of three

motor minesweepers which on July 4, 1944, bombarded Sawar air strip in New Guinea.

Built In Brooklyn

The vessel was built by the Wheeler Shipbuilding Corporation of Brooklyn, N.Y. She was 136 feet long.

Loss of the YMS-48 brought the total of all naval vessels lost since the start of the war to 210 sunk. In addition 42 are listed as overdue and presumed lost, and ten destroyed to prevent capture, making a grand total of 262.

Add London (Russian Overlay) xxxx the attackers.

THE WHOLE PICTURE WAS ONE OF SMALL BUT IMPORTANT RUSSIAN GAINS IN PREPARATION FOR A SOLID LINKING OF THE FIRST UKRAINE AND FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN FRONTS AND A CONCERTED DRIVE ON BERLIN FROM THE EAST AND SOUTHEAST.

FEB 20 1945

KONEV WAS BUSILY CONSOLIDATING HIS SALIENT, WHICH ALREADY OUTFLANKED GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS ERECTED ALONG THE CENTRAL ODER RIVER TO FACE MARSHAL G.K.ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY GROUP.

ZHUKOV, HOLDING SEVERAL BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE ODER IN THE KUESTRIN-FRANKFURT-FUERSTENBERG AREA, HAS BEZVASSING HIS FM

ZHUKOV, HOLDING SEVERAL BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE ODER IN THE KUESTRIN-FRANKFURT-FUERSTENBERG AREA, HAS BEEN MASSING HIS FORCES FOR ABOUT TWO WEEKS.

THE GERMANS SAID ZHUKOV HAD MADE "MINOR" GAINS DURING THE DAY IN "VIOLENT, SWAYING BATTLES" IN THE PYRITZ-STARGARD SECTOR SOUTHEAST OF STETTIN.

FARTHER NORTHEAST, THE SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN FORCES OF MARSHAL K.K.ROKOSSOVSKY WERE CONTINUING A SPIRITED DRIVE THROUGH THE POLISH CORRIDOR TOWARDS THE BALTIC PORTS OF DANZIG AND GDYNIA.

THE RUSSIANS SAID THE GERMANS WERE DOING THE ATTACKING, TRYING DESPERATELY TO BREAK OUT WESTWARD FROM KOENIGSBERG DESPITE HEAVY LOSSES.

THE RUSSIANS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT THEY DREW THE RING TIGHTER AROUND GERMAN TROOPS CAUGHT SOUTHWEST OF KOENIGSBERG, KNOCKING OUT 70 TANKS AND CAPTURING MORE THAN 600 OF THE ENEMY.

QQ822PEW

~~LAST~~ Add London (Russian xxx upon Berlin.

"THE STORM WILL BREAK VERY SOON," ONE GERMAN BROADCAST SAID AFTER REPORTING THAT ZHUKOV WAS POURING "MASSES OF MEN" INTO HIS FRONT ALONG THE ODER BETWEEN FUERSTENBERG AND KUESTRIN DUE EAST OF BERLIN.

BUT CONCERNING THIS FRONT, AS FOR MANY DAYS PAST, THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE HAD NOTHING TO SAY. ASIDE FROM THE POLISH CORRIDOR ADVANCES, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED GAINS ONLY IN EAST PRUSSIA AND IN TIGHTENING THE SIEGE RING AROUND THE SILESIAN CAPITAL OF BRESLAU.

THE MOSCOW BULLETIN SAID RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD SMASHED ENEMY TANK AND INFANTRY ATTACKS SEEKING TO BREAK OUT OF ENCIRCLED KOENIGSBERG. ELEVEN LOCALITIES ON A LOOPING 33-MILE FRONT FROM 22 TO 33 MILES BELOW THE EAST PRUSSIAN CAPITAL WERE CAPTURED.

IN THE BRESLAU SECTOR, THE RED ARMY FORCES, IN ADDITION TO GAINING UP TO THREE MILES AS THEY TIGHTENED THEIR SIEGE RING, SIMULTANEOUSLY STRUCK WESTWARD TOWARD THE CZECHOSLOVAKIA FRONTIER ON A 20-MILE FRONT.

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THE RUSSIANS GAVE NO NEWS OF THE DRIVE TOWARD DRESDEN. THE GERMANS SAID YESTERDAY KONEV'S SOUTHERN WING HAD PENETRATED TO THE AREA OF LAUBAN, 12 MILES EAST OF GOERLITZ.

MOSCOW ADMITTED A REVERSE FOR MARSHAL RODION Y.MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINE ARMY TROOPS ON THE DANUBE VALLEY ROUTE TO VIENNA. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID MALINOVSKY HAD BEEN FORCED TO YIELD SEVERAL COMMUNITIES EAST OF KOMAROM TO COUNTERATTACKS BY LARGE GERMAN INFANTRY FORCES AND TWO TANK DIVISIONS. KOMAROM LIES ALONG THE DANUBE 40 MILES NORTHWEST OF FALLEN BUDAPEST AND 84 MILES EAST OF VIENNA.

JP419AEW

Ins London: Aerial (type) after V. prot xx to bomb

COL. ROBERT W.BURNS OF ECRU, MISS., WHO LED THE FIRST AIR DIVISION IN THE MISSION, SAID "WE COULD SEE ENOUGH OF THE CITY TO BE CONFIDENT WE DID A LOT OF DAMAGE."

THE FIGHTERS, FINDING NO ESCORT NECESSARY FOR THE BOMBERS, HUNTED OTHER PREY AND DOWNED 14 ENEMY PLANES. TRANSPORT & RADAR TOWERS WERE STRAFED.

THE HEAVY BLOW AT NUERNBERG WAS PREDICTED UPON AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE WHICH SHOWED EXTRAORDINARILY HEAVY RAIL TRAFFIC PILING UP THERE.

SIGNIFICANCE OF, ETC., ~~FOURTH GRAF~~ NIGHT LEAD.

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (TOP AYE) X X X TUESDAY NIGHT.

EARLY REPORTS FROM RETURNING CREWS DID NOT INDICATE THE EXTENT OF ENEMY OPPOSITION, BUT ONE GROUP OF ESCORTING FIGHTERS REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF ONE ME-109 IN THE AIR AND THREE ON THE GROUND AT THE GIEBELSTADT AIRDROME.

TWO PILOTS OF THE 357TH FIGHTER GROUP DISCOVERED TWO TRAINS CARRYING FIELD GUNS TO THE EAST FRONT AND KNOCKED THEM OUT IN STRAFING ATTACKS DESPITE HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE FROM GUNS MOUNTED ON THE TRAINS.

LT.CHARLES E.WEAVER, 2474 ATKINSON AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH., AND LT.OTTO D.JENKINS, 1001 LE GREEN STREET, HOUSTON, TEX., REPORTED THEY DESTROYED BOTH LOCOMOTIVES AND PROBABLY DAMAGED THE FIELD GUNS IN THIS ATTACK.

MAJ.CLAYTON L.PETERSON, PONTIAC, ILL., LED THE 55TH FIGHTER GROUP IN STRAFING ATTACKS NEAR NUERNBERG WHICH NETTED 89 LOCOMOTIVES, 80 FREIGHT CARS, 16 OIL CARS, FIVE RADAR TOWERS AND SEVEN MOTOR VEHICLES.

WEATHER OVER THE CONTINENTAL BASES OF THE U.S. NINTH AIRFORCE LIMITED OPERATIONS OF TACTICAL AIRCRAFT, BUT FIGHTERS AND FIGHTERBOMBERS FLEW 54 SORTIES DURING THE MORNING, BOMBING JUELICH, ATTACKING ENEMY TRANSPORT AND ARMOR AHEAD OF THE THIRD ARMY IN THE SAAR-MOSELLE AREA AND HITTING RAIL TRAFFIC IN THE ZULPICH AND EUSEKIRCHEN AREAS.

LT. COL. ROBERT K.SIMERAL OF PIXLEY, CALIF., REPORTED HIS BOMBER GROUP WAS ABLE TO HIT NUERNBERG VISUALLY THROUGH A BREAK IN THE CLOUDS AND SAID "THE RESULTS LOOKED GOOD."

LT. JOHN E.JACKSON OF BOYD, WIS., PILOT OF A FORTRESS, WAS ONE OF THE MANY REPORTING INTENSE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

LT. VITA A.MORAMARCO, 12250 MORRISON ST., NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., A CO-PILOT, REPORTED "CONTRAILS WERE SO THICK I WAS UNABLE TO SEE THE PLANE FLYING NEXT TO US."

THE FIGHTERS, WHEN RELEASED FROM THEIR ESCORT DUTIES, MADE MANY LOW-LEVEL STRAFING RUNS, PRINCIPALLY IN THE NUERNBERG AREA. THEY CAUGHT A FEW ISOLATED ENEMY FIGHTERS AND ALSO SHOT DOWN SEVERAL TRAINING PLANES.

MUSTANG PILOTS OF THE 356TH FIGHTER GROUP LED BY MAJ.DONALD J.STRAIT OF MONTCLAIR, N.J., CAUGHT SEVEN ENEMY TRAINERS AND SHOT DOWN SIX IN ONE PASS "LIKE CLAY PIGEONS."

ANOTHER FLIGHT OF THE SAME GROUP, LED BY CAPT. FRANK A.MORGAN, 4324 TWENTY-NINTH AVE., PORTLAND, ORE., DESTROYED SEVEN PARKED PLANES ON A CAMOUFLAGED AIRBASE SOUTH OF NUERNBERG.

BAD WEATHER OVER CONTINENTAL BASES RESTRICTED ACTIVITY BY THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE TO 219 SORTIES BY FIGHTER BOMBERS, MOST OF THEM OVER THE BATTLE ZONE ON THE U.S. THIRD ARMY'S FRONT.

NO PLANES WERE LOST IN THESE TACTICAL OPERATIONS.

TA918PE

LONDON--FIRST ADD AERIAL X X X WERE MISSING

THE 15TH AIR FORCE LOST 12 HEAVY BOMBERS. WHILE MOST OF THE ITALY-BASED BOMBERS HIT TARGETS IN THE VIENNA AREA, SOME ATTACKED HARBOR INSTALLATIONS AT POLA AND FIUME, IN ITALY. ONLY A FEW ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE ENCOUNTERED IN AUSTRIA.

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAS NOT SERIOUSLY CHALLENGED BOMBERS EITHER FROM THE WEST OR SOUTH IN MORE THAN A MONTH.

30.24— 23171

OVER THE WESTERN FRONT YESTERDAY, HOWEVER, GERMAN FIGHTERS APPEARED IN SOME STRENGTH AND MIXED IT UP WITH U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER-BOMBERS THAT WERE ATTACKING GERMAN FRONT LINE COMMUNICATIONS. IN ONE ENGAGEMENT NEAR LIMBURG WHERE THE GERMANS OUTNUMBERED A THUNDERBOLT GROUP 21 TO 16, SIX OF THE ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT FROM THE SKY WITHOUT A SINGLE AMERICAN LOSS.

DN802AEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD CHURCHILL X X X as ever.

CHURCHILL WAS EXPECTED TO DELIVER A FULL REPORT ON THE CONFERENCE TO THE HOUSE--PROBABLY LATER IN THE WEEK. TWO DAYS HAVE BEEN RESERVED FOR HIS REVIEW AND EXPECTED DEBATE.

THE PRIME MINISTER REACHED LONDON LAST EVENING AFTER STOPPING OFF EN ROUTE AT ATHENS AND CAIRO. HE IMMEDIATELY CONFERRED WITH THE WAR CABINET.

JP653AEW

LONDON, FEB 20-(AP)-THIRTY SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF ENGLISH FORD FACTORY EMPLOYEES WHO WERE EVACUATED FIVE YEARS AGO TO THE HOMES OF WORKERS FOR THE SAME COMPANY IN WINDSOR, ONT., WERE AMONG A GROUP OF YOUNGSTERS RETURNED HOME FROM OVERSEAS YESTERDAY. THEY WERE GREETED WILDLY BY PARENTS AND FRIENDS IN A GRIMY, WAR-SCARRED LONDON STATION.

SEVERAL OTHER GROUPS HAVE RETURNED PREVIOUSLY.

MT840AEW

London, Feb. 20-(AP)-The Victoria Cross, Britain's highest decoration, was awarded posthumously today to Flight Sergeant George Thompson. He died of burns suffered in saving two fellow crewmen trapped in a blazing bomber over Germany.

AFW 01600 jameson rm 1138a

LONDON, FEB. 20-(AP)-SAMUEL GOLDWYN, AMERICAN FILM PRODUCER, HAS ARRIVED IN LONDON. HE SAID HE WAS HERE ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS FOR THE U.S. FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION.

CR1238AEW

LONDON, FEB.20-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT GERMAN TORPEDO-CARRYING PLANES HAD SUNK EIGHT CARGO SHIPS TOTALLING 57,000 TONS AND TWO DESTROYERS OUT OF AN ENGLAND-BOUND CONVOY FROM MURMANSK. THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

MD815PEW

EIGHTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER BASE, FEB. 20-(AP)-TRAIN-BUSTING PILOTS OF THE 55TH FIGHTER GROUP HAVE SHOT UP 170 GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES IN TWO DAYS.

HIGH-SCORE TRAIN-BUSTER FOR THE TWO DAYS WAS FIRST LT.BROOKS JELILES, CLAYTON, N.Y., WHO GOT 12 MONDAY AND ADDED SEVEN MORE TODAY.

FIRST LT.WALTER STRAUCH, KIMBALL, NEB., DESTROYED TWO ME-109S.

CB1237AEW

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH (FOLO PARIS) (140)

LONDON,FEB.20-(AP)-FRENCH QUARTERS IN LONDON GAVE THE IMPRESSION TODAY THAT FRANCE WOULD REFUSE THE UNITED STATES BASES IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA AFTER THE WAR, BUT WOULD NOT OBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL BASES THERE FOR USE BY ANY OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHICH MIGHT GET INTO TROUBLE IN THE PACIFIC.

THESE SOURCES ALSO INDICATED THAT FRANCE WOULD INSIST ON SHARING EQUALLY WITH BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA IN THE OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA.

QUESTIONED ON FRENCH PARTICIPATION IN THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY, ONE INFORMANT SAID HIS COUNTRY WAS DETERMINED TO HAVE A BIG HAND IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE WAR. HE ADDED THAT FRANCE WAS PREPARED TO CONTROL ADEQUATELY ALL AREAS OF GERMANY WHICH SHE WAS INTERESTED IN OCCUPYING AND WOULD HAVE ENOUGH SOLDIERS TO DO THE JOB.

ASKED WHAT PROPOSALS FRANCE HAD FOR CONTROLLING THE RUHR, HE SAID: "WE HAVE NOT YET DECIDED ABOUT THE RUHR."

QQ&MJ431PEW

london, feb. 20--(ap)--crowds queued up before dawn today outside the law courts building awaiting resumption of the appeal of pvt. karl gustav hulten, 22-year-old american paratrooper of cambridge, mass. and elizabeth maud jones, 18, former striptease dancer, under death sentences for the slaying of ~~kx~~ london taxi driver george heath.

FEB 2 1945

first in the pre-dawn line of persons seeking seats in the chamber which was crowded yesterday were four women, all carrying flashlights and two carrying shopping baskets. other women and men soon joined these early arrivals.

the appellants may learn the outcome of their appeals today.

lawyers argued the case all day yesterday.

apl landstroms 00923 mem 454 aew

FOLLOW MOSCOW

LONDON, FEB. 20- -(AP)--SIR JAMES GRIGG, WAR SECRETARY, SAID TODAY HE HAD HEARD THAT 1,400 BRITISH EMPIRE SOLDIERS HAD BEEN LIBERATED FROM GERMAN WAR PRISONER CAMPS IN POLAND BUT THAT HE HAD RECEIVED NOTHING OFFICIAL FROM THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

FEB 2 1945

"EVERY EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO OBTAIN CONFIRMATION OF THIS, AND SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAVE UNDERTAKEN TO GIVE FULL DETAILS AS SOON AS OUR MEN COME INTO THEIR HANDS," HE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APR JIMKINGS 01512 CC 1032P

NIGHT LEAD STRABOLGI

BY RUSSEL LANDSTROM

LONDON, FEB. 20--(AP)--- LABORITE LORD STRABOLGI DECLARED TONIGHT THAT VICTORY OVER GERMANY ON THE BATTLEFIELDS "SHOULD BE REACHED BY THE TIME MAY BLOSSOMS APPEAR IN MIDDLESEX," BUT HE ADDED THAT HE

WAS NOT SO HOPEFUL ABOUT PROSPECTS ~~XX~~ IN NON-MILITARY SPHERES.

"I WISH THAT I COULD SEE EQUALLY FAVORABLE SIGNS IN THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC FIELDS," HE ~~XXXX~~ TOLD A KENSINGTON LABOR MEETING AFTER HAVING CALLED ON THE GOVERNMENT EARLIER IN THE DAY TO EXPLAIN REPORTS THAT RUSSIA HAD REQUESTED BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN FOR LONG-TERM CREDITS FOR RECONSTRUCTION PURPOSES.

THIS DEMAND CAME IN THE HOUSE OF ~~XXX~~ LORDS DURING OPENING OF DEBATE ON A GOVERNMENT EXPORT GUARANTEE BILL.

FEB 21 1945

"YOU OUGHT TO KNOW WHAT THE FACTS ARE IF THEY ARE AVAILABL TO THE GOVERNMENT," HE SAID. "ACCORDING TO THESE REPORTS AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN MADE AN IMMEDIATE RESPONSE TO FEELERS FROM MOSCOW. THEY SEEM TO HAVE GOT TOGETHER WITH OR WITHOUT GOVERNMENTAL ASSISTANCE AND ARE PREPARED TO PROVIDE LARGE SUMS OF MONEY FOR THE RUSSIAN MARKET."

LORD STRABOLGI DESCRIBED THE PENDING EXPORT BILL AS AIMED AT LIMITED OBJECTIVES AND MAINTAINED THAT THE FUTURE OF BRITAIN'S TRADE WOULD DEPEND MORE ON "LONG-RANGE POLICIES WHICH THE GOVERNMENT WITH OUR ALLIES WILL HAVE TO EMBARK UPON."

"IF INTERNATIONAL CARTELS ARE ALLOWED TO OPERATE AS THEY DID BEFORE THE WAR, BRITISH MERCHANTS WOULD BE PRECLUDED FROM CERTAIN MARKETS," HE SAID, AND PREDICTED THAT THIS WOULD LEAD TO DIFFICULTIES "IN REVIEWING OUR EXPORT TRADE."

ATTACKING THE WAY THE BRETTON WOODS PROPOSALS WERE LEFT UNSETTLED, LORD STRABOLGI SAID THAT "THERE WAS COMPLETE UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THEIR ACCEPTANCE OR NOT AND DECLARED THAT IF THEY GO THROUGH AS DRAFTED BRITAIN WOULD BE DEPRIVED OF HER GREATEST ASSET AND BARGAINING WEAPON IN POST-WAR TRADE--- "THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE BRITISH MARKET."

FEB 21 1945

THE AMERICAN POSITION, HE SAID, PRESENTED "ANOTHER IMPONDERABLE" AND SAID THAT "WHILE WE ARE TALKING ABOUT RECOVERING OUR EXPORTS AMERICANS ARE TALKING OF INCREASING THEIRS BY 300 PER CENT."

FOURTH 1514..LAP..HTM..128P

SIEGFRIED LINE. Add Tanks W Front (Boelmer)xx Siegfried Line.

GOCH, WHICH HAD BEEN POUNDED INTO A RUBBLE BY ALLIED PLANES AND ARTILLERY BEFORE SCOTTISH AND WELSH TROOPS CRASHED INTO ITS CENTER EARLY YESTERDAY, HAD BEEN MOPPED UP EXCEPT FOR ISOLATED NAZI NESTS AT ITS SOUTHERN END.

SCOTS WHO DROVE INTO THE CITY FROM THE WEST AND NORTHEAST LINKED UP AT A BRIDGE OVER THE NIERS RIVER IN THE HEART OF THE TOWN AND WERE JOINED BY WELSH TROOPS, WHO CLEANED OUT THE FACTORY AREA IN THE NORTHERN SUBURBS. BOTH SIDES INCURRED HEAVY CASUALTIES IN THE HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHTING.

ALLIED TROOPS INSIDE GOCH WERE BEING SUBJECTED TO WITHERING MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE BY THE NAZIS, WHO ARE FAMILIAR WITH EVERY BLOCK OF THE ANCIENT CITY AND THUS ARE ABLE TO PINPOINT ANY SPOT WHERE THEY THINK ALLIED TROOPS ARE LOCATED.

"GERMAN INFANTRY AND TANKS HAVE RESISTED US IN THE BEST TRADITION OF THE GERMAN ARMY," SAID A DISPATCH FROM THE AP'S NED NORDNESS. "SOLDIERS PITTING THEIR STRENGTH AGAINST US ARE NOT WARY AND WORN, BUT GRIM AND FULL OF FIGHT. THEY ARE BARRING OUR ADVANCE DOWN INTO THE RUHR WITH MANIACAL FURY."

MURKY WEATHER STRIPPED THE BRITISH EMPIRE FORCES OF ALL AERIAL SUPPORT IN THE FORENOON, BUT OTHER TACTICAL AIR UNITS HIT TRANSPORT AND STRONGPOINTS ALONG THE REMAINDER OF THE FRONT AND A GREAT FORCE OF HEAVY BOMBERS FROM ENGLAND STRUCK THE STRATEGIC GERMAN RAIL CENTER OF NUERNBERG.

A212

A GERMAN NEWS BROADCAST REPORTED THAT AMERICAN FORCES MASSED ON THE WEST BANK OF THE ROER HAD LAID DOWN HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE AGAINST GERMAN POSITIONS EAST OF AACHEN IN THE NINTH ARMY SECTOR AND HAD TRIED TO CROSS THE SWOLLEN ROER NEAR LINNICH WITHOUT SUCCESS. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION FROM ALLIED SOURCES.

IN ITS NEW DRIVE INTO GERMANY LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD U.S.ARMY SEIZED WINCHERINGEN, A MILE ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER BORDER OF GERMANY EAST OF LUXEMBOURG CITY. FARTHER SOUTH PATTON'S 94TH DIVISION PLUNGED INTO GERMANY BEHIND A 15,000-ROUND ARTILLERY BARRAGE AND CAPTURED FOUR TOWNS IN A FOUR-MILE ARC BETWEEN SAARBRUECKEN AND TRIER, THE LATTER GERMANY'S OLDEST CITY AND BIRTHPLACE OF KARL MARX.

CAPTURE OF KIRF, FOUR MILES SOUTH AND SLIGHTLY WEST OF SAARBURG, BROUGHT THE AMERICANS WITHIN 13 MILES OF TRIER FROM THE SOUTH. OTHER TOWNS CAPTURED, CLEARED OR ENTERED INCLUDED MEURICHONE, A MILE NORTHEAST OF KIRF; FREUDENBERG, FOUR AND A HALF SOUTHWEST OF SAARBURG WEITEN, ORSCHOLZ, DILMAR AND PALZEN, FROM FOUR AND A HALF TO EIGHT AND A HALF MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBURG.

THE TWO NEW THIRD ARMY ATTACKS WERE ABOUT SIX MILES APART.

THE TWO NEW THIRD ARMY ATTACKS WERE ABOUT SIX MILES APART. THE 94TH DIVISION ALONE TOOK 826 PRISONERS YESTERDAY. MECHANIZED CAVALRY CAPTURED WINCHERINGEN IN A SURPRISE ASSAULT.

PATTON'S BREACH OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE NEAR ECHTERNACH WAS DEEPENED ANOTHER MILE WHEN THE FIFTH DIVISION STORMED THROUGH STOCKEN, SIX AND A HALF MILES FROM THE EIFEL MOUNTAIN ROAD CENTER OF BITBURG AND EIGHT MILES NORTH OF ECHTERNACH. THE FIFTH ALSO SEIZED COMMANDING HEIGHTS A MILE AND A HALF NORTH OF THE ENZ RIVER. OTHER THIRD ARMY TROOPS CAPTURED HERZFELD, 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF AMERICAN-HELD PRUEM.

LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY, NOW FIGHTING ON THE SAAR FRONT, CAPTURED ETZLING, ONLY THREE AND A HALF MILES SOUTH OF SAARBRUECKEN AND IN CLEAR VIEW OF THE BATTERED SAARLAND CAPITAL. HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING NEARBY FORBACH ALSO WAS SEIZED.

TO THE EAST THE SEVENTH ARMY TOOK THE BORDER TOWN OF FRAUENBERG, LESS THAN 10 MILES FROM THE SAAR CITY OF ST.INGBERT, AS WELL AS AUERSMACHER, TWO MILES INSIDE GERMANY, AND A WOOD TO THE NORTH OF THAT TOWN.

--93--

Insert FEB 2 1945

PARIS--FIRST ADD SECOND LEAD WESTERN FRONT X X X

(Long)

HALVENBOOM.

THE U.S. THIRD ARMY TO THE SOUTH ADVANCED THROUGH RAIN AND MUD ALONG A 50-MILE FRONT FOR GAINS UP TO 2 1/2 MILES, CAPTURING SEVEN TOWNS, ENTERING FIVE OTHERS AND CLEARING THE ENEMY OUT OF THREE MORE.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROGRESS WAS MADE IN THE MOSELLE-SAAR TRIANGLE WHERE LT.LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S TROOPS SEIZED A NUMBER OF PLACES INCLUDING KIRF ON DOMINATING GROUND FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE

IMPORTANT GERMAN CITY OF SAARBURG DIRECTLY EAST OF LUXEMBOURG CITY.

On the opposite flank

~~THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY~~ X X X 2ND GRAF AS BEFORE

QQ337PEW

~~BARELY TWO MILES FROM THE RHINE.~~ Add Paris W Front (Long) xx were flown

THE GERMANS, FACED WITH THE POSSIBLE PROSPECT OF HAVING TO FALL BACK TO THE HILL MASS BETWEEN GOCH AND THE RHINE CITY OF WESEL TO FIND THE NEXT NATURAL FEATURE FOR DEFENSE, WERE OFFERING THE STIFFEST KIND OF RESISTANCE.

SINCE THE START OF THEIR OFFENSIVE 13 DAYS AGO GEN.CRERAR'S TROOPS HAVE PUSHED 17 MILES BEYOND THEIR STARTING LINE AND HAVE TAKEN MORE THAN 9,000 PRISONERS.

SCOTTISH INFANTRY OUTSMARTED THE ENEMY IN THEIR PENETRATION OF GOCH. WHILE THE GERMANS WERE TRYING TO HOLD OFF A FRONTAL ATTACK ON THE NORTH PART OF THE CITY, THE SCOTS ON THE NORTHWEST SLIPPED IN SILENTLY BEHIND MAIN NAZI DEFENSES AND HOLED UP UNTIL THE FIRST LIGHT OF DAWN.

THEY LAUNCHED THEIR ATTACK WITHOUT THE USUAL ARTILLERY PREPARATION. THE UNSUSPECTING GERMAN COMMANDER AND HIS STAFF WERE ROUTED OUT OF BED. OF THE CAPTURE ONE INFANTRYMAN SAID: "YOU NEVER SAW A MORE SURPRISED OR FUNNIER LOOKING CREW THAN THOSE BOYS STANDING THERE IN THEIR NIGHT SHIRTS."

SCOTTISH TROOPS FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF GOCH WERE LOCKED IN HEAVY FIGHTING FOR THE DUTCH VILLAGE OF KASTEL-BLIENBEEK. THERE THE GERMANS WERE DUG IN STRONGLY AS THEY STROVE TO HOLD THEIR MAAS RIVER LINE, AND WERE ASTRIDE THE MAIN MAAS VALLEY HIGHWAY LEADING TO THEIR STRONGHOLD AT VENLO, 19 MILES TO THE SOUTH.

FEB 2 0 1945

MEANWHILE LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY TROOPS HAD EXPANDED THEIR FRONT IN THE EIFEL MOUNTAINS TO 55 MILES, CAPTURED AN ADDITIONAL SEVEN GERMAN TOWNS, AND BROKEN THROUGH THE THREE-MILE DEEP SIEGFRIED LINE ON A SEVEN-MILE SECTOR SOUTH OF THE GERMAN BASE OF BITBURG.

FARTHER SOUTH IN THE MOSELLE VALLEY PATTON'S 94TH INFANTRY DIVISION GAINED A MILE TO A POINT NEAR MUZINGEN, FIVE MILES INSIDE THE REICH.

FRONT DISPATCHES SAID THE ROER RIVER ON THE U.S. FIRST AND NINTH ARMY FRONTS IN THE AACHEN AREA LAS DROPPING SLOWLY. UPSTREAM RESERVOIRS FEEDING THE FLOOD WERE EXPECTED TO BE DRAINED WITHIN SEVERAL DAYS, AND THE RIVER ABOVE THE RESERVOIRS WAS ALSO RECEDING AS THE EFFECT OF RECENT THAWS WANED.

IT IS IN THIS SECTOR THAT THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN PREDICTING AN ALL-OUT ASSAULT BY THE ALLIES DIRECTED TOWARD COLOGNE AND THE RHINELAND.

BAD WEATHER YESTERDAY KEPT THE TACTICAL AIR FORCES ON THE GROUND, BUT MORE THAN 1,000 U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS HAMMERED RUHR RAIL CENTERS, LEADING TO THE NORTHERN BATTLEFRONT.

DN330AEW

~~GERMAN "BIG BUSINESS" IS CONCERNED.~~ Add Also Ruhr Coke (Gallagher) xx concerned.

CAPT.ELMER NEWMAN, A HARLAN, KY., COAL FIELD MINE TECHNICIAN NOW WITH THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND IN CHARGE OF ONE OF THE BIG MINES HERE, SAID THE NAZI OFFICIALS AND MINE OWNERS LEFT A SMALL CREW OF WORKERS AND KEY MANAGERS BEHIND TO TAKE CARE OF THE PROPERTY.

THEY APPARENTLY HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO DELAY PRODUCTION IF IT GOT HIGHER THAN THAT NEEDED FOR THE NEEDS OF THE MINE ITSELF. HOWEVER, THE ALLIED AUTHORITIES PUT THE OBSTRUCTING TECHNICIANS IN JAIL AND INVITED DUTCH MINE EXPERTS TO HELP RUN THE BUSINESS. IT

NOW IS PRODUCING A SURPLUS BEING USED ON MILITARY RAILROADS.
"THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT THE GERMAN MINERS HAVE BEEN TRYING ANY SERIOUS PASSIVE RESISTANCE," NEWMAN SAID, BUT THERE STILL IS A SERIOUS MANPOWER SHORTAGE. WHEN THE ALLIES ENTERED THE AREA, THEY FOUND CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS OF POLISH, RUSSIAN AND CZECHOSLOVAK SLAVE LABORERS WHO WERE FREED.
WILLIAMS SAID IT WAS HOPED THAT THESE MINES, ALREADY SUPPLYING ARMY NEEDS, SOON WOULD BE ABLE TO PRODUCE ENOUGH FOR CIVILIAN USE.
CB1057PEW

PARIS, FEB. 20--(AP)--BRENTANO'S BOOKSTORE WILL BE REOPENED SOON AS THE FIRST AMERICAN COMMERCIAL FORM TO RESUME OPERATIONS IN FRANCE ON A NON-WAR BASIS.

ARTHUR BRENTANO, JR., PRESIDENT, HAS JUST ARRIVED IN PARIS AS ONE OF THE FIRST AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN TO REACH HERE ON A CIVILIAN PASSPORT. HE SAID HE FOUND ABOUT ONE-THIRD THE MERCHANDISE ON HAND WHEN THAT WAS ON HAND WHEN THE GERMAN OCCUPATION BEGAN.

APR GUDEBRODS 11400 CCC 1156P FEB 21 1945

BY ROBERT EUNSON

WITH THE U. S. 30TH DIVISION, FEB. 20-(AP)-A BATTALION COMMANDED BY LT. COL. ROBERT E. FRANKLIN OF JACKSON, TENN., HAS WON A PRESIDENTIAL CITATION FOR TURNING BACK ON OF GERMANY'S FINEST PANZER DIVISIONS DURING THE FIGHTING AT AVRANCHES, FRANCE, LAST SUMMER.

THIS WAS THE FIRST BATTALION OF THE 117TH INFANTRY REGIMENT. IT STEMMED THE TIDE OF NAZI TANKS WHICH TRIED TO DRIVE THROUGH TO THE SEA BETWEEN THE AMERICAN FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES ON AUG. 7, 1944 DURING THE BATTLE OF MORTAIN IN THE VICINITY OF ST. BARTHELEMY, FRANCE.

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SINCE THEN THE SAME BATTALION ALSO HAS DISTINGUISHED ITSELF BY CRACKING THE SIEGFRIED LINE NORTH OF AACHEN AND AT STAVELOT IN THE BATTLE OF THE BELGIAN BULGE.

TODAY THE HEROES OF AVRANCHES, AACHEN AND STAVELOT LINED UP IN A MUDDY FIELD BESIDE THEIR CAMP AND RECEIVED THE CITATION FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN A FORMAL CEREMONY THAT INCLUDED BAND MUSIC, SPEECHES AND ALL THE TRIMMINGS.

FRANKLIN TOLD THE BATTALION, "I THINK YOU ARE THE BEST FIGHTING BATTALION IN THE ARMY."

THE 30TH DIVISION'S COMMANDER, MAJ. GEN. LELAND S. HOBBS, 1708 WOODMERE AVE., BROOKLINE, PA., GAVE OUT THE INDIVIDUAL CERTIFICATES AND RIBBONS AND THEN TOLD THE HONORED BATTALION IT HAD

"JUST RECEIVED THE HIGHEST UNIT [redacted] HONOR GIVEN BY THE U. S. ARMY. IT COMPARES WITH AN INDIVIDUAL AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS."

OF THE GLORIOUS STAND AT AVRANCHES, THE CITATION SAID IN PART:

"IN THE FACE OF NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR [redacted] NUMBERS, ALL AVAILABLE TROOPS OF THE FIRST BATTALION, INCLUDING CLERKS, MESSENGERS AND TRUCK DRIVERS, WERE COMMITTED TO ACTION TO FILL GAPS IN THE LINE. WHEN THE COMMAND POST WAS OVERRUN, THE COMMAND GROUP PERSONALLY FOUGHT ITS WAY OUT. THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE BATTALION AREA RIFLEMEN FOUGHT AND OUTWITTED HOSTILE TROOPS IN FIERCE HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

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"ANTI-TANK GUNNERS AND ROCKET LAUNCHER TEAMS, IN THE FACE OF INTENSE SMALL ARMS FIRE, COMBINED THEIR ATTACKS TO ANNIHILATE NUMEROUS ENEMY TANKS. IN THE MIDST OF INCESSANT AND WITHERING FIRE, THE PERSONNEL OF THE FIRST BATTALION REMAINED AT THEIR POSTS UNHESITATINGLY AND PERFORMED MAGNIFICENTLY."

PW EUNSONS 2020 SERIES JB 558PEW

WITH THE U.S. 94TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, FEB. 2- -(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWENTY-SIX DAYS AFTER LEAVING THE UNITED STATES, LT. HARRISON H. WALKER OF 1122 WEST FOURTH ST., [redacted] HAS

[redacted] HEART, THE EUROPEAN THEATER RIBBON WITH

FIRST LIEUTENANT, AND A TRIP BACK HOME.

ELEVENTH DAY OF COMBAT THE ARTILLERY

BOXES IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE. TANK DESTROYER

D ALSO FAILED.

ER SAID, "I THINK I CAN DO IT."

MEN ARMED ONLY WITH GRENADES AND RIFLES,

there

E PILLBOXES AND IN A FEW MINUTES TOOK ALL

NG 33. WALKER SUFFERED AN ARM R WOUND FROM

DE HOME FOR CONVALESCENCE.

PKL WIANTS 01716 854P FEB. 20

30. 24 — 23177

(ADVANCE)-CAIRO--~~PLEASE ADD~~ FDR (BY RELMAN MORIN) XXX DISCLOSED TODAY.

Insert after 1st grat

AFTER HIS DEPARTURE, THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAID, THE PRESIDENT WAS "EXPECTED" TO STOP AT ALGIERS FOR A MEETING WITH GEN.DE GAULLE.

(A WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT SAID DE GAULLE REPLIED THAT HE WAS PREVENTED FROM GOING TO ALGIERS BECAUSE OF OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

(THE WHITE HOUSE QUOTED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS SAYING "QUESTIONS OF MUTUAL INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE TO FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES ARE PENDING. I WANTED VERY MUCH TO SEE THE GENERAL BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME.")

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ALSO HAD LONG TALKS WITH THE ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR, THE EGYPTIAN MONARCH, THE KING OF SAUDI ARABIA, AND ALSO WITH AL SAYED SHUKRI AL KUWATLY, PRESIDENT OF THE SYRIAN REPUBLIC. FOREIGN SECRETARY EDEN TOOK PART IN THESE DISCUSSIONS.

DETAILS WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

(ROOSEVELT RECEIVED FROM CHURCHILL ANOTHER PLEDGE OF FULL SUPPORT IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN, WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENTS SAID.

(A LONDON DISPATCH SAID THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THESE CONFERENCES WAS ISSUED "AMID PERSISTENT REPORTS THAT BRITAIN WAS TAKING THE LEADING ROLE IN A MOVE TO SETTLE MIDDLE EAST PROBLEMS THROUGH FORMATION OF A SINGLE ARAB STATE AND CREATION OF A SPEARATE JEWISH STATE COMPRISING MOST OF PALESTINE.")

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MIDDLE EAST, BOTH FROM MILITARY AND POLITICAL STANDPOINTS, HAS INCREASED GREATLY AS A RESULT OF THE YALTA TALKS. UNDOUBTEDLY BOTH THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER WERE GIVEN FULLEST INFORMATION ON THE PROGRESS OF THE CURRENT PAN-ARABIAN LEAGUE CONFERENCE AND ITS PROGRAM, POLICIES AND INTENTIONS.

THE DISCUSSIONS PROBABLY CONCERNED SOME OF THE DECISIONS REACHED AT YALTA RELATING TO THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN, IN WHICH THE MIDDLE EAST WILL PLAY A VITAL ROLE AS A TRANSIT CENTER AND PROBABLY AS A GIGANTIC STAGING AREA.

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THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY INCLUDED HIS ADVISER, HARRY HOPKINS, HIS CIEF OF STAFF, FLEET ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY; VICE ADMIRAL WILSON BROWN, RETIRED, AND MAJ.GEN.EDWIN M.WATSON, BOTH OF WHOM ACCOMPANIED THE PRESIDENT ON OTHER HISTORIC TRIPS; VICE ADMIRAL ROSS MC INTIRE, THE PRESIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY STEPHEN EARLY AND MRS. ANNA BOETTIGER, THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER.

THE PARTY MOTORED FROM LIVADIA TO SEVASTOPOL, WHERE THE PRESIDENT VIEWED THE EFFECTS OF THE LONG NAZI OCCUPATION AND THE DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HISTORIC RED ARMY DEFENSE. HE SAID HE LACKED TH NVT DESCRIB

VIEWED THE EFFECTS OF THE LONG NAZI OCCUPATION AND THE DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HISTORIC RED ARMY DEFENSE. HE SAID HE LACKED THE WORDS TO DESCRIBE HIS EMOTIONS.

SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV WAS PRESENT WHEN ROOSEVELT LEFT A RUSSIAN AIR BASE FOR EGYPT. THE PRESIDENT FLEW TO THE SUEZ CANAL ZONE, WHERE HE BOARDED AN AMERICAN CRUISER, ABOARD WHICH ALL THE CONFERENCE OF THE ENSUING TWO DAYS WERE HELD.

~~(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2:20 P.M, EWT, TODAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 20)~~

RQ124OPEW Pick up at 2nd grat — Iring Farouk etc.

~~THE KING.~~ Add Cairo FDR (Morin) XXX for the Iring.

THE ARABIAN PARTY HAD TRAVELED FROM THE ARABIAN PORT OF JIDDAH ON AN AMERICAN DESTROYER, THE FIRST AMERICAN VESSEL TO ENTER THAT PORT. DURING THE TRIP, THE KING HAD SLEPT ON DECK IN A TENT WHICH HIS SERVANTS ATTACHED TO A FORWARD GUN TURRET. HIS PARTY BROUGHT ITS OWN FOOD AND COOKED IT OVER BRAZIERS ON THE DECK. THEY KEPT LIVE SHEEP IN AN IMPROVISED PEN ON THE DESTROYER'S STERN.

THE KING WAS GUARDED THROUGHOUT HIS JOURNEY BY GUARDS CARRYING SABERS AND DAGGERS. HE WAS ENTERTAINED ABOARD THE SHIP WITH MOTION PICTURES ABOUT THE U.S. NAVY.

IBN SAUD MET CHURCHILL ON LAND, AT AN OASIS 50 MILES FROM THE PYRAMIDS ON THE SHORE OF LAKE FAYOUM. THERE HE WAS WAITING, DRESSED IN THE RED AND GOLD ROBES RESERVED FOR IMPORTANT CEREMONIAL OCCASIONS, WHEN THE BRITISH PARTY ARRIVED.

CHURCHILL, EDEN, THE KING AND AN INTERPRETER WERE CLOSETED IN THE KING'S QUARTERS FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR. THEN LUNCH, IN ARAB STYLE, WAS SERVED. THE KING AND THE PRIME MINISTER EXCHANGED GIFTS, IBN SAUD GIVING CHURCHILL A GOLDEN SWORD AND DAGGER ENCRUSTED WITH JEWELS AND ARAB CEREMONIAL ROBES, AND CHURCHILL PRESENTING IBN SAUD WITH SIX BOTTLES OF PERFUME, CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF AMBER, MUSK, MIMOSA, JASMINE AND OTHER SCENTS.

DESCRIPTIONS OF CHURCHILL'S MEETINGS WITH FAROUK, HAILE SELASSIE AND THE SYRIAN PRESIDENT WERE NOT RELEASED.

ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL MET AT ALEXANDRIA, WHERE, MEANTIME, U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS AND U.S.AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN JOHN G.WINANT HAD ARRIVED. IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT STETTINIUS HAD MADE HIS TRIP FROM YALTA TO MOSCOW FOR FURTHER DISCUSSIONS WITH FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.MOLOTOV.

(THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CONFERENCES ISSUED IN WASHINGTON SAID THE PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER AT ALEXANDRIA HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN WHICH HAD NOT BEEN A SUBJECT OF THE YALTA MEETING BECAUSE RUSSIA IS NEUTRAL IN THAT CONFLICT.)

FROM EGYPT, ROOSEVELT WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE PROCEEDING TO ALGIERS WHERE HE HAD HOPED TO MEET WITH GENERAL DE GAULLE AND WHERE OTHER AMERICAN ENVOYS WERE AWAITING HIM TO RECEIVE REPORTS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

00528PEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2:30 P.M., E.W.T. TODAY, TUESDAY FEB. 20)

(ADVANCE) CAIRO, FEB. 20--(AP) --THEY'RE NOT SURE EVEN YET IN SAUDIA ARABIA THAT THE AMERICAN NAVY DOESN'T MAN ITS WARSHIPS WITH REAL ARABS.

FEB 20 1945

SHORTLY AFTER THE FABULOUS KING IBN SAUD OF ARABIA BOARDED A U.S. DESTROYER WHICH BROUGHT HIM TO SEE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, MEMBERS OF ~~HIS~~ LARGE ENTOURAGE EXCITEDLY --, --AND WITH OBVIOUS SATISFACTION-- THAT THEY HAD FOUND AMERICAN ARABS BELOW DECK.

IT TOOK CONSIDERABLE EXPLANATION BY THE SHIPS OFFICERS TO CLEAR UP THE POINT. THE MEN THE KING'S SERVANTS HAD SEEN WERE AMERICAN NEGROES. THE OFFICERS SAID THE RABS WERE NOT ENTIRELY CONVINCED EVEN THEN, HOWEVER.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2:30 P.M., E.W.T. TODAY, TUESDAY FEB. 20)

CD MORINS 31400 CCC 142P

Insert Moscow Prisoners (Luce) after 12th Quot xx Sign language.

ONE OF THESE HE IDENTIFIED AS A "CAPTAIN DUNKLEBERG."

"I DON'T REMEMBER HIS FIRST NAME OR HOME TOWN BUT I BELIEVE HE'S FROM ALABAMA," HE ADDED. "ANYHOW HE WAS IN THE 321ST GLIDER FIELD ARTILLERY."

FEB 21 1945

"STATEMENTS OF OUR LIBERATED SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN ALL ATTEST TO FINE TREATMENT BY THE POLES AND RUSSIANS WHETHER MILITARY OR CIVILIAN," DEANE SAID. "WITHIN THEIR POWER OUR ALLIES HAVE DONE EVERYTHING THEY COULD TO BE KIND, MERCIFUL AND FRIENDLY."

Add Moscow Prisoners (Luce) xx camp in France."

PRISONERS ESTIMATED THE DAILY RATION IN THE GERMAN CAMPS CONTAINED NOT MORE THAN 1,300 CALORIES, ALTHOUGH 1,800 CALORIES IS THE USUALLY ACCEPTED MINIMUM, EVEN FOR BED-RIDDEN PERSONS. UNDER THE GENEVA CONVENTION, THE GERMAN ARMY IS OBLIGATED TO PROVIDE THE NORMAL ARMY RATION TO PRISONERS BUT THOSE IMPRISONED IN POLAND RECEIVED WHAT CIVILIAN POLES RECEIVED WITHOUT OPPORTUNITY TO SUPPLEMENT IT THROUGH BLACK MARKET PURCHASES.

TWO-THIRDS OF A POUND OF BREAD DAILY WAS THE PRINCIPAL FOOD STAPLE. MEAT THEORETICALLY AMOUNTED TO ONE-FIFTH POUND WEEKLY BUT ACTUALLY THE RATION BARELY FLAVORED SOUP FOR ONE MEAL. BREAKFAST WAS A CUP OF HOT WATER. THREE MEDIUM-SIZED POTATOES AND A DAB OF MARGARINE ROUNDED OUT THE DAILY RATION.

FEB 21 1945

PRECEDE LONDON (130)

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FEB 20-(AP)-COUNTERATTACKED BY TANKS AND PLANES IN FRONT OF THE ODER-SPREE LINE SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN, RED ARMY FORCES WERE REPORTED CLINGING TO THEIR HARD-WON POSITIONS TODAY WHILE CARRYING OUT WHAT MAY BE SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CONSOLIDATIONS OF THIS PHASE OF THE WAR.

FIELD DISPATCHES SAID EVERY THRUST OF THE ENEMY'S ARMORED FORCES IN THE CROSSEN-GUBEN SALIENT WAS BEING WARDED OFF BY MARSHALS KONEV AND ZHUKOV IN STRATEGIC MOVES WHICH PROMISE SHORTLY TO PAY DIVIDENDS WHEN THE DRIVE ON THE CAPITAL IS RESUMED.

IN THE POLISH CORRIDOR THE RUSSIANS PUSHED ON TOWARD DANZIG, LIBERATING NOWE (NEUENBURG), ONLY 47 MILES SOUTH OF THE BALTIC PORT, WHILE FAR TO THE SOUTH IN THE BIG BEND OF THE DANUBE MARSHAL RODION Y.MALINOVSKY SHIFTED UNITS TO MEET A STRONG BUT HOPELESS ATTACK BY GERMANS TRYING TO POSTPONE HIS MARCH ON BRATISLAVA AND VIENNA.

DN518AEW

MOSCOW, FEB. 20--(AP)--TEARS FILLED THE WHEN EYES OF MANY THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY TROOPS AS THEY ATTENDED MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD ON GERMAN SOIL FOR THEIR HEROIC YOUNG COMMANDER, GEN. IVAN D. CHERNIAKHOVSKY, FRONT ADVICES SAID TODAY.

"THE BEST MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF OUR BELIEVED COMMANDER WILL BE THE COMPLETE EXTERMINATION OF THE ENEMY GROUP NOW BEING PRESSED CLOSE TO THE SEA," COL. GEN. A. P. POKROVSKY, CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY, DECLARED.

HE TOLD THE TROOPS MASSED FOR THE SERVICE THAT

30.24— 23179

THE [redacted] 37-YEAR-OLD [redacted] GENERAL, WOUNDED [redacted] FATALLY IN

BATTLE, [redacted] WOULD LONG BE KNOWN TO THE RED ARMY AND THE PEOPLE OF

THE SOVIET UNION FOR HIS [redacted] BRILLIANTE EAST PRUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE FULFILLMENT F THAT CAMPAIGN IS NOW THE SOLEMN DUTY

OF THE TROOPS, GEN, POKROVSKY DECLARED.

GILMORES 1-0720 MB/5A

NIGHT LEAD GREEK

ATHENS, FEB. 20-(AP)-PREMIER GEN. NICHOLAS PLASTIRAS ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATION TODAY OF INTERIOR MINISTER PERICLES RALLIS IN A GREEK CABINET SQUABBLE WHICH BEGAN WHEN RALLIS PROTESTED THAT REMOVAL OF POLICE CONTROL FROM HIS DEPARTMENT VIOLATED AN AGREEMENT WITH THE EAM-ELAS.

PLASTIRAS, WHO ALREADY HOLDS FOUR PORTFOLIOS IN HIS GOVERNMENT, TOOK OVER THE INTERIOR MINISTRY.

THE CABINET THEN VOTED TO CREATE AN UNDERSECRETARIAT OF STATE FOR INTERIOR, HEADED BY GEN.SIMON VLACHOS, TO CONTROL ALL GREEK POLICE ORGANIZATIONS.

CB1150PEW

ATHENS, FEB. 20--(AP)--PERICLES RALLIS TEN[illegible] I

FEB 21 1945

AS MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR TODAY AFTER DISAGREEMENT OVER REESTABLISHMENT

OF AN UNDER-SECRETARIAT OF HOME SECURITY WHICH WOULD REMOVE CONTROL

OF POLICE FROM HIS DIRECT JURISDICTION.

HE DECLARED REESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNDER-SECRETARIAT "SYMBOLIZES

THE DICTATORSHIP."

A VISIT OF ZE REGENT ARCHBISHOP DAMASKINOS TO SALONICA WAS

POSTPONED FOR SEVERAL DAYS AS A RESULT OF THE DISAGREEMENT IN WHICH

CASE IN 1932 AND 1933 WHEN HE FOUGHT U.S. E[illegible]TRADITION OF THE UTILITY

MAGNATE.

APR WILLKINGS 1140 ZE CCC 957A

FEB 21 1945

FOREIGN MINISTER JOHN SOPHIANOPOULOS AND AGRICULTURE MINISTER

JOHN MACROPOULOS SHARE THE VIEWS OF RALLIS. PREMIER[redacted]

NICOLAE PLASTIRAS HAS NOT YET ACCEPTED RALLIS' RESIGNATION.

RALLIS, A MEMBER OF THE POPULIST PARTY AND ALONG WITH

SOPHIANOPOULOS AND MACROPOULOS A SIGNER OF THE GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT WITH

THE ELAS, DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF AS A LAWYER IN THE INSUL SAMUEL INSULL

Add Chungking Chinese xx on the railroad.

THE CHINESE ALSO MADE SURPRISE ATTACKS NORTHEAST OF PINGKIANG, 50 MILES NORTHEAST OF CHANGSHA, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID, AND HAVE CLEARED ALL THE JAPANESE FROM THE NORTH BANK OF THE NAMLWI RIVER IN THE YUNAN-BURMA BORDER AREA.

FIGHTER PLANES OF THE CHINESE-AMERICAN WING OF THE 14TH AIRFORCE ATTACKED JAPANESE RAIL LINES, RIVER COMMUNICATIONS AND AMMUNITION DUMPS IN NORTH CHINA YESTERDAY, DAMAGING NINE LOCOMOTIVES AND EIGHT RIVER BOATS AND SINKING ONE BOAT.

REPORTS REACHING HERE TODAY SAID GEN.YASUJI OKAMURA, COMMANDER OF JAPANESE FORCES IN CHINA, HAD REQUESTED APPROVAL FROM TOKYO OF AN ALL-OUT DRIVE IN CHINA AGAINST CHUNGKING AND KUNMING, BUT LITTLE CREDENCE WAS PLACED IN THIS INFORMATION SINCE INTELLIGENCE REPORTS

INDICATE THE JAPANESE ACTUALLY ARE REMOVING SOME OF THEIR TROOPS FROM CHINA FOR A DEFENSE OF JAPAN PROPER.

W512PEW

Add Chungking Chinese xxx the center

CHINESE REPORTS HAVE REACHED HERE THAT GEN.YASUJI OKAMURA, COMMANDER OF JAPANESE FORCES IN CHINA, HAS REQUESTED TOKYO SANCTION FOR AN ALL-OUT DRIVE IN CHINA, WITH CHUNGKING AND KUNMING AS THE PRIME OBJECTIVES. THE REPORTS WERE VIEWED WITH SKEPTICISM, HOWEVER, IN VIEW OF CONTRADICTORY INTELLIGENCE REPORTS THAT THE JAPANESE ACTUALLY ARE MOVING SOME TROOPS FROM CHINA FOR THE DEFENSE OF JAPAN PROPER.

MT858AEW

Add Calcutta Burmese (Marlin) xx Mandalay.

FAR TO THE SOUTHWEST BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS IN ARAKAN CLEARED THE BLOODY KANGAW SECTOR OF JAPANESE AND QUICKLY JOINED FORCES OF WEST AFRICANS DRIVING SOUTH FROM THE KALADAN VALLEY. FEB 20 1945

A STRATEGIC AIR FORCE OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOMBERS LIT A TORCH OVER BURMA WHEN THEY BOMBED OIL FIELDS AT CHAUK, SENDING UP BLACK SMOKE FOR 12,000 FEET.

...EB. 20-(AP)-FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATER AN ...ER HAS BEEN DETAILED TO LEAD BRITISH LONG-RANGE BOMBING ...OVER BURMA AND THAILAND.

...ROBERT KIMBROUGH, SIX-FOOT-FOUR FORMER COMMERCIAL PILOT, OF 1.. SOUTH ARDMORE ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., LED FIVE RECENT SUCCESSFUL RAF MISSIONS IN 14 DAYS. THE 28-YEAR-OLD OFFICER HAS JUST BEEN DETAILED AS OPERATIONS OFFICER, AMERICAN SECTION, OF THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCE.

HE FLEW WITH THE BRITISH ON A SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT TO INTEGRATE AND STANDARDIZE PROCEDURES OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN COMPONENTS OF THE FORCE, WHICH OPERATES UNDER MAJ.GEN.GEORGE E.STRATEMEYER'S EASTERN AIR COMMAND.

KIMBROUGH HAS HAD MORE THAN 500 HOURS COMBAT TIME, ALL AMASSED SIN LAST MAY, AND HIS FLYING ON COMBAT TIME EXCEEDS 2,400 HOURS. HE HOLDS THREE AIR MEDALS, TWO DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES, THE PURPLE HEART, AND HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR A THIRD DFC AND THE SELDOM-AWARDED BRITISH DFC. BEFORE HIS ASSIGNMENT TO STRATEGIC AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, HE FLEW WITH THE FAMED FLYING COBRAS SQUADRON OF THE 7TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP.

HIS WIFE AND TWO YOUNGSTERS AND HIS MOTHER IN LOS ANGELES HAVEN'T KNOWN ABOUT HIS DECORATIONS UP TO NOW. HE NEVER GOT AROUND TO MENTIONING IT "BECAUSE THEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN UNEASY."

W128PEW

NIGHT LEAD BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, FEB.20-(AP)-BRITISH 14TH ARMY TROOPS, DEVELOPING A PINCERS THREAT TO MANDALAY, HAVE EXPANDED THEIR BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE IRRAWADDY RIVER ABOVE AND BELOW THAT CENTRAL BURMA CITY, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

UNITS ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE RIVER OPPOSITE MYINMU, 35 MILES DOWN STREAM FROM MANDALAY, SCORED GAINS DESPITE JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS AND ARTILLERY FIRE. PROGRESS ALSO WAS MADE IN THE SINGU BRIDGEHEAD 40 MILES NORTH OF MANDALAY.

IN NORTHERN BURMA CHINESE FIRST ARMY TROOPS DRIVING DOWN THE OLD BURMA ROAD WERE APPROACHING HSENWI, 32 MILES FROM THE RAIL TERMINAL AT LASHIO, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS IN WESTERN BURMA HAVE LINKED UP WITH WEST AFRICAN UNITS WHICH MOVED DOWN THE KALADAN VALLEY. JAPANESE TROOPS HAVE BEEN CLEARED FROM THE KANGAW AREA EAST OF AKYAB, THE WAR BULLETIN SAID.

W331PEW

CALCUTTA, INDIA, FEB. 20--(AP)--USUALLY WHEN AN ENEMY SHELL HAS A THE INITIALS "R O " WERE FOUND ON AN ENEMY SHELL WHICH HAD LODGED UNDER THE COCKPIT OF CAPT. RANDOLPH K. SOLDIER'S NAME ON IT IT'S CURTAINS FOR HIM, BUT NOT SO FOR CAPT. RANDOLP OWEN'S THUNDERBOLT RECENTLY, BUT IT WAS A DUD. K. OWEN , FORMERLY OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

FEB 20 1945

OWEN PICKED UP THE SOUVENIR WHILE STRAFING MI GALADON AIRFIELD AT RANGOON, BURMA, OWEN'S THUNDERBOLT HAS HIT BY AN EXPLOSIVE SHELL WHICH LODGED UNDER THE COCKPIT.

EXAMINING THE DUD ON LANDING, OWEN FOUND HIS INITIAL "RO" CLEARLY MARKED ON THE SHELL, AND SAID, "I'M GLAD THEY FORGOT THE MIDDLE INITIAL," HE SAID.

OWEN, A PILOT OF THE FIRST AIR COMMANDO GROUP, HIS MOTHER , MRS. WILLIAM C. OWEN, LIVES AT RFD RALEIGH, N.C. HE FORMERLY LIVED IN NASHVILLE, TENN.

APR MARTINS CO945 CCC 1014A

A 20TH BOMBER COMMAND B-29 BASE, INDIA, FEB 20-(AP)-AIR MEDALS OR BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS IN LIEU OF A SECOND AIR MEDAL HAVE BEEN

30. 24— 23181

AWARDED TO THE FOLLOWING SUPERFORTRESS AIRMEN OF COL.A.E.KALBERER'S "HELLBIRD" GROUP FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE WHILE PARTICIPATING IN COMBAT MISSIONS AGAINST JAPAN AND JAPANESE-HELD ASIA:

CALIFORNIA

MAJOR WILLIAM J. SIMONS, PILOT, LOS ANGELES, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

FIRST LIEUT. JAMES W. LANE, PILOT, 4268 COLBATH AVENUE, SHERMAN OAKS, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

FIRST LIEUT. WILLIAM R. MCGUIRE, PILOT, 732 STRATFORD ROAD, OAKLAND, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

FEB 2 1945

FIRST LIEUT. JAMES E. MARAIST, PILOT, 138 SOUTH WHITTIER AVENUE, WHITTIER, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

FIRST LIEUT. DAVID J. TATE, BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR, 420 NORTH MCPHERRIN STREET, MONTEREY PARK, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

FIRST LIEUT. RALPH W. TODD, PILOT, FORT BRAGG, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

FIRST LIEUT. BRUCE B. WHITFIELD, PILOT, 722 NORTH JACKSON STREET, GLENDALE, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

FIRST LIEUT. BURTON L. WOOD, BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR, 2516 PIEDMONT AVENUE, BERKELEY, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

STAFF SGT. WILLIAM J. NEWMAN, COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST, LOS ALTOS, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

STAFF SGT. FRANCISCO PEREZ, GUNNER, 224 NORTH BANGLER STREET, LOS ANGELES, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

CORPORAL ANTHONY I. SANTISTEVAN, RADIO OPERATOR, 1078 FLORIDA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

COLORADO

[redacted] LIEUT. ROGER L. HENDERSON, BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR, 230 HILL AVENUE, GRAND JUNCTION, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

STAFF SGT. CHRIS M. MELONAKIS, GUNNER, 2355 MARION STREET, DENVER, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

IDAHO

STAFF SGT.JACK O.MCEVERS, GUNNER, OAKLEY, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

FEB 2 1945

ILLINOIS

FIRST LIEUT.IRA G.LENARD, FLIGHT ENGINEER, 1640 GREENLEAF AVE., CHICAGO, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

T/SGT.ALBERT I.CARMONA, RADIO OPERATOR, 3014 WALNUT ST., CHICAGO, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

T/SGT.BEN FRANKLIN, GUNNER, 122 NORTH ADAMS ST., WESTMONT, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

S/SGT.CHESTER J.PASKOWSKI, RADIO OPERATOR, 4450 SOUTH TROY ST., CHICAGO, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

INDIANA

CAPT.MICHAEL P.EGAN, NAVIGATOR-BOMBARDIER, 31 SOUTH BUTLER AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

CAPT.PAUL A.FLEURY, PILOT, 243 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST., INDIANAPOLIS, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

IOWA

CAPT.RICHARD S.DEWITT, PILOT, WINTERSET, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

1ST LT.RICHARD N.HINTON, NAVIGABOR-BOMBARDIER, 532 WEST EIGHTH ST., DAVENPORT, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

1ST LT.KEITH W.MCKILLIP, NAVIGATOR-BOMBARDIER, 1224 25TH ST., SIOUX CITY, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

S/SGT.PAUL D.MYERS, RADIO OPERATOR, VOLGA CITY, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

KANSAS

1ST LT.HOWARD L.WALTERS, PILOT, HIAWATHA, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

KENTUCKY:

CAPT.COVINGTON B.ARTERBURN, PILOT, 1256 EAST PARKWAY, LOUISVILLE, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

S/SGT.J.V.TROGDEN, RADIO OPERATOR, ST.JOSEPH, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

SGT.RICHARD E.HAYDEN, COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST, 1022 CEDAR ST., OWENSBORO, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

MARYLAND

CAPT.JOSEPH BUCHTA, NAVIGATOR-BOMBARDIER, 32 ROBINSON ST., BALTIMORE, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

CAPT.WILLIAM L.SANFORD, PILOT, 2729 NORTH CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

1ST LT.JAMES C.WALMSLEY, COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST, 5661 BELAIR ROAD, BALTIMORE, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

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MICHIGAN

1ST LT.SELDEN G.MOUSER, PILOT, 414 EAST MYRTLE ST., FLINT, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

1ST LT.JAMES F.WHITE, COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST, 114 WEST PINE, WEBBERVILLE, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

T/SGT.WARREN G.CUSHING, RADIO OPERATOR, BEAR LAKE, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

S/SGT.EDWARD A.JACOBSON, COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST, 536 WEBSTER ST., GRAND RAPIDS, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

S/SGT.EDWARD W.SMITH, GUNNER, 907 RAILROAD ST., JACKSON, OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

~~AND ENDING X X X 100 TO 200 YARDS.~~ Add USPFHQ, Guam-Iwo-(Write) x Fighting"

AT THE END OF THE SECOND DAY, THE HARD-FIGHTING DEVILDOGS HAD CUT A CURVING LINE ACROSS THE SOUTH END OF THE ISLAND, GIVING THEM CONTROL OF ONE THIRD OF IWO'S EIGHT SQUARE MILES.

ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST, THIS WEDGE IS MORE THAN TWO MILES WIDE ALONG THE COAT. A LATE REPORT STATED IT HAS BEEN EXTENDED FOR 2,000 YARDS ALONG THE SOUTHWEST COAST.

PERHAPS HINTING THAT MORE SATISFACTORY PROGRESS COULD BE EXPECTED, NIMITZ SAID:

A50FX

"A LARGE PORTION OF OUR ARTILLERY NOW IS ASHORE AND IN POSITION TO SUPPORT BOTH FLANKS OF THE BEACHHEAD."

THE PACIFIC OCEANS AREA COMMANDER, WHO MOVED HIS HEADQUARTERS TO GUAM ONLY A FEW WEEKS BEFORE THE INVASION OF IWO SAID HE WAS UNABLE TO ESTIMATE CASUALTIES. EARLIER, THEY HAD BEEN REPORTED AS RUNNING FROM STRONG TO MODERATE.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS OF THE PACIFIC FLEET FOR THE SIXTH STRAIGHT DAY SUPPORTED THE INVASION AND CARRIER AIRCRAFT ADDED THE WEIGHT OF THEIR BOMBS AND ROCKETS TO THE COORDINATED ASSAULT.

FEB 21 1945

ALREADY, NIMITZ REPORTED, 8,000 TONS OF AMMUNITION HAD BEEN EXPENDED IN NAVAL GUNFIRE.

THE WARSHIPS WERE STANDING CLOSE TO SHORE, CONCENTRATING "CLOSE-IN" FIRE ON CAVES AND OTHER UNDERGROUND STRONGPOINTS FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE WERE STRAFING THE NORTHERN END OF THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD.

SUPPLIES WERE POURING ASHORE "SATISFACTORILY," NIMITZ SAID.

RAINS HAMPERED AIR COVER AND IMPEDED GROUND ACTION.

THE REPORT THAT "SLIGHT GAINS" HAD BEEN MADE NORTH OF THE MOTOYAMA BOMBER AIRFIELD, LOCATED ON A PLATEAU NEAR THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ISLAND, SUBSTANTIATED EARLIER STATEMENTS THAT THE CONQUEST OF IWO WOULD BE TOUGHER THAN THE INVASION OF TARAWA IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS AT THE START OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC CAMPAIGN LATE IN NOVEMBER, 1943.

TWO DAYS OF HARD FIGHTING HAD GIVEN THE MARINES A STRONG BEACHHEAD AND THE IMPORTANT BOMBER AIRFIELD. THEY HAD CUT OFF THE NIPPONESE IN STRONG POSITIONS ON SURIBACHI AND THROWN BACK A FEROCIOUS COUNTERATTACK BEFORE DAWN TUESDAY IN WHICH THE ENEMY ATTEMPTED TO TAKE BACK A PORTION OF THE AIRFIELD.

A DISPATCH FROM MORRIE LANDSBERG, AP WAR CORRESPONDENT ABOARD THE EXPEDITIONARY FLAGSHIP OF VICE ADM. RICHMOND K.TURNER, SAID THE MARINES HAD OBTAINED A STRONG TOEHOLD ON THE ISLAND FROM WHICH TO PUSH THEIR CONQUEST. IT WAS EXPECTED, HE ADDED, THAT THE BLOODY FINALE OF THE CAMPAIGN WOULD BE IN THE ROCKY NORTHERN PORTION OF THE ISLAND.

YANK CASUALTIES WERE HEAVY AT TIMES, LANDSBERG REPORTED, AS THEY FOUGHT YARD BY YARD FROM THEIR TERRACED BEACHHEAD. THERE WAS ENEMY FIRE VIRTUALLY EVERY STEP OF THE WAY.

WITH THE ENTIRE SOUTHERN DEFENSE SYSTEM OF JAPAN THREATENED, THE THOUSANDS OF NIPPONESE ON IWO WERE FIGHTING BACK WITH EVERY WEAPON AT THEIR COMMAND, WHICH INCLUDED ROCKETS. BY EARLY WEDNESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF THE INVASION, NOT A SINGLE ENEMY PLANE HAD BEEN ABLE TO PENETRATE THE COMBAT AIR PATROL THROWN AROUND THE ISLAND AND THE INVASION ARMADA.

EXTREMELY TOUGH GOING WAS BEING EXPERIENCED ON THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE AMERICAN LINE, CURVING NORTHWARD FROM THE NORTHERN SLOPE OF FORMIDABLE SURIBACHI. THIS LINE TRAVERSES THE NORTHERN END OF THE CAPTURED AIRFIELD AND THEN DIPS DOWN TO THE UPPER OR NORTHERN END OF THE BEACHHEAD.

VIEWING THE ACTION FROM A WARSHIP JUST OFF THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD, LT.GEN.HOLLAND M.SMITH, COMMANDER OF PACIFIC MARINES, SAID "THE FIGHT IS THE TOUGHEST WE'VE RUN ACROSS IN 168 YEARS." AND HE MEANT TOUGHER THAN TARAWA, A VICTORIOUS, BLOODY FIGHT THAT WAS COSTLY IN AMERICAN LIVES.

ONE WAR CORRESPONDENT FLYING OVER IWO, 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO, DESCRIBED IT AS "EIGHT SQUARE MILES OF UNADULTERATED HELL."

IN TWO COMMUNIQUES TUESDAY, SECOND DAY OF THE GRIM FIGHT, FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID THE DETERMINED DEVILDOGS DROVE ACROSS THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ISLAND AND ISOLATED THE STRONG VOLCANO POSITIONS FROM JAPANESE FORCES IN THE NORTH. HE SAID THE MARINES EXPANDED THEIR BEACHHEAD BY 1,000 YARDS ON THE SOUTHWESTERN COAST.

THE 27TH MARINE REGIMENT BROKE UP A FIERCE NIGHT JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK BY 900 TROOPS AT MOTOYAMA BOMBER AIRFIELD NO.1 AND DROVE OF THE NIPPON SURVIVORS.

BY NOON ON THE SECOND DAY THE LEATHERNECKS FROM THE SOUTHWESTERN AND SOUTHEASTERN BEACHHEADS DROVE THEIR LINES FROM THE WEST TO THE EAST COAST. WITHIN THE THIRD OF THE ISLAND THEY CONTROL ARE THE BOMBER FIELD AND THE 546 FOOT VOLCANO AS WELL AS THE LOWLANDS JUST BACK THE BEACHES.

THE VOLCANIC POSITIONS WERE NOT KNOCKED OUT. ENEMY GUNS STILL BLAZED FROM THE RUGGED SLOPES, AGAINST WHICH SWARMS OF ROCKET PLANES WERE SENT. AN EYE WITNESS REPORTED THAT 22 ROCKET PLANES PEELED OFF FROM ONE FORMATION AND ROARED IN ON THE CLIFF FACE WHERE THE JAPANESE WERE HOLED UP. THE OBSERVER WHO SENT THE ROCKET-FIRING PLANES ON THE ASSIGNMENT REPORTED "GOOD WORK,RIGHT ON THE BUTTON."

FEB 20 1945

A214KX

IN ONE OF HIS COMMUNIQUES ADMIRAL NIMITZ SOUNDED A SOBER NOTE, INDICATING THAT A TERRIFIC FIGHT WAS STILL AHEAD.

THE FIRST JAPANESE PLANES APPEARED NEAR THE IWO SCENE AT NIGHT, AS NIPPONESE ARTILLERY AND MORTARS RAINED SHELLS ON THE BEACHHEADS. THE ENEMY RAIDERS WERE DRIVEN OFF BEFORE THEY REACHED THEIR OBJECTIVE. DESPITE THE HEAVY FIRE THE SUPPLY UNITS WORKED LIKE BEAVERS ON THE BEACHES LANDING TONS OF AMMUNITION AND OTHER BATTLE NECESSITIES UNDER THE LIGHT OF STARSHELLS SENT UP BY WARSHIPS. THE MEN-OF-WAR CONTINUED THEIR ROUND-THE-CLOCK BOMBARDMENTS.

A MARINE CORPS SPOKESMAN AT FLEET HEADQUARTERS SAID THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF ANY NOTICEABLE WEAKENING OF THE JAPANESE GARRISON. HE TOO FORECAST A BITTER FIGHT AHEAD.

MARINE CASUALTIES IN THE SOUTH WERE LIGHT BUT ON THE OPEN UNPROTECTED SLOPES EAST OF THE CAPTURED AIRFIELD--JUST INLAND FROM THE INVASION BEACHHEAD--THEY WERE "MORE NUMEROUS."

THE WORDING OF ONE COMMUNIQUE INDICATED CLEARLY THAT "BLOODY" WAS NO MISNOMER. REPORTS OF INTENSE MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE AND SMALL BOATS PLYING BETWEEN THE SHORE AND THE WHITE HOSPITAL SHIPS OFF THE BEACHHEADS TOLD A CLEAR STORY.

THE FACT THAT "HEAVY" NAVAL GUNFIRE CONTINUED TO BATTER THE JAPANESE IN THEIR CAVE AND TUNNEL POSITIONS EMPHASIZED THE FIERCENESS OF THE STRUGGLE FOR THIS IMPORTANT HALF WAY STATION BETWEEN SAIPAN AND TOKYO. SOON IT WILL BE A MAIN STATION FOR THE MOUNTING CRESCENDO OF AMERICAN HAMMER BLOWS AGAINST THE RISING SUN EMPIRE ITSELF.

RADIO TOKYO REPORTED A NEW AMERICAN LANDING AT NIGHT ON NORTHERN IWO JUST ABOVE THE ORIGINAL BEACHHEAD ON THE SOUTHEASTERN SHORE. THE JAPANESE SAID "FURIOUS FIGHTING IS AT PRESENT IN PROGRESS" IN THAT SECTOR.

HOMELAND INVASION JITTERS STILL HELD THE TOKYO PRESS. THE NEWSPAPER MAINICHI SAID "WE MUST NOW REALIZE THAT IT IS NOT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE ENEMY TO ATTEMPT A LANDING ON THE HOMELAND. X X X THE HOMELAND HAS INDEED BECOME A FIGHTING FRONT."

JJW227PCW

Add Hmn Beachhead on Iwo Jima (Lindsley) KA was h.t.

3o. 2y — 23183

I DUG IN WITH THOMASON AND TECH.SGT.H.NEIL GILLESPIE, MARINE COMBAT PHOTOGRAPHER WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.MARY GILLESPIE, LIVES AT (134 AUGUSTA COURT) GREENVILLE,S.C. WE WERE SOON JOINED BY STAFF SGT.JOHN T.MCAMPBELL,JR., SON OF THE MANAGING EDITOR OF THE LOS ANGELES HERALD-EXPRESS.

THE NIGHT FINALLY WORE OUT. THERE WERE MANY MARINE CASUALTIES AROUND US BUT PROVIDENCE WAS WITH US AND NONE OF US WAS HIT. EARLY IN THE MORNING THOMASON AND I MADE A MAD DASH FOR THE BEACH ON ACCOUNT OF I WANTED TO GET TO THE SHIP TO GET THIS STORY FILED.

THOMASON, CAMPBELL ET AL ARE STILL OUT THERE AND FEB 20 1945 GUTS HELP THEY'LL GET ALONG ALL RIGHT.

Add Manila Philippines (McDaniel) xx Borneo airdromes.

MANILA,WEDNESDAY,FEB.21-(AP)-BITTER HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING FACED AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS WAITING TODAY FOR THEIR HEAVY ARTILLERY TO WIDEN BREACHES IN THE 40-FOOT THICK STONEWORK AROUND THE OLD WALLED CITY, LAST MAIN CORE OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE IN MANILA.

YANKS WRESTING FORT CORREGIDOR FROM THE REMAINING NIPPONESE ON THE MANILA BAY FORTRESS ISLAND PROCEEDED METHODICALLY WITH THE JOB OF SEALING THE ENEMY INSIDE TUNNELS WHICH HONEYCOMB THE "ROCK." THEY HAD SMASHED A COUNTERATTACK WHICH FOR A TIME SERIOUSLY THREATENED AN AMERICAN POSITION.

ON LUZON ISLAND THERE WERE INDICATIONS THE JAPANESE PERHAPS WERE ESTABLISHING A DEFENSE LINE IN THE FOOTHILLS NORTH OF MANILA, WHERE AMERICAN PATROLS ENGAGED IN SEVERAL CLASHES WITH THE ENEMY IN THE VICINITY OF NOVALICHES AND NORZAGARAY.

(TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST A DOMEI AGENCY DISPATCH QUOTING GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, JAPANESE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE PHILIPPINES, AS SAYING "FIGHTING UP TO NOW CONSTITUTES A MERE PRELIMINARY OPERATION, WITH A FULL SCALE OPERATION BY THE MAIN STRENGTH OF OUR FORCES TO FOLLOW HENCEFORTH."

(YAMASHITA, THE BROADCAST SAID, CLAIMED HIS PLAN IS "PROGRESSING WITHOUT A HITCH." HE RECENTLY HAD SAID HE WAS EMPLOYING "BLEEDING TACTICS" AGAINST THE AMERICANS, AND WOULD STRIKE WHEN HE CONSIDERED THE TIME RIGHT.)

CHIPS FLEW FROM THE MASSIVE WALLS SURROUNDING THE INTRAMUROS, OR OLD WALLED CITY, IN MANILA AS AMERICAN GUNS FIRED FROM AS LITTLE AS 500-YARD RANGE IN EFFORTS TO OPEN HOLES FOR TANKS AND INFANTRYMEN, WHO MUST ROOT THE ENEMY FROM WRECKED BUILDINGS INSIDE.

FRED HAMPSON, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, SAID FILIPINOS WHO HAD MANAGED TO ESCAPE FROM THE WALLED CITY TOLD HIM 7,000 CIVILIANS WERE HUDDLED IN BUILDINGS ON THE BAY SIDE OF HE ENCLOSURE.

THE JAPANESE HAVE IGNORED APPEALS BY MAJ.GEN.OSCAR W.GRISWOLD

14TH CORPS COMMANDER, TO PERMIT THE CIVILIANS TO LEAVE.

A4KX

THE NIPPONESE SURVIVORS ON CORREGIDOR MAY BE GETTING DESPERATE FOR WATER, SAID COL.GEORGE M.JONES AFTER 400 OF THEM HURLED THEMSELVES INTO A BLOODY HAND-TO-HAND COUNTERATTACK AGAINST UNITS OF TE 503RD PARATROOP REGIMENT.

IN THE 3 A.M. ATTACK MONDAY THE JAPANESE PENETRATED TO THE PARATROOPERS' BATTALION COMMAND POST ON THE FORT'S PARADE GROUND, WHERE THE YANK 'CHUTISTS LANDED FEB.16.

THE ENEMY STAGED THE DESPERATE CHARGE AFTER BLOWING UP THEIR OWN AMMUNITION DUMP.

"THE JAPS SWARMED ALL AROUND," SAID JONES. "ONE COMPANY WAS BADLY MAULED AS THE JAPS SWARMED FROM THE CAVES. TODAY WE ARE SYSTEMATICALLY BLOWING THEM UP AND SEALING THEM IN."

HEADQUARTERS ON MONDAY REPORTED PROGRESSIVE MOPPING UP OF JAPANESE O BATAAN PENINSULA; THE CAPTURE OF FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JUST SOUTH OF MANILA, AND THE AMERICAN SEIZURE OF THE TOWNS ON HOGONOY AND TAGIG ON THE NORTHWEST SHORE OF LAGUNA DE BAY, SOUTHEAST OF THE PHILIPPINE CAPITAL.

JW/GH323PCW

FEB 2 1945

Add Manila Philippines (Hampson) xx in the area.

WHILE 11TH AIRBORNE AND FIRST CAVALRY YANKS ENTERED EXTENSIVE FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY, AT THE SOUTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF THE CAPITAL, 37TH DIVISION TROOPS WHEELED BIG HOWITZERS OVER PONTOON BRIDGES SPANNING THE PASIG AND BEGAN SHELLING MEDIEVAL INTRAMUROS WALLS 40 FEET THICK AT THE BASE.

THREE DAYS AGO MAJ.GEN.OSCAR W.GRISWOLD ASKED THE JAPANESE COMMANDER IN THE INTRAMUROS TO LIBERATE THE CIVILIANS WITHIN THE WALLS IN EXCHANGE FOR HONORABLE SURRENDER. NO FORMAL ANSWER WAS FORTHCOMING, SO THE AMERICANS PROCEEDED TO KNOCK THE WALLS DOWN.

BY NOON YESTERDAY A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE OUTER WALL HAD BEEN BREACHED, BUT FURTHER POUNDING WILL BE NECESSARY BEFORE TANKS AND TROOPS CAN MOVE IN.

AMERICAN BOMBERS RANGING THE CHINA SEA POURED 175 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON FORMOSA'S TAKAO AREA. AN ALUMINUM PLANT AND RAILROAD YARDS WERE DAMAGED EXTENSIVELY. NORTHWEST BORNEO AIRDROMES WERE HIT WITH 64 TONS OF BOMBS.

A SMALL JAPANESE CRUISER WAS SUNK AT NIGHT OFF CEBU, IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES. BY PATROL TORPEDO BOATS.

IN THE DARK, TENSE HOURS BEFORE DAWN, THE ENEMY COUNTERATTACKED IN AN EFFORT TO DISLODGE THE AMERICANS FROM A PORTION OF THE AIRFIELD TAKEN IN THE FIRST DAY OF THE BITTER CAMPAIGN. THE MARINES ROUTED THE ATTACKERS. (IN A COMMUNIQUE TUESDAY, ISSUED FROM HIS HEADQUARTERS ON GUAM, ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THE REPULSE OF THIS COUNTERDRIVE.)

Add Abt. Adm. Turner's Flagship (Lentsberg) xx mistaking that.

AN ENEMY SMALL BOAT ATTEMPTED TO LAND ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST DURING THE NIGHT BUT ALL THE ESTIMATED 25 JAPANESE IN IT, PROBABLY ON SOME FANTASTIC MISSION, WERE BELIEVED ANNIHILATED BEFORE IT REACHED AMERICAN POSITIONS.

ELEMENTS OF MARINES PINCHED OFF SURIBACHI VOLCANO, AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND, WHILE OTHERS ENLARGED THEIR SOUTHEAST BEACHHEAD AND PUSHED GRADUALLY TOWARD THE MAIN ENEMY DEFENSES IN THE NORTH.

FEB 2 1945

IT WAS ON THE OPEN, ROLLING GROUND EAST OF THE CAPTURED AIRFIELD THAT THE MARINES SUFFERED THEIR HEAVIEST CASUALTIES IN MEETING A BATTLE SITUATION WHICH LT.GEN.HOLLAND M.SMITH DESCRIBED AS THE TOUGHEST IN THE MARINE CORPS' 168-YEARS HISTORY.

(120)

WITH THE 11TH CORPS ON CORREGIDOR (BY HUTCHESON) (A109-110FX) FIRST ADD XXX AIR LANDING.

PFC JOSEPH SHEVACH (376 HINSDALE ST) BROOKLYN,N.Y., WHO WAS ON CORREGIDOR TWO YEARS BEFORE THE WAR, SAID THE ROCK WAS UNRECOGNIZABLE. HE LANDED WITH THE PARATROOPERS THE FIRST DAY.

HE WALKED AROUND THE HILLS WITHOUT SO MUCH AS A SNIPER'S SHOT. CORREGIDOR SEEMED LIKE A PEACEFUL BY BLEAK AND WORTHLESS ROCK YARD.

ON THE TOPSIDE, HOWEVER, THEINFANTRYMEN AND PARATROOPERS PURSUED THE DEADLY JOB OF BURNING AND ROOTING THE JAPANESE FROM CAVES AND TUNNELS.

THE BEACHHEAD HAD THE QUIETEST NIGHT SINCE THE LANDING BUT NAVY GUNS WERE HAMMERING AGAINST THE HILLSIDE AGAIN THIS MORNING.

PFC.BARON BROWN, (262 EDGEWATER APARTMENTS) BALTIMORE,MD., A PARATROOPER WITH BLOOD ON HIS FACE AND CLOTHES, RELATED "I GOT SPATTERED WITH THE BLOOD OF A JAPANESE COMMITTING HARIKARI. HE MUST'VE BEEN WOUNDED."

JW/GH112PCW

3a.2x— 23185

BY JIM HUTCHESON

AT AID STATION ON CORREGIDOR,ISLAND,PHILIPPINES,FEB. 18-(AP)-(DELAYED)-THIS IS A SMALL ROCK. THERE AREN'T MANY JAPANESE HERE AND WE CONTROL MOST OF THE COMMANDING POINTS. BUT IN THE WORDS OF A SOLDIER WHO SURVIVED THE ROUGH FIGHT AT BIAK AND WENT THROUGH THE TOUGHEST PART OF THE LEYTE CAMPAIGN WITHOUT A SCRATCH ONLY TO BE WOUNDED HERE TODAY, "THEY PLAY ROUGH HERE."

ANOTHER PRIVATE LAY GASPING IN THE BROILING SUN, WITH A GAPING SHOULDER WOUND. A MEDICAL AIDE HELD A PLASMA JAR ABOVE HIM. BEFORE THE PLASMA WAS HALF GONE, THE BOY RELAXED IN DEATH. THE DOCTORS AND CORPSMEN KEPT ON WORKING IN THEIR TINY POST AS SNIPER BULLETS WHISTLED OVERHEAD.

FIFTEEN MINUTES AGO AS THIS WAS WRITTEN A SOLDIER WAS WOUNDED AT A ROCKY BLUFF 200 YARDS AWAY. FOUR STRETCHER BEARERS WENT AFTER HIM WITH JAPANESE MACHINE GUN BULLETS KICKING UP DIRT AROUND THEM.

ONE BEARER WAS HIT AND ROLLED DOWN THE HILLSIDE -- BUT THE OTHERS DROPPED BEHIND SOME ROCKS UNTIL OUR MORTARS SILENCED THE JAPANESE FIRE.

THIS IS A SMALL BATTLEFIELD, BUT IT IS VERY REAL TO THE BOYS OF THE 44TH DIVISION AND THE 503RD PARACHUTE REGIMENT WHOSE JOB IS TO CLEAR UP CORREGIDOR.

PFC SAM PERNAL, (4416 WHIPPLE STREET) CHICAGO, WAS DRIVING A DUCK (AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLE) W ICH HIT A MINE, BUT NONE ABOARD IT WAS INJURED.

LT.GEORGE DURICK, (3118 WEST 38TH STREET) CHICAGO, DIRECTS ENGINEERS UNCOVERING THE MINES. HE HAS 60 MINES LINED UP IN ROWS -- DUG FROM ONE SMALL SECTOR OF THE BEACH.

FEB 2 1945

PFC DONALD MESSERSMITH, PRINCEVILLE, ILL., SPENT 40 HOURS BEHIND A ROCK ONLY A LITTLE LARGER THAN HIS HEAD. HE WAS CAUGHT IN THE CROSSFIRE FROM TWO BYPASSED PILLBOXES. PEEPING THROUGH A CRACK BETWEEN THE ROCKS HE COULD SEE THE JAPANESE AT THE ENTRANCE TO A CAVE DUG IN MALINTA HILL.

OUR CASUALTIES WERE COMPARATIVELY FEW AT A POINT CALLED HUMORIST. LT.LESTER FONDREN, CLEVELAND, MISS., WAS ONLY FIVE FEET AWAY FROM ONE MAN W O WAS KILLED BY EXPLOSION OF A LANDMINE.

ET539ACW

BY RUSSELL BRINES

MANILA, P.I., FEB.19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MANILA LIFE USED TO BE GAY, EAST-GOING, IN COMFORTABLE HOMES AND APARTMENTS ALONG MANILA BAY AND THAT MAKES THE WILDERNESS OF RUIN NOW THERE ALL THE MORE APPALLING.

THE RESIDENTIAL STRETCH IN THE ERMITA IS STILL A BATTLE-GROUND AS THE TWELFTH CAVALRY REGIMENT PUSHED OFF THIS MORNING ON A NEW ASSAULT ON JAPANESE STRONG POINTS AROUND THE BLASTED HIGH COMMISSIONER'S RESIDENCE AND THE NEARBY SHELL OF THE BAYVIEW HOTEL.

BEHIND AND AROUND THE FRONT LINES SKELETONS OF RESIDENCES TELL OF THE FEROCITY OF THIS BATTLE. THIS WAS A PROUD DISTRICT. SOME OF THIS PRIDE SEEMS TO BE REFLECTED IN THE DESOLATION WHERE THE BUILDINGS DIED HARD.

LITTLE OR NOTHING ESCAPED DAMAGE IN A THREE MILE STRETCH FROM THE POLO CLUB TO THE MANILA HOTEL ALONG DEWEY BOULEVARD AND PARALLEL STREETS. MOST BUILDINGS WERE GUTTED BY FIRE. MANY WERE RIPPED BY SHELLS.

I CLIMBED THE EIGHT-STORY MITCHELL APARTMENTS A FEW BLOCKS BEHIND THE BATTLEFRONT.

CLIMBING WITH ME THROUGH THE BURNED BEAMS, STREWN GLASS AND GAPING SHELL WOUNDS WAS T/5 CAROL WHEELER, (218 JACKSON ST.) MADISON, WIS.. OF L COMPANY OF THE 148TH INFANTRY.

THE AMERICAN TOUCH IS STILL STRONG IN THIS APARTMENT HOUSE WHICH FORMERLY WAS ONE OF THE BEST IN MANILA. SOME ROOMS ARE ONLY PARTIALLY TOUCHED BY FIRE. THE FURNITURE REMAINS BUT CLOTHES AND OTHER POSSESSIONS ARE STREWN ACROSS THE FLOOR.

A TRUNK IN ONE ROOM BORE THE NAME G. HAUSMAN.

OUT IN THE BAY SCORES OF SUNKEN SHIPS--MORE OF THEM THAN THERE WERE AMERICAN VESSELS CAUGHT SIMILARLY FROM THE AIR IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR--PROVIDE A RAGGED BACKDROP TO THE BATTLE ACTION ON THE DESOLATED LAND STAGE.

STORIES OF THE TWO CAMPAIGNS ARE CONSTANTLY INTERMINGLED. DIRECTLY AHEAD ARE THE BURNED REMAINS OF THE ELENA APARTMENTS WHERE A BRASH YOUNG AMERICAN SECOND LIEUTENANT ESTABLISHED A LUXURIOUS APARTMENT A FEW WEEKS BEFORE THE WAR, THEN WENT AWAY TO BATAAN AND PRISON CAMP.

CAVALRYMEN BEGAN TO PUSH NEAR ASSUMPTION CONVENT, WHERE PROUD YOUNGSTERS FORMERLY ARRIVED AT SCHOOL IN LONG LINES OF CHAUFFEUR DRIVEN LIMOUSINES. THE SMOKE OF BATTLE SOMETIMES ENGULFED THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S RESIDENCE, NOW SHAGGY AND SHELL POCKED IN UNKEMPT GROUNDS. THERE THE JAPANESE FLAG WAS FIRST RAISED AFTER THE ENEMY OCCUPIED THE CITY.

IN THE TANGLE OF TUMBLED BUILDINGS AND CHARRED GAUNT PILLARS, SOME FILIPINOS HAVE ALREADY BEGUN TO LIVE BENEATH SHEET METAL ROOFS AND HANDPILED BRICK WALLS.

THE ADMIRAL APARTMENTS ARE SEEMINGLY THE LEAST DAMAGED BUT IT IS A DEATH TRAP FOR IT STILL CONTAINS A HUGE MINE. AN OFFICER WAS KILLED DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THE BUILDING LAST NIGHT BY A LAND MINE.

FEB 2 1945

A125FX

BULLETIN

DEATH TRAP FOR IT STILL CONTAINS A HUGE MINE. AN OFFICER WAS KILLED DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THE BUILDING LAST NIGHT BY A LAND MINE.

WW718APW

BY FRED HAMPSON

AT A 37TH DIVISION OBSERVATION POST, MANILA, P.I., FEB. 20-(AP)-POINT BLANK FIRE BY MODERN ARTILLERY IS HAVING LITTLE EFFECT ON THE MEDIEVAL WALL OF MANILA'S HISTORIC INTRAMUROS.

NOT 500 YARDS FROM THE WALL OF THE ANCIENT CITY AN ARTILLERY BATTERY IS FIRING ONE ROUND PER MINUTE. THIS IS SHOOTING GALLERY STUFF FOR A FIELD GUN.

THE GREAT GRAY BARRIER WHICH THE SPANISH BUILT BACK IN THE MISTY BEGINNING OF THE WHITE MAN'S ENTRY INTO THE PACIFIC GIVES OFF A SPRAY OF CHIPS, DUST, AND RUBBLE, BUT WHEN THE DUST CLEARS WE CAN SEE THE GUN HAS BITTEN OFF ONLY A SMALL NIBBLE.

LITTLE BY LITTLE THE WHOLE WIDENS AND DEEPENS BUT IT WILL TAKE MANY MORE ROUNDS TO WIDEN IT ENOUGH FOR TANKS AND TROOPS TO STORM THROUGH AND GO ABOUT CLEANING THE JAPANESE OUT OF THIS DEFENSE BORROWED FROM HISTORY.

BREACHING OF THE WALL IS TAKING PLACE JUST ACROSS THE PASIG RIVER NOT FOUR CITY BLOCKS AWAY FROM THIS ARTILLERY OBSERVATION POST FOR THE SEVENTH FLOOR OF THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL. WE CAN SEE THE WALL AND PART OF THE INTRAMUROS (WALLED CITY). MOST OF THE BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN RIPPED APART OR BLASTED BY SHELLS.

THE PLACE LOOKS DESERTED BUT JAPANESE MACHINE GUN AND SNIPER

FIRE CONTINUES TO PING AND JABBER FROM WITHIN. ESCAPED FILIPINOS SAY THERE ARE 7,000 CIVILIANS HUDDLED IN BUILDINGS ON THE SEAWARD SIDE OF THE OLD FORTRESS WHICH SO FAR HAS WITHSTOOD THE POUNDING OF MODERN WAR.

DEATH, TRAGEDY, HORROR, AND TERRIFIC COMBAT, HAVE RUN TOGETHER IN SUCH A BLOODY BLUR IN THE LAST 15 DAYS IN MANILA THAT ONE LOSES SENSE OF VALUES AND PERSPECTIVE.

BUT EVEN THOUGH WE HAVE WATCHED A CITY BURN, SEEN TORTURED PEOPLE LIBERATED, WITNESSED THE GAUNT HORROR OF A GREAT HOSPITAL'S SICK STAGGER THROUGH EMBATTLED INFANTRY LINES, ALL IN TWO WEEKS, WE STILL HAD FEELING ENOUGH TO GROW BITTER AT HAVING TO WRECK ONE OF THE ORIENT'S HISTORIC SHRINES JUST TO KILL A FEW HUNDRED JAPANESE.

WW750APW NM

WITH PIPS

BY FRED HAMPSON

MANILA, FEB. 20-(AP)-FOUR HUNDRED JAPANESE TRAPPED BY AIRBORNE PARATROOPERS ON A RIDGE SOUTHEAST OF FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY REFUSED TO SURRENDER TODAY.

LT.COL.GEORGE PEARSON OF SHERIDAN, WYO., SENT AN ULTIMATUM BY A FILIPINO RIDING A HORSE AND WAVING A JAPANESE FLAG.

WITH BINOCULARS TROOPS ON THE LINE WATCHED CAPT.SABURA ABE, THE JAPANESE COMMANDER, READ THE ULTIMATUM AND SHAKE HIS HEAD IN REFUSAL.

BEFORE LETTING THE FILIPINO RETURN, THE JAPANESE SHOT HIS HORSE AND MADE HIM WALK BACK.

IMMEDIATELY UPON THE ENVOY'S RETURN, AIR AND ARTILLERY POUNDING OF CAVE POSITIONS BEGAN. BY NIGHTFALL MANY OF THE NIPPONESE WERE KILLED.

FEB 21 1945

MM655PPW NM

MANILA,FEB.19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SOME OF THE BOYS OF THE 148TH INFANTRY REGIMENT MARCHED BACK FOR A REST TODAY AFTER 16 DAYS IN THE LINE IN THE GRUELLING STREET FIGHTING TO KNOCK THE JAPANESE OUT OF SOUTH MANILA.

SWEAT-STREAKED AND TIRED, BUT MOST OF THEM FRESHLY SHAVEN, THE MEN PLODDED BACK FROM A FRONT WHERE MANY OF THEIR BUDDIES WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED.

SOME OF THEM MARCHED WITH LONG STRIDES AND OUT-THRUST CHIN, AS IN THE CASE OF PVT.EDWIN BEILBY, (428 PHELPS ST.) KALAMAZOO, MICH. OTHERS BREATHING LIGHTLY WALKED AT THE HEAD OF THE COLUMN, AS DID FIRST SGT.ALKIN COMPTON, (543 SOUTH OAK ST.) OTTAWA,OHIO.

GH116PCW NM

WITH IWO

BY HAMILTON W.FARON (300)

IWO JIMA, FEB. 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DODGING HEAVY MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE, MARINES CLIMBED THE STEEP SAND CLIFFS TO ESTABLISH POSITIONS ON THE EDGE OF THE MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD NO. 1 EARLY TODAY.

THE AIRFIELD IS THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE OF THE ISLAND'S INVASION.

(AT THE END OF THE DAY, THE MARINES CAPTURED THE FIELD).

THE VOLCANIC SAND'S LOOSE DEPTHS HAMPERED THE LONG CLIMB WITH MEN SLIPPING AND FALLING AS THEY CLAMBERED UP THE BANKS.

THE SLIDING CLIMB WAS INTERRUPTED MANY TIMES BY DIVES INTO SHELL HOLES RIPPED INTO THE HILLSIDE BY THE HEAVY NAVAL BOMBARDMENT OR INTO TRENCHES DUG BY THE JAPANESE IN THEIR FUTILE ATTEMPT TO [illegible] THE MARINES.

MANY ENEMY DEAD WERE LEFT ON THE SLOPES, IN THE TRENCHES OR IN SHATTERED FORTIFIED POSITIONS FROM WHICH THE REMAINDER HAD BEEN FORCED TO FLEE.

SNIPERS PROVIDED A CONTINUAL HAZARD BUT THE CASUALTIES ON THIS AREA SEEMED EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT IN THE INITIAL HOURS OF THE FIGHTING.

THE BEACHES AND RIDGES APPROACHING THE SOUTHERN END OF IWO JIMA'S BIGGEST AIRFIELD HAVE BEEN AN ARTILLERY AND MORTAR DUELING GROUND FOR NEARLY 24 HOURS.

THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT MARINES OF AN ECHELON WHICH CLAMBERED THROUGH THE FOOT-DEEP VOLCANIC SANDS TO SCALE THE STEEP CLIFFS WERE PINNED DOWN IN HASTILLY CONSTRUCTED DUGOUTS.

THE JAPANESE ARTILLERY SHELLS HURLED OVER THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT, CRASHING INTO THE SAND TERRACE BELOW THE AIRFIELD.

MARINE MORTAR BATTERIES RETURNED THE FIRE AND FOR A WHILE SILENCED THE ENEMY GUNS WHICH WERE POURING A FIRE CLOSE TO THE CENTER OF THIS POSITION AT THE AIRFIELD.

WITH DAWN, THIS MORNING, THE MARINE MORTAR GROUP SWUNG BACK INTO ACTION AGAIN, SILENCING FOR THE TIME BEING THE JAPANESE GUNS WHICH WERE FIRING FROM THE NORTHERN END OF THE ISLAND TO RAKE THE AREAS ABOVE THE BEACHES.

THE JAPANESE FIRE WAS RESUMED SOON, HOWEVER, AND CONCENTRATED ON TANKS MOVING TOWARD THE END OF THE AIRFIELD.

ONE TANK WAS HIT AND EXPLODED IN A GREAT BLAST, HURLING DEBRIS A HUNDRED YARDS.

THE JAPANESE BATTERIES WERE SLOWED BY PLANES WHICH STRAFFED AND FIRED ROCKETS.

MM858PPW NM

FEB 21 1945

WITH IWO (400)

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

ABOARD VICE ADM. RICHMOND K.TURNER'S EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FLAGSHIP, FEB 20-(AP)-IT'S GETTING TOUGHER AND TOUGHER TO SHOOT PICTURES OF YANK LANDINGS IN THE PACIFIC. BUT DEPEND UPON IT THE QUIET LITTLE MAN WITH THE DARK BROWN MOUSTACHE, THE THICK-LENSED SPECTACLES, AND THE LONG CIGARETTE HOLDER WAS THERE AMONG THE FIRST ON THE ASSAULT BEACH ON IWO WITH HIS CAMERA.

THIS D-DAY, AS ON OTHER D-DAYS IN THE PACIFIC, ASSOCIATED PRESS' JOE ROSENTHAL REACHED IWO'S SMOKING SHORE BEFORE NOON AND BEGAN CLICKING HIS CAMERA AND MAKING PICTURES WHICH MADE HISTORY.

(JOE ROSENTHAL'S IWO BEACH PICTURES WERE FLOWN TO GUAM AND SENT BY NAVY RADIO TO SAN FRANCISCO WITHIN 24 HOURS. THEY WERE DISTRIBUTED TO THE WARTIME STILL PICTURE POOL AND WIREPHOTED IN EIGHT MINUTES BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TO ITS MEMBERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. THE FRONT PAGE PICTURES STOOD UP WITH THE NEWS' STORIES. IT WAS THE FASTEST HANDLING OF INVASION BEACH PICTURES IN THE PACIFIC WAR).

JOE COULDN'T HEAR HIS CAMERA CLICK BECAUSE OF THE MORTAR AND ARTILLERY EXPLOSIONS ALL AROUND HIM.

AFTER HE GOT OUT, HE SAID: "I CAME AWAY WITH THE VERY STRONG IMPRESSION THAT IWO WAS MY HOTTEST BEACHHEAD. LANDINGS ON GUAM, PELELIU AND ANGUAR WERE PALE ALONGSIDE IT."

INBETWEEN THE BUSINESS OF TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS, THE SAN FRANCISCO CAMERAMAN HELPED LUG WOUNDED TO SAFETY.

"I HAILED A COUPLE OF MEDICAL CORPSMEN SWEATING AND SLIDING ALONG THE LOOSE SAND BEARING A WOUNDED MAN. ONE OF THEM LET ME KNOW WITH PROFANITY THAT A PICTURE WAS THE LAST THING THEY WANTED AND WOULD I STICK MY CAMERA AWAY AND REALLY DO SOMETHING IN THIS WAR AND LEND THEM A HAND. IT WAS THE TOUGHEST PIECE OF WORK I HAVE EVER DONE.

THE EARLY LANDING WAS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT, THE 34-YEAR-OLD PHOTOGRAPHER SAID. HIS LANDING CRAFT WAS AFLOAT NEARLY SIX HOURS BEFORE THE BEACH WAS CLEARED AWAY SUFFICIENTLY TO PERMIT LANDING AT THE NORTH BEACHHEAD, WHICH WAS FLANKED ON THE RIGHT BY A CLIFF BRISTLING WITH MORTARS AND HEAVY GUNS.

THERE WERE QUITE A NUMBER OF DEAD ON THEBEACH.

THE TERRACED SLOPES REACHING UP TO THE SOUTHERN AIRFIELD OF MOTOYAMA

WERE FULL OF SNIPERS AND THEY MADE IT HOT FOR THE MARINES.
JOE SAID THE FURIOUS SOUNDS OF OUR OWN AERIAL ASSAULT AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT AND THE SIGHT OF BLASTS FROM SHORE REACHING FOR THE ON-COMING BOATS MADE ONE "APPREHENSIVE."
"WHEN THE SIGNAL CAME TO GO IN," SAID JOE, "IT WAS TIME TO CHECK THE IMAGINATION AND KEEP THE EYES ON WHAT WAS GOING AROUND, KEEP THE CAMERA DRY AND GET UP THE BEACH AS FAST AS POSSIBLE. BURROW IN AND SIZE UP THE PICTURE POSSIBILITIES WHILE GASPING FOR BREATH.

A156FX
"THE SOFT SANDY FOOTING WHICH LED IN TERRACES UP FROM THE SHORE MADE FOR UNSTEADY GOING BUT TIME AND AGAIN I WAS THANKFUL FOR THE EASE THE SAND GAVE FOR BURROWING IN FOR QUICK PROTECTION FROM TOO ATTENTIVE SNIPERS AND CLOSE BURSTS OF MORTAR AND ARTILLERY SHELLS.
"TWO OR THREE LONG EARNEST SCOOPS WITH THE HANDS WAS ENOUGH TO DIG A PROTECTIVE DEPTH," HE SAID.
"NUMEROUS SHELL CRATERS AND ABANDONED JAPANESE TRENCHES MADE GOOD TEMPORARY HIDEOUTS AS WE HOPPED FROM ONE TO ANOTHER IN OUR ADVANCE.
"AFTER A FEW SNAPSHOTS OF THE ADVANCING MARINES, I MANEUVERED BACK AND FURTHER TOWARD THE SOUTH WHERE OUR OWN WRECKAGE MINGLED WITH THAT OF THE BLASTED JAPANESE EQUIPMENT ALONG THE BEACH."
IT WAS ABOUT THIS TIME THAT THE MEDICAL CORPSMEN GOT HOLD OF HIM AND PUT HIM TO WORK. THEY EXPLAINED THAT FOUR OF THEIR HELPERS WERE CASUALTIES.
MM1048PPW NM

FEB 20 1945

CLR 152AEW A157NX

BY MAC R.JOHNSON (480)
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
ABOARD VICE ADM.RICHMOND K.TURNER'S FLAGSHIP OFF IWO JIMA, FEB. 19--OVERRUNNING WEAKLY MANNED ENEMY BEACH DEFENSES WHICH HAD BEEN DESTROYED OR HEAVILY DAMAGED BY DEVASTATING NAVAL SHELL FIRE AND BOMBING, MARINES TODAY INVADED IWO JIMA ON THE ROAD TO TOKYO AND MADE EXCELLENT PROGRESS DESPITE STRONG OPPOSITION FROM JAPANESE MORTARS, ARTILLERY, MACHINEGUN AND RIFLE FIRE.
ALTHOUGH THE DARING AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION WAS WELL WITHIN RANGE OF HONSHU ISLAND-BASED AIRCRAFT NO JAPANESE PLANES APPEARED TO CONTEST THE INVASION DURING D-DAY AND ENEMY COAETAL DEFENSE BATTERIES HAD BEEN HAMMERED INTO SUCH USELESSNESS THAT OUR TRANSPORTS DISGORGED TROOPS WITHOUT BEING ATTACK OR HIT.
THE MARINES LANDED ON THE SOUTHEAST COASTAL BEACHES OF IWO JIMA, AN UNINVITING BLEAK VOLCANIC ISLAND SHAPED LIKE A MINIATURE SOUTH AMERICA, EXATLY ON SCHEDULE AT 9 A.M. AND THREE MINUTES LATER THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVES WERE ASHORE ON SEVEN SELECTED BEACHES.
FIGHTING SWIFTLY AND AGGRESSIVELY INLAND THE MARINES CROSSED THE 150 YARD WIDE UNPROTECTED SANDY BEACHES AND MOVED UP THE STEEP TERRACES TOWARD THE PRINCIPAL ENEMY AIR STRIP KNOWN AS MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD, NO. 1, WHICH IS LOCATED IN THE CENTER OF THE SOUTHERN ONE-THIRD OF THE ISLAND.
FURIOUS BLOODY ENCOUNTERS WITH JAPANESE DUG IN AT STRONGPOINTS MARKED THE MARINES' PROGRESS AS THEY ADVANCED ON THE ENEMY DEFENDING THE HIGH GROUND IN FRONT OF THE AIRFIELD AND ON BOTH FLANKS.
THE MORE IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES OF THE COURAGEOUS MARINES INCLUDE THE MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH MARINE DIVISIONS ON THE PLATEAU, AND MT.SURIBACHI, ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND, AN EXTINCT 554 FOOT PINKISH-GREY VOLCANIC CONE HONEYCOMBED WITH ENEMY CAVES AND STUDDED WITH GUN EMPLACEMENTS.
DRIVEN UNDERGROUND BY THE TERRIFIC LASHINGS FROM STEEL AND EXPLOSIVES, THE JAPANESE WERE ABLE TO PUT UP ONLY WEAK INITIAL RESISTANCE ON THE SANDY EXPOSED BEACHES BUT LATER THEY RALLIED AND PUT SEVERAL OF THE BEACHES UNDER MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE WHILE RESISTANCE FROM MACHINEGUNNERS AND RIFLEMEN INCREASED.
AS THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHTING ENDED, THE MARINES HAD ONLY BEGUN THE PRODIGIOUS TASK OF KILLING THE ENEMY GARRISON.
LAND MINES WERE FOUND AT SEVERAL PLACES BUT THE MARINES WERE ABLE TO MOVE THEIR TANKS INLAND AND USE THEM IN THE ASSAULT BEING DIRECTED AGAINST THE AIRFIELD. SOFT SAND ON SOME BEACHES TENDED TO SLOW DOWN THE LANDING TROOPS' EQUIPMENT BUT THIS IS BEING OVERCOME.

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A5FX
LEST ANYONE COUNT THIS BATTLE WON PREMATURELY, THE JAPANESE ARE KNOWN TO BE DUG IN AS NEVER BEFORE. VICE ADM.RICHMOND K.TURNER DESCRIBED IWO JIMA AS "AS WELL A DEFENDED FIXED POSITION AS EXISTS IN THE WORLD TODAY. IT IS SMALL BUT BETTER DEFENDED AND BETTER ORGANIZED FOR DEFENSE THAN ANY ISLAND WITH WHICH I'M ACQUAINTED."
THE VETERAN NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS EXPERTS PUT TROOPS ASHORE IN PRECISE, SMOOTH, NEAR PERFECT, SHIP TO SHORE MOVEMENT WITH GUTTY DRIVERS AND COXSWAINS TAKING THE ARMORED AMPHIBIOUS TRACTORS AND OTHER LANDING CRAFT INTO THE BEACH. THE LANDING WAVES MET LITTLE FIRE.
THE EXCELLENT WEATHER WITH SMOOTH WATER AIDED THE INVASION.
IWO JIMA IS FAR ENOUGH NORTH SO THAT IT HAS NO TROPICAL HEAT SUCH AS AT KWAJALEIN AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR. TEMPERATURES ARE COMPARATIVELY COOL.
EARLIER JAPANESE RADIO REPORTS THAT THE AMERICAN LANDING ATTEMPTS WERE REPULSED ARE UTTERLY UNTRUE. THE INVASION BEGAN TODAY, AT 9 A.M., AND WENT ACCORDING TO PLAN, WITHOUT DELAY.
MM1139PPW NM

BY ELMONT WAITE (260)
U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, FEB 21-(AP)-CMDR. HAROLD STASSEN, FORMER GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA, WAS AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT BY ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY JR. FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE" WHILE SERVING AS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF AND AIDE AND FLAG SECRETARY ON THE STAFF OF THE COMMANDER OF THE THIRD FLEET, ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID TODAY AT A PRESS CONFERENCE.
THE THREE-TIMES GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA RESIGNED HIS POLITICAL OFFICE APRIL 1943 TO GO ON ACTIVE DUTY IN THE NAVY.
HE HAS BEEN HALSEY'S ASSISTANT SINCE AUGUST, 1943, AND WAS ON TEMPORARY ADDITIONAL DUTY WITH ADM.RAYMOND A.SPRUANCE'S FIFTH FLEET IN THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA, JUNE 19, 20, 1944.
STASSEN HAS BEEN APPOINTED AS A U.S. DELEGATE TO THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 25, 1945.
THE COMMANDER RECEIVED A LETTER OF COMMENDATION IN NOVEMBER FOR "OUTSTANDING" SERVICE IN THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA, MORE RECENTLY CALLED THE BATTLE OF LEYTE GULF.
BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM EDWARD RILEY OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., WAS AWARDED A GOLD STAR IN LIEU OF A SECOND LEGION OF MERIT FOR "OUTSTANDING SERVICE" AS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF ON ADMIRAL HALSEY'S STAFF LAST JUNE TO JANUARY, DURING WHICH TIME HE PREPARED CONCEPTS FOR THE OCCUPATION OF PALAU AND COORDINATED PLANS OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WITH THE THIRD FLEET OPERATIONS.
FIFTY-TWO OTHER OFFICERS AND MEN RECEIVED AWARDS FROM HALSEY, A PRESS RELEASE FROM ADMIRAL NIMITZ ANNOUNCED.
INCLUDED WAS A LETTER OF COMMENDATION FROM HALSEY TO HIS STEWARD, BENEDICTO TULAO, A FILIPINO FROM CAVITE, LUZON.

HALSEY TERMED THE PRESENTATION AS DOUBLY SIGNIFICANT--THAT IT WAS PRESENTED, TOO, AS A TRIBUTE TO ALL TULAO'S COUNTRYMEN WHO FOUGHT THE JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE SALTY ADMIRAL ADDED IN APPRECIATION: "GOD BLESS YOU MY BOY."

MM919PPW NM

BY ROBIN COONS

A B-29 BASE, TINIAN,MARIANAS, FEB.18-(DELAYEDL-(AP)-THE SOLE SURVIVOR OF THE CREW OF A B-29 WHICH CRASHED FLAMING INTO THE OCEAN ONE HOUR SHORT OF ITS PRACTICE TARGET, SGT.ESTELE L.DAVIDSON, OF LELAND,MISS., WAS BACK IN THE AIR TODAY.

DAVIDSON WAS PICKED UP JAN.10 BY A DESTROYER AFTER FIVE DAYS AND NIGHTS ON A LIFE RAFT.

THE 11 OTHER CREW MEMBERS, INCLUDING A SQUADRON COMMANDER, ARE STILL LISTED MISSING.

DAVIDSON SAID THEY WERE MAKING A PRACTICE RUN ON MAUG, IN THE NORTHERN MARIANAS, WHEN THE NO.2 ENGINE CAUGHT FIRE. THE FLAMES SPREAD AND THE PLANE CAPTAIN ORDERED EVERYONE TO BAIL OUT.

"AS MY CHUTE OPENED, I SAW THE FLAMING SHIP HIT THE WATER AND EXPLODE," SAID DAVIDSON.

HE SAW TWO OTHER CHUTES OPEN BUT "I NEVER SAW THEM AGAIN."

ON THE THIRD NIGHT A SMALL FISH JUMPED INTO THE RAFT. "HE TASTED BETTER THAN ANY COOKED FISH I EVER ATE," HE SAID.

FEB 21 194

FJ532ACW

FEB 21 1945

BY ROBBIN COONS

B-29 BASE, TINIAN, MARIANAS, FEB. 20-(AP)-A RECORD LOAD OF BOMBS WAS DUMPED ON JAPAN'S CAPITAL TODAY FOLLOWING VICE ADM.MARC A. MITSCHER'S CARRIER FORCE ASSAULTS, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

PEA-SOUP CLOUDS OBSCURED THE TARGET BUT ONE BOMBER CREW WHICH CAUGHT A QUICK LOOK AT TOKYO'S WATERFRONT THROUGH A CLOUD BREAK SAID THAT A "CARPET OF FIRES WAS BURNING IN THE WHARF AREA AND A BIG BLACK SMOKE CLOUD WAS RISING FROM THE OIL STORAGE TANK AREA."

NO ACCURATE PICTURE HOWEVER COULD BE GATHERED FROM THE FIFTH FLEET'S TWO-DAY WHIRLWIND OF DESTRUCTION.

ALL PLANES FROM TINIAN RETURNED SAFELY AND MOST OF THE CREWS REPORTED "MODERATE" AND ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AND "VERY LIGHT" FIGHTER OPPOSITION. SAIPAN CREWS, HOWEVER, REPORTED HEAVY FIGHTER OPPOSITION.

(ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED MONDAY THAT MORE THAN 509 JAPANESE PLANES HAD BEEN DESTROYED IN THE AIR AND ON THE GROUND DURING THE TWO DAYS AND 150 ADDITIONAL PLANES WERE DAMAGED FRIDAY).

MAJ.CYRUS B.LEWIS OF DOTHAN, ALA., A B-29 SQUADRON LEADER, SAID:

"We can guaranTEE EVERY 500-POUND BOMB DROPPED ON TOKYO." THE BOMBING WAS DONE BY PRECISION INSTRUMENTS.

A SQUADRON LED BY COL.C.CLIFFORD MACOMBER, 239 GARDEN ST., FALL RIVER, MASS., ADDED LEWIS, "APPEARED TO FLY THROUGH FLAK THAT WAS AS THICK AS A THUNDERHEAD."

RETURNING B-29 PILOTS REPORTED FIVE ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES SHOT DOWN, ONE PROBABLY DOWNED, 11 DAMAGED.

MAJ.JOHN CHONGALA, STOCKTON, CALIF., FLYING "BIG MIKE" CREDITED SGT.JOHN CLARKE OF LOS ANGELES, WITH ONE ENEMY FIGHTER SHOT DOWN. ANOTHER "BIG MIKE" MAN, LT.JAMES KENNY OF THE CHICAGO SUBURB, PALOS PARK, KNOCKED DOWN A PLANE -- HIS SECOND FIGHTER -- OVER THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.

B28KX E26

THE LAST PLANE TO RETURN TO TINIAN WAS THAT OF LT.JACK BISHOP, 4 NORTH 59TH ST., BIRMINGHAM, ALA. AFTER ITS PROP HAD MILLED FOR THREE AND A HALF HOURS AND THE ENGINE HAD CAUGHT FIRE, T/SGT. ANDREW WASHBURN OF DELAWARE, OKLA., SUGGESTED THAT THEY PUT THE PLANE INTO A DIVE. AFTER A 5,000 FOOT DIVE AND SHARP PULL OUT, THE PROP SNAPPED OFF.

SGTS.AUSBON JUDD, GREENSBURGH, KY., AND HARRY MEARS, PLEASANTVILLE, N.J., BOTH GUNNERS, SAID THERE WERE MORE TWIN-ENGINE JAPANESE FIGHTERS AROUND THAN ON PREVIOUS RAIDS.

CREW MEMBERS WITH CONFIRMED FIGHTERS KNOCKED DOWN INCLUDED LT.ROBERT J.WITTWER, (111 BELLERIVE BLVD) ST.LOUIS; MO.; SGTS.WILLIAM S.CLOUD, GALENA PARK, TEX., AND LISLEG NEHER, ALEXANDRIA, VA.; SGT.DON CHAMBERS, OF (998 EAST FORTIETH ST) BROOKLYN; TECH, SGT.ELMO GLOCKER, OF (710 BOSTON ST) COVINGTON, LA; SGT.HALDEN S.ADRION, OF (137 MILL ST.) BIT RAPIDS, MICH.))M

LT.WILLIAM F.DALY, OF (58 NEW BROADWAY) NORTH TARRYTOWN, N.Y., SAID HE "SAW PLENTY OF FLAK AND IT WAS ONLY OUR EVASIVE ACTION THAT GOT US THROUGH AND HOME. I GOT A GOOD PEEK AT TOKYO AND SAW FOUR BIG FIRES BURNING RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE CITY."

SGT.J.A.PROCTOR, INGRAM, PA., SAID "I GOT A BIG KICK OUT OF FLYING OVER TOKYO KNOWING MARINES WERE ASSAULTING IWO JIMA AT THE SAME TIME."

ET529ACW

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, FEB. 20--(AP)--THE FAR EASTERN CONFERENCE OF THE UNRRA DECIDED TODAY TO SEND RICE PRODUCTION RECONNAISSANCE PARTIES TO THE EASTERN COUNTRIES AS SOON AS THEY ARE LIBERATED.

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THE COUNCIL PLANS TO SHIP 750,000 TONS OF SEED RICE TO French INDO-CHINA AFTER THE COUNTRY'S LIBERATION.

APR 01736 CCC 307P

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, FEB. 20-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN, ENDORSING GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S TRIBUTE TO THE MEN WHO FOUGHT DELAYING ACTIONS AT BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR, SAID TODAY THAT TIME HAD BEEN BOUGHT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS BY THE GALLANT DEAD.

"SO FAR AS I AM ABLE TO JUDGE STRATEGY," HE SAID, "I BELIEVE THE DELAY OF JAPAN'S SOUTHWARD DRIVE BY THE GALLANT MEN OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR GAVE A BREATHING SPACE VITAL TO US. I ENDORSE MACARTHUR'S TRIBUTE TO THE MEN WHO DIED.

"THIS BRINGS US TO CONSIDER ALL MEN WHOSE LIVES HAVE BEEN SACRIFICED IN DELAYING AND HOLDING THE ENEMY IN THIS GLOBAL WAR WHEN WE WERE WEAK AND UNPREPARED."

WW215APW NM

BUENOS AIRES--FIRST ADD GERMAN (A69) X X X BRITIS EET.
THE DECISION TO DEMAND INDEMNIFICATION WAS REACHED A SESSION OF THE CABINET TODAY WHEN A DECREE WAS ISSUED DIRECTING THE NAVY MINISTRY TO PREPARE THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF DAMAGES CLAIMED AND ORDERING THE FINANCE MINISTRY TO TAKE THE NECESSARY STEPS FOR COLLECTION.
THE DECREE PLACES AN EMBARGO ON GERMAN REICHSMARKS "A"--GOLD REICHSMARKS--TO EFFECT COLLECTION AND ALSO TO COVER ARGENTINA'S CREDIT BALANCE IN THE BERLIN CLEARING BANK.
THE CABINET ACTION INTENSIFIED THE TENSION BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND GERMANY REVEALED IN LAST WEEK'S NOTE TO BERLIN STRONGLY PROTESTING GERMANY'S REFUSAL TO GRANT SAFE CONDUCT TO ARGENTINE DIPLOMATS PRESENTLY IN SWEDEN.
CB1045PEW

MEXICO CITY, FIRST ADD CONFERENCE X X X NATIONS. (Lewis)
THE INAUGURAL SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE WILL BE OPENED AT 6 P.M. TOMORROW BY PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO WITH A SPEECH IN WHICH HE WILL SET FORTH THE PURPOSES OF THE MEETING.
THE SESSION WILL BE HELD IN THE HALL OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.
CB137AEW

MEXICO CITY,FEB.20-(AP)-FIFTY-ONE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION ARRIVED HERE THIS MORNING ON A SPECIAL TRAIN FROM WASHINGTON VIRTUALLY COMPLETING THE U.S. REPRESENTATION FOR THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON WAR AND POST-WAR PROBLEMS OPENINR TOMORROW.
THE ARRIVALS INCLUDED DR.LEO PASVOLSKY, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS, LUTHER JOHNSON, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROAD WORKERS, AND A NUMBER OF TOP STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS. FEB 21 1945
GH128PCW NM

MEXICO CITY, FEB. 20-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS DECLARED UPON HIS ARRIVAL TODAY AT 5.00 P.M. (EWT) THAT THE "INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE CAN COUNT ON THE FULL SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES" IN STRENGTHENING WESTERN HEMISPHERE RELATIONS.

STETTINIUS FLEW TO MEXICO CITY IN A HUGE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND PLANE, ACCOMPANIED BY FOREIGN MINISTERS LEAO VELLOSO OF BRAZIL AND MUNOZ MEANY OF GUATEMALA.

AMERICAN AND LATIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATS MET HIM AT THE SUNNY AIRPORT.

SPRIGHTLY AND APPARENTLY IN EXCELLENT HEALTH DESPITE HIS LONG TRIP TO YALTA, MOSCOW, BRAZIL AND MEXICO, STETTINIUS WORE HIS BROAD GRIN AS HE GREETED DELEGATES TO THE MEETING WHICH OPENS HERE TOMORROW.
DV453PCWNM

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, FEB. 20-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ISSUED A DECREE TODAY WHEREBY ALL WHEAT IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES WILL ENJOY PREFERENTIAL CUSTOMS TREATMENT, WITH A 25 PER CENT REDUCTION IN RATES.
SUCH REDUCTION WILL BE APPLIED TO 10,000 TONS OF AMERICAN WHEAT WHICH WAS IN LA PAZ PRIOR TO JANUARY 20 AND 9,000 TONS WHICH ARRIVED SINCE THAT DATE.
PURCHASE OF AMERICAN WHEAT ON A LARGE SCALE IS DUE TO THE FACT THAT RAILWAY FACILITIES WITH ARGENTINA HAVE BEEN CRIPPLED BY LAND-SLIDES WHICH THREATEN DISRUPTION OF FREIGHT TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES UNTIL THE END OF MARCH.
RW553PEW

MONTREAL FEB 20-(AP)-THE MONTREAL MILK PRODUCERS' COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION TOLD A ROYAL COMMISSION YESTERDAY THAT SURPLUS FUNDS RESULTING FROM BUSINESS DONE BY COOPERATIVES SHOULD NOT BE TAXED BECAUSE THEY REALLY ARE "SAVINGS" BELONGING TO THE MEMBERS.

IN A BRIEF PRESENTED AT THE OPENING OF HEARINGS IN AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE TAXATION OF COOPERATIVES, THE ASSOCIATION SAID: FEB 20 1945

"IT HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT THAT SURPLUSES RESULTING FROM BUSINESS DONE BY COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS, FOR THEIR OWN MEMBERS, ARE DIFFERENT FROM PROFITS MADE BY FIRMS, COMPANIES OR INDIVIDUALS DOING BUSINESS WITH THE PUBLIC, AND THAT WHAT THE ENEMIES OF COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS CALL 'PROFITS' ARE REALLY 'SAVINGS' THAT BELONG TO MEMBERS OF THE TRUE COOPERATIVE."

"BY ALL MEANS," THE BRIEF ADDED, "TAX THE INDIVIDUAL FOR THE INCOME HE RECEIVES, INCLUDING WHAT HE GETS FROM HIS COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES, BUT LEAVE THE SURPLUS IN A GENUINE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION ALONE."

IF THESE SURPLUS FUNDS WERE MADE SUBJECT TO TAXATION, THE ASSOCIATION ARGUED, THE NET RESULT WOULD BE TO REDUCE THEM AND SOON "THERE WOULD BE NOTHING FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO TAX."

THE ASSOCIATION CLAIMS 4,000 MEMBERS SUPPLYING MORE THAN 90 PER CENT OF GREATER MONTREAL'S MILK REQUIREMENTS.

A BRIEF SUBMITTED BY THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC MILK DISTRIBUTORS' ASSOCIATION, INC., IN BEHALF OF 38 COMPANIES, SAID THE ORGANIZATION

DOES NOT OPPOSE THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION OR COOPERATIVE TRADING. IT MAINTAINED, HOWEVER, THAT INDIVIDUALS WHO JOINED TOGETHER TO OBTAIN BENEFITS THROUGH COOPERATIVE OR MUTUAL ACTION DO SO FOR THEIR OWN GOOD AND SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO THE SAME REGULATIONS AND TAX LIABILITY AS ANY OTHER GROUP ENGAGED IN A SIMILAR BUSINESS.

BRIEFS ALSO WERE SUBMITTED BY THE CANADIAN BUILDERS SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, CLAIMING TO REPRESENT ABOUT 80 FIRMS, AND LA CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE LA SARRE. BOTH OPPOSED THE TAX FREEDOM ENJOYED BY THE COOPERATIVES.

KK628AEW

TORONTO FEB 20-(AP)-MRS.LAFELL DICKINSON OF WASHINGTON, D.C., PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, TOLD THE AMERICAN WOMEN'S CLUB HERE YESTERDAY THAT MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT IS ONE OF THE MOST CRITICIZED WOMEN ON THE CONTINENT BUT SHE DOESN'T MIND--"SHE IS BIG ENOUGH TO TAKE IT."

SHE WAS REPLYING TO A QUESTIONER WHO ASKED WHY SOME LEGISLATION WASN'T ENACTED "TO MAKE IT AN OFFENSE TO CRITICIZE AMERICA'S FIRST LADY."

MRS.DICKINSON SAID THAT THE PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES WHO CRITICIZE MRS.ROOSEVELT "WOULD SHOOT AN OUTSIDER WHO WAYS THE SAME THINGS, AND THEY WOULD LAY DOWN THEIR LIVES FOR THE ROOSEVELTS."

KK618AEW

FEB 21 1945

UNDATED DOMEI IWO
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY DECLARED IN A BROADCAST DISPATCH TODAY (TUES.) THAT THE AMERICANS HAD LOST THREE CRUISERS, THREE WARCRAFT OF UNDETERMINED CATEGORY, TWO PATROL BOATS AND FOUR TRANSPORTS IN THE OPERATIONS AGAINST IWO ISLAND. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

MT927AEW

BROADCAST WITH IWO (350)

SAN FRANCISCO,FEB.20--THE FIGHTING ON IWO JIMA IS "FIERCE AND BLOODY" AND THE EMBATTLED ISLAND IS "EIGHT SQUARE MILES OF UNADULTERATED HELL," SAID ART PRIMM, RADIO WAR CORRESPONDENT, TODAY AFTER A FLIGHT OVER THE BATTLEFIELD.

"WE FLEW OVER THE BATTLE AREA FOR TWO HOURS, SOMETIMES COMING DOWN AS LOW AS 900 FEET," PRIMM SAID IN A BROADCAST TO ALL NETWORKS RECORDED BY BLUE NETWORK.

"IWO JIMA TODAY IS EIGHT SQUAREMILES OF UNADULTERATED HELL WITH HUNDREDS OF CARRIER-BASED PLANES IN THE AIR AND MORE THAN 800 SHIPS OF AL TYPES AND SIZES STANDING OFFSHORE.

"BUT DESPITE THE TERRIFIC POUNDING THE JAPS ARE TAKING THEY ARE APPARENTLY STILL ABLE TO OFFER STERN RESISTANCE TO OUR GROUND FORCES.",

PRIMM SAID THAT THE PLANE HE RODE FROM GUAM RAN INTO A DRIVING TROPICAL RAIN OVER IWO AND HE COULD VISUALIZE THE SLIPPERY GOING THE STORM WAS FORCING ON THE MARINES FIGHTING BELOW HIM.

"THROUGH THE DRIVING RAIN WE COULD SEE MORE SHIPS THAN ANY OF US EVER HAD SEEN TOGETHER BEFORE IN OUR LIVES," HE SAID. "SOME OF THEM WERE LYING OFFSHORE BUT MOST OF THEM WERE OFF THE SOUTHEASTERN END OF THE BEACHHEAD. A FEW WERE OFF THE SOUTHWEST COAST AND WERE

LLING THE ISLAND FROM THAT POSITION.

"ALTOGETHER IT WAS A MIGHTY ARMADA BUT WHAT CAUGHT OUR ATTENTION AT ONCE WERE THE SCORES AND SCORES OF PLANES WHICH FILLED THE SKIES. OUR CARRIER ATTACKING FORCE WAS MADE UP MOSTLY OF CURTISS HELLDIVERS AND GRUMMAN AVENGERS. ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS WE SAW AS MANY AS 100 IN THE AIR AT THE SAME TIME, SHUTTLING BACK AND FORTH FROM THEIR CARRIERS TO BLAST AT STRONGPOINTS OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE.

"DURING THE TWO HOURS WE WERE OVER THE TARGET AREA WE SAW NEARLY 500 SORTIES FLOWN ON THE ISLAND.

"THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF OUR SURFACE VESSELS WERE THE NORTHERN CLIFF OF MOUNT SURABACHI AND THE STONE QUARRY WHICH STANDS IN THE PATH OF OUR NORTHWARD ADVANCE.

"DIVEBOMBERS, TORPEDO BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS IN GROUPS OF FOURS, TENS, TWENTIES AND FIFTIES DROPPED THEIR BOMBS AGAINST THE SIDE OF THE CLIFF WHERE THE JAPS ARE TUNNELLED IN.

"MANY OF THE PLENES WERE CARRYING ROCKETS. WE COULD HEAR THEM OVER THE INTERCOMMUNICATION SYSTEM BEING ORDERED TO LAUNCH THEIR ROCKETS AGAINST THE FACE OF THE CLIFF. AT ONE TIME 22 PEELED OFF FROM 7,000 FEET AND ROARED IN TO LAUNCH THEIR ROCKETS AGAINST SURABACHI AND STRAFE THE DEFENDERS THERE.

"AFTER THEIR RUN WAS COMPLETED THE OBSERVER WAS HEARD TO SAY "GOOD WORK. RIGHT ON THE BUTTON."

FEB 21 1945

PRIMM SAID HE COULD SEE NO MORE THAN TWO DOZEN WRECKED LANDING BOATS ON THE SHORE, TESTIFYING TO YESTERDAY'S COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID THE LANDING HAD MET BUT SLIGHT RESISTANCE.

BUT THE FIGHTING AREA WAS STREWN WITH WRECKAGE AND DEBRIS. SEVERAL AMPHIBIOUS ALLIGATORS HAD ADVANCED SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET ON THE BEACH BUT THERE THEY HAD BEEN STOPPED BY ENEMY FIRE.

PRIMM SAID THAT BY AFTERNOON SURFACE VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT HAD SHIFTED THEIR ATTENTION TO THE NORTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND "WHERE THE FINAL BATTLES FOR IWO JIMA WILL BE FOUGHT."

"THIS AREA IS LINED WITH RIDGES AND CREVICES WHICH MAKE NATURAL BARRIERS TO ANY ATTACKING FORCE," HE SAID.

"AT LEAST A HALF-DOZEN OF OUR WARSHIPS CUT LOOSE AT THE SAME TIME WITH A MIGHTY SALVO AND 60 FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS MADE THEIR RUNS OVER THE TARGET. THERE WERE AT LEAST 10 PILLARS OF SMOKE RISING HUNDREDS OF FEET.

"BUT THIS ATTACK WASN'T ALL ONE-SIDED. A GROUP OF PLANES HAD BEEN CIRCLING THE AREA AT LOW ALTITUDE FOR SEVERAL MINUTES AND I HEARD ONE OF THE PILOTS SAY, 'LETS OOMB THIS THING AND GET OUT OF HERE, WE'RE SHOT FULL OF HOLES.'"

GH121PCW

UNDATED JAPANESE-IMPERIAL SUMMONS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EMPEROR HIROHITO CALLED ADMINISTRATIVE HEADS OF JAPAN'S OFT-BOMBED INDUSTRIAL AREAS TO HIS PALACE TODAY FOR AN ACCOUNTING ON MEASURES UNDERTAKEN TO "TRANSFORM THE ENTIRE NATION INTO A HUGE ARSENAL," THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY IN A TOKYO RADIO REPORT.

THE BROADCAST, MONITORED BY THE FCC, SAID THE IMPERIAL SUMMONS WENT TO ADMINISTRATORS OF DISTRICTS WHICH INCLUDE NAGOYA, KOBE AND OSAKA ON HONSHU, MAIN HOMELAND ISLAND, AND KYUSHU AND SHUKOKU ISLANDS TO THE SOUTHWEST.

DV907PCW

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE-GAZETTER
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GUBEN--GOO'-BEN--JUNCTION TOWN IN EASTERN GERMANY, 51 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN ON BERLIN-TO-BRESLAU RAILWAY, POP 48,000.

SANGAN--SAH-GAHN'--PICTURESQUE TOWN ON BOBER RIVER IN EAST GERMANY. FRENCH NAME COMES FROM FORMER OWNER OF SAGAN PRINCIPALITY,

3o. 24— 23191

THE DUKE OF TALLEYRAND-SAGAN. POP 25,000.
SORAU--SOH'-ROW--ROW AS IN HOW--LINEN AND CLOTH CENTER IN SOUTHEAST GERMANY, CARRIED ON EXTENSIVE TRADE WITH U S IN PEACE TIME, POP 28,000.
SURIBACHI--SOO-REE-BAH'-CHEE--JAPANESE AIRFIELD ON IWO ISLAND IN VOLCANO GROUP 750 MILES FROM TOKYO. WAS BOMBED FREQUENTLY BEFORE AMERICAN MARINES LANDED ON IWO.
W234PEW FEB 20 1945

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (TUE) NIGHT:
NORTHERN SECTOR: ALLIED TROOPS VIRTUALLY CLEARED GOCH, REPELLED SERIES OF VICIOUS ATTACKS IN CALCAR SECTOR.
CENTRAL SECTOR: THIRD ARMY WIDENED FRONT IN EIFEL MOUNTAINS TO 55 MILES, BROKE THROUGH WEST WALL SOUTH OF GERMAN BASE OF BITBURG.
SOUTHERN SECTOR: U.S. SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS CAPTURED AUERSMACHER, SIX MILES SOUTHEAST OF SAARBRUECKEN.
--DASH--
FEB 20 1945
THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: MOPPED UP IN GOCH, REPELLED COUNTERBLOWS IN CALCAR AREA.
BRITISH SECOND, U.S. NINTH, U.S. FIRST ARMIES: ROER RIVER LINE UNCHANGED; FLOOD WATERS REPORTED RECEDING.
U.S. THIRD ARMY: CROSSED MOSELLE RIVER AND CAPTURED SEVEN MORE GERMAN TOWNS IN GAINS UP TO TWO AND A HALF MILES.
U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: CROSSED SAAR RIVER, CAPTURED AUERSMACHER.
FRENCH FIRST ARMY: NO MAJOR CHANGE.
-DASH-
U.S. DIVISIONS:
FIFTH INFANTRY: CAPTURED STOCKEN, SIX AND A HALF MILES FROM BITBURG.
94TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED FOUR GERMAN TOWNS SOUTHWEST OF SAARBURG.
TA939PEW

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).

2--WESTERN FRONT: 296 MILES (FROM WEST BANK OF RHINE AT EMMERICH).

3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER.)

JP602AEW

WASHINGTON, FEB. 20-(AP)-ASSISTANT SECRETARY HARRY D.WHITE OF THE TREASURY DISCLOSED YESTERDAY THAT THE SECURITIES COMMISSION RECENTLY INVESTIGATED ACTIVITY IN OLD RUSSIAN CZARIST BONDS.
IN A REPLY TO A QUESTION AT SECRETARY MORGENTHAU'S PRESS CONFERENCE, WHITE SAID:
"THERE IS SOME RUMORED SPECULATION THAT THE SEC WAS INVESTIGATING AND THAT SOME PERSONS WERE TRYING TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE GULLIBILITY OF SOME OF THE PUBLIC IN TRYING TO BOOST THE PRICE OF SOLE OLD CZARIST BONDS."
WHITE SAID THE INCIDENT OCCURRED ABOUT A MONTH AGO AND HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT THE SEC FOUND. "THERE IS NOTHING AS FAR AS THE TREASURY IS CONCERNED," MORGENTHAU SAID.
RW558PEW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT: CANADIAN FIRST ARMY DRIVE VIRTUALLY CLEARED SIEGFRIED BASTION OF GOCH AFTER FIERCE FIGHTING: REPELLED VICIOUS COUNTERBLOWS IN CALCAR AREA: AMERICANS WIDENED EIFEL MOUNTAIN FRONT, AND IN SAAR BASIN, TOOK AUERSMACHER, SIX MILES SOUTHEAST OF SAARBRUECKEN.
THE RUSSIAN FRONT: GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED STRONGLY DUE EAST OF BERLIN AS TWO RED ARMIES MANEUVERED FOR WHAT MAY BE GREAT NEW PUSH: KOENIGSBERG, BRESLAU SIEGE RINGS TIGHTENED: RUSSIANS CAPTURED NOWE, 47 MILES FROM DANZIG IN POLISH CORRIDOR.
THE ITALIAN FRONT: AMERICANS IMPROVED POSITIONS IN PATROL JABS.
THE PACIFIC FRONT: MARINES DROVE ACROSS SOUTHERN END OF IWO JIMA, CUTTING OFF JAPANESE FORTRESS-LIKE STRONGPOINT: SEIZED 1,000 YARDS OF WESTERN BEACH: INCHED AHEAD ON AIRFIELD AGAINST STIFF OPPOSITION; IN MANILA, YANKS DROVE AGAINST LAST MAJOR JAPANESE STRONGPOINT: ENTERED FORT WILLIAM MC KINLEY: MOPPING UP CONTINUED ON CORREGIDOR AND BATAAN.
DN805AEW FEB 20 1945

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3D ARMY SURGE GAINS 5½ MILES IN SAAR AREA; MARINES HALTED ON IWO. NEW DIVISION LANDS; AMERICAS PARLEY OPENS, ARGENTINE ISSUE RISES

Patton Gains 5½ Miles, Seizes 11 Towns; Scots Take Goch

Paris, Feb. 21 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., today hurled an armored division through a hole gouged in the central German front in the Moselle-Saar triangle and the tanks smashed forward 5½ miles toward Trier through disorganized resistance.

Goch, strongly fortified road center between the Rhine and Meuse rivers in the north, was finally captured by Scots of the Canadian 1st Army, which gathered momentum in its drive toward the Ruhr Valley, 16 miles away.

South of Patton's 3d Army, the United States 7th Army advanced to within plain sight of Saarbruecken, less than 3 miles away. Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's shock troops invading the Saar again captured half a dozen border towns and broke into Forbach, large French railroad center, which is almost a suburb of devastated Saarbruecken. The Americans seized heights overlooking Spicheren and the Siegfried Line.

Only 7 Miles From Trier

Patton, swiftly capitalizing on the breach in German defenses carved laboriously by Maj. Gen. Harry J. Malony's 94th Division, sent his tanks within 7 miles of Trier and 2 of Saarburg, both keystones of the German defense system in the Moselle Valley leading to Coblenz and Mainz on the Rhine. Dispirited Germans surrendered by the hundreds.

All along a 55-mile assault front the 3d Army was slamming the Germans back. The onslaught was in the Eifel Mountains, from the Pruem area to below the Moselle. Vanguards were within a mile of the northern fringe of the Saar coal and steel region.

The attackers overran eleven towns overnight and early today and got within 3½ miles of the confluence of the Saar and Moselle, just southwest of Trier.

Between Patton's army and the Canadians, three mighty Allied armies stood in strength along the Roer River, which was receding steadily.

The 3d Army was through or inside the Siegfried Line along its entire 55-mile active front. Gains of half a mile to a mile narrowed the gap between breaks in the line at Pruem and Echternach to barely 12 miles. Planes attacked six fortified villages in the Saar Valley between Saarburg and Merzig.

Nazi Losses Very Heavy

German losses were extremely heavy in the Saar-Moselle triangle, where their second-class troops failed to stand up to the terrific force of the attack. More than 2,500 Germans have surrendered in the last 48 hours to the 3d Army alone; the Canadians in the north captured 1,000 overnight for a 14-day total or more than 10,000.

The Canadian army was held without gain 2 miles from Calcar, but Scottish troops of Gen. Henry Crerar's command cut the Goch-Uedem railroad near Goch and pressed within 2 miles of Uedem itself.

Indications were that the Germans were striving to hold a new defense line on a 150-foot ridge between Calcar and Uedem, the last bit of high ground short of the lower Rhine. Beyond Goch, the British and Scots, Welsh and Canadians emerged into an open plain ideal for tanks.

British Empire troops fighting with Crerar's command drove deeper into the center of German defenses in synchronized thrusts through Buchholt and Halverbloom, villages near beseiged Calcar.

Villages overrun by the 7th Army were Zinsing, Altsing, Hesseling, Gros Bliederstroff, Klein-Blittersdorf and Bliesguersebwiller.

In the southern outskirts of Forbach, Patch's Americans surrounded the medieval castle of Schlossberg and trapped the German garrison inside.

More Towns Cleared Of Nazis

A 3d Army armored division that got across the Moselle drove up to 5 miles in the triangle formed by the Saar and Moselle and captured Orscholz, Freudenburg and Kollesleucken. The same outfit cleared Kelsen and Korrig, moving within 2 miles of Saarburg on the southwest.

In a push 5 miles to the north to a point 3 miles from the confluence of the Saar and Moselle, armored units formed a junction with a cavalry outfit which cleared Wincheringen, a mile inside Germany.

Tanks and self-propelled guns also cleared Dittling, 4 miles southwest of Saarburg, and captured Thorn, Kreuzwiller and Dilmar—all about 7 miles southwest of Saarburg.

Patton's men captured 1,200 prisoners yesterday in the Saar-Moselle triangle alone.

In a half-mile gain northeast, the 5th Division reached a point 8 miles northeast of Echternach, occupying a 6-mile stretch along the Preum River beyond the breached Siegfried Line.

80th Division Gains

After crossing the Enz River, the 80th Division pushed half a mile north and was 6 miles north of Bollendorf. The 80th also repulsed a counterattack in the Mettendorf area and advanced a mile northwest into Roth, 5 miles northeast of Diekirch.

Other 3d Army troops drove half a mile east, captured Langfuhr, and edged ahead a quarter mile to a point 2 miles northeast of Vianden.

Nearer Pruem and north of the Moselle, armored units in a half mile advance reached the vicinity of Eschfeld, five miles northeast of Dasburg. The 90th Division advanced a mile to high ground eight miles northeast of Dasburg.

SCOTS CAPTURE GOCH IN DRIVE ON WEST FRONT

Patton's Armor Crosses Moselle in Gains Up to Five Miles.

11 REICH TOWNS ARE SEIZED

Many Prisoners Are Taken by American and Canadian Army Advances.

Paris, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Scots of the Canadian Army captured the northern German fortress city of Goch today while in the center of the western front the American Third Army advanced up to five miles in a broad sweep in the Moselle Valley toward the Rhine, seizing eleven towns.

Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's tanks and infantry advanced through the Eifel Mountains on a fifty-mile front. Vanguards reached to within two miles of the heavily fortified road center of Saarburg, a key to German defenses along the Moselle.

In the north, the last enemy suicide squads were cleared from Goch, once a town of 13,500 and still the center of eight military highways. The Scots thrust on 600 yards southwestward. Goch is eight miles south of captured Kleve, terminal of the original Siegfried Line, and seventeen miles southeast of the Dutch city of Nijmegen, whence the Canadian offensive started. Beyond the town lies a small open plain in which no fixed German fortifications have been noted.

British Gain Momentum.

British Empire troops fighting with Gen. Henry Crerar's command gathered momentum and drove deeper into the center of German defenses in synchronized thrusts through Buchholt and Halverboom, villages near besieged Calcar. Scottish troops seized the Buchholt and pushed on toward the German stronghold of Uedem, only two and a half miles to the southeast.

On Gen. Patton's southern flank, the American Seventh Army pressed to within less than three miles of the ruined Saar district capital of Saarbruecken, plunged across the Saar River anew to capture the German village of Klein-Blittersdorf, and struck into the outskirts of Forbach, French rail center which almost joins Saarbruecken.

The British Second and American First and Ninth Armies stood in strength along the receding Roer River between the Canadians and Gen. Patton's Third Army. The Germans repeated that an offensive was imminent across the Roer toward the great cities of the Rhine and the Ruhr valleys.

Skies Clear for Planes.

Army thirty-five miles to the south.

Gen. Patton was eight miles deep in Germany along the Moselle. He was beyond or within the Siegfried Line along his entire fifty-mile assault front.

Seventh Near Saarbruecken.

Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army troops advanced on a twelve-mile front to within less than three miles of Saarbruecken, moved into the outskirts of the suburban French rail center of Forbach and scooped up six border villages. Saarbruecken, blasted by eight successive days of artillery fire at the start of December, is a city of 135,000, the capital of the Saar and the center of five railroads and five main highways fanning out toward the Rhine.

Villages overrun were Zinsing, Altsing, Hesseling, Gros Bliederstroff, Kleinblittersdorf and Bliesguersebwiller.

In the southern outskirts of Forbach, Gen. Patch's Americans surrounded the medieval castle of Schlossberg and trapped the German garrison inside.

The British Second and American First and Ninth Armies stood in strength along the receding Roer River between the Canadians and Gen. Patton's Third Army. The Germans repeated that an offensive was imminent across the Roer toward the great cities of the Rhine and the Ruhr valleys.

Skies Clear for Planes.

FEB 22 1945
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Gen. Patton's men captured 1,200 prisoners in the Saar-Moselle triangle alone yesterday. His troops had knifed eight miles into Germany in the triangle which is east of Luxembourg city.

On both the Canadian and Third Army fronts, clearing skies allowed planes to take off early to smash at the Nazis. Tactical planes with Gen. Patton's command struck almost from dawn at motor vehicles heading toward the east and the Rhine.

British planes in the north flew toward the Ruhr valley, sixteen miles from the front. The Ruhr is the basing point for the nine German divisions now attempting desperately to stem the steady Allied gains toward that arsenal. British intelligence established that fifty battalions were opposing the Canadian First Army offensive.

Col.-Gen. Kurt Student had committed four diviisons of his parachute army to the battle, scraping up infantry, tanks and panzer grenadiers from other sections of the awakening Western front. All his troops were elite; none drawn from the very young and infirm of the Volkssturm and Volksgrenadier divisions. More than 10,000 of Gen. Student's men already have been captured.

Both the Rhine and the Meuse (Maas) Rivers, like the Roer, were returning to their banks and roads were hardening.

by Red Army artillery and bombers.

[This would indicate that strong Soviet forces had smashed across the central Oder and encircled the west-bank Nazi stronghold which guards the direct approaches to Berlin.]

There was no confirmation from Moscow, but Pravda, in a military review, said the Red Army was 34 miles from Berlin, the closest the Russian press has put it to the German capital. Presumably this was in Zhukov's sector and possibly west of the Oder.

Frankfurters Flee

"The purchasers of stolen property in Frankfurt have fled to Berlin and no longer know where to go," Pravda said.

Transocean reporter Hans Arntz, broadcasting from inside the city, said the roads leading westward from Frankfurt had been reopened, but admitted the Germans were fighting defensively "between Berlin and the Frankfurt-Kuestrin front."

The assault on Frankfurt, he added, is from bridgeheads south of the city.

The bulk of Frankfurt's 76,000 population has fled and the city has been stripped for a death stand defense as a bastion of Berlin, he declared.

Street-Car Barricades

"Grenades are exploding in its streets and Russian planes are flying over the rooftops, rattling their machine guns," Arntz added.

"Many streets are lonely and dead. Buildings are deserted. Only vital enterprises are still open. The electricity supply has been cut down. Street cars have ceased running and have been converted into anti-tank barricades."

Marshal Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army has captured the Polish Corridor town of Czersk, 45 miles southwest of Danzig, Marshal Stalin announced in an order of the day.

Czersk, on the main Danzig-Stettin railroad, was described as "an important communications center and a powerful German defense strongpoint in northwestern Poland." It gives Rokoshsovsky a 17-mile hold on the railway from Chojnice on the southwest.

Meanwhile, Marshal Konev's assault teams of infantry, tanks and mobile guns hacked deeper into the Neisse River defenses in the Guben-Forst area, 50 to 60 miles southeast of Berlin. A Reuter report from Moscow said Soviet troops were storming Guben and pounding the city with massed guns.

TWO RED ARMIES LINKED IN DRIVES POINTED AT BERLIN

Russians Are Advancing on Guben and Forst, Nazi Strongholds.

Moscow, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Marshal Ivan S. Konev's assault teams of infantry, tanks and mobile guns grimly punched out short gains today in the hilly forested area of Brandenburg before the Neisse River strongpoints of Guben and Forst, southeast of Berlin. His advances temporarily had been reduced from an epic of miles to yards, but there was a general impression in Moscow that his present limited blows were steadily building a springboard for the next big jump which well might take him within gunshot of Berlin.

Both Guben, on the eastern side of the Neisse, and Forst, on the west, have been heavily reinforced by the German Supreme Command to protect supply lines between Cottbus and Beeskow, outer bastions of Berlin's defense on the southeast, but Marshal Konev's advanced units were reported threatening to bypass these river garrisons. Strong Russian forces were reported to be fighting only a short distance northeast and southeast of Guben.

Another Russian column appeared to have cut the junction of the Sommerfeld-Weisswasser and Sorau-Forst railways, after advancing beyond Izschecheln, six miles east of the Neisse. Yesterday's capture of Crossen, on the middle Oder bend, removed an enemy garrison which had prevented the full tactical co-ordination of Marshal Konev's First Ukraine Army with Marshal Gregory Zhukov's First White Russian Army to the north.

Enemy Is Nervous.

In the twenty-mile stretch of the Oder between Crossen and the fortress of Fuerstenberg, hard fighting continued for control of the western bank of the stream. No immediate decision was in sight.

Marshal Zhukov's buildup along the Oder, east of Berlin, for a future attack all along his front toward the German capital was reported being energetically pushed amid signs of increasing enemy nervousness. German counter-attacks against Marshal Zhukov's right wing in Pomerania had subsided and there were indications that he was resuming pressure toward the Baltic coast.

Marshal Konev was credited officially with capturing more than eighty populated points in Brandenburg in the last twenty-four hours. In the foothill approaches to the northern Sudetenland Marshal Konev's army edged closer to the communications center of Goerlitz, little more than thirty miles east of Dresden.

Russ Artillery Hammers At Frankfurt

London, Feb. 21 (AP)—Marshal Gregory Zhukov's troops, fighting to encircle Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, 38 miles east of Berlin, have "temporarily" slashed the city's lifelines to the capital, a German military commentator said today.

The fortress town on the west bank of the Oder is under siege and the constant hammering of Russian artillery and bombers, said the report from inside the city by Transocean War Reporter Hans Arntz.

His broadcast coincided with a military review in the Moscow newspaper *Pravda* which said the Red Army was 34 miles from Berlin.

Closest Russia Has Stated

This report, the closest the Russian press has yet placed the Soviet troops to Berlin, did not give the point of the penetration, but indicated it was in Zhukov's sector and possibly west of the Oder.

"The purchasers of stolen property in Frankfurt-on-the-Oder have fled to Berlin and no longer know where to go," said the review.

Arntz made the disclosure that the trunk railroad and *autobahn* to Berlin had been cut temporarily, along with the statement: "All roads leading westward from Frankfurt are now open."

"Fighting Defensively"

He said the Germans were fighting defensively "between Berlin and the Frankfurt-Kuestrin front" on the Oder.

The assault upon Frankfurt, he added, is being directed from bridgeheads south of the city, and the "Russians have repeatedly assailed the town, attempting encirclement."

The bulk of Frankfurt's 76,000 population has fled and the city has been stripped for a death-stand defense as a bastion of Berlin, the German broadcast said.

Raided From Air

"Grenades are exploding in its streets and Russian planes are flying over the rooftops rattling their machine guns," he added. "Frankfurt has become a town without air-raid sirens as the occupants are constantly on the jump.

"Many streets are lonely and dead. Buildings are deserted and their occupants have fled to the west. Only vital enterprises are still open. The electricity supply has been cut down and streetcars have ceased running. Streetcars have been converted into anti-tank barricades."

Czersk In Corridor Taken

Marshal Konstantine K. Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army has captured the Polish corridor town of Czersk, 17 miles northeast of Chojnice and 45 miles southwest of Danzig, Premier Marshal Stalin announced in an order of the day.

Czersk, on the main Danzig-Berlin railroad, was described as "an important communications center and a powerful German defense strong point in northwestern Poland."

Seek To Flee Koenigsberg

Meanwhile, the trapped German garrison in the East Prussian capital of Koenigsberg was attempting to break through Russian lines and reach the fortress port of Pillau, at the mouth of the Frisches Haff lagoon, a Moscow dispatch said.

Whether the Germans hoped for a quick evacuation from Pillau or intended to make a Tobruk-like stand there was not clear.

Part of the German Navy now is fighting in Danzig Bay in close support of troops ashore.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's assault teams of infantry, tanks and mobile guns punched out short gains in the forested hilly section of Brandenburg province before the Neisse River strong points of Guben and Forst, southeast of Berlin.

Russians Flank Guben, Battle to Ring Frankfurt

Nazis Admit Lines Are Cut Between Berlin and Big Oder Base 38 Miles Off

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Thursday).—The Soviet 1st Ukrainian Army, driving to the confluence of the Neisse and Oder Rivers fifty-four miles southeast of Berlin, by-passed the stubborn German stronghold of Guben yesterday, while the 1st White Russian Army was reported pressing a great drive for the encirclement of Frankfurt, twenty-one miles farther north.

In East Prussia the Russians acknowledged some advances by the Germans trying to reach the port of Pillau, but at a cost of sixty enemy tanks in a day.

A Moscow communique indicated that the 1st Ukrainian forces of Marshal Ivan S. Konev had made little progress in the struggle through the forest eight miles east of Guben, but announced the capture of fifty populated places north and south of that point in advances of seven to thirteen miles on a fifty-mile-long front.

Places taken included Kuschern, on the Neisse at its confluence with the Oder, and the city of Pfoerten, ten miles south of Guben. The city stronghold of Priebus, on the Neisse's east bank, twenty-three miles southeast of Guben, also was captured.

Moscow was officially silent concerning operations of the 1st White Russian forces of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov directly east of Berlin, but "Pravda," Communist party paper, said the Red Army now stood only thirty-four miles from the Reich capital, and the German radio announced that Zhukov had "temporarily" slashed communications between Berlin and Frankfurt, on the west bank of the Oder, thirty-eight miles from Berlin.

"Pravda" did not specify the location, but this shortest distance from Berlin yet given by the Russians indicated that Zhukov had crossed the Oder, a development which the Germans long have conceded but Moscow never has announced.

[Konev's troops at the confluence of the Neisse and Oder were only five miles from a bridgehead on the Oder's west bank reported held by Zhukov's men, The United Press reported.]

German war reporter Hans Arntz broadcast that the roads and railway between Berlin and Frankfurt had been reopened, but said a great battle for encirclement of Frankfurt was in progress and that the inhabitants had fled the shell-torn city.

Other Nazi broadcasts said German forces were fighting defensively "between Berlin and the Frankfurt-Kuestrin front" about thirty miles east of Berlin, but contended the Russian bridgeheads on the west bank of the Oder still were "far too small" for a major offensive toward Berlin. They acknowledged some enlargement of the Russian foothold at Kienitz, ten miles northwest of Kuestrin.

The 2d White Russian Army of Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky continued its steady drive northward through the Polish Corridor toward Danzig, now thirty-three miles away, and was honored by an order of the day from Premier Stalin announcing the capture of Czersk, forty-five miles southwest of Danzig. The Soviet communique said Rokossovsky also took forty other towns in the Polish Corridor, the northern-most being Pehskerfelde.

With Danzig thus endangered, the Germans trapped on the Sam-

34 Miles From Berlin

London, Feb. 21 (AP)—Marshal Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army "temporarily" has cut the trunk railroad and main highway connecting Frankfurt-on-the-Oder with Berlin, the German High Command announced today.

A German broadcast said Frankfurt, on the Oder's west bank 38 miles from the capital, was under siege and was being hammered constantly

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land Peninsula, in East Prussia west of Koenigsberg, made a desperate effort to break out to the port of Pillau, twenty miles south. Moscow acknowledged some withdrawals in the face of the violent enemy attempt, which has been in progress for three days. Other German forces caught in East Prussia southwest of Koenigsberg were squeezed closer and lost nine communities, Moscow reported.

Tuesday night and Wednesday morning other Russian planes raided Stettin and Stargard and the besieged Silesian capital of Breslau, hitting trains and war factories, the Soviet communique said.

Breslau remained under close siege, and the Germans said Russian troops had entered the city from the south only to be driven out again. The Paris radio said Russian patrols were only six kilometers (three and three-quarter miles) from the center of Breslau.

pleted airstrips on the island, 750 miles south of Tokyo.

Other Marines crawled 100 painful yards up the slopes of Suribachi volcano, a fortress mountain on the southern tip of the island from which Japanese guns dominate every inch of the ground the Yanks control.

Vicious Japanese defenders attempted one small tank-supported nighttime counterattack and almost constant infiltration, both co-ordinated with mortar, rocket and artillery barrages.

Yanks Break Up All Jap Attempts

All attempts were broken up by the Marines, with the aid of illuminating flares fired throughout the night by the American invasion fleet lying offshore. The flares exposed virtually every Japanese attempt at nighttime maneuvers.

Naval guns, masses of marine artillery, carrier planes, tanks and individual marine units combined in pulverizing Japanese defenses which cover the entire volcanic island. But the Marines still face an uphill fight.

The northern mass of the island rises about 50 yards

north flank had the tough job of ferreting Nipponese out of a rock quarry. The quarry is near the coast southeast of Motoyama Airfield No. 2 and is a position which must be cracked to facilitate getting at the bulk of the Nipponese garrison on the north part of the island.

Admiral Nimitz announced that "a large portion of our artillery is now ashore and in position to support both flanks of the beachhead."

He also reported that "supplies are being placed ashore satisfactorily."

All last night the skies over the embattled island presented the weird sight of bursting star shells, tracer bullets and flames flaring up from bursting explosives, while aground sleepless Marines scurried from foxhole to foxhole with ammunition for the advance.

Seek Cover In Shellholes

One American officer in position to make better than an offhand guess said "the fight may not be over for some time," although he, like all others, is confident of the ultimate result.

The obstacles overcome by Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates's 4th Division in capturing the big bomber field give an indication of what lies ahead in even more treacherous terrain.

The Marines sought cover from enemy fire in shellholes dug out earlier by the bombarding fleet. Hamilton W. Faron, Associated Press war correspondent, said the beaches and

[redacted]

Helldivers and Avengers kept shuttling from their carriers to supply an air cover which, through Tuesday, had not permitted a single enemy plane to reach the island from other bases.

U.S. Drive Nearing Second Airfield On The Island

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 21 (AP)—Approximately 3,650 Marines were killed or wounded in the first 48 hours of the battle for Iwo Jima, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today as he reported that the Leathernecks had made general advances ranging up to 1,000 yards on the island's central airfield. TOPPING

Nimitz listed approximately 3,500 enlisted men and 150 officers as casualties—killed, wounded and missing. He said 3,063 of the wounded have been evacuated, indicating about 600 were killed or missing. There was no estimate of Japanese losses.

Tank-led Marines, holding firm control of more than a third of the island, began an enveloping drive against the fighter field known as Motoyama No. 2. The 5th Marine Division bypassed the southern tip of the field in a flanking move, preparatory to striking at it from the west, while the 4th Division pushed directly toward the center of the airdrome.

Every yard of the advance was made under a steady hail of Japanese machine-gun, mortar, rifle and rocket fire over wet, rocky slopes crisscrossed with revetments, pillboxes, blockhouses and reinforced sniper holes. Mines and tank traps were plentiful.

30 Hours Ahead Of Schedule

The marine drive stemmed from Motoyama Airfield No. 1, the island's prized bomber field captured yesterday noon 30 hours ahead of schedule.

About 700 yards separate these two fields, the only com-

above Motoyama Airfield No. 2, which lies on a plateau. The Marines had to climb slopes to approach it from any direction.

Wedge Driven Across Island

They inched forward 200 yards north of Motoyama Airfield No. 1 before they had to dig in as enemy rockets and artillery shells poured down from overlooking positions.

Those Marines were on the north flank of a wedge which has been driven across the narrow south end of Iwo. The wedge links an east coast beachhead 2½ miles in width to holdings of 2,000 yards along the penetrated west shore.

Mount Suribachi's big guns have been subjected to a six-day continuous bombardment by Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy's warships which already have exploded more than 8,000 tons of hot steel on Iwo's defenses.

Much Artillery Now Ashore

Up the east coast from Mount Suribachi, Marines on the

ridges approaching the south e
tillery and mortar dueling gro

From an assault transpo
Associated Press correspondei

"It was a beautiful sigh
team to see the warships sla
positions on Suribachi and navy
buzz boys (flyers) slap home their
bombs and rake the mountain with
rockets and machine-gun fire."

Sniper Fire Ever Present

Morrie Landsberg, Associated Press correspondent, relayed reports from Vice Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner's expeditionary flagship that Marine artillery also is pounding the caves of Suribachi.

Throughout the island "thousands of Japanese are fighting back with everything at their command," Landsberg said, "with rockets, mortars, artillery, machine guns and the ever-present sniper fire."

Heavy rains drenched the Marines late Tuesday and winds whipped up the sea, but Hellcats,

45,000 Marines Now Battling On Iwo as Defense Fury Rises

U. S. Pacific Fleet HQ., Guam, Thursday, Feb. 22 (AP).—A third Marine division, increasing the invasion force to possibly 45,000 men, has been thrown into the furious battle for Iwo to fill gaps caused by casualties already exceeding 3,600.

(Mutual Broadcasting correspondent Arthur Primm reported at Guam, after a flight to Iwo, that the Marines now were using between 45,000 and 60,000 men, the largest number in one action in their history. If 60,000 marines were ashore, it might mean that a fourth division had been landed, the United Press pointed out.)

Disclosing the fresh commitments in a bulletin today, Admiral Nimitz acknowledged that Jap resistance rose to such a high pitch Wednesday afternoon, third day of the invasion, that the hard-fighting devildogs virtually were stopped in their tracks.

The reinforced leathernecks, holding a wedge across the south third of the island, stormed the slopes of a volcano on the south tip with flame-throwers and tanks. Although unable to advance appreciably, they hurled back a counterattack in the vicinity.

Drive Temporarily Halted.

On the north end of the wedge, Nipponese mine fields and intense mortar and artillery fire temporarily halted a drive toward an airfield in the center of the island.

The 3d Marine Division, under Major Gen. Graves B. Erskine, reinforced the 4th Division under Major Gen. Clifton B. Cates and the 5th under Major Gen. Keller E. Rockey.

Thus approximately 45,000 leathernecks may have been committed to an operation against Japs estimated to have totaled 20,000 when the island was invaded Monday.

The marines, having captured their main objective, the big Motoyama bomber airfield No. 1 Tuesday, were checked during an enveloping drive toward the island's other airfield to the north.

"Intense mortar, artillery and small arms fire is being encountered by our troops, and in some areas extensive mine fields are slowing the advance," Nimitz said.

Flame-throwers Used.

During Wednesday afternoon there was no appreciable change in our lines, he reported.

"On the south flame-throwers and tanks are being used against well entrenched enemy troops in the Mount Suribachi area," Nimitz added. "A counterattack launched by the enemy east of Mount Suribachi shortly after noon was thrown back. Numerous land mines have been encountered in this vicinity. Four of our tanks were knocked out of action."

Nimitz, who earlier disclosed that Marine casualties up to 8 A. M. Wednesday—embracing 48 hours of invasion activities—exceeded 3,600, said today that more than 850 Nipponese dead had been counted. He made it clear this was an incomplete count, made during the heat of the most bitter battle yet fought

on a Pacific Island

(Exactly one Japanese had been taken prisoner, the United Press reported.)

Nimitz did not divide the casualties, but his report that 3,063 wounded have been evacuated indicated the dead totaled some 600. Jap losses were not estimated.

The American casualties on Iwo are running high as compared with those on bloody Tarawa in November, 1942. In the 76 hours required to take Tarawa, 988 marines met death and 2,163 were wounded.

Casualties Exceed Tarawa.

The American casualties on Iwo already are approximating twice Tarawa's losses.

(The correspondent did not elaborate on the casualties comparison, which was passed by censors. Inasmuch as American casualties in the 72-hour battle for Tarawa totalled 3,151, this suggests Iwo casualties—dead, wounded, missing—possibly approaching 6,000. Nimitz' only official report on Iwo casualties, covering 48 hours, gave the figure of 3,650.)

Iwo and Tarawa, however, do not approach the Marine casualties at Soissons, France, in World War I. There 1,400 leathernecks fell in a single hour.

All Wednesday, battleships, cruisers and destroyers poured their shells into enemy strongpoints, thus building up a bombardment total which in the first six days exceeded 8,000 tons.

Winning Battle of Supply.

The all-important battle of supply was being won. As new supplies hit the beaches, the Admiral was able to report that mortar fire on the beach area was diminishing.

Despite the heavy barrage from naval guns, shore artillery and carrier planes, the Japs showed no sign of cracking, reported Morrie Landsberg, AP war correspondent on Admiral Richmond K. Turner's flagship. The Nipponese were fighting back at every turn although they had no air support of their own.

Landsberg said a large number of the American casualties occurred in the first few hours of the frontal assault.

All through Wednesday, Landsberg reported, the flash of naval gunfire broke through the mist and drizzle enshrouding the island. The destructive force of the shelling was seen in the numerous smoke geysers rising from the enemy's positions. Marine artillery was operating in full force against Jap strongpoints inland.

The 4th Marine Division after its capture of the three-runway bomber airfield No. 1 was making a frontal assault on airdrome No. 2, 700 yards to the north. The 5th Division on the southwest coast was on one flank of this two-runway field.

In their yard-by-yard advance, the marines at one point were within 200 yards of No. 2 airfield.

On Mount Suribachi, an extinct volcano already isolated on the island's southern tip, the devildogs wormed their way 100 yards up perilous slopes. The mountain is 546 feet high. Its rugged slopes and caves contain heavy guns that dominate the battlefield.

In their fanatical defense, the Japs were using tanks, artillery, machine guns, mortars, rifles and rockets. Revetments, blockhouses and pillboxes were in the path of the marines as well as fortified sniper posts. The going was made tougher by many mines and tank traps.

Pulverizing naval gun barrages were being thrown against Jap strongpoints. An enemy counter-attack Tuesday night and almost constant infiltration attempts were thwarted by the leathernecks with the aid of warship flares that lighted the battle areas.

Reach a Plateau.

In their general advances of from 500 to 1,000 yards Wednesday, the marines partially scaled higher ground to a plateau. There still was rugged barren terrain ahead and it must be taken pillbox by pillbox and trench by trench.

An eyewitness account said there is not a single place on the island's eight square miles where a marine might say "they can't reach me here." The entire island, he added, is a battleground with the Japs having all the cover

Marines Lose 3,650 on Iwo In Two Days

3,000 of Them Wounded; Opposition Increases, Advances Are Curtailed

Fierce Fighting On For Second Airstrip

Invaders Reported 200 Yards Away; 60,000 Are Locked in Combat

By The Associated Press

GUAM, Feb. 22 (Thursday).—Japanese resistance on Iwo Island increased to such an extent yesterday afternoon that no appreciable gains were achieved by the American marines, now reinforced by the landing of another division on the island, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The 3d Marine Division, under Major General Graves B. Erskine, reinforced the 4th Division, under Major General Clifton B. Cates, and the 5th, under Major General Keller E. Rockey. Thus, 40,000 men may have been committed to an operation against Japanese estimated in today's communique to have totaled 20,000 when the island was invaded Monday.

Main Objective Taken

The marines, having captured their main objective, the big Motoyama bomber airfield No. 1, Tuesday, were checked during an enveloping drive toward the island's other airfield to the north.

"Intense mortar, artillery and small-arms fire is being encountered by our troops, and in some areas extensive mine fields are slowing the advance," Nimitz said.

"During the afternoon (Wednesday) there was no appreciable change in our lines," he reported.

"On the south flame throwers and tanks are being used against well intrenched enemy troops in the Mount Suribachi area. A counter-attack launched by the enemy east of Mount Suribachi shortly after noon was thrown back. Numerous land mines have been encountered in this vicinity. Four of our tanks were knocked out of action."

Admiral Nimitz, who earlier disclosed that marine casualties up to 8 a. m. Wednesday—embracing forty-eight hours of invasion activities—exceeded 3,600, said in today's communique that more than 850 Japanese dead had been counted. He made it clear this was an incomplete count, made during the heat of the most bitter battle yet fought on a Pacific Island.

All during Wednesday battleships, cruisers and destroyers poured their shells into enemy strongpoints.

The all-important battle of supply was being won. As new supplies hit the beaches, the admiral reported that mortar fire on the beach area was diminishing. He added, however, that loose volcanic ash was impeding the movement. In some places it prevents the passage of particularly heavy stuff.

Iwo's No. 1 airdrome was captured the second day of the battle. The marines are headed presently toward the second one, some 700 yards to the north. At one point they were reported to be within 200 yards of the second field.

The 5th Marine Division on the southwest coast is on one flank of the two-runway field. The 4th Division is making a frontal assault after its capture of the three-runway bomber field.

600 Believed Dead

There was no attempt by Nimitz's headquarters to play down the toughness of the fight. The admiral reported that 3,650 marines were killed or wounded in the first forty-eight hours on Iwo. The admiral's communique did not divide the casualties, but his report that 3,063 wounded have been evacuated indicated the dead totaled about 600.

The American casualties on Iwo are running high, compared with those on Tarawa in November, 1942. In the seventy-six hours required to take Tarawa 988 marines were killed and 2,163 wounded.

Iwo and Tarawa, however, do not approach the marine casualties at Soissons, France, in the World War. There 1,400 marines fell in a single hour.

Battle Up Volcano

On Mt. Suribachi, an extinct volcano already isolated on the island's southern tip, the Americans wormed their way 100 yards up perilous slopes. The mountain is 546 feet high. Its rugged slopes and caves contain heavy guns that dominate the battlefield.

In their fanatical defense the Japanese were using tanks, artillery, machine guns, mortars, rifles and rockets. Revetments, blockhouses and pillboxes were in the path of the marines, as well as fortified sniper posts.

[A correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System said only one Japanese prisoner has been taken on Iwo.]

The marines were using artillery and were supported by carrier planes. A Japanese counter-attack Tuesday night and almost constant infiltration attempts were thwarted with the aid of warship flares that lighted the battle areas.

It's still an uphill fight for the marines. In general advances of from 500 to 1,000 yards earlier Wednesday, the marines partially scaled higher ground to a plateau. There still was rugged, barren terrain ahead, and it must be taken pillbox by pillbox and trench by trench.

Radio Tokyo said that Japanese counter-attacks on the southern coast had forced the marines "to retreat with heavy losses." It added "the battle situation has come to a stalemate." The Japanese Domei agency said marines were landing continuously and "suffering heavy casualties."

Americans Are Keeping Ahead of Schedule —Gains Average 500 to 1000 Yards —Jap Counter-blows Broken Up.

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 21 (A.P.).—More than 3,500 Marines have been killed or wounded in the invasion of Iwo Jima, 750 south of Tokyo, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Fighting against terrific Jap defenses, but keeping well ahead of schedule, the tank-led Marines made a general advance toward the fighter strip in the center of the island, known as Motoyama Airfield No. 2.

The Fifth Marine Division advanced approximately 700 yards over mine-strewn rocky slopes, by-passing the southern end of the air strip on the west. The Fourth Division pushed directly toward the center of the field.

Along the entire line gains averaged 500 to 1,000 yards over wet, slippery ground which the Japs have criss-crossed with fortified defenses.

On the southern tip of the island other Marines drove more than 100 yards up the steep slopes of Mount Suribachi, volcanic fortress where pillboxes are spread at ten-foot intervals.

Every advance, Admiral Nimitz said, was made a yard at a time under a steady hail of Jap machine gun, rifle and rocket fire.

Of the 3,500 enlisted Marines and 150 officers killed or wounded [illegible] merciless fire, 3,063 have been evacuated. An unannounced number of the total was listed as missing.

During the night the Marines broke up Jap attempts at infiltration and one small counter-attack with the aid of artillery and illuminating warships fired from the fleet standing offshore.

Pulverizing Fortifications.

Bombing, strafing and rocket-firing planes joined fleet naval guns, tanks and individual Marine units in slowly pulverizing the Jap defenses.

The Marines, fighting the toughest battle of their history, began the drive toward the fighter strip yesterday after conquering about a third of the island, including Iwo's bomber base, primary objective of the invasion.

The fighter field is 700 yards northeast of the three-way bomber field, which Marines captured Tuesday noon—twenty-seven hours after landing and thirty hours ahead of schedule.

Yanks Inching Ahead.

They inched forward 200 yards north of Motoyama Airfield No. 1, also known as Suribachi, before they had to dig in as enemy rockets and artillery shells poured down from heights.

Those Marines were on the north flank of a wedge which has been driven across the narrow south end of Iwo, giving the Americans a firm hold on one-third of the island, 750 miles south of Tokyo. The wedge links an east coast beachhead two and a half miles in width to holdings of 2,000 yards along the west shore.

On the south flank, at the island's tapering tip, 566-foot-high Mount Suribachi, a volcano, is sealed off by Marines meeting stiff opposition from Nipponese on its slopes. Its big guns, however, have been silenced during a six-day continuous bombardment by Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy's warships which already have fired more than 8,000 tons of shells on Iwo's defenses.

Rock Quarry Is Obstacle.

Up the east coast from Suribachi, Marines on the north flank had a tough job of ferreting Nipponese out of a rock quarry. The quarry is near the coast southeast of Motoyama Airfield No. 2 and is a position which must be cracked to facilitate getting at the bulk of the Nipponese garrison on the north part of the island.

Building Fight Stiff In Manila

Manila, Feb. 21 (AP)—Battles for buildings—each a stiff fight in itself—progressed steadily in downtown Manila today as the 37th Infantry and 1st Cavalry Divisions closed on the old walled city.

The new Manila Police Station and the convent of the San Pablo Church were captured yesterday and in each 100 dead Japanese were found. Meanwhile, the military prison and Y.M.C.A. buildings were brought under our direct fire.

Cannon continued to bore holes in the medieval masonry of the old walled city, or Intramuros. The assault inside the Intramuros may end fighting in the city.

Jap Fire Stronger

Japanese artillery and mortar fire has become stronger. At dusk yesterday several rounds of artillery fire fell in North Manila. A Nipponese armored vehicle emerged from the botanical gardens and fired several rounds of high velocity shells at American troops near the waterworks building.

Evidence continued to mount that the Japanese have concentrations

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of defense units northeast of Manila. Patrols drew more enemy artillery fire, some of the shells believed to have come from cannon as heavy as 120-mm., and truck movements were observed northeast of Taytay.

The 11th Airborne Division, fighting in this sector, continued to pound with artillery 300 trapped Japanese on a ridge southeast of Fort William McKinley and to beat off efforts to reinforce them.

Civilians Killed

Lieut. Col. Marcello Costillo, guerrilla leader, an Annapolis graduate of 1923, and Lieut. Col. Talbo Ingles, a Filipino army officer, told the 11th Airborne headquarters that the Japanese shot and burned more than 400 civilians, including women and children, in the town of Bay, located near the east coast of southern Luzon, on February 15. This was in reprisal for a guerrilla attack.

It may be a few days before American troops can assault the last-stand Japanese inside the old walled city in South Manila, Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler said. Several big buildings must be taken first.

Dismounted 1st Cavalry troopers captured the famed Army and Navy Club and the High Commissioner's building within the last 48 hours. Patrols reached Burnham Green, a park just outside the walled city.

The Intramuros was the home of Manila's dockworkers and almost self-contained. Contrary to popular notion, the Intramuros is not undermined with tunnels, said Dr. Eliodaro Congco, Manila physician who lived in the old city ten years.

The Yanks could pulverize the Intramuros and everybody inside with air power, but they are trying to save the civilians.

YANKS POUND AWAY AT MANILA JAPS

HALLDSON

Manila, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Medieval siege tactics in modern guise were employed against trapped Jap garrisons in Manila's thickly walled Intramuros and on Corregidor today as Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced the past week's fighting has cost the Nipponese 24,000 casualties.

Cannon and howitzers gnawed steadily at the forty-foot-thick outer wall of the Intramuros to cut an entrance way for tanks and infantry seeking to eliminate the cornered enemy and liberate an estimated 7,000 civilians.

The Yanks could pulverize the Intramuros and everybody inside with air power, but they are trying to save the civilians. Arthur Feldman of the Blue network termed this a possibly futile gesture. He was of the opinion the Japs already have killed most of the civilians.

On Corregidor, both entrances of the main tunnel were blocked by explosives, and Yanks swarming over the topside poked through rubble in search of the ventilation vent. When they find it the Japs will be completely sealed off, their doom certain.

Japanese Blow Themselves Up At Corregidor

Set Off Ammunition Dump; Manila Hotel Is Taken; Bataan Cleared of Foe

By The Associated Press

MANILA, Feb. 22 (Thursday).—Japanese hopelessly sealed in Corregidor's network of tunnels blew themselves up by touching off a main ammunition dump yesterday as American forces tightened the squeeze on the remaining enemy garrison there and also in Manila, where the Americans captured the Manila Hotel, one of the luxury spots of the Orient.

General Douglas MacArthur said the enemy on Corregidor fortress, at the entrance to Manila Bay, was destroyed except for minor mopping up.

He declared that a thorough combing of Bataan Peninsula showed not a single Japanese left alive.

First Cavalry Division troops under Major General Verne D. Mudge, fighting up the south Manila shoreline, found the big Manila Hotel battered but not beyond salvage. They also captured Burnham Green, a small park near by.

The cavalrymen thus were within fifty feet of the southern wall of the ancient Intramuros, in which the Japanese are holed up for a bitter final fight. American howitzers are pounding the walled city's thick eastern wall to make way for tanks.

Major General Robert S. Beightler's 37th Infantry Division, meantime, captured the three-story Ermita Normal School, southeast of the Manila Hotel, and engaged Japanese defenders in the City Hall, three blocks north of the school.

There are still thousands of Japanese on Luzon, but the bulk of the once-strong enemy occupation force has retired or been pushed back into the comparative security of mountains and valleys of the northeast.

General MacArthur said the enemy garrison in South Manila was compressed into an area measuring about 700 yards by 500 within the ancient Intramuros, and the destruction of this force has been slow only because of the American desire to save the lives of civilians inside the walled city.

The Japanese on Bataan were estimated to be several thousand strong when the Americans invaded the southern shore just a week ago to form a vise in conjunction with a strong American force moving down from the north.

On Corregidor, invaded last Friday, MacArthur said more than 1,700 Japanese already had been buried and the count was only partially complete. The main tunnel has been blocked at both ends by explosives.

MacArthur described the Japanese within South Manila's medieval Intramuros as resisting with "savage barbarism . . . seldom displayed in a more repulsive form."

Howitzers and cannon are attempting to breach the outer wall of this medieval citadel to make an entrance way for tanks and infantry seeking to clean up this final enemy strongpoint in the Philippine capital and liberate an estimated 7,000 civilians held as virtual hostages.

MacArthur said final destruction of the Japanese garrison "has been slow, due to the desire to limit civilian casualties as far as possible." He went on:

"It is in no sense a measure of the special skill or tenacity of the enemy, whose savage barbarism has seldom been displayed in a more repulsive form."

City of Bagac Taken

Japanese marines and naval defense forces make up the bulk of the Intramuros garrison.

On Bataan, MacArthur said, the Americans had occupied the City of Bagac and had finished "combing" the area.

Heavy bombers dropped fifty tons of explosives on airdrome and barrack installations on southwestern Formosa and sank a small freighter off the east coast. Another freighter was damaged.

A 1,000-ton freighter was sunk near Hongkong as reconnaissance planes swept the China coast.

A 144-ton bombing of northern Borneo was concentrated in the Miri and Jesselton airdromes on the northern end. Runways were severely cratered and many fires were observed. Fabuan airdrome, at Brunei Bay, Borneo, was also bombed.

More evidence that the Japanese are building defenses northeast of Manila was reported by Fred Hampson, Associated Press correspondent. Enemy truck movements were observed northeast of Taytay and American patrols had drawn fire from guns as large as 120 mm., he said.

Paratroopers of the 11th Airborne Division, recent captors of Fort William McKinley, south of Manila, used artillery and called for aircraft aid in annihilating about 400 Japanese trapped on a ridge southeast of the fort. The Nipponese refused a chance to surrender.

Whole Of Iwo Jima A Battle Zone

By Morrie Landsberg

Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, Feb. 21 [AP—*Via Navy Radio*]—There is no front line on bloody Iwo. The whole of the small, gourd-shaped island is a battle zone, in the grey mist of day and through the chill blackness of night.

The front line may be the northern edge of the southern airfield captured by Marines yesterday. It may be at the foot of Suribachi Yama, fortified volcanic cone under assault by other leathernecks.

Or it may be just anywhere on the bomb and shell torn beachhead.

Japs Have All The Cover

There is no place on the five-mile-long island one can point to and say "they can't reach me here." They can and do.

Suddenly, unexpectedly, enemy fire streams down in an angry spasm from the commanding Japanese positions.

The Japanese have all of the covef—what little this island has, plus what they have built in pillboxes, blockhouses, caves, and even reinforced foxholes. It will be a great blow to their defenses when they lose Suribachi—the Americans won't have the Japanese in the rear as they do now. In addition to gun positions, the 500-foot high volcano has four underground entrances on the north side where supplies are probably stored.

Japs Fighting Savagely

Marine advances have been made against unrelentingly heavy opposition by the foe fighting savagely to save this rock and sand bastion intended to guard the homeland, some 700 miles away.

Continual naval and air bombardment pouring thousands of tons of explosives into enemy positions failed to lessen the ferocity of Japanese resistance.

American ground troops threatening the central airfield, north of captured Motoyama No. 1, were facing a high volume of small arms fire and intense mortar, automatic weapons, rocket and artillery barrages.

Pounding Assault Kept Up

Mine fields and pillboxes obstructed the drive.

Tanks, naval gunfire and carrier planes kept up a pounding assault against enemy installations to the immediate southern front of the central airfield, which has runways 5,335 and 4,425 feet long, but no hangars.

During the night the Japanese launched a small infantry and tank attack against the Marines' left flank. It was repulsed by combined infantry and artillery fire.

100 Japs Killed

The enemy attempted infiltration during the night. One battalion reported killing 100 Japanese. These tactics were co-ordinated with night-long artillery fire in which an American ammunition dump was hit.

United States warships harassed the enemy with shelling during the night and fired flares to keep the Japanese in their holes or expose their movements.

On the third day of the campaign there were no doubts that Iwo is by far the toughest battle of the Pacific. How long it will be before it is crushed, nobody was inclined to say.

Marines Thrown Back On Iwo, Japs Claim

San Francisco, Feb. 21 (AP)—Japanese propaganda broadcasts today claimed that counterattacks by the Iwo Jima garrison against Marines on the southern coast "had forced the enemy to retreat with heavy losses."

The broadcasts were made about the time Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that the Marines had gained up to 1,000 yards in the third day of their invasion. Japanese reports were utterly at variance with all American accounts.

One version of the counterattacks broadcast by the Tokyo radio in Japanese and recorded by the FCC said the "enemy was forced to withdraw for the moment and is presently reorganizing his strength about several hundred meters away from our positions."

"Loss Of Initiative"

Another version in English, transmitted by the Domei News Agency, said: "The enemy advanced to a point 200 to 300 yards from the Japanese main positions, but under furious Japanese fire the enemy suffered a telling blow, which has caused him to lose the initiative and the battle situation has come to a stalemate."

Domei claimed that Japanese units in the eastern part of the island "were firmly holding their positions," and asserted that "the enemy forces are now being driven back beachward."

"Landings Foiled"

Later reports from the Tokyo radio said American forces trying to land on the western and eastern coasts of Iwo were foiled by the "violent Japanese counterattacks and the steep terrain."

One enemy broadcast claimed American Marine casualties totaled 7,000 up to 1 P.M. today. (The official American estimate of casualties to 8 A.M. today placed the figure at 3,650, including 3,063 wounded.)

Earlier Account

An earlier broadcast by the news agency said United States Marines were landing continuously on the island, but claimed "the enemy is suffering heavy casualties" and that more than 100 tanks were disabled.

This broadcast, recorded here, said the Americans "managed to extend their beachhead somewhat," although counterassaults by the Japanese defenders of the island were taking a heavy toll.

Domei's dispatch followed a plea by a member of the Japanese Diet, who formerly served in the Iwo garrison as a private, for speed in fortifying the home island of Japan.

Battle Held Vital

"We must win out in the Iwo Jima battle," he was quoted by the Tokyo radio, "or our homeland will be covered by enemy fighter planes. We must not waste a single moment."

Meanwhile, Radio Tokyo today said the commander in chief of Iwo Jima has issued an order of the day declaring that "not one Japanese ought to die before he has killed ten enemy soldiers."

The German-language broadcast to Europe was recorded here. The text of the order:

"The forces of occupation must defend the island of Iwo to the last drop of blood. With explosives and by shock tactics they will annihilate the enemy soldiers and their weapons.

Direct Hits

"Every shot fired must be a direct hit and not one Japanese ought to die before he has killed ten enemy soldiers.

"The Japanese are fully determined to eradicate the enemy to the last man by guerrilla warfare."

Domei said today that four civil administrators told Emperor Hirohito yesterday that "despite air raids, earthquakes, and a lack of foods, there was no need for concern over public peace and order."

The officials represented districts which include the big industrial cities of Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, and the Kyushu region where there are great heavy industries.

Questioned By Emperor

Domei reported previously that the Emperor had summoned the men to his palace, but today's dispatch gave the first details of the audience. Each spoke for 30 minutes and after listening to the reports Hirohito posed several questions.

Tokyo said the Emperor attended a plenary session of the Privy Council at the imperial palace today.

Domei also reported the second Japanese Cabinet shakeup within eleven days. Hisatada Mirose was dropped as Minister without portfolio and chief Cabinet secretary.

He was succeeded by Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, who, in turn, was replaced in the Finance Ministry by Juichi Tsushima, vice president of the Bank of Japan and president of the North China Development Company.

54 Freed Nurses Reach Hawaii

ERICSON

Honolulu, Feb. 21 (AP)—Fifty-four American nurses wearing jaunty new uniforms flew into Hawaii today on their way home from Bataan and Corregidor, after three years' internment by the Japanese in the Philippines.

The nurses, rescued in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Luzon Island conquest, were met at Hickam Field by Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commanding general of the Pacific Ocean areas, and Maj. Gen. William Ord Ryan, commanding general of the Air Transport Command's Pacific Division, who escorted them to break-

fast. Later they were reintroduced to the first real comforts they had known in 36 months.

Almost forgotten luxuries, such as real beds, showers and a beauty parlor set up Hickam Field WAC's awaited them.

Major Juanita Redmond, last American nurse flown out of Bataan before its fall April 9, 1942, was in charge of the group. She had flown from Washington to Kwajalein to meet them, bringing with her 54 specially packed Red Cross cosmetic kits.

Lieut. Col. Elsie Schneider, chief nurse of the Pacific Ocean areas, met the plane with slacks and insigne for the rescued nurses. They had radioed these were the things they needed most.

After a brief rest the nurses will be flown to San Francisco, and then home.

AIR MEDAL TO NURSE

Headquarters, Thirteenth A. A. F., Southwest Pacific (Delayed). —Second Lieut. Helena T. Ilic of 195 Tenth avenue, New York city, a flight nurse in a Thirteenth Army Air Force air evacuation squadron, has been decorated with the Air Medal.

In a mass presentation ceremony at headquarters of this veteran jungle air force she received the honor, together with twenty other nurses.

Lieut. Ilic displayed "courage and devotion to duty" in making numerous flights in hostile South and Southwest Pacific territory to evacuate wounded and sick soldiers, the citation accompanying the medal stated, and "these flights involved flying at low altitudes over mountainous terrain under adverse weather conditions in a transport airplane and often necessitated landing within a few miles of enemy bases."

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ilic, Lieut. Ilic left for overseas duty in January, 1944, and has logged 560 hours flying time.

London, Feb. 21 (AP)—A Red Star review broadcast from Moscow today said Japan's military strategy in the Pacific had proved inadequate and that "latest events show that the invasion of Japan proper is not out of the question."

PARLEY DELAYS ON ARGENTINA

Inter-American Conference Puts Off Issue Until End

Mexico City, Feb. 21 (AP)—A determination to prevent any move toward recognition of the present Government of Argentina materialized as the Inter-American Conference got under way today.

Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican Foreign Minister, chairman of the conference, told the Associated Press that if any of the delegates wished to fight on Argentina's behalf, the "conference is prepared" to go into a detailed exposition of what the Argentine Government has done.

Paraguay Demand Fails

The Argentine issue was launched almost immediately after the preliminary meeting opened this morning. Paraguay demanded an important position on the agenda for the Argentine case.

The chiefs of delegation, sitting as a steering committee, turned this down and relegated the Argentine quetsion to the end of the meeting.

Padilla said he was looking for this solution of the Argentine issue: "A resolution expressing our friendship toward the Argentine people, and separating the questions of the people there and of the Government."

It was clear he expected no compromise with the Government of President Edelmiro Farrel so long as it refrains from full co-operation with the other countries for hemisphere security.

Padilla Silent On Details

Padilla refused to go into details on the record that would be brought out on Argentina if some delegations wished to drive for a resolution favorable to the Argentine Government.

However, it is known several governments represented here have prepared extensive dossiers on the activities of Nazi agents in Argentina and the position of the Argentine Government during the war.

The conference on war and post-war problems of the Western Hemisphere, by taking up the Argentine question at the start, would have given it precedence over security, economic and political issues on the agenda.

Padilla Elected President

Today's session was a preliminary gathering of the heads of delegations to fix the agenda, elect a president and establish rules for the meeting.

Padilla was named president of the conference, his nomination having been placed by Bolivia and seconded by United States Secretary of State Stettinius.

Padilla observed that leaving the Argentine question for discussion at the end of the meeting would contribute to the success of the gathering.

Dr. Celso R. Velazquez, head of the Paraguayan delegation, called for moving up the Argentine matter, but Padilla replied the program had been approved previously by the participating nations and should stand.

Priority Emphasized

Julian C. Caceres, head of the Honduran delegation, observed that the meeting had not been called to take up Argentina's request for discussion of her diplomatic isolation but for consideration of war and peace problems and that these should have priority.

The ensuing vote was considered indicative of the treatment which Argentina will receive here, and as a victory for those nations which oppose recognizing the Argentine regime of President Farrel until it gives extensive proof of intent to co-operate with the United Nations.

First plenary session of the conference was called for tonight, with President Manuel Avila Camacho of Mexico as the main speaker.

Stettinius and Padilla will address the second business session tomorrow afternoon.

Camacho In Democracy Plea

In his address Camacho appealed for establishment of political and economic democracy in this hemisphere and declared no international organization can function with the presence of dictatorship or regimes existing through violence.

Without mentioning any countries by name, Mexico's chief executive insisted democracy was the strongest bulwark against the "tortuous machinations of those who seek internal unrest as an excuse for foreign clashes."

The Mexican President urged that the base of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals be broadened. He declared that if the future international-security organization depends exclusively on the opinion of the major powers, this war will result in an "enormous and grotesque fiction."

However, he said, Mexico would play its part in the organization, since it feels certain that this time "words will not be just words."

Brazilian Elected

The Argentine discussion put the first flash of life into what had been a formal, tradifional ceremony. The delegates had spoken softly before.

Pedro Leao Velloso, Brazilian Foreign Minister, was elected unanimously president of the commission that will discuss means of intensifying the war effort of the American republics until final victory.

Velloso's name was proposed by the Ecuadorean Foreign Minister, Dr. Camilo Ponce Enriquez.

Proposed By Chilean

Secretary Stettinius was voted by acclamation president of the second commission on the agenda that will take up political problems, including the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and suggestions for reorganizing the Pan American Union to make it a regional system in the future world-security organization.

Stettinius was proposed by Chilean Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez y Fernandez, who praised the United States for its defense of democracy.

Colombia was named head of the third commission on inter-American affairs.

ARGENTINE ISSUE RAISED IN MEXICO

Chapultepec Castle, Mexico, Feb. 21 (A. P.)—The Argentine issue exploded at the first preliminary meeting of the inter-American conference today with a demand by Paraguay that it be given immediate consideration.

The head of the Paraguayan delegation, Dr. Celso R. Velazques, brought up the Argentine case at a meeting of the heads of delegations to agree upon agenda, elect a president, and pass on rules for the conference.

Paraguay demanded that the Argentine issue receive immediate consideration, which would have meant that it would take precedence over security, economic and political issues. This was turned down, however, and Argentina is left for discussion after all the other points are cleared away, a procedure which is expected to contribute enormously to the success of the conference.

Belvedere Peak Recaptured By Yanks

Rome, Feb. 21 (AP)—American troops striking over Italian mountain terrain so forbidding that at times they used ropes to scramble up the steep slopes, have captured Monte Belvedere and several villages on the peaks west of the Pistoia-Bologna highway.

The Germans fought back viciously, but all counterattacks were repulsed and the fighting for the dominent heights continues, an Allied communiqué said today.

Once before Allied troops had held the 3,500-foot peak of Monte Belvedere, but the Nazis recaptured it November 29 and had held it since.

Patrols Active

Patrols continued to be very active on the rest of the Italian front, with no changes of positions reported. The Germans still were peppering Allied positions with propaganda leaflets.

The attack in the Belvedere area was launched Monday night. The mountain villages of Polla, Valpiana and Monte Gongolesco were brought into the 5th Army lines.

American troops, especially trained to operate in the snow-capped Apennines, worked their way through heavy mine fields to begin the assault shortly after midnight.

Taken By Dawn

The enemy laid down heavy artillery and mortar fire during the night, but when dawn came Allied planes and artillery silenced many Nazi guns. Belvedere was in American hands at dawn.

While positions on Monte Mancinello—the Pizzo di Campino Ridge west of Belvedere—still were being consolidated, the Germans launched four unsuccessful counterattacks.

In one of these, 30 of the enemy came forward with their hands raised as if to surrender, then dropped to the ground and opened fire. Fifth Army troops drove them off.

Yanks Recapture Monte Belvedere

Rome, Feb. 21 (AP)—American troops on the 5th Army front have captured the 3,500-foot peak of Monte Belvedere, 30 miles southwest of Bologna, in a night assault up precipices so steep that some had to be negotiated with mountain-climbers' ropes.

German counterattacks were repulsed, but fighting still rages in the area.

The Americans had held the mountain and its villages west of the Pistoia-Bologna highway previously, but it was recaptured by the Nazis November 29.

In the central sector of the 5th Army front south of Bologna, official reports said, there was considerable enemy movement but its purpose was not immediately determined. The shifting enemy units were coming under American artillery and mortar fire.

There were many mortar and artillery exchanges along the Senio River and a strong enemy attack east of Cuffiano was repulsed.

Foe's Battle Transport Smashed

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 22 (AP)—With the first good weather in five days the Allies' Tactical Air Forces based on the Continent flew 2,867 sorties yesterday in magnificent support of the ground forces all along the Western Front. At least twenty-one Allied planes were known to be lost and thirteen others were missing at a late hour. At least eleven German planes were shot down.

The United States Ninth and First Tactical Air Forces, sending 1,767 planes into and beyond the battle zone, attacked fifty fortified towns and twenty-eight rail yards. They destroyed or damaged 1,278 railway cars, eighty-two locomotives, eleven bridges, 338 motor vehicles, 230 buildings and twenty-nine Nazi gun points.

Four hundred American medium bombers hit four rail bridges between Hanover and Osnabrueck in one of their deepest penetrations of Germany and also joined British bombers in support of the Canadian First Army.

The British Second Tactical Air Force flew 800 sorties by mid-afternoon.

Nuernberg Hit Second Day In Row

London, Feb. 21 (AP)—More than 1,200 American bombers, escorted by 650 fighters, today attacked rail and industrial targets at Nuernberg for the second consecutive day.

More than 900 United States Flying Fortresses blasted the Nuernberg yards yesterday. These yards are filled with trains, possibly loading with the records and effects of the German Government ministries, believed moving out of Berlin.

Nazi broadcasts reported spearheads of two American formations were over Thuringia and Franconia, indicating another deep penetration of the Reich, possibly in support of the Russian armies.

Biggest Since October

The 1,200-bomber strike against Nuernberg today was the biggest concentration against a single target since 1,300 planes hit Cologne last October.

An American communiqué said severe damage was done yesterday to 2,500 rail cars packed in the Nuernberg yards and to the Nazi rallying grounds and arena near by. A large tank plant also was bombed and "there was severe damage in the Siemen-Schuckert works which make transformers and electrical equipment."

"Several bomb patterns landed in the 2,500-acre Nazi party rallying grounds adjacent to the marshalling yards," the communique said, explaining that the site contained several stadia, parade grounds and warehouses.

Arena Hit

"One small pattern hit the built-up end of the Luiptold arena, from which Hitler used to speak to 120,000 each year at the Nazi Party Congress. Another great stadium, still under construction, also was damaged."

Today's assault, carrying into daylight the ninth successive day of the fierce aerial punishment of Germany, followed a 1,200-plane strike by the RAF against important targets. The main force of this attack, possibly 750 heavies, pummeled Dortmund, key communications center for the Western front. Refugee-crammed Berlin was struck twice.

Other formations broke off in several directions, striking the much-bombed rail center of Mannheim, two oil refineries south of Duesseldorf on the Rhine, and [illegible] targets.

London, *Thursday*, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Allied aerial assault against Germany's rail system was continued last night with a heavy RAF attack on the Rhine Valley choke point of Worms after 1,200 Ameri-

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U. S. Flyers Bomb Berchtesgaden

Thunderbolts Swoop In Through Intensive Flak and Small Arms Fire to Pump Rockets Into Railway Yards.

Rome, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Rocket-firing Thunderbolts of the United States Twelfth Air Force made the first attack of the war yesterday on Adolf Hitler's private town of Berchtesgaden, the mountain hide-out high in the snow-capped Bavarian Alps, it was announced today. There was no indication that Hitler's retreat on Obersalzburg itself was attacked. Presumably, Hitler is at Obersalzburg, though there have been no authoritative reports recently on the whereabouts of the Fuehrer.

The planes, sweeping in from Italian bases, pumped rockets into railyards at low levels, ripped rail tracks, cars and locomotives and smashed at other targets in and near Berchtesgaden, which may be the most heavily fortified spot in all the Reich. They ran into intense flak and small arms fire.

Lieut. Wesley W. Matthias of Columbus, Ohio, one pilot who participated in the attack, said that one of his fellow airmen, in a gesture of defiance, dropped his Thunderbolt's wing tanks "in what he thought was the direction of Hitler's house, but the visibility was poor and we were traveling fast, so we have no idea where the tanks hit."

Reason for Raid.

While there was no official comment on the attack, it was speculated that the surprise strike was directed against the movement of top priority personnel, supplies and Nazi files from Berlin.

"It is supposed to be Hitler's hide-out, an Air Force officer said, adding that if the raiders found railway cars there, "one guess is as good as another as to what they might contain."

The assault fits into a pattern with two attacks yesterday and today from British and French bases by the United States Eighth Air Force on the packed rail yards and locomotive repair shops at Nuerenberg, ninety miles north of Munich, the center of former Nazi propaganda spectacles and an important rail junction. The extraordinarily heavy concentration of traffic at Nuerenberg led to speculation that it might be a movement of governmental offices from Berlin, or a build-up for the defense of Vienna.

Hitler's Hide-away.

Hitler's retreat is at Obersalzberg ("Upper Salt Mountain") on the edge of Berchtesgaden. The only previous attack on the immediate vicinity (other top Nazi leaders have homes in the area, too) occurred several months ago, when a force of American heavies hit Salzburg, Austrian border town just across from Berchtesgaden.

The Thunderbolts knocked out a locomotive and eight rail cars in the attack. At towns near by they set fire to two passenger trains, destroyed a troop train estimated to have 150 soldiers aboard, and destroyed or damaged nearly fifty rail cars, some loaded with tanks.

The Americans, operating as a unit, were led by Major John L. Beck, of Post Falls, Idaho. Telling of the Berchtesgaden raid, Major Beck said that flak was extremely heavy as the raiders approached, but "once we were right over the town, there was not a shot fired at us."

Major Tells of Raid.

"The place looked like a peaceful summer resort," he said. "Rail and road traffic was heavy, and seemingly moved without fear of attack. Evidently Hitler's retreat is unaccustomed to war."

"Our rockets hit an electric train in the Berchtesgaden station loaded with troops," said Lieut. John C. Kittrell of Rochester, N. Y. "At the first shot they swarmed off and headed for the woods. Then we strafed the woods and set a fire there."

The Berchtesgaden operation formed only a part of the total of 2,400 sorties flown yesterday by Allied planes from Italy in what was called officially "an all-out effort against enemy communications" from northern Italy well into southern Germany.

United States Fifteenth Air Force heavy bombers hit Vienna's railyards again today in the ninth straight day of attacks on Nazi communications in southern Europe. An official report said that the Vienna yards were handling a great volume of important Nazi traffic. The report indicated that all participating planes returned safely.

Though this was the first announced air attack in the vicinity of the German dictator's mountain hideaway, Flying Fortress crews reported as long ago as last August that they had flown over the immediate region while bombing targets deeper inside Germany. Berchtesgaden lies in the southeastern tip of Germany, about seventy-five air-line miles southeast of Munich and the same distance from the Italian frontier.

An indication that the Nazi higher-ups might plan to use this lofty and strongly defensible hide-out for a last-ditch fight came on February 7 in a Moscow dispatch which quoted advices from Berne to the effect that the Germans had cleared the entire civil population from all towns near Berchtesgaden. Earlier, there were reports that vast stores of supplies were being built up there.

Any One's Guess as to Hits

ROME, Feb. 21 (AP)—There was no official comment on the Berchtesgaden air raid, but one Mediterranean Allied Air Force officer observed that since Berchtesgaden was known as Hitler's retreat, "one guess is as good as another" as to what the railroad cars hit by the P-47's might have contained.

The town itself would be of real importance as an air target only if it were being used by the Nazis in building up the inner Bavarian citadel for prolonging the war. It has been among the spots mentioned in foreign reports as a possible last-ditch refuge for top-flight Nazis after Berlin falls.

Hitler's strongly guarded residence is at the edge of Berchtesgaden on Obersalzburg, and other high Nazis have homes in the neighborhood.

can heavies smashed Nuernberg in daylight for the second straight day in one of the most concentrated air blows of the war.

Berlin also was hit twice during the night by British bombers which kept the nine-day aerial offensive rolling through the darkness. Altogether more than 5,000 Allied warplanes joined in the day's attack on Germany, many of them giving close support to Western-front troops.

Worms, 12 miles north of Mannheim, is a key point in the communications system supplying the enemy forces in front of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's attacking 3d Army.

Raid Lasts Over Hour

In the big daylight raid the Nazi convention city of Neurnberg, which some unconfirmed reports have said now has supplanted Berlin as the Reich's capital, was battered for more than an hour by the American four-engined bombers.

A bomber train from 8th Air Force bases in Britain 300 miles long and protected by 650 fighter planes swarmed over Nuernberg for the second successive day without interference from the *Luftwaffe*.

Clouds over the target necessitated instrument bombing as the waves of Flying Fortresses and Liberators unloaded 3,000 tons of explosives—more than 400,000 incendiaries and 14,500 bombs.

Arena Damaged

Reconnaissance photos made after yesterday's attack on Nuernberg by 900 Fortresses showed severe damage to the main freight yards, which had been crammed to 95 per cent of capacity with 2,500 cars loaded with cannon, tanks and other equipment apparently headed for the Eastern fron

Patterns of explosives also had been laid across the rail repair shops, a large tank factory and an electrical equipment plant. The bombs also dug into the Nazi rallying grounds, damaging the Luitpold Arena, where Hitler formerly addressed 120,000 Germans each year at the Nazi Party Congress, and ripping into a great stadium still under construction.

Flak Intense

Total weight of bombs and incendiaries dropped on Nuernberg in 24 hours approached 4,500 tons. Bomber crews reported intense flak.

This was the ninth day of the greatest aerial assault ever directed against Germany. The tempo was stepped up to an average of 100 Allied bombers an hour over the Reich in the last 24-hour period. During the night, the RAF dispatched 1,200 bombers, focusing its main attack on Dortmund and two oil refineries south of Dusseldorf.

Berlin was hit twice by separate forces of RAF Mosquitos and objectives in Mannheim were struck again. Dortmund, center of communications for Germans on the Western front, was left blazing. The RAF reported loss of twenty planes from its widespread operations last night.

Pole Settlement Criticized In Commons

London, Feb. 21 (AP)—A cry of "power politics" and a charge that the Atlantic Charter was violated in the Big Three's treatment of the Polish issue were raised in Commons today. Reports were current that Prime Minister Churchill would demand a confidence vote next week in connection with the Crimea conference decisions.

Churchill told Commons that the Atlantic Charter "is a guide, not a rule."

He made the statement in reply to a query from Maurice Petherick, a Conservative, on whether Article Two of the Charter applied to Poland, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. That article records the powers as desiring to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the wishes of the people concerned.

Churchill is scheduled to give a first-hand report in Commons next Tuesday and Wednesday on the Crimean conference.

What Evidence?

Douglas Lloyd Savory, Conservative party member, touched off a brief exchange on the Government's foreign policy when he asked Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden:

"In view of the fact that eastern Galicia has never been in possession of Russia, what evidence does he (Churchill) have that inhabitants to the east of Poland's Curzon Line have any desire to be incorporated into Russia?"

Eden replied with the assertion that the House knew the strength of the Ukrainian national movement "which has existed for many years in this territory," but added that the Government "could not be expected to have detailed, factual and up-to-date evidence on the question."

Savory drew a burst of cheers as he snapped back with "Are you not bound by the Atlantic Charter to consider these populations before transferring them?"

Population Shift

(Under solution of the Polish problem previously outlined by Churchill, minority populations living in the land affected by the changed frontier would be shifted to territory under domination by their own nationality.)

"This," said Eden, "is not purely a Polish-Russian question. It is also very much a Ukrainian question, and I have not the factual, up-to-date information as to that, although I know there is a large Ukrainian majority in this area."

Laborite Richard Stokes broke in to ask: "Then how can the Government have arrived at their decision if they have not the factual information?"

"If you wish to debate this further, I will gladly do so next week," responded Eden.

Power Politics Charge

Major General Sir Alfred Knox, a Conservative, was cheered as he cried out: "Is not this surrender to power politics?"

Shifting to Anglo-French relations, a Laborite member asked whether Churchill's dramatic offer in 1940 to the French for a union of the two peoples had been repeated recently.

Eden replied that it had not been renewed.

He was then asked whether the time had arrived "when it is possible to make a fresh approach, or are you convinced that circumstances are so different that such an offer is not desirable?"

Tersely Eden suggested there now existed "differences in the two circumstances" and added "what is now being discussed is a possibility of an arrangement of another kind." He did not elaborate.

Amendments Seen

There were rumblings of antipathy to the Big Three's decisions, stemming chiefly from the bypassing of the exiled Polish Government in London. It is likely that a move will be made to offer an amendment to any proposed indorsement of the Government's policy.

Such an attempt, however, would be rejected by Churchill.

Churchill is expected next week to take the position that any attempt to amend the Crimean Charter would constitute a breakdown in the agreement of the Big Three which was made in a spirit of compromise.

The Prime Minister's strategy in seeking a vote of confidence, with the expectation that it will be carried overwhelmingly, probably is dictated by his determination to commit Britain to support of the Yalta policies against the possibility that the Government's complexion will be changed after victory.

Avoided Discussion

Churchill refused to be drawn into a discussion now on what machinery would be set up by the United Nations to carry out the policies of the Crimean Charter.

He stuck by this decision despite persistent questions in Commons about the role of the French and whether France was likely to cooperate. Nor would he discuss whether special plans had been made to speed relief to liberated countries.

Lady Astor Asks Temperate V-Day

London, Feb. 21 (AP)—Winston Churchill, who is known to enjoy at least an occasional pony of brandy or a bit of Scotch, did some fancy side-stepping in Commons today as prohibitionists, led by the Virginia-born Lady Astor, attempted to pin him down in favor of a dry V-day celebration.

With a twinkle in his eyes the Prime Minister attempted to quiet fears that the celebration would develop into a drunken orgy with the subtle expression of hope and belief that "when the time comes we shall celebrate a victorious peace in a manner worthy of the British nation."

Inclined To Be Sensitive

"The drink trade is already making plans to get our men drunk on the one day when we shall all be on our knees thanking God for victory," snapped Lady Astor, insisting that now is the time for closing pubs and bars on V-day.

Without raising his voice, the Prime Minister continued: "Of course Lady Astor is very much inclined to be sensitive on these points—in fact, more sensitive than the average man of a community or their representatives."

Lady Astor, who seldom misses

an opening to retort, was silent.

"Armistice Day Plot"

The issue arose on the suggestion of an Irish Presbyterian clergyman, the Rev. Dr. James Little, a Conservative from Belfast, asking the Prime Minister for assurance that "on the cessation of hostilities a weekday will be set apart for prayer and thanksgiving, with cessation of all work and the closing of all licensed premises."

"Carrying out the second part of Dr. Little's suggestion," shouted Laborite Edgar Louis Granville, "would result in anything but a day of prayer. Did he ever hear the song, 'I'm Going to Get Lit Up When the Lights Go up in London'?"

Amid good-natured bantering and laughter the debate closed.

The debate drew no immediate editorial comment but the London *Evening News* headline read: "Armistice Day Plot To Get Us All Drunk, Says Lady Astor."

Winnie'll Celebrate In Worthy Manner

London, Feb. 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, who never has been known as a prohibitionist, had the last word today in a House of Commons tilt with Lady Astor over whether Britain's pubs would be allowed to take the lid off on V-Day.

"The drink trade is already making plans to get our men drunk on the one day when we should all be on our knees thanking God for victory," the Virginia-born Lady Astor said.

"I really think those misgivings are very much exaggerated," Churchill replied. "Of course, Lady Astor is very much inclined to be sensitive on these points."

The Start Is Sober

The V-Day discussion started on a sober note. An Irish Presbyterian clergyman, the Rev. James Little, asked the Prime Minister for assurance that "on the cessation of hostilities a week day will be set apart for prayer and thanksgiving, with the cessation of all work and the closing of all licensed premises."

"I hope and believe that when the time comes we shall celebrate the victorious peace in a manner worthy of the British nation," Churchill replied.

36% Of London Destroyed

London, Feb. 21 (AP)—Nearly 36 per cent of London's City district—the relatively small financial area in the downtown section of the capital—was destroyed in German air-raids between September 3, 1939, and February 29, 1944, the Civil Defense Committee reported today.

A total of 164 acres of buildings was destroyed, the report said. It did not include damage resulting from V-bombs.

The committee said 417 high-explosive bombs of varying sizes were dropped in the City, plus 13 parachute mines, 2,498 oil bombs and many thousands of incendiary bombs.

Forty churches were destroyed or damaged. Other structures hit included the Guildhall, the Bank of England, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the general post office, the central telegraph office, the Port of London Authority Building, the Holborn Viaduct railway station, two railway bridges, Southwark and Tower bridges, the Tower of London, the central criminal court, many buildings in the temple and all four city police stations.

The number killed up to the end of February, 1944, was slightly more than 200, with 363 seriously injured and 792 receiving first aid. Of these 111 were killed and 433 injured the night of January 10, 1941, at Liverpool street, Cheapside and the Bank subway stations.

Hulten Ordered Hanged March 8

London, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—The execution date for Karl Gustav Hulten, American parachute trooper of Cambridge, Mass., and strip tease dancer Elizabeth Jones, a British subject, was set today for March 8. Both have been convicted of the robbery-slaying of George Heath, London taxi driver. Unless the Home Secretary's Office intervenes Hulten will be hanged at Pentonville Prison and the girl at Holloway Prison. Commutation of the dancer's sentence was regarded as a possibility. The jury recommended mercy for her.

Masaryk to Head Security Group

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk will head the Czechoslovak delegation to the San Francisco world security conference, an official said today. He is expected to leave in a few days for his homeland by way of Moscow and return almost immediately for the conference.

FOOD RATIONS CUT FOR ALL GERMANS

London, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio announced tonight a 12½ per cent cut in food rations for all Germans.

The broadcast said the reduction was an "emergency measure to help create reserves and provide a better basis on which rations can be worked out for a new period beginning in April."

Farmers were asked to increase deliveries of foodstuffs to the utmost to help "bridge the gap between rationing periods."

Electric power is now cut off throughout Berlin for several hours a day and its women, both rich and poor, have been impressed into building street barricades, reports from the German capital said today.

The Moscow radio today reported new riots inside Germany, including a hunger march by hundreds of refugees in Stassfurt, south of Magdeburg.

Moscow also told of disorders in Munich which were said to have developed into pitched street battles with tank-supported SS units intervening after the city police refused to fire on civilian crowds.

...ault by Soviet armies. "The ...esent calm is fearsome," Joseph Saal, radio commentator, said. "The coming weeks will be decisive and every German must defend his existence at the barricades. Greater sacrifices will be required than any ever borne by any nation."

Describing Berlin's last-ditch preparations, Transocean said that "Women, including ladies in fur coats, work in queues which pass bricks and stones to build barricades and strongpoints in ruined buildings."

"Machine guns rattle," the agency said, "as Volkssturm [Home Guard] men practice house-to-house fighting in these ruins. Barricades and barbed wire are everywhere."

The Moscow radio reported new riots inside Germany, including a hunger march by hundreds of refugees in Stassfurt, south of Magdeburg. Moscow also told of disorders in Munich.

A report from Filippo Anfuso, Benito Mussolini's Ambassador to Berlin, published in the Milan clandestine newspaper, the Partigiano, and reported yesterday to the Office of War Information, declared that Berlin today is "similar to Rome in July, 1943." In the document, said to have fallen into the hands of the Italian resistance movement, Anfuso declared that there are now four separate groups maneuvering for position in the German capital.

German Food Ration Cut by One-eighth; Women Said to Build Berlin Barricades

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Food rations for all Germans were cut by one-eighth tonight to help the Reich withstand the Allies' assault from east and west.

Women were impressed into building Berlin street barricades against the Red Army. Electric power has been ordered cut off in the capital for several hours daily for economy, enemy broadcasts said.

The Berlin radio announced that a 12½ per cent cut in food rations had been ordered as an "emergency measure to help create reserves and provide a better basis on which rations can be worked out for the new period beginning in April."

"A spirit of innate fatalism pervades the capital," the German Transocean news agency broadcast as the city awaited a great frontal

Berlin Women In Work-Draft

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"A spirit of innate fatalism pervades the capital," the German news agency, Transocean, broadcast as the city awaited a great frontal assault from Soviet armies ...ing little more than 30 miles away.

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"Machine guns rattle," the agency said, "as *Volkssturm* men these ruins. Barricades and barbed practice house-to-house fighting in wire are everywhere."

Frankfurt on the Oder, 38 miles to the east, already was under assault. With the bulk of its 80,000 civilians evacuated, this city was making a stand-to-the-death to delay the big push on the capital.

Russian shells and bombs hammered the city ceaselessly and the machine guns of Red fighter planes strafed its streets, many of which Transocean said were "now deserted and dead." Trolley service was halted and stalled streetcars were converted into anti-tank barr...

Revolt In Munich Reported

London, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Moscow radio today reported disorders in Munich which developed into a pitched street battle with tank-supported SS (Elite Guard) units intervening after the city's police refused to fire on civilian crowds.

"The police had to be disarmed and many were sent to the Dachau concentration camp for refusing to shoot," the broadcast said.

River Shannon Bothers Member Of Commons

London, Feb. 21 (AP)—Laborite Francis Rowles asked the Government in Commons today: "Are you aware of the agreement between the United States and Eire under which all incoming and outgoing planes between Europe and America must land on the River Shannon?"

A Government spokesman, Alan ... T. Lennox-Boyd, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Aircraft Production, declined to answer specifically, saying simply "that is another question."

The question was raised during a civil air debate. The Government had stated Britain's principal trans-Atlantic airport would be built near London, but Prestwick, near Glasgow, would be kept open.

Millions In Goods Lost On Britain's Rail Lines

London, Feb. 21 (AP)—A disclosure that $7,031,000 worth of goods had been lost in transit on Britain's four main rail lines during the first nine months of 1944 brought suggestions for remedial action in Commons today.

Noel Baker, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport, said the figure was a little smaller than that for the same period in 1943.

"This is becoming an organized industry," said John Stourton, a Conservative. "Has Scotland Yard been called in?"

William Gallagher, Commons' only Communist member, suggested: "Would it not be desirable for the Government to take over the railways as a whole?"

'Red Star' Sees Japan Invasion

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP).—A "Red Star" review broadcast from Moscow today said Japan's military strategy in the Pacific had proved inadequate and that "latest events show that the invasion of Japan proper is not out of the question."

British 'Amenity Ships' Destined For Pacific

London, Feb. 21 (AP)—Remarking that there was "a world shortage of beer," A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said today that the Royal Navy was sending new "amenity ships" to the Pacific equipped with breweries and beer bars, cafeterias and entertainment halls for the seamen.

Tickelproof Wool

London, Feb. 21 (AP)—Plans are being made by the wool industry to further perfect processes to "take the tickle out of wool" and make woolen textiles, upholstery, clothes and carpets moth-proof and non-shrinkable.

Vengeful Danish Nazis Wreck Many Buildings

Stockholm, Feb. 21 (AP)—Twenty heavy explosions reverberated in the Danish city of Odense last night when vengeful Danish Nazis were said to have wrecked three newspaper offices, a department store, a publishing house and several small factories.

The Free Danish Press Service said the Nazi Schalburg Corps placed the bombs as acts of counter-sabotages in retaliation against Patriot blasting of plants and railroads working for the Germans.

Sweden Silent on Nazi Killings

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 21 (AP):—Foreign Minister Christian Gunther informed Parliament today that secrecy prevented him from telling what the Swedish government "can and should do" about the recent execution of thirty-four Norwegians by the Nazis. Swedish intervention has been demanded at Liberal party mass meetings.

CAFFERY TO SEE GEN. DE GAULLE ON BIG 3 PLANS

Embassy Officials Deplore Wording of Statement by White House.

SPRING TOUR CONTEMPLATED

President Is Expected to Make Ceremonious State Visit to France and England.

Paris, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery prepared today to confer with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who refused to meet with President Roosevelt, on the decisions made by the Big Three in the Crimea.

The American embassy deplored as unfortunate the wording of a

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White House statement summarizing Mr. Roosevelt's activities after leaving Yalta which said that the President invited Gen. de Gaulle to meet him in Algiers, French North Africa.

Mr. Roosevelt had planned to hold a quick "business session" with Gen. de Gaulle to inform France of the details of the Crimean conference and to obviate lengthy diplomatic correspondence, an embassy official said.

It was learned that Gen. de Gaulle either wrote or personally edited the statement issued by his office in which he turned down the invitation. The sentence saying that Gen. de Gaulle was "happy to learn that President Roosevelt intended to visit a French port" was cited as reflecting the General's bitterness at being "invited" to confer on French soil.

The American embassy explained that the proposal never mentioned Algiers as such but only a warship off the North African coast, presumably near Algiers. Mr. Caffery did meet the President off Algiers.

Plans a State Visit.

President Roosevelt intended, embassy officials said, to return to Washington as soon as possible and then make a ceremonious State visit to France and England in the late spring after the United Nations conference in San Francisco.

A majority of the members of the French Consultative Assembly in private conversations opposed Gen. de Gaulle's response to Mr. Roosevelt invitation and said that if the French leader was determined not to go to Algiers he should have refused more politely.

The French population finally got both sides of the incident when French newspapers published the texts of the White House and De Gaulle statements. Some papers defended Gen. de Gaule's attitude as befitting France's position as a Great Power and others criticized him for pettiness. The newspaper Aurore said that France might envisage a completely independent policy in world affairs, but would have to weigh the risks and accept the costs.

The French Government is exchanging views with the Allied governments on conclusions reached at the Big Three Crimea Conference, it was announced officially last night.

That step was taken, a communique explained, after the failure of President Roosevelt and Gen. de Gaulle to get together in a meeting after the Big Three sessions.

[A Washington dispatch said that France has sought and received assurances from the United States that no secret agreements were made by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin at Yalta for the government of liberated countries of Europe.]

French Foreign Office spokesmen declared that France definitely intends to participate in the United Nations conference at San Francisco on April 25.

FRANCE GETS DATA ON STEPS TAKEN BY BIG 3

Views Are Exchanged With Allied Governments on Decisions Made.

BRITAIN SEEKS BIG JAP ROLE

Also Wants Greater Voice in Both the Strategic and Political Features of Far East.

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The communique, giving an official account of President Roosevelt's invitation to Gen. de Gaulle for a meeting and its rejection, said that President Roosevelt expressed regret he could not come to Paris as he had been invited to do last November.

Delivered by Caffery.

The President's message, delivered by United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, invited Gen. de Gaulle to confer at Algiers at a date to be set later. Gen. de Gaulle, the communique added, told Mr. Caffery the invitation came "unexpectedly at a moment when many pressing affairs demanded his (De Gaulle's) presence in Paris."

Mr. Cafferty returned to Paris last night after conferring with President Roosevelt at Algiers.

near Algiers.

Caffery is expected to call on de Gaulle and Foreign Minister Georges Bidault later this week to give the French added information on the Big Three Crimean meeting which he received from President Roosevelt.

French envoys to London and Washington also have reported that they have received details of the Yalta conference which they are forwarding to Paris.

Mrs. Roosevelt To Go Along

The embassy seemed inclined today to put the unfortunate incident of the failure of the Algiers meeting in its "dead" file and concentrate on preparations for the President's visit. There were hints that Mrs. Roosevelt was expected to accompany the President on the visit, scheduled tentatively for some time after the United Nations conference at San Francisco, which opens on April 25.

It was suggested in some quarters that the President's second trip abroad this year might also include a visit to the Vatican.

It is also possible that he might meet General de Gaulle before coming here, since some French quarters are urging that de Gaulle head France's delegation to the San Francisco meeting.

Wanted More Information

The Information Minister told

Roosevelt Plans French Visit

Paris, Feb. 21 (AP)—The American Red Cross tomorrow will make its first distribution in Paris proper of clothing sent from America for destitute families and refugees. Ten tons of clothing will be handed out from the 65 tons recently received, bringing the total distributed in France to 1,600 tons.

Paris, Feb. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt hopes to make a ceremonious visit to France in the late spring or early summer, it was learned today as the French Minister of Information announced that General de Gaulle had been unable to meet the President at Algiers, because de Gaulle lacked information on the Yalta conference.

The Minister, Pierre Teitgen, told a press conference that a meeting between Roosevelt and de Gaulle at Algiers would have entailed "grave decisions on essential matters engaging the nation's future" which the French leader was unprepared to make, but which he might have made had Roosevelt come to Paris.

Announcement By U.S. Envoy

The announcement of President Roosevelt's plan to come to France and probably to visit England on the same trip, came from the United States Embassy as Ambassador Jefferson Caffery returned from a meeting with the President

newsmen here that the establishment of occupation zones, the projected establishment of an Allied control commission for defeated Germany and a reparations commission, as well as the San Francisco meeting plans, were items on which de Gaulle considered he needed more information before meeting with Roosevelt.

When one correspondent asked whether details on these questions could not have been communicated to de Gaulle at Algiers, Teitgen replied that "when chiefs of states meet, it is not merely to inform one another or simply talk—there are decisions to be made."

He said Roosevelt's invitation did not specify that immediate French adhesion to the Yalta decisions would be asked at Algiers, but the French had assumed that would be the case.

Censorship 'Mistake'

Teitgen blamed a censorship "mistake" for permitting publication in the Paris edition of the New York *Herald Tribune* of the news of de Gaulle's refusal to meet the President. The invitation and de Gaulle's answer were supposed to be "highly secret," the Minister said.

He added that the Government was investigating the "leak" whereby the news reached two American and one British correspondents and, eventually, the entire Allied press before publication of the incident in French newspapers was permitted.

Teitgen asserted that the French Cabinet meeting of February 13 unanimously supported de Gaulle's decision to reject the President's invitation, but he admitted under questioning that no actual vote was taken at the meetings.

MAJOR ON TRIAL IN ARMY THEFTS

6 Officers, GI's Of Rail Battalion, Back Commander

Paris, Feb. 21 (AP)—Three officers and three enlisted men of the 716th Railway Operating Battalion testified today they had never heard the battalion commander, Major Walter H. Marlin, say anything to encourage his men to help themselves from supply trains on which they were working.

These defense witnesses told the military court trying Marlin on charges of neglect of duty that, on the contrary, the major warned the enlisted men they must take nothing from the trains.

Captain Questioned

Under crossexamination, the officers insisted they were unaware of any real basis for the reports of pilfering from army supplies on trains until military police raided the battalion in November.

When members of the court pressed Capt. Burton W. Gibson, battalion adjutant, for an explanation of why no systematic investigation was started after a series of telegrams had been received from higher authority asking such action, he replied he expected the higher authority to make it.

Capt. Howard Bligh, battalion executive officer, similarly questioned, answered, "My mind just doesn't run that way."

Both Gibson and Bligh testified they attended a four-week officers' training course at Camp Stoneman, Cal., with Marlin.

'Dizzy Blitz' Course

They described it as a "dizzy blitz" period of instruction covering everything an officer should know, but said they had forgotten what, if anything, was taught about inspecting the enlisted men's barracks and protecting property.

Earlier, Col. E. H. Qualls, of Nashville, Tenn., testified American railroad companies were partly to blame for the poor quality of some of the railway-battalion officers.

Qualls, executive officer of the 2d Military Service Command, said Marlin's background and experience did not qualify him to handle a battalion and suggested the railways at home should have given the Army more men of executive experience to command railway troops instead of "letting us have the men they could spare."

SAYS RAILROADERS NEGLECTED DUTIES

Paris, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Col. E. H. Qualls of Nashville testified before a court-martial today that American railroad companies were partly to blame for the poor quality of some United States Army railway operating battalion officers overseas. Col. Qualls, a witness at the trial of Major Walter H. Marlin, charged with failing to prevent the looting of Army supply trains, testified that Major Marlin's background and experience did not qualify him to handle a railway operating battalion.

"Marlin's background in civil life was that of a locomotive engineer—which does not qualify him to command 800 men," the officer testified.

MILITARY CONVICTS NAZI DEATH SQUADS

Paris, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler's army is giving its suicide assignments to battalions of the damned, made up of German soldiers convicted of military offenses, it was learned authoritatively today. Instead of going to prison, they go back to the front.

Such forces are known to have been used against the Russian Army. The employment of troops in American uniforms at the time of the Ardennes breakthrough indicated that the convict corps had been in action in the west as well.

These troops get the dirty jobs. They clear minefields under fire, spearhead hopeless counter-attacks and are thrown into attacks when other German troops have been stopped. They are forced to fight with the guns of non-convict officers and non-coms in their backs.

Hitler's officers do not follow the battalions of the damned into the certain death traps. They lag in safety behind, shooting down any who falter.

Early in Paris; Sees U. S. Envoy

Paris, Feb. 21 (AP)—Stephen Early, secretary to President Roosevelt, conferred today with Ambassador Caffery and Brig. Gen. Frank Allen Jr., chief of public relations at Supreme Headquarters.

Embassy officials denied that Early's visit was connected with any projected trip here by the President. They said Early was attached to Supreme Headquarters as an adviser on public relations.

Parisians to Get U. S. Clothing

PARIS, Feb. 21 (AP).—The American Red Cross will make tomorrow its first distribution in Paris proper of clothing sent from America for destitute families and refugees. Ten tons of clothing will be handed out from the sixty-five tons recently received.

Greece Opens Trial of 33 Accused of Collaboration

3 Quisling Premiers in Dock; Some on List Are Absent

ATHENS, Feb. 21 (AP).—Thirty-three Greeks, including three Quisling premiers, went on trial in a packed courtroom on a charge of helping the Germans during the occupation.

Five of the accused were tried in absentia, since they are outside Greece. Three others are dead. After formal accusations, several spectators came forward and added their own charges and demanded restitution for lost jobs and property. The court ruled

them out of order.

The former premiers on trial are George Tsolakoglu, Constantine Logothetopoulos and John Rallis. Other defendants included twenty-one former ministers and four provincial governors.

[Logothetopoulos is now in Germany and will be tried in absentia, the British radio said in a broadcast recorded by the Office of War Information. Eight of the three former premiers' cabinet members were on trial, according to the broadcast, which did not identify them. Five hundred witnesses have been called, it said.

[The Athens radio said in a broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission that, according to Greek law, the sentences that may be pronounced vary "from five years in prison to death."]

India Rations Loin Cloths

Bombay, Feb. 21 (AP)—A semi-annual ration of two *dhoties*, loin cloths of the type worn by Mohandas K. Ghandi, will introduce in Bombay and the suburbs a plan for the rationing of cloth which the Government may later extend to other cloths.

RUSSIANS CONDEMN 'POISONED RUMORS'

DE LUXE

War and the Working Class Denies Plan to Get Generals to Rule in Berlin

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (AP)—The magazine War and the Working Class characterized as a "myth" today various reports in the foreign press that Russia planned to use captured German generals as the nucleus of a new German Government.

Naming a number of foreign correspondents and writers who it said had contributed to a flood of "poisoned rumors," the magazine, which has come to be regarded as an authoritative reflector of official Soviet policy, declared:

"From nothing has been erected a structure of lies. It should be known that the Soviet Union, much more than any other country, has suffered from German aggression and has invested the greatest share in the cause of Hitler's defeat and is anxious to obtain a solution of the German problem making a revival of German aggression impossible."

"Participants in the collective creation of the myth [that Russia planned a provisional German government founded on the Free Germany Committee in Moscow and the Union of German Officers in the Soviet Union] found common ground in prejudice against the Soviet Union," the magazine charged.

"This is behind the readiness of George Axelsson of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Dorothy Thompson, Constantine Brown and other 'European experts' to imagine and spread all kinds of tales about Soviet policy and the readiness of many editors to publish these tales without a twinge of conscience."

Lists a "Poisoned Rumor"

The magazine applied the term "poisoned rumor" to a dispatch it said had been written by Harold Callender of THE NEW YORK TIMES Paris bureau which quoted diplomatic circles as saying the Soviet Union was holding Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus, captured at Stalingrad, in reserve for a Soviet-sponsored puppet German government.

Mr. Axelsson was attacked for allegedly discussing the Union of German Officers as if the officers saw the possibility of preparing Germany for a future war, and Mr. Brown was assailed for observing that "the existence of the Free Germany Committee presents a destructive contradiction between the Allies."

It assailed Paul Ward of The Baltimore Sun for "expressing an unhealthy interest in this committee" and attributed a similar view to William Phillips Simms of the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

"The known pro-Fascist paper, The New York World-Telegram, stated in an editorial that the Soviet Union is salvaging German militarism with the aid of the Free Germany Committee," the article continued.

The magazine called Raymond Daniell, NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, "malicious" for an alleged statement that the Sofia trials were an attempt by the Bulgarian Government "to liquidate its political opposition."

"The criminals themselves pleaded guilty and confessed their crimes in court," War and the Working Class said. "We see Daniell was even more malicious than the monk who called a pig a perch in order to conceal his sin when eating meat. He made an even more miraculous transformation in terming the Bulgarian Hitlerite servants a 'political opposition.'".

Principle Reported Accepted

Moscow, Feb. 21 (AP)—The magazine *War and the Working Class* today supported foreign press reports that the agreement of the Big Three Crimean conference on voting procedure for the future international security league satisfied the Soviet demand for "unanimity."

Romania Party Heads Saved

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (AP).—The Soviet news agency Tass said today that intervention by the Allied Control Commission in Romania obtained the release of leaders of the Cralova council of the National Democratic Front who had been surrounded in the prefecture by Romanian Army troops on Feb 17. Tass said the troops had acted after the party staged a demonstration of 10,000 persons at Cralova in which a resolution was adopted demanding a National Democratic Front government for Romania.

Ex-Baltimorean, Captured At Anzio, Freed In Poland

[Lieutenant Dimling, USA, a native of Baltimore, was graduated from Forest Park High School and studied salesmanship at Johns Hopkins University. His brother's residence is in Towson.]

By JOHN N. DIMLING, JR.

Moscow, Feb. 20 [AP—*Delayed*]. One year ago I was in no-man's land outside of Anzio beachhead when a German counterattack cut me off and I was taken prisoner. It was a mighty tough moment.

But last month sitting in a blacked-out Polish farmhouse behind what was the enemy's line, I had the thrill of my 30-year life. Off in the distance I heard the rumble of tanks. American officers who had eluded German guards that morning could hear the rumble of tanks.

"Lord, they can't be Jerry tanks," I told my side-kick. "They sound like M-4's—Shermans."

The rumble came nearer, then right past on the road a hundred yards from the farmhouse. It blended in with people's voices shouting and screaming with joy in Polish.

"Russky, Russky"

A Polish farmer burst into the room where we were lying low. "Russky, Russky," he yelled. I don't know when news like that could ever sound better. Then and there Marshal Zhukov became our favorite army commander.

The Poles, men, women and children, crowded in and embraced us. They sang one of their hymns. I sang, "God Bless America," and how we meant it!

Soon a Russian tanker poked his head in briefly just for a few seconds' chat with our senior officer, a colonel who used to be with the armored force himself.

The Russian through our interpreter said he was very pleased to see us, shook hands all around, whipped out a bottle of vodka and proposed a toast to our common victory. We offered him cigarettes.

"Keep Going To Berlin"

"Got to keep going to Berlin," he said in Russian as he saluted good-by. And off he went. It was like that all night as the Russian armored spearhead, mostly Stalin and Sherman tanks, raced after the retreating Germany army.

I've never met a better type of rough and ready soldier than the Red Army fighting men. All of them hate the Germans worse than anything else in the world and all of them are determined to get to Berlin just as fast as humanly possible.

Liberation by the Red Army ended what had been one year of modified hell for me. You can't realize what freedom means to you until you lose it. The Germans in handling American prisoners had thought of many ways, large and small, to harass us. They did as little as possible for us. Rations they provided would have broken us by starvation if it hadn't been for Red Cross parcels.

Snagged By "Goons"

As a "Kriegie," our name for war prisoners, or *Kriegsgefangener*, I suppose my experience has been typical until the Red Army fortunately cut it short.

Four months before the American 5th Army saw Rome the Germans marched me and hundreds of other prisoners from Anzio through the Eternal City in a parade designed to humiliate Allied arms in the eyes of the wavering Italians.

Taken In Ambush

I had been snagged by "goons"—the name the American prisoners gave their captors—while commanding Company A of the 30th Regiment in an attack in the direction of Cisterna by the 3d Division. That was February 1, 1944. Our executive officer was wounded and I had taken over temporarily.

The goons sucked in our attack, then came at us from ambush. A dozen of them with burp guns—Schmeisser automatic pistols—got the drop on me and my company radio operator.

At Velletri they grilled us and an English-speaking goon private sneered, "When our artillery comes from the Russian front we'll push your comrades back into the sea."

"How can you spare anything from the Russian front?" I asked. He couldn't answer that one.

Outside Rome in a kind of car barn the goons assembled over 100 United States officers and enlisted men and trucked us to the Coliseum. There they lined us up in columns of fives and marched us off across the city along streets jammed with curious but undemonstrative crowds.

"Our Victory"

Believe it or not, but some of the Italians furtively gave us the "V" sign. Some of us sang, "Heigh Ho, Methusaleh" to keep up our spirits and we named the whole thing "Our Victory."

On the other side the Germans reloaded us in trucks and off we went to spend seven weeks in a modern Black Hole—a stinking prison camp at Laterina, south of Florence.

The camp had no water supply of its own and what we used was carted in unpurified from an open stream near by. Lice and fleas abounded. Many prisoners suffered dysentery. Our daily ration consisted of *ersatz* tea or coffee unsweetened in the morning, a small chunk of bread and watery soup and a dab of margarine at noon, and the same thin soup at 5 P.M. Sundays we got nothing at all in the afternoon.

All Got Weak

All of us got so weak it was difficult to walk around. At two roll calls daily there were always a number of prisoners who fainted. Any sudden physical movement made the brain whirl and the effect was like a blackout.

Our senior officer was a British major who protested continually to Germans over camp conditions, but there was no improvement. At last they loaded us on boxcars, 25 prisoners and five guards in each, and shifted us to Moosberg, Bavaria.

They took away our shoes and belts to prevent attempts to escape and furnished us only a small loaf of bread, less than a pound of canned beef and one portion of soup per man for the entire journey.

At Moosberg we were deloused and handed our first Red Cross package. It was like Christmas. In fact, thereafter the weekly issuance of the Red Cross package always was referred to as "Christmas Day."

Another month and they shipped us off to western Poland to a camp at Szubin, once used for the RAF.

Gets First Letter

Six months from the time I was captured I got my first letter from home. It was from my mother, Mrs. Mabel G. Dimling. She always was a very faithful writer.

Prison camp, even in the best circumstances, is hard on morale. But our senior officer, Col. Thomas D. Drake, of the 168th Infantry, was a fine leader, and all of us tried to follow his example in keeping our chins up. Because of illness, he finally was repatriated.

As "Kriegies," we made up our own slang. "Bleater was a habitual complainer. "Hitting the sack" or "getting your flying time" was to stay in bed and save your energy to keep warm when our badly heated barracks were at their coldest.

A "Sakologist"

"Sakologist" was an expert at this maneuver.

"Bashing" meant to wolf down the contents of your Red Cross parcel. "Big-time operator" was a prisoner who traded various items until he finished with more than he started with.

When the men from the Normandy invasion started arriving we dubbed them "hedgerow boys" because of their tales of the fighting in that type of French countryside.

The new arrival got a smile out of the signs posted in the barracks: "No baloney, we've all been through it."

Lost 15-20 Pounds

The worst time at the Szubin camp—Oflag 64—was the seven weeks' stretch late last autumn when Red Cross parcels stopped coming. Our German ration, which was less than subsistence level, wasn't increased during this time. I lost 15 or 20 pounds and bigger men lost even more.

We could tell when big Allied or Russian attacks started because the Germans would shut down on news. We heard no German radio broadcasts for two days after Normandy D-day.

The Germans harassed us with extra roll calls and searches and made petty, obnoxious rules such as ordering us to open our tin Red Cross cans of food immediately upon receipt so we couldn't spread out the period of consumption.

Clothes Confiscated

In October, after our commander refused to assist the Germans, they took away by force about ten per cent of our clothes—things like combat jackets, pants, shirts and caps.

The winter was difficult. Water pipes froze and coal was extremely scarce. Most of us had chilblains.

A few days after we learned the Russian offensive had started the Germans gave us 24 hours' notice on January 20 that our camp would be marched afoot into Germany.

I made a pack from a woolen undershirt and loaded into it my Red Cross food. Most of the others did the same. We looked at the last issue of our camp newspaper, whose slogan was "*Freiheit und Weissbrot*"—freedom and white bread—and assembled on a gray, frosty morning for the long hike deep into the Reich.

"It's All Your Fault"

It was a bitterly cold Sunday. Trees and telephone wires were covered with ice. A stream of refugees, chiefly in wagons, clogged the road. One German woman screamed at us "it's all your fault."

One German guard so overloaded himself with his own luggage that he was sweating within fifteen minutes. On the sly he threw away his steel helmet and indicated his rifle would be the next thing he would ditch. That moment clinched my ideal that I wasn't going into Germany.

A day's hike or 12 or 15 miles took us beyond Kcynia, or Exin as the Germans called it. We shoved into some big barns on an estate expropriated from the Poles and given to a German Baltic baron named von Rosen, who by now had fled.

Victory Party

There was confusion the next morning when the column resumed its march. Some of us gave the goons the slip.

That night Russian tanks arrived. I don't think any of us could have slept a wink. The Poles brought out food and *Schnapps*. It was a victory party until dawn.

We stayed in the vicinity of Kcynia until February 3, when a colonel gave us permission to stay or hitchhike in the direction of Moscow as we wished. Then I teamed up with Capt. Ernest Gruenberg, 418 Central Park, west, New York city, and Second Lieutenant Frank H. Colley, of Washington, Ga., for the trip.

"Ya, Boy Scout"

Polish authorities gave us a railway pass to Kutno and a farewell breakfast with the major at Kcynia. It was typical of the rest of the journey.

We were never asked for any

kind of transportation credentials and everybody, Poles or Russians, military or civilians, fed us generously without thought of repayment.

Moscow looked like a paradise. We had barely stepped off the train when a Russian soldier volunteered to show us to the subway and accompanied us to the very entrance of the United States Embassy.

"Ya, boy scout," he told us.

We agreed.

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Dimling Operated Women's Wear Shop

Winston-Salem, N.C., Feb. 21 (AP). Lieut. John N. Dimling, Jr., was the operator of a women's wear shop in Kannapolis, N.C., before he entered the Army in 1941, his father, John N. Dimling, Sr., said tonight.

He attended school in Baltimore before his family moved here eight years ago, was graduated from Forest Park High School and took a course in salesmanship at Johns Hopkins University.

His parents received a cablegram from him today:

"The Germans and I parted company on January 22. Have just arrived Moscow with two comrades after hitchhiking our way. Am well and hope to see you all soon. . . ."

He has one brother, Navy Lieutenant Judson G. Dimling, 34, of Towson, Md., now overseas.

BRITISH TANKS AID INDIANS

Join In Battle Southwest Of Mandalay In Burma

Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 21 (AP)—British tank reinforcements have joined the battle in the Myinmu sector 35 miles southwest of Mandalay and have helped Indian Gurkha troops advance to a point 4 miles south of their original bridgehead across the Irrawaddy River there, Allied headquarters announced today.

Driving inland against stiff Japanese resistance, the British Empire forces captured the village of Gaungbyo, 4 miles south of Myinmu, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in repulsing a series of counterattacks.

Japs Fighting Hard

Fighting still was dogged and bloody. The Japanese, apparently feeling that their entire stake in central Burma was dependent upon repulsing this Allied thrust, were expending their remaining equipment prodigally.

Twenty enemy tanks, the largest single concentration of Japanese armor ever reported in Burma, were attacked by Allied planes and thirteen were destroyed. RAF and United States Liberator bombers dropped 200 tons of explosives on key Japanese supply dumps at Singaingmyo, 20 miles south of Mandalay, turning the area into a sea of flames.

"Satisfactory" Allied progress was reported from the Singu bridgehead across the Irrawaddy 40 miles north of Mandalay, where two enemy counterattacks were repulsed.

Best Line Abandoned

American and Chinese troops pushing down the old Burma road from the Myitkyina area toward the communications center of Lashio occupied Hsenwi, 25 miles northeast of Lashio, without a fight. In abandoning Hsenwi, the Japanese failed to take advantage of the best natural defense line north of Lashio.

Indian troops of the 15th Corps were reported pursuing Japanese rearguards withdrawing to the southeast from the Kangaw sector east of Akyab on the West Burma coast.

Chinese Repel Several Attacks Near Suichwan

Chungking, Feb. 21 (AP)—Chinese forces have repulsed several attacks on their positions southwest of Suichwan, formerly the site of a big American airbase, the high command announced tonight.

In the Hunan-Kwangtung border region, fighting continued 12 miles northwest of Ichang, west of the Canton-Hankow railroad and about 105 miles south of Hengyang. The Japanese in this sector are trying to reseal a gap in the railroad recently made by the Chinese.

Fighting also continued east of the railroad town of Chenhsein, 80 miles south of Hengyang.

Undecided on Mikado

Chinese Say His Fate Is Up to War Crimes Commission

CHUNGKING, Feb. 21 (AP).—K. C. Wu, Foreign Office spokesman, said today the Chinese government has "no specific views on the disposal of the emperor of Japan" after victory, and added that the question would be one for the United Nations War Crimes Commission to decide.

He said the Chinese delegate to the World Trade Union Conference in London who advocated trial and punishment of the emperor as a war criminal spoke in his own behalf and not for the Chinese government.

Pravda Likened To Goebbels

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—Representative O'Konski (R., Wis.) today branded as a "lie mixed with red pepper and vodka" a *Pravda* editorial criticizing his views on the Yalta Big Three conference.

"In fact," O'Konski told the House, "*Pravda* out-Goebbels Goebbels."

The Russian newspaper, commenting on O'Konski's assertion last week that Poland had been "sold out" and that the Crimean conference was a "second Munich," said the lawmaker in his House speech had "repeated a dirty insinuation of Fascist propaganda" and "spoke like Goebbels."

"Anybody not in 100 per cent agreement with Moscow, according to Moscow, is a Fascist and a mouthpiece of Goebbels," O'Konski told his colleagues.

Mentions Churchill, F. D. R.

"Perhaps that is why Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt handed over all the loot to Stalin at Yalta, because maybe they were afraid that they, too, might be called Fascists if they even had a conscience that said 'no' just once. . . .

"It took Munich to wise up the world to Goebbels. Likewise, it took Yalta to wise up the world to *Pravda*."

O'Konski, whose parents came to the United States from Warsaw, said: "On four previous occasions Poland has been severed. But on all four occasions it was by European powers.

"But now we have an even greater crime. This time Poland has been partitioned by outsiders . . . not by enemy countries—but by so-called allies.

"Ghastly Crime"

". . . This last partition at Yalta will go down as the most ghastly crime of all ages known to man or beast.

"This is the first time in the history of the world that allies met and divided the spoils of a fellow ally."

When O'Konski finished, Representative Outland (D., Cal.) told the House:

"It seems that members have a solemn obligation to make no statement in this House contributing to disunity with our allies. We're fighting the Germans and Japanese, not Russia."

ODT ASKS BASEBALL TO CUT TRAVEL

1945 World Series May Be Canceled — Other Sports Affected

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—The 1945 World Series may be canceled, the annual All-Star major league game is definitely out, and the whole sports world will have to curtail its travel sharply as a result of a Government decree today.

The action, which took the form of a "request" by the Office of Defense Transportation, was addressed initially to baseball, which was asked to cut its travel by 25 per cent, as compared to 1944.

But the ODT is formulating an over-all "home field" policy which is expected to cut out at least one fourth of all passenger-miles traveled by athletic teams, amateur and professional.

Some intersectional football games and basketball contests apparently will go by the boards.

Somewhat Of A Relief

However, the action came as somewhat of a relief to those baseball fans who had been fearing outright cancellation of the national pastime in 1945. It tends to give the game a sort of lease on life on a clarified basis, provided the ODT "requests" are observed.

Here are the four ways in which baseball was asked to cut its travel:

1. Games will be played only in the home city of one or the other competing teams. Exhibition games on neutral fields will be canceled except those played at army and navy establishments, where the military will provide transportation. Preseason training will continue to be held at places in or near the home city of each team.

2. Team rosters, when traveling, will be reduced to a minimum.

3. The World Series games will be held only if transportation and war conditions at the time permit.

4. All clubs will re-examine their schedules and make such further transportation savings as are possible.

Major-league leaders "voluntarily pledged full co-operation" with the Government conservation program in a conference with Col. J. Monroe Johnson, ODT director.

Ford Frick, president of the National League, and Will Harridge, American League chief, baseball's official two-man committee, went over the situation with Johnson and said they were "very well pleased with the whole thing."

"Interesting Findings"

They commented that their two-day visit here, including a conference with War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, principally on the game's manpower problems, obtained encouraging and satisfactory results.

Optimistic over chances of continuing this spring, despite this latest restriction, Frick and Harridge said they will report "very interesting findings" to their respective leagues by correspondence.

HOUSE INQUIRY GETS ARMY O.K.

Acceptance Of Communists For Service Probe Subject

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—A con-ressional investigation of the War ...t's p...ies regarding ac-... ...ists for mili-... ...y with

...ely by ...e Mili-... ...y headed ...ason (D.,

...igation was ordered ... May (D., Ky.) fol-... a conference with army offi-... and concurrent with release of an army directive of December 30 emphasizing that the basic consideration in accepting Communists for service was whether the loyalty of the individual to the Communist party superseded his loyalty to the United States.

Inquiry Would Aid

May himself said he was satisfied with the Army's explanation of its policy but agreed with army spokesmen that an investigation would "clear up the atmosphere."

The Kentuckian had requested an explanation following congressional criticism of the directive which Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) claimed would permit widespread commissioning of Communists.

"The basic consideration is not the propriety of the individual's opinions, but his loyalty to the United States," the ruling, sent to commanding officers, read. "Membership in, or strict adherence to the doctrines of the Communist party organization is evidence that the individual is subject to influences that may tend to divide his loyalty.

Conflicting Influences

"However," it continued, "many good soldiers are subject to conflicting influences. Such influences must be appraised in the light of the individual's entire record. No action will be taken . . . that is predicated on membership in or adherence to the doctrines of the Communist party unless there is a specific finding that the individual involved has a loyalty to the Communist party which overrides his loyalty to the United States.

"No such finding should be based on the mere fact that the individual's views on various social questions have been the same as the views which the Communist party may have advanced. Except in clear cases, no action should be taken against persons who are being trained for combat assignments and who have demonstrated a high degree of ability to serve the United States in that manner, including a willingness to accept combat duty."

SEES BIG NAVY AS PEACE AID

Forrestal Says the Control of Seas Is Vital.

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—A strong post-war fleet is not incompatible with international collaboration, says Navy Secretary Forrestal, because "the means to conduct war must be in the hands of those who hate war."

The secretary, in his annual report to the President, said the United States and her Allies should keep fleets capable of controlling the world's oceans, prepared to fight, if necessary, for a world order in which our way of life can endure.

While the United States Navy is already the largest in the world, more ships must be built during the next three years not only to "forearm ourselves against heavier losses as we approach Japan," but to maintain and increase the present tremendous margin of power. "The greater our strength, the sooner our victory," he said.

Peak Reached in June.

Mr. Forrestal's report, his first as Secretary and the first annual report of the department in two years, was limited by restrictions of war to discussions of logistics, production, research, training, health and finance.

He said the solution of the problem of preserving in peace an alert nucleus of the effective logistics organization developed in wartime would have a profound effect on naval organization and policy, determining the future of many war-born innovations.

Navy production, he said, reached a peak by June, 1944, "which probably need not be exceeded." Production of capital equipment, such as ships, planes, guns and bases, had begun a gradual decline, while production of expendable material, ammunition, fuel, clothing and repair parts, continued to increase with the tempo of the fighting.

42,248 Craft in 1944.

Ship completions set a record in the 1944 fiscal year, 42,248 naval craft aggregating 4,483,947 tons. These included 32,814 landing craft, 355 auxiliaries, 954 patrol and mine craft, 6,887 small boats, 560 district craft, and 678 combatant ships. Combatant vessels completed included a battleship, six 27,000 ton aircraft carriers, four 11,000 ton light carriers, 69 escort carriers, 13 cruisers, 115 destroyers, 399 destroyer

1945

escorts and 71 submarines.

Plane acceptances of all types totaled more than 29,000, an increase of 80 per cent over the preceding year.

Mr. Forrestal said the Navy is still giving its best efforts to solving the problem of rotating personnel so that men overseas for long periods may came home on furlough.

Duty of Press Is Described By Byron Price

Its Responsibility Under Bill of Rights Stressed at Library Ceremonies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—Byron Price, Director of Censorship, said tonight "a free press cannot endure unless it is a responsible press" and "the people, in due course, will see to that."

In a speech prepared for ceremonies installing in the Library of Congress an original copy of the Bill of Rights," which includes the charter of American press freedom, the war-time chief censor said: "Our national and our individual welfare demand that freedom of the press not only be preserved in this nation but extended so far as it may be throughout the world by the untrammeled exchange of unbiased news among nations."

The Bill of Rights copy, the only basic document of American history not heretofore included in the library's collection, was presented by Barney Balaban, president of Paramount Pictures. One of the thirteen copies submitted by Congress to each of the original states it was purchased by Mr. Balaban in 1943 from Dr. A. S. Rosenbach, book collector.

The Bill of Rights, constituting the first ten amendments to the Constitution, Mr. Price said, "Are not merely a Bill of Rights to be loved and cherished, they comprise also a tablet of responsibilities to be lived up to. Either in the exact language or by implication every one of the enumerated rights becomes a qualified and elastic right, to be exercised, so to speak, during good behavior. . . .

"Just as freedom of the press is grounded legally in responsibility of the press, so also does a momentous moral responsibility rest upon those who disseminate the printed word. Whoever crowds to the utmost the barrier of indecency, inaccuracy and unfairness, or flirts with treason, does not serve to the future of freedom of the press."

Mr. Price cited the record of the nation's newspapers in three years of voluntary war-time censorship as a "prime example" that "the American press as a whole has long recognized that its responsibilities extend far beyond any compulsion of law."

Co-operation asked by the government has been given by the press "in overflowing measure," Mr. Price said.

Stassen Plan Called Smart

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—Congressional Republicans credited Commander Harold E. Stassen today with a brainy political move in deciding to talk with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey before he attends the San Francisco world security conference.

They called it an olive-branch gesture, designed to clear himself of involvement in the snub a lot of people thought President Roosevelt gave the 1944 GOP presidential nominee in selecting the American delegation of eight. Dewey men were conspicuously absent from the group.

Spotlight On Stassen

The President's choice of Stassen as one of three invited Republicans boosted the former Minnesota Governor's political stock by giving him a prominent spot in the public scene.

Stassen may be a candidate for the GOP presidential nomination in 1948. Dewey probably will be in the race if he wins re-election as New York Governor in 1946. If he doesn't run, other candidates might like to have his support.

So, as the politicians in Congress figure it, Stassen did two smart things toward keeping peace in the minority family.

To Get GOP Views

First, he deprecated his appointment as "a political liability." Then he said he would get the views of Dewey and a half dozen senators and representatives before he doffs his naval uniform temporarily to become a delegate.

But Dewey, remembering that he got around 22,000,000 votes last November, isn't likely to depend entirely on Stassen, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, of Michigan, or Representative Charles A. Eaton, of New Jersey, the other Republicans who are delegates, to make his views felt.

Dulles To Be On The Job

Most Republicans here th Dewey's Man Friday on inte tional affairs, John Foster Dulles will have his telescope trained on the April 25 conference.

Wants Role Against Japan.

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Evidence that Britain wants a greater role in the war against Japan is found here in the disclosure of new Roosevelt-Churchill discussions on Pacific fighting.

President Roosevelt, on his return journey from Yalta, met the British leader at Alexandria several days ago.

A dispatch which came direct from the presidential party tells the story of the President's Odyessy, his brief but discussion-packed meeting with Mr. Churchill, which lasted only four hours. The account said the meeting enabled Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill to hold new and important discussions on the Pacific.

"Mr. Churchill told the President in blunt words," the report said, "that hi sGovernment was determined to throw everything it had at the Japs as soon as Germany has been defeated."

British Stake Enormous.

Many military authorities here believ that Mr. Churchill's repeated emphasis on the point is to keep Britain's part in the Japa nese war in the forefront of American thinking with a view to obtaining a greater role for her fighting forces and a greater voice in both strategic and political decisions.

The direct stake o fthe British Empire in Asia is enormous, but the manning and direction of the Pacific war up to this time have been almost entirel yAmerican except for the long and bitter figh ting in Burma and New Guinea.

For the future Britain's assignment is understood to be, unless changed, primarily cleanup operations in the southeast Asia and Indies sectors whereas the British have been reported as wanting a part in the decisive assaults on Japan and Japanese-held China.

Disappointed at De Gaulle.

But whatever his friendly discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr. Roosevelt came up against an entirely different situation in his efforts to get together with Gen. De Gaullie.

What Gen. De Gaulle missed primarily was an opportunity to get a first hand account of the Big Three conference at Yalta.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS CRITICIZED

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt unwittingly did a disservice to the country by her statements on large families, the Rev. Edgar Schmiedeler, director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, said last night.

The First Lady told her news conference that she is for bigger families only if they are better too, and that she sees "no point in having children of inferior health or inferior mental abilities." She said something besides numbers is required to keep a nation strong.

"I think some of Mrs. Roosevelt's remarks are tantamount—unwittingly so, of course—to a decided disservice to the country of which she bears the honored title of First Lady," Dr. Schmiedeler said in a statement.

"Her worry might well center far more in the vast number of childless and near-childless married women of this country than in those that have what she considers a numerous progeny. One is inclined to ask 'who are these really good families.' Are we to infer there is no quality in large families and there is quality in small ones?"

U.S. Subs Sink 25 More Jap Vessels

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—Twenty-five more Japanese vessels, including three combatant ships, have been sunk in Far Eastern waters by United States submarines.

A navy announcement today said the fighting ships included an escort aircraft carrier, a destroyer, and a large converted cruiser.

Noncombatant vessels included a medium transport, fourteen medium cargo vessels, three small cargo vessels, a large cargo transport, two medium cargo transports and a small transport.

1,045 In All

The announcement raised to 1,045 the total number of Japanese ships sunk by American submarines since the start of the war. These include 110 combatant and 935 noncombatant craft.

Sinkings announced by the Navy since January 1 have totaled 121 ships.

While not confirmed by the Navy, the converted cruiser listed in today's communiqué was believed to be one of the enemy's prewar 18,000-ton luxury merchant vessels.

Tarawa Loss Exceeded

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—Marine casualties in the first 48 hours of the Iwo Jima assault were heavier than those on bloody Tarawa in the 76 hours required to take that Pacific bastion.

A Pacific fleet headquarters communiqué today placed the first Iwo losses at 3,650 men and officers, although of that number 3,063 were wounded and evacuated.

On Tarawa in late November, 1943, 988 men were killed and 2,163 wounded.

Two marine divisions made the Iwo attack, against one division at Tarawa—about one fourth the size of Iwo.

The rate of losses in neither action, however, approached that of the Marines' bloodiest engagement—at Soissons, France, in the first World War. Fourteen hundred leathernecks fell in a single hour there.

On Saipan, where operations continued from June 15 to July 9, 1944, with both Marine and Army units participating, total casualties yere 2,359 killed, 11,481 wounded and 1,213 missing.

Lehman Reports on Europe

Blames Suffering on Army Needs and on Supplying Countries

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—Herbert H. Lehman, director-general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, has prepared a report, it was learned reliably today, giving these major reasons for the acute food and clothing situation in war-devastated Europe:

1. Unquestioned priority by the military over shipping and supplies which has had to be exercised in an admittedly prolonged war.

2. Comparative unwillingness in major supply countries to restrict further their civilian supplies.

The report will be considered next week by the four-power central committee of the U. N. R. R. A.

STIMSON DENIES ARMS WILL BE LEFT IN EUROPE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP) — Secretary of War Stimson, in a letter made public today, said that the War Department's policy was to transfer usable military equipment from Europe to the Pacific when Germany fell.

Other high Government officials told The Associated Press Jan. 31 that the bulk of equipment would be left in Europe when American troops are transferred to the Orient, and that the troops would be armed anew. These officials said that such a policy would bring large forces to bear more quickly against Japan and hasten her downfall.

In reply to a query by Representative Engel, Republican, of Michigan, Mr. Stimson wrote that the department's policy "contemplates making maximum use of all equipment which can be utilized effectively in the war against Japan regardless of where the equipment is located."

There will be certain equipmen and supplies in Europe, he added which it "would be ill-advised t ship to the Pacific" because of wea and tear or the nature of the item

The Jan. 31 account has sinc been supported by another high o ficial. The latter said that arm production would be geared meet full Pacific needs, and no based on reassembling equipment from scattered European dumps and depots, because troops would be transferred quickly.

When conditions in Europe stabilize, this source said, the European supplies would be gone over for such equipment as could be used effectively in the Pacific war zone.

U. S. Buys Cuban Sugar

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced today the purchase of 214,500 short tons of refined sugar from refiners in Cuba to help meet Lend-Lease requirements. This sugar, to be delivered before July 1, is to be taken from the 1945 Cuban crop, for which this country is negotiating purchase.

Rainbow Division On Air Tomorrow

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—World War I veterans of the 42d (Rainbow) Division will hear a radio report from "Somewhere in France" tomorrow night on the outfit's activities i. this war.

The report will be made by the division's commander, Maj. Gen. Harry J. Collins and will be carried—subject to war developments—over the NBC network at 6.15 P.M.

The War Department, reporting this today, said the broadcast will be part of a special program arranged by the Rainbow Veterans' Association.

Collins, a native of Chicago, took command of the 42d in April, 1943. It last was reported with the 7th Army on the southern flank of the Western front.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today 2,112 casualties in the European and Mediterranean areas.

In all of these cases next of kin have been notified previously and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

The War Department announces the names of 1,478 United States soldiers killed in action in the European area and the names of 2,112 wounded in action in the European and Mediterranean areas. In all cases next of kin have been notified and in the case of the wounded have been kept informed of any change in status. Following are lists for metropolitan New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

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More Civilians Freed From Japs

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP) — The War Department has released these additional names of civilians liberated in the Philippines:

ABBITT, THE REV. RAYMOND E., Victoria, Va.
ALLEN, ELIZABETH R., Chattanooga, Tennessee.
ARDOIN, HILARY J., New Orleans, Louisiana.
BENNETT, LAWRENCE ESTEL, Oakland City, Ind.
BEST, EDGAR ANSON LEWELLYN, Redwood City, Cal.
BICKFORD, ELEANOR EDITH, Gardena, Cal.
BOERICKE, WILLIAM FAY, Philadelphia.
BOHLEEN, MISS R. C., Minneapolis.
BOOTHIAGE, MILDRED F., Osgood, Indiana.
BRADFIELD, CHARLES BURTON, Mapleton, Iowa.
BRADY, THOMAS, Flushing, N. Y.
BRAMBLE, LLOYD BENNETT, Detroit.
BRUSSOLO, CHARLOTTE EDNA and JOHN, Santa Barbara, Cal.
BULLERT, MARTHA, Green Isle, Minnesota.
BURGERS, JOHN, Carmel, Cal.
BURNHAM, FLORENCE PRATT, Berkeley, Cal.
BUTLER, MARIO S., Oak Park, Ill.
DUREN, HOMER K., Ashdown, Ark.
GREEN, EARL JAMES, GERTRUDE W. and SUZANNE E., Portland, Ore.
GREENWELL, ALONZO, Clay City, Ohio.
GRIES, CHARLES H., Chicago.
GRIMES, KENNETH A. and GALENA, Momouth, Ore.
GRIMES, LAWRENCE B., Los Angeles.
GRIMM, DELLA F., Fresno, Cal.
GRIMM, WILLIAM and DELLA, Los Angeles.
GROVE, ALICE DOLORES, New York.
GUILLOT, JULIAN W., Pensacola, Fla.
GUITTARD, WALTER B., Berkeley, California.
GUMP, EDNA E., Santa Cruz, Cal.
GUNN, PAUL CLYDE and NATHANIEL IRVIN, Warrington, Fla.
GUNNELL, DAVID G., Chicago.
HAHN, DAVID HENRY, San Francisco.
HALL, EDWARD LEVERICH, Encinitas, Cal.
HAMM, MR. and MRS. WARD F., Sebring, Fla.
HAMOWY, TOUFIC, Brooklyn, N.Y.
HAMMOND, ARTHUR NATHANIEL, Washington, D.C.
HAMMOND, ALRED JAMES, Detroit.
HAMPTON, JAMES ALBERT, Chillicothe, Mo.
HANNIGS, CARL, Lassen county California.
HARPER, FLORENCE EDNA and RUTH EVELYN, Porterville, Cal.
HARTENDORP, ABRAHAM, Denver.
HENDRY, ROBERT SEDGEWICK, Fort Sill, Okla.
HENKLEWOOD, MARY ELAINE, Minneapolis.
HIGGINS, CHARLES M., Mill Valley, California.
HILLS, JAMES O., Tioga, Pa.
HOLDSWORTH, MRS. V. O., Seattle.
HOLLMAN, FRANK, Chicago.
IRWIN, JAMES TAYLOR, Cincinnati.
JABELMANN, CHARLES, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
JOHNSON, HERMAN FRITIOF, Oak Park, Ill.
JOHNSON, RICHARD, Los Angeles.
JONES, PHILIP, Trenton, N. J.
JACKS, MRS. EDNA E. and MATTIE L., Arcadia, La.
KIRCHGESSER, THE REV. GEORGE, New York.
KEATON, MERRILL, RALPH, Vallejo, California.
KEENAN, CLEMENT JOSEPH, Milwaukee
KELLY, ROBERT E., North Hollywood, Cal.
KELSEY, IRIS A., Kelso, Wash.
KERNS, THELMA W. and KAREN, Stevensville, Mont.
KEYSER, ROY, Brownwood, Texas.
KIBBEE, JAMES L., MRS. ROSARIO, JAMES A., EDWARD E. and CHARLOTTE MARIE, Portland, Ore.
KIDDER, S. L., Roseburg, Ore.
KINCAID, JOHN A., Orland, Cal.
KLINE, LAWRENCE E., Chicago.
KNOW, MRS. FLORENCE ELIZABETH, Rondondo Beach, Cal.
KOCH, EDITH ELIZABETH, Johnstown, Pa.
KOCH, JAMES R., Johnstown, Pa.
KOW, LUM, San Francisco.
KURZ, MARIE, Sheridan, Wyo.
KUBILUS, [illegible], Brooklyn, N.Y.
LAMBETH, [illegible] W., Charlotte, North Carolina.
LANDWEHR, THE REV. KILIEN J., Washington, D.C.
LAWTON, EARL E., Troy, N.Y.
LEE, OLIVER, Brooklyn, N.Y.
LEVY, MRS. BONA C., New York.
LILE, RICHARD L., Washington, District of Columbia.
LARSEN, ALFRED and LEWIS GEORGE, Lacrosse, Wis.
LARSON, PEUBEN L., San Francisco.
LARSON, JANE, San Francisco.
LARSEN, CHRISTIAN ANDREW, White Salmon, Washington.
LAUTEENHEISER, ELIZABETH, Yakima, Washington.
LAW, GEORGE ROBERT, Menominee, Michigan.
LEFTRIDGE, CLAUDE A., Seattle.
LESLIE, NANCY M., Hammond, Ind.
LEWIS, NANCY, New Richmond, Ohio.
LIGHT, JEANETTE, Golden, Col.
LONG, MARY M. and HARRY W., Portland, Ore.
LOWE, DORNEY, Somerville, N.J.
LUSK, FRANCIS, Carnegie, Pa.
McCALLUM, ALLYCE MAY, Danville, Virginia.
McGRATH, EVELYN C., Manhasset, New York.
MILES, FRANK C., Vienna, Va.
MILLER, ROBERT LAPKIN and LOUISE LARKIN, Littleton, N.H.
MILNE, OGILVIE GRANT CLARK, Watervliet, N.Y.
MUELLER, FRANK A., New York.
McADAM, PANSYE LAVITA, Pasadena, California.
McDONALD, MOLLIE R. and MRS. MOLLIE RANDOLPH, Fort Bragg, California.
MOFIE, DOROTHY, Los Angeles.
McNAUGHTON, THE REV. B. P., Wheaton, Ill.
MACPHAIL, MRS. MARGARET C. Ventnor, N.J.
MACRAE, ROBERT BURNS, Irvington, N.J.
MEYER, MRS. JOHN, San Francisco.
MILL, HEPMAN BORDEN and JOSEPH P., Minneapolis.
MILLER, CARL H., Oakland, Cal.
MILLER, PATRICIA ANN, Alameda, California.
MITKE, CHARLES A. and MRS. CHARLES A., Los Angeles.
MOOTE, BARBARA ETHEL, Palos Verdes Estates, Cal.
MORRISON, KENNETH L. and WILLIAM O., Chicago.
MYERS, ELIZABETH JOAN, Santa Monica, Cal.
NAFTALY, MAURICE and ANNA L., Oakland, Cal.
NEWMAN, ETHEL L., Pecos, Texas.
NARRUHN, FEDERICO, Atlanta.
NAYLOR, MARETIA BELL, Mobile.
OFTEDAHL, FLORA MADALEN, Fort Wayne, Ind.
OLSEN, HELLAND VALDEMAR, Corpus Christi, Texas.
O'TOOLE, JOHN PATRICK, Chicago.
OWENS, WILTON C., Addington, Oklahoma.
PAGE, LAURA, Phoenixville, Pa.
PAHL, H. W., Pittsburgh.
PARDEN, ANNA LOUISE BONNER, Portland, Ore.
PARKS, GEORGE L., East Yamhill, Oregon.
PERTON, MARY E., Mason City, Iowa.
PETERS, CHARLOTTE, SADIE, FRANK and ESTHER, Oakland, Cal.
PETERS, MRS. MADELINE R., Orinda, California.
PETERS, MARGARET D., San Francisco.
POLLEY, MARY ELECTRA, Grand Junction, Col.
PORTER, MRS. MARGUERITE FONTAINE, Kansas City, Mo.
PAPPA, FRANCES A., HENRY JOE, ELIZABETH A., JULIET A. and NELLIE A., Watertown, N.Y.
QUINN, THE REV. JOSEPH, Lowell, Massachusetts.
RAAB, MARITTA B., JEANNE M. and STEWART F., Los Angeles.
RANDRUP, JOHN, Brisbane, Cal.
RANKIN, ESTHER RAE, Portland, Oregon.
RANSOM, WILLIAM E., Elmhurst, Ill.
REAM, DR. BEULAH, HENDERSON RAY and LEE ALLEN, Long Beach, California.
RENFROW, RUTH M. and W. E., Berkeley, Cal.
RICHEY, JEPPIE R., Nederland, Texas.
SIGLER, CHARLES O., San Diego.
STOOPS, CARL E., Stanton, Mich.
WHITENECK, MRS. MARJORIE, Overton, Nev.
WICHMAN, ARTHUR H., Culver City, California.
WILSON, FRANK E., Fullerton, Cal.
WHITTAKER, FRANK JOSEPH, Richmond, Va.
WILSON, HENRY BERNARD, son of Mrs. Peter Schwenninger, 422 Grand avenue, Cumberland, Md.
WILSON, HENRY F., Washington, D.C.
ANDERSON, GLADYS S., Morris, Ill.
BRODT, MRS. TRINIDAD SUE, La Cienaga, Cal.
CAIRNS, MRS. PAULINE FAE, Morgantown, W.Va.
CARSON, MRS. ALEXANDER B., McMinnville, Ore.
CARSON, MARY V., McMinnville, Ore.
CHAMBERS, MRS. CATHERINE F., Philadelphia.
COEN, JAMES H., Garden City, Kan.
COOPER, LAWRENCE A., Detroit.
CRICHTON, JEAN T., San Mateo, Cal.
CRYSTER, ROBERT I., Huntington Park, Cal.
DAHLKE, ALBERT HERBERT, Pawaukee, Wis.
BROTHERS, JOHN DARLAND, Burlingame, Cal.
DEL PAN, STEPHANIE M., San Francisco.
EARL, MARTHA, San Francisco.
GARDNER, JULIE DOWD, Seattle, Washington.
GOODIER, MRS. LUELLA GATES, Grand Valley, Col.
GOODIER, YVONNE, Grand Valley, Colorado.
HASTINGS, WILLIAM HENRY, Palo Alto, Cal.
HAUSE, NINA IVANOVA, Dallas, Texas.
HAWKINS, DOROTHY H., San Francisco.
GILMORE, DESSIE LEE, Glenville, Georgia.
HARBORT, MRS. VERA B., Nichols, South Carolina.
NAYLOR, FERNIE W., Mobile, Ala.
NAYLOR, CAROLYN M., Mobile, Ala.
NAYLOR, HELEN L., Mobile, Ala.
NAYLOR, JOHN T., Mobile, Ala.
ROGERS, EVELYN J., Abbeville, S.C.
SEAWELL, RALPH MARTIN, McColl, South Carolina.
SILVERTON, MARGARET, Nashville, Tennessee.
SIMMONS, OTTO, Alexandria, Va.
SMITH, CHRISTINE H., Miami, Fla.
SMITH, GRACE W., Oak Ridge, Tenn.
SNODGRASS, GEORGE, Charleston, Georgia.
STRONG, H. E., Washington.
SUARES, HAROLD L., New Orleans, Louisiana.
THOMPSON, ELLA FRANCES, Richmond, Va.
WALDO, JOSEPHINE B., Washington, D.C.
WATSON, DOROTHY C., Liberty, North Carolina.
WELCH, CHARLEY ROSS, Knoxville, Tennessee.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM CLYDE, Iron City, Tenn.

More Service Men Freed From Japs

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—The War Department has issued these additional names of military personnel liberated in the Philippines:

CRAWFORD, ROBERT C., private (first class), Telluride, Col.
CURTIS, FRANK N., master sergeant, Pittsburgh.
DAVIS, EDWARD J., master sergeant, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
ELLIS, CHARLES W., private (first class), Sioux City, Iowa.
FLAGLE, CECIL W., W/O J.G., Cottonwood, Cal.
HEAD, PAUL M., private (first class), Owensboro, Ky.
INGRAM, ROBERT F., private, New Orleans.
MATTHEWS, FRED W., private, Ranger, Texas.
RHOADES, CALVIN A., staff sergeant, Wolfe City, Texas.
SMITH, JOE S., first sergeant, Carlsbad, N.M.
SPENCER, JAMES C., private (first class), Athens, Texas.
STORTS, ARTHUR L., private, Peoria Heights, Ill.
SWEENEY, JAMES L., private, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
TURNBOW, RUFUS H., corporal, Konawa, Okla.
WASILEWSKI, WALTER J., corporal, Chicago.
WILLIAMS, LAWRENCE G., private, Glendive, Mont.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—The War Department issued another list of military personnel and civilians, with next-of-kin, liberated from Japanese prison camps in the Philippines as follows:

MILITARY

HEISER, Pvt. GEORGE W.: Mrs. Joseph Butler, sister, 117 S. Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.
JONES, S/Sgt. JAMES F.: Ernest Jones, father, 16 Bliss Pl., Norwich, Conn.
KORNFELD, Sgt. HARRY: Mrs. Fannie Kornfeld, mother, 248 West Main St., Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.
MORSE, Pfc. HARRY H.: Mrs. Ethel Morse, mother, 32 Middle Rose St., Trenton, N. J.
REISH, Sgt. TONY J.: Mrs. Mary Reish, mother, Route 2, Box 175, New Brunswick, N. J.
WILCOX, Lt. Col. PERRY O.: Mrs. J. May Wilcox, wife, 919 Farnham St., Elmira, N. Y.
WYSOCKI, 1st Lt. THEODORE: Adam Wysocki, father, 72 Beverly Rd., West Hartford, Conn.

CIVILIANS

BISHOP, ROBERT F., Sr. and NAOMI: George C. Bishop, Laurel, Del.
GRIER, JAMES A. and GRIER, DOROTHY F.: Miss E. May Grier, R. F. D. No. 1, Dunkirk, N. Y.
HALKINSON, SYDNEY D.: Mrs. Dorothy Howard, sister, 103 W. Chestnue St., Delmar, Del.
HOLLAND, ALBERT E.: Mrs. Edward W. Holland, mother, 511 W. 235th St., New York City.
HOLLAND, Mrs. MARY AGNES: Mrs. Gertrude C. Miles, 3 S. Oxford Ave., Ventnor, N. J.
HOLMES, R. E.: Shelby E. Holmes, care Seymour, Inc., 512 Seventh Ave., New York City.
HOLZER, CHARLES CLIFFORD: Mrs. Laura Holzer, mother, 57 N. Maple St., Woodbury, N. J.
HOTCHKISS, EDNA: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hotchkiss, 208 Dearborn Pl., Ithaca, N. Y.
HOOVER, WILFORD SAMUEL: Charles L. Hoover, father, 1200 Fifth Ave., New York City.
ISERSON, LENORE AGNES: Dan Hanagan, uncle, Times Square Hotel, New York City.
JARVIS, Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE R.: William L. Jarvis, 80-36 164th St. Jamaica, L. I.
MANNING, CORA ELLEN: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Drumm, National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall St., New York City.
MANNING, JOHN L.: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Drumm, National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall St., New York City.
MARSHALL, ELIZABETH: Mrs. Teresa D. Marshall, Leonardsville, N. Y.
MATHER, EDITH R., JAMES H. and WILLIAM B., Jr.: Mrs. Mabel D. Reed, the Rockefeller Institute, Princeton, N. J.
MULLANEY, BERNARD E.: MULLANEY, EDWARD B.; Mrs. Verne Dyson, Box 192, Brentwood, L. I.
MULLANEY, DOROTHY A.: [illegible]
PRISING, MARIE L., and ROBIN J.: Josephine Lockman, 39 W. 55th St., New York City.
REINSTEIN, VINCENT PAUL: George T. Reinstein, 28 Cary Rd., Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.
ROBINSON, JEANNE W.: United States Rubber Company, New York City.
SAWYER, EDWARD W.: Mrs. Marjorie C. Sawyer, mother, Hotel Wolcott, 4 West 31st St., New York City.
SCHMIDT, DOROTHY LUCILLE: Mrs. Nathan Cook, sister, 71 Storm St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
SISTER COLUMBIA: Sister Mary Bede, Mother Superior CSM, St. Mary's Convent, Peekskill, N. Y.
SMITH, ROBERT B., Jr. and WILLIAM G.: George C. Bishop, Laurel, Del.
SPENCER, GLADYS GERTRUDE: Bishop Tucker, 281 Fourth Ave., New York City.
STERNBERG, GEORGE M., and DAVID T.: Alexander Bugoslav, 114 Albemarle Rd., Brookiyn, N. Y.
THOMPSON, ELIZABETH S.: Mrs. W. M. Sinclair, mother, 514 Church St., Bound Brook, N. J.
THOMPSON, GERALD F.: Donald E. Thompson, son, 311 E Henley St., Olean, N. Y.
VROOMAN, ABRAM: E. J. Armstrong, 97 Wilder Terrace, Shilag St., Rochester, N. Y.
WALTENSPIEL, THOMAS: Mrs. Louise Walter Gerdes, sister, c/o Paas Dye Company, 60 Shipman St., Newark, N. J.
WHITEMARSH, MARGARET and DEREK: Mrs. F. A. Benz, aunt, 77 Front Ave., Salamanca, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, HARRY V.: Mrs. Lyda Williams, mother, Drumheller, Alberta, Canada.
WRIGHT, JAMES A.: Mrs. Mary E. Wright, mother, 15 Wheeler Ave., Warwick, N. Y.

Tennessee Honors Hull And 300,000th Inductee

Bust of Statesman Unveiled, Major Swears In Lawyer

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 21 (AP)—Tennessee honored two native sons today—former Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the 300,000th Tennessean to be inducted into the armed forces of the second world war.

In one ceremony a marble bust of Mr. Hull was unveiled at the State Capitol. The bust is the work of Bryant Baker, New York sculptor.

The 300,000th inductee is Lee S. Martin jr., young Nashville lawyer, father of two children and a volunteer. Major Robert S. Seaver, commanding officer of Fort Oglethorpe induction station, came here to administer the oath of induction.

REVEALS A SNUB BY GEN. DE GAULLE

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle's refusal of an invitation to meet with President Roosevelt in Algiers recalled to Representative Price (D.-Fla.), the Congressman said last night, that the French General snubbed him and other members of Congress last October at an airfield near Paris.

"Of course we were a little excited and were desirous of meeting with the French General," Representative Price said. "Congressman Henry D. Larcade Jr., of Louisiana, who speaks French fluently, sent word to Gen. de Gaulle by a French soldier that he would like to meet him. Then we waited for an answer.

"De Gaulle, surrounded by his aids, without a smile on his face, approached within fifteen feet of where we were standing. He told an interpreter to inform us if we wanted to see him, we would have to make an appointment to see him at his Paris office—fifteen miles away."

Representative Price said that the Congressmen boarded a plane and did not try for a formal appointment.

LAUNCHING DELAYED

Philadelphia, Feb. 21 (A. P.)—The launching of the light cruiser Galveston has been postponed indefinitely, the Navy public relations office here announced today.

The office said yesterday that the Galveston would go down the ways at the Gramp Shipbuilding Company yard on February 25.

The Galveston is the second ship to be named after the Texas seaport. It will be sponsored by Mrs. Clark Wallace Thompson of Washington, D. C., wife of Col. Clark W. Thompson, United States Marine Corps Reserve.

Naval officers said the launching of the cruiser Fargo, also set for February 25, would be held as planned. It will be sponsored by Mrs. Fred O. Olsen, wife of the president of the city commission of Fargo, N. D.

Of the Cleveland class, the new cruisers displace 10,000 tons each.

Pan American League To Hear Sumner Welles

Miami Beach, Fla., Feb. 21 (AP)—Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, will speak tomorrow night at the 15th anniversary dinner of the Pan-American League.

By coincidence, Welles will talk one day after the convening of the meeting of American Foreign Ministers at Mexico City. His appearance was arranged months ago, before the Mexico City conference was called.

Welles has been critical of the hemispheric policies of the United States in recent months, since he resigned from his State Department post.

His utterances tomorrow night will be read with interest throughout the Americas, and particularly in Argentina. The former Under Secretary has expressed disagreement with the United States' official attitude toward the Argentine Government.

Rockne's Son Joins Marines

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 21 (AP)—John Vincent Rockne of South Bend, Ind., 18-year-old son of the late Knute Rockne, famous Notre Dame football coach, enlisted in the Marine Corps today. Young Rockne's brother, Knute Jr., has a medical discharge from the Army.

Ford To Build 10,000 Cargo Carriers

Detroit, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company announced plans today for production of approximately 10,000 amphibious cargo carriers for the Army.

The carrier is described as a fully tracked vehicle, capable of traversing all kinds of terrain and water. It is 189 inches long, 67 inches wide, 71 inches high, and its weight, less crew of four soldiers, is approximately 5,640 pounds.

U.S. Building Machinery Barred to Foreign Buyers

Cubans and Venezuelans Can't Buy at Surplus Sale

KEARNEY, Neb., Feb. 21 (AP).—Cuban and Venezuelan representatives were barred from purchasing certain types of construction equipment as the sale of more than a million dollars worth of government surplus property got under way here today.

Representatives of the Cuban highway department and of the International Electrical Company, of Caracas, Venezuela, had come to the sale intending to purchase certain heavy equipment.

J. G. Morris, head of the machinery division of the Kansas City regional office of United States Treasury Procurement, said "the need for these articles in the United States is too critical." He asserted he acted on instructions from Washington.

The equipment involved was motor graders, crawler tractors, cranes, drag lines and motorized shovels. It was indicated the Cubans and Venezuelans would be able to purchase some of the many other items on sale.

An estimated 1,500 dealers, some of whom had to sleep in hotel lobbies last night, were here for the sale.

New Editor Is Appointed At William and Mary

Replaces Writer of Editorial on Racial Equality

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Feb. 21 (AP).—Miss Ruth Weimer, twenty-one years old, a senior at the College of William and Mary, Bedford native of Marion, Ill., is the new editor of "The Flat Hat," college publication.

Miss Weimer's appointment as editor follows a controversy at the college over a Feb. 7 editorial written by Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle, of Jackson, Mich., in which she said Negroes should be admitted to the college at some future date, "be our classmates . . . and marry among us."

As a result, publication of "The Flat Hat" was suspended, and Dr. John E. Pomfret, president of the college, announced that "the writer of the editorial of Feb. 7 cannot continue as editor," and a faculty committee would be appointed to "advise" publications.

Miss Weimer, on "The Flat Hat" staff four years, lists her home as Girard, Kan.

Irving Berlin Dedicates New Song To Filipinos

San Francisco, Feb. 21 (AP)—Irving Berlin, now on Leyte Island dd dtopresent his all-soldier show, "This Is The Army," has written a new song dedicated to the people of the islands, an OWI dispatch said today.

Berlin said he received inspiration for the song while listening to a group of Filipinos in New Guinea substiute the words "God Bless the Philippines" while singing his hit tune, "God Bless America."

"I wanted the Filipinos to have a sinb;like 'God Bless America' for their own," the composer said.

Berlin announced he would donate the Philippine rights to the new song to the Commonwealth Government and would turn over proceeds from its sale to Philippine welfare organizations, the OWI dispatch said.

B-29's Raid Kanto Area, Tokyo Says

San Francisco, Feb. 21 (AP)—Four American Superfortresses based in the Marianas raided the Kanto district of Japan, which includes the Tokyo Metropolitan area, Wednesday afternoon (Tokyo time), the Tokyo radio said today. The broadcast was recorded by FCC.

Earlier, a single B-29 raided the Tokyo area, the enemy report said, and last night a single Superfort attacked the Osaka vicinity.

Gripsholm Docks With 1,209

Jersey City, N.J., Feb. 21 (AP)—Joyously welcomed by uniformed WACS—the girls they left behind them—463 sick and wounded American soldiers came back from German prison camps today on the exchange ship Gripsholm.

A WAC-filled Army boat, its loudspeaker blaring the strains of "Don't Fence Me In," met the Swedish ship at quarantine, and a WAC band at the pier serenaded the men, who were among the Gripsholm's 1,209 passengers.

Fifty-five ambulances were at the Hudson River pier to take the servicemen to the Army's Halloran General Hospital on Staten Island.

Vessel's Sixth Such Trip

Passengers running from port to starboard to wave a tthe circling Army boat caused the Gripsholm to list as much as 10 degrees, said Lieut. Com. James Kahn, Navy public relations officer who went aboard at quarantine.

Kahn said he was informed that the white-painted ship, which flies the yellow and blue colors of neutral Sweden, ma le the thirteen-day crossing from Marseille without incident. It was the Gripsholm's sixth exchange voyage.

548 Civilians Aboard, Too

The Gripsholm also carried 548 United States civilians, many of whom had lived in Europe for 20 years or more; 46 American merchant seamen, 78 Canadian army wounded and 74 Latin-American civilians.

The American soldiers, all ill or wounded, included many aviators who were shot down over Germany. The ship's officers said there were 184 litter cases aboard.

The Army said interviews with the men would be permitted tomorrow.

Krepper Is Convicted On Saboteur Charge

Newark, N. J., Feb. 21 (AP)—A Federal court jury tonight convicted Carl Emil Ludwig Krepper, 60, of Newark, former clergyman accused of acting as contact man for the Nazi saboteurs, on charges of conspiracy to obstruct, interfere with and injure the defense of the United States.

During his five-day trial, the FBI introduced as evidence handkerchiefs taken from two convicted German saboteurs who landed in this country in June, 1942, bearing Krepper's name and a Rahway, N.J., address written in invisible ink.

Krepper faces a maximum of 2 years imprisonment and $10,000 fine as a result of the conviction. Three other indictments are outstanding against the ex-minister.

SAYS U.S. RISKS FATE OF ROME

Scientist Sees Trouble Due To Agricultural Policies

New York, Feb. 21 (AP)—A new book by Joseph A. Cocannouer holds that Holland and Denmark will be the first of Europe's overrun nations to return to former greatness—because of their agriculture—while the United States risks the fate of Rome and Egypt because of its agricultural policies.

The book, "Trampling Out the Vintage," is published by the University of Oklahoma Press. Its author is a scientist and farmer whose boyhood efforts to advance sound agriculture in Oklahoma's sand hills impelled him to go to college without money for tuition, food or other expenses.

Cocannouer taught agriculture in rural schools, then went to the Philippines, China and Europe, studying and obtaining degrees at universities around the world.

Sure Basis Of National Life

Cocannouer holds that the soil is the basis of national life, and for entirely too long a time, he declares, America has trusted largely to fate for her food supply.

This time began when city people ceased to understand agriculture, stopped realizing that it behooved them to keep the food stream flowing unimpaired and that only as agriculture succeeded could they succeed.

In China's attitude toward agriculture Cocannouer sees the reason for that nation's survival for 5,000 years. Not, he points out, the Chinese farmer's attitude alone but, more important, the fact that every other Chinese, nobleman or coolie, business man or fisherman, maintained a profound interest in farming.

Rome Robbed Small Farmers

Rome, he says, robbed her small farmers of their land and drove them disgruntled into cities. Babylon treated her farming class as slaves. Egypt, through corruption in high places, lost interest in agriculture. He thinks the fall of each of these great powers was directly due to its attitude toward agriculture.

"And," he writes, "what about the nations resting under the heels of despotism in Europe today? All are in much the same plight at present. I venture to predict that the nations which have revolved most closely around their agriculture will be the first to return to their former greatness. Their whole people will be united from the start. I would head the list with Holland and Denmark.

"What about France? France has long possessed one of the most industrious farm populations of Europe, but the French farmer has ever been self-centered. His government has been set apart. France has revolved in two orbits, the peasant class and the upper ruling class. For that reason France will find difficulty getting up momentum."

America Slowest To Realize

Cocannouer says that of all leading modern nations, America probably has been slowest to recognize that the farmer's success is society's success; that his failure must be the failure of all. He adds that the people should be taught why the agricultural problems of their country are their problems and proposes that every teacher be required to pass an examination on the facts of agriculture.

"How," he asks, "can a teacher instruct any boy or girl about the foundation upon which his or her nation rests without knowing something at least about the character of a well-run farm? Or without knowing something about agricultural economics? And the answer must come now.

"Yes, the answer must be followed by action, if there is not to be a dropping of the national curtain, as was the case with Egypt and Rome. This is no fantastic dream."

Threat Made To Break Roosevelt-News Ban

New York, Feb. 21 (AP)—Washington newspaper men are studying with interest a threat by Westbrook Pegler to break the voluntary censorship code by reporting President Roosevelt's next visit to Hyde Park, regardless of White House wishes, the New York *Herald Tribune* said in a story from Washington.

The *Herald Tribune* reported that some correspondents and editors were inclined to agree with Pegler's objection to making the President's presence at Hyde Park a military secret when he traveled openly during last fall's presidential campaign. However, the story said, apparently few newspapermen desire to break the censorship code.

Director of Censorship Byron Price said: "I doubt seriously whether the responsible editors and publishers want to destroy the voluntary code to which we have adhered for three years."

Price added: "No responsible editor or publisher has recommended any change in the code," although he had invited such suggestions.

Miss Thompson's Comment

New York, Feb. 21 (AP)—Dorothy Thompson, New York columnist, said tonight that articles she wrote saying Russia planned a provisional German Government founded on the Free Germany Committee in Moscow and the union of German officers in the Soviet Union were based on the committee's own statements.

The Russian magazine *War and the Working Class* in its current issue declared statements by American writers that such a plan was scheduled to be used were myths and had contributed to a flood of "poisoned rumors."

The Soviet publication accused George Axelson, Harold Callender and Raymond Daniell, of the New York *Times;* Constantine Brown, of the Washington *Star;* Paul W. Ward, of the Baltimore *Sun,* and William Phillips Simms, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, along with Miss Thompson as having erected "a structure of lies" on the subject.

New York, Feb. 21—The Turkish radio at Ankara today quoted "an unconfirmed report from the BBC" stating that American forces had landed in the Bonin Islands. The Turkish broadcast was recorded by the Blue network.

A NEW SHAKE-UP IN JAP CABINET

By Associated Press.

In the second Jap Cabinet shake-up within eleven days, Hisatada Hirose was dropped as Minister without portfolio and Chief Cabinet Secretary, the Jap Domei news agency reported today.

He was succeeded by Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, who in turn was replaced in the Finance Ministry by Juichi Tsushima, vice-president of the Bank of Japan and president of the North China Development Company.

Hirose was appointed Chief Cabinet Secretary in the last shake-up of Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso's unstable government. At that time, February 10, the Jap press hailed Hirose's appointment as a significant political change.

The Japanese Domei news agency said today that four civil administrations told Emperor Hirohito yesterday that "despite air raids, earthquakes, and a lack of foods, there was no need for concern over public peace and order."

The officials represented districts which include the big industrial cities of Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, and the Kyushu region where there are great heavy industries.

The Japanese broadcasts were recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

THIRD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN (180)
BY W.W.HERCHER

LONDON, THURSDAY, FEB. 22-(AP)-THE SOVIET FIRST UKRAINE ARMY BY-PASSED THE STOUT GERMAN DEFENSE HEDGEHOG OF GUBEN YESTERDAY AND DROVE TO THE CONFLUENCE OF THE NEISSE AND ODER RIVERS, 54 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN AND SEPARATED ONLY BY THE WIDTH OF THE ODER FROM A JUNCTURE WITH THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY, WHICH WAS REPORTED FIGHTING TO ENCIRCLE FRANKFURT 21 MILES TO THE NORTH.

IN THE SAMLAND PENINSULA OF EAST PRUSSIA THE BERLIN RADIO CLAIMED THAT A SURPRISE GERMAN OFFENSIVE HAD REESTABLISHED A FIRM CORRIDOR FROM KOENIGSBERG TO THE ESCAPE PORT OF PILLAU, 20 MILES SOUTH.

MOSCOW MERELY ACKNOWLEDGED SOME ADVANCES BY THE ENEMY IN THAT SECTOR AND SAID THE DESPERATE EFFORT WAS COSTING THE GERMANS ENORMOUSLY IN MEN AND EQUIPMENT, WHILE ANOTHER TRAPPED GERMAN FORCE SOUTHWEST OF KOENIGSBERG LOST 85 TANKS AND 400 VEHICLES IN TWO DAYS.

MOSCOW'S NIGHTLY COMMUNIQUE AND AN EARLY MORNING SUPPLEMENT SAID THE FIRST UKRAINE FORCES OF MARSHAL IVAN S. KONEV HAD SEIZED A STRATEGIC RIDGE IN THE FOREST ON THE EASTERN APPROACHES TO GUBEN AND HAD DRIVEN UP TO THE NEISSE RIVER ON BOTH SIDES OF THE TOWN, CAPTURING MORE THAN 50 POPULATED PLACES IN ADVANCES THAT MEASURED SEVEN TO 13 MILES ON A 50-MILE-WIDE FRONT.

PLACES TAKEN INCLUDED KUSCHERN, ON THE NEISSE AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE ODER, AND THE CITY OF PFOERTEN, 10 MILES SOUTH OF GUBEN AND SIX MILES NORTHEAST OF FORST. THE CITY STRONGHOLD OF PREIBUS, AND THE TOWN OF LEIPPA, BOTH ON THE NEISSE'S EAST BANK 23 AND 27 MILES SOUTHEAST OF GUBEN, ALSO WERE CAPTURED.

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MOSCOW WAS OFFICIALLY SILENT CONCERNING OPERATIONS OF THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN FORCES OF MARSHAL G.K.ZHUKOV DIRECTLY EAST OF BERLIN, BUT PRAVDA, OFFICIAL COMMUNIST PARTY PAPER, ASSERTED THE RED ARMY NOW STOOD BUT 34 MILES FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL, AND THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT ZHUKOV HAD "TEMPORARILY" SLASHED COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN BERLIN AND FRANKFURT, ON THE WEST BANK OF THE ODER 38 MILES FROM BERLIN.

PRAVDA DID NOT SPECIFY THE LOCATION, BUT THIS SHORTEST DISTANCE FROM BERLIN YET GIVEN BY THE RUSSIANS INDICATED THAT ZHUKOV HAD CROSSED THE ODER, A DEVELOPMENT WHICH THE GERMANS LONG HAVE CONCEDED BUT WHICH MOSCOW NEVER HAS ANNOUNCED.

GERMAN WAR REPORTER HANS ARNTZ BROADCAST THAT THE ROADS AND RAILWAY BETWEEN BERLIN AND FRANKFURT HAD BEEN REOPENED, BUT ADDED THAT A GREAT [illegible] WAS IN PROGRESS AND THAT THE

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BATTLE FOR ENCIRCLEMENT OF FRANKFURT WAS [illegible]

INHABITANTS HAD FLED THE SHELL-TORN CITY.

OTHER NAZI BROADCASTERS SAID GERMAN FORCES WERE FIGHTING DEFENSIVELY "BETWEEN BERLIN AND THE FRANKFURT-KUESTRIN FRONT" 30-ODD MILES EAST OF BERLIN, BUT CONTENDED THE RUSSIAN BRIDGEHEADS ON THE WEST BANK OF THE ODER STILL WERE "FAR TOO SMALL" FOR A MAJOR OFFENSIVE TOWARDS BERLIN. THEY ACKNOWLEDGED SOME ENLARGEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FOOTHOLD AT KIENITZ, 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF KUESTRIN, HOWEVER.

THE SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY OF MARSHAL K.K.ROKOSSOVSKY MEANWHILE CONTINUED ITS STEADY DRIVE NORTHWARD THROUGH THE POLISH CORRIDOR TOWARDS DANZIG, NOW 33 MILES AWAY, AND WAS HONORED BY AN ORDER OF THE DAY FROM PREMIER STALIN ANNOUNCING CAPTURE OF CZERSK, 45 MILES SOUTHWEST (CORRECT) OF DANZIG.

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THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THAT ROKOSSOVSKY ALSO TOOK 40 OTHER TOWNS IN THE POLISH CORRIDOR, THE NORTHERN-MOST BEING PENSKERFELDE.

WITH DANZIG THUS ENDANGERED, THE GERMANS PENNED ON THE SAMLAND PENINSULA IN EAST PRUSSIA WEST OF KOENIGSBERG MADE A DESPERATE EFFORT TO BREAK OUT TO THE PORT OF PILLAU, 20 MILES SOUTH, BEFORE THEIR ENTRAPMENT WAS FURTHER SOLIDIFIED.

MOSCOW ACKNOWLEDGED SOME WITHDRAWALS IN THE FACE OF THIS VIOLENT PUSH, WHICH NOW HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR THREE DAYS, BUT SAID THE FIGHTING THERE COST THE GERMANS 60 TANKS TUESDAY. OTHER GERMAN FORCES CAUGHT IN EAST PRUSSIA SOUTHWEST OF KOENIGSBERG WERE SQUEEZED CLOSER AND LOST NINE COMMUNITIES, MOSCOW REPORTED.

THE GERMANS ON SAMLAND APPARENTLY WERE HOPING TO MAKE A "DUNKERQUE" ESCAPE FROM PILLAU, BUT MOSCOW ACCOUNTS SAID RUSSIAN PLANES WERE COVERING

THE BALTIC COASTAL AREA AND DANZIG BAY WAITING FOR GERMAN SHIPS.

OTHER RUSSIAN PLANES TUESDAY NIGHT AND WEDNESDAY MORNING RAIDED STETTIN AND STARGARD AND THE BESIEGED SILESIAN CENTER OF BRESLAU, HITTING TRAINS AND WAR FACTORIES, THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID.

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THE COMMUNIQUE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE DANUBE RIVER EAST OF KOMAROM THE GERMANS STILL WERE COUNTER-ATTACKING HEAVILY BUT SAID THEY WERE REPELLED AFRESH AND LOST 38 TANKS TUESDAY.

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LONDON, FEB. 21-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO QUOTED THE NEWSPAPER DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG TODAY AS SAYING THE DECISIONS REACHED BY THE BIG THREE AT YALTA WOULD MEAN FOR GERMANY:

1. MAIMED AND WOUNDED OF THE GERMAN ARMY WOULD NOT BE CARED FOR AFTER THE WAR.

2. INTERNATIONAL BOMBER SQUADRONS WOULD DEMOLISH GERMAN CITIES OF THE FUTURE "EACH TIME THE GERMAN PEOPLE RISE IN WRATH AGAINST THE BRUTAL METHODS OF THE POWERS OF OCCUPATION."

3. GERMAN SCHOOLS WOULD BE FORBIDDEN TO TEACH THE HISTORY OF FORMER GREAT MEN AND WOULD BE FORCED TO IGNORE THE DEEDS OF GERMAN SOLDIERS IN THIS WAR.

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MIGHT LEAD COMMONS

BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, FEB 21-(AP)-HIS CONFIDENCE OBVIOUSLY UNDIMINISHED BY POTSHOTS AT HIS POLICY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL STOOD READY TONIGHT TO STAKE HIS COALITION GOVERNMENT ON A MOVE TO OBTAIN UNQUALIFIED BRITISH BACKING OF THE CRIMEA CHARTER AS THE CORNERSTONE OF FUTURE PEACE.

UNOFFICIAL, YET APPARENTLY AUTHENTIC, REPORTS THAT HE WOULD SEEK A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE ON THE BIG THREE'S DECISIONS WERE REGRDED HERE AS A LIKELY FORERUNNER OF A MOVE ON THE PART OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO OBTAIN CONGRESSIONAL ENDORSEMENT ON THE CONFERENCE RESULTS.

THE COMMONS TEST PROBABLY WILL COME NEXT WEDNESDAY AT CONCLUSION OF A TWO-DAY DEBATE WHICH WILL BE OPENED BY THE 70-YEAR-OLD PRIME MINISTER

WITH A REVIEW OF THE WAR SITUATION AND A FIRST-HAND INTERPRETATION OF WHAT THE CRIMEA DECISIONS WILL MEAN TO GLOBAL STABILITY.

OUT OF A BRIEF COMMONS DISCUSSION OF FOREIGN POLICY TODAY THERE EMERGED INDICATIONS OF THE LINE OF ATTACK WHICH CRITICS WILL TAKE IN ATTEMPTING TO PREVENT A WHOLESALE VOTE OF APPROVAL.

FROM DOUGLAS LLOYD SAVORY, CONSERVATIVE BELFAST UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, CAME A QUERY WHETHER THE BIG POWERS WERE NOT BOUND BY THE ATLANTIC CHARTER TO CONSIDER THE WISHES OF THE POLISH PEOPLE BEFORE TRANSFERRING THEM FROM THEIR HOMES TO OTHER TERRITORY.

LATER MAJ.GEN.SIR ALFRED KNOX ASKED: "IS THIS NOT SURRENDER TO POWER POLITICS?"

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BUT FOREIGN SECRETARY EDEN DECLINED TO ENGAGE IN DEBATE ON THE ISSUE UNTIL NEXT WEEK AND CHURCHILL BROKE SILENCE ONLY ONCE TO SAY THAT "THE ATLANTIC CHARTER IS A GUIDE, NOT A RULE."

HIS REMARK WAS PROVIDED BY A QUERY FROM MAURICE PETHERICK, CONSERVATIVE, ON WHETHER THE ATLANTIC CH

HIS REMARK WAS PROVOKED BY A QUERY FROM MAURICE PETHERICK, CONSERVATIVE, ON WHETHER THE ATLANTIC CHARTER CLAUSE REGARDING SIGNATORY POWERS' SUPPORT OF THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION OF PEOPLES AFFECTED BY A CHANGE OF BOUNDARIES APPLIED TO LITHUANIA, LATVIA, ESTONIA AND POLAND.

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FEB 221945

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL X X X LAST NIGHT.

GOOD WEATHER OVER THE CONTINENT WEDNESDAY FAVORED ALLIED FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER BOMBERS AND IN THEIR SWEEPS OVER HIGHWAYS AND RAI ROUTE THEY SHOT UP AT LEAST 1,309 GERMAN VEHICLES. FEB 221945

MUSTANGS AND THUNDERBOLTS ESCORTING THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S HEAVY BOMBERS TO NUERNBERG RIPPED UP 68 LOCOMOTIVES, 253 FREIGHT CARS AND TEN MOTOR TRUCKS, BOOSTING THEIR THREE-DAY SCORE OF TRANSPORT TARGETS TO 1,546.

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NINTH AIR FORCE LIGHTNINGS AND THUNDERBOLTS, BACKING UP LT.GEN. OMAR N.BRADLEY'S ARMY GROUP WITH 845 SORTIES, DESTROYED 407 RAIL AND MOTOR VEHICLES AND DAMAGED 626. THEIR OBJECTIVES INCLUDED 19 RAILYARDS AND 11 GERMAN TOWNS IN THE BATTLE AREA.

THE BRITISH SECOND TACTICAL AIR FORCE FLEW 800 SORTIES BY MID-AFTERNOON AND SAWED THROUGH A DOZEN TRAINS IN THE RAHM AREA IN ADDITION TO DISABLING 15 LOCOMOTIVES, 30 CARS AND TEN TRUCKS IN THE RHEINE, HUENSTER AND OSNABRUECK REGIONS.

AT LEAST 11 GERMAN PLANES WERE DESTROYED. ALLIED LOSSES WERE NOT COMPLETELY TABULATED.

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EDITOR:

LONDON--INSERT NIGHT LEAD AERIAL AFTER THIRD GRAF ENDING X X X DEADLY ROCKETS.

BOMBER FORMATIONS WERE REPORTED OVER THE REICH AGAIN TONIGHT BY THE GERMAN "ACHTUNG" WARNING SERVICE WHICH SAID THAT ONE GROUP OF FAST BOMBERS, PROBABLY RAF MOSQUITOS, WAS APPROACHING BRANDENBURG PROVINCE, IN WHICH BERLIN IS LOCATED. OTHERS WERE SAID TO BE "FLYING OFF TOWARD THE WEST AND NORTHWEST."

A BOMBER TRAIN, ETC., 4TH GRAF

LONDON, FEB. 21-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN SIDESTEPPED TODAY A QUESTION FROM A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AS TO WHETHER BRITAIN, IN VIEW OF THE MILK SHORTAGE, WOULD SEEK 1,100,000 GOATS FROM GERMANY AS WAR REPARATIONS.

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EDEN REFERRED THE HOUSE TO THE CRIMEAN CONFERENCE AGREEMENT TO SET UP A WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION COMMISSION AND ADDED: "I AM UNABLE TO SAY WHAT FORM THE GERMAN REPARATIONS WILL TAKE."

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HDD LDN XX TARGETS

THE GLOW OF LARGE FIRES FROM THE ATTACK ON DORTMUND COULD BE SEEN THROUGH THIN CLOUDS AND SMOKE ROSE TO A GREAT HEIGHT, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID.

NIGHT FIGHTERS AND INTRUDER AIRCRAFT OF THE BOMBER COMMAND SUPPORTED THE HEAVIES AND ATTACKED AIRFIELDS. THE RAF ANNOUNCED THE LOSS OF 21 PLANES FROM THE NIGHT'S OPERATIONS.

INDICATING THE DAYLIGHT RAIDS WERE ON A SCALE IN KEEPING WITH THE GREAT OFFENSIVE WHICH HAS SEEN APPROXIMATELY 10,000 HEAVY BOMBERS SWEEP OVER THE REICH SINCE FEB. 12, GERMAN RADIOS BROADCAST A RAPID FIRE STREAM OF WARNINGS THROUGHOUT THE MORNING.

THE MAIN TARGET OF THE RAF NIGHT ATTACKS WAS DORTMUND, EASTERN GATEWAY TO THE INDUSTRIAL RUHR WHERE MANY TRUNK RAILWAYS FROM CENTRAL GERMANY MEET. IT IS NOW ONE OF THE MAIN BOTTLENECKS IN THE ENEMY'S COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM FEEDING THE WESTERN FRONT, ESPECIALLY THE AREA OF THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY OFFENSIVE.

FEB 221945

"THIS GREAT INDUSTRIAL CITY WITH ITS MANY STEEL PLANTS HAS BEEN ABOUT HALF DESTROYED BY THE RAF," THE AIR MINISTRY SAID, "BUT ITS RAILWAY CENTERS MUST BE ATTACKED AT FAIRLY FREQUENT INTERVALS IF WE ARE TO KEEP THEM OUT OF ACTION."

AFTER LAST NIGHT'S ATTACK RETURNING CREWMEN SAID THEY COULD SEE THE GLOW OF HUGE FIRES MORE THAN 100 MILES AWAY.

TWO OIL REFINERIES SOUTH OF DUESSELDORF WHICH HAVE BEEN FREQUENT TARGETS FOR U.S. DAYLIGHT RAIDERS ALSO WERE BOMBED LAST NIGHT BY

BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS, WHILE MOSQUITOS SHOOK BERLIN IN TWO SEPARATE RAIDS ABOUT MIDNIGHT.

FEB 221945

AS USUAL MOST OF THE VERSATILE LITTLE MOSQUITOS CARRIED 4,000-POUND BLOCKBUSTERS TO THE NAZI CAPITAL.

THE DUESSELDORF REFINERIES ORIGINALLY WERE USED FOR PRODUCTION OF LUBRICATING OIL, BUT THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN FORCED TO COVERT THEM TO THE PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE IN AN EFFORT TO KEEP THEIR WAR MACHINE RUNNING.

THE SPLATTERING OF DORTMUND'S CLOGGED RAILROAD YARDS BY THE RAF DOVETAILED WITH THE CAMPAIGN BY THE U.S. ARMY STRATEGIC AIR FORCE TO WRECK ALREADY BADLY SNARLED NAZI COMMUNICATIONS.

ATTACKING IN TWO WAVES FROM OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE TOWN AT NOON YESTERDAY, MORE THAN 900 FLYING FORTRESSES SMACKED THE HUGE MARSHALLING YARDS AND DEPOT AND ADJACENT REPAIR SHOPS AT NUERNBERG, 90 MILES NORTH OF MUNICH.

THE FORTRESSES WERE UNCHALLENGED BY THE LUFTWAFFE, BUT FLAK WAS INTENSE. SIXTEEN BOMBERS, CARRYING 144 MEN, AND 23 ESCORTING FIGHTERS WERE LOST. MUSTANGS AND THUNDERBOLTS SHOT DOWN 14 NAZI PLANES, AND DESTROYED 39 OTHERS ON THE GROUND.

FEB 221945

BZ611AEW

LO"DO", FEB. 21-(AP)-THE GERMA" "EWS AGE"CY D"B ACCUSED BRITA"" A"D TH

U"ITED STATES TODAY OF ATTEMPTI"G TO MERGE ARAB STATES I"TO A "DOMI"IO" I"

WHICH E"GLA"D WILL EXECUTE HER POLITICAL POWER WHILE THE U"ITED STATES WILL

EXPLOIT THESE COU"TRIES ECO"OMICALLY."

THE "AZI AGE"CY, QUOTI"G "WILHELMSTRASSE CIRCLES" MAI"TAI"ED THE CO"FERE"CES

OF PRESIDE"T ROOSEVELT A"D PRIME MI"ISTER CHURCHILL WITH MIDDLE EAST RULERS

WERE MOTIVATED BY A" EFFORT "TO STEM RUSSI" ACTIVITIES -- FOR I"STA"CE."

RUSSIA'S PRESSURE I" THE AEGEA" SEA A"D THE SOVIET DEMA"D FOR OPE"I"G THE

DARDA"ELLES." THE TALKS ALSO WERE AIMED AT MAI"TAI"I"G BRITAI"'S POSITIO"

I" THE MIDDLE EAST, THE GERMA"S SAID.

"IT REMAI"S TO BE SEE"," SAID THE BROADCAST, A"OTHER "AZI PROPAGA"DA ATTEMPT

TO DIVIDE THE ALLIES, "WHETHER ROOSEVELT SUPPORTED CHURCHILL'S THESES I" RETURN

FOR HIS PROMISE TO SUPPORT AMERICA I" THE WAR AGAI"ST JAPA", OR WHETHER HE

PUT FORWARD HIS REQUEST FOR ESTABLISHI"G A FIRM AMERICA" POSITIO" I" THE NEAR

EAST."

FEB 221945

SPECULATIO" I" LO"DO" O" THE CO"FERE"CES I" THE MIDDLE EAST HAS

CE"TERED O" THE POSSIBLE MILITARY ROLE OF THE AREA AS A VAST STAGI"G

AREA IN AN ACCELERATED DRIVE FROM THE WEST AGAINST JAPAN.

FEB 221945

LONDON DISCUSSION ALSO TOUCHED ON THE PROGRESS TOWARD A PAN-ARAB LEAGUE AND AND/ PALESTINE'S RELATION TO SUCH A SETUP; ON THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S PLAN TO INSURE RETENTION OF PRE-WAR PRIVILEGES IN SYRIA AND LEBANON.

LONDON, FEB. 21-(AP)-FLIGHT CAPT. GILMAN BENEDICT WARNE OF MONTCLAIR, N.J., AND MIAMI, FLA. RECEIVED BRITAIN'S SILVER MEDAL MBE (MEMBER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE) TODAY FOR HEROISM IN THE RESCUE LAST AUGUST OF AN AMERICAN GIRL PUPIL FROM A BLAZING PLANE.

FEB 221945

AS HE PINNED THE DECORATION ON WARNE'S DARK BLUE UNIFORM OF THE BRITISH AIR TRANSPORT AUXILIARY (FEERYING COMMAND) FOR WHICH THE OFFICER VOLUNTEERED IN 1941, CAPT. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND SECRETARY TO THE MINISTRY OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION TOLD HIM HIS CONTRIBUTION "WAS NOT LIMITED TO THAT SINGLE ACT OF GALLANTRY."

FEB 221945

THE RESCUE TOOK PLACE AUG. 13, WHEN A HUDSON TRAINER SHE CAUGHT FIRE SHORTLY AFTER A TAKEOFF. WARNE LANDED THE SHIP, ESCAPED, AND THEN RETURNED WHEN HE REALIZED THE PUPIL, MISS JANE PLANT OF BALTIMORE, MD., HAD FAILED TO GET OUT. HE FOUND HER UNCONSCIOUS AND PULLED HER FROM THE BLAZING MACHINE, HIMSELF SUSTAINING SEVERE BURNS.

#

LONDON, FEB. 2--(AP)--THE NORWEGIAN PASSENGER SHIP AUSTRI, 490 TONS, WAS TORPEDOED AND SUNK TODAY AT A POINT 12 MILES NORTHWEST OFF THE NORWEGIAN SOUTH COAST, A GERMAN BROADCAST SAID TODAY.

30. 24 - 23211

FEB 221945

Secretary

LONDON, FEB. 21--(AP)--FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY NEGOTIATIONS ON THE PART OF RUSSIA TO ACQUIRE INTEREST IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE GOVERNMENT LAST WEEK ACKNOWLEDGED INABILITY TO KEEP TRACK OF BEARER SHARES IN THE CANAL WHEN ASKED IF GERMANY HAD ACQUIRED ITALY'S INTERESTS.

#

LONDON, FEB. 21--(AP)--PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN AN INTERVIEW TONIGHT PREDICTED AN EARLY COLLAPSE OF GERMANY BUT SAID THAT GERMAN GUERRILLA UNITS--ISOLATED AND MAD--MAY GO ON FIGHTING FOR MONTHS.

FEB 221945

THE 67-YEAR-OLD WHITE-HAIRED CZECHOSLOVAK LEADER WHO REMEMBERS MUNICH WITH BITTERNESS SAID THE DISINTEGRATION OF GERMANY POLITICALLY AND MILITARILY WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A SMALL PART OF THE COUNTRY "MAY BE ONLY A MATTER OF WEEKS."

WITH RUSSIAN, BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARMIES NOW CLOSING IN FOR THE KILL, BENES SAID HE COULD NOT "SEE THE GERMANS STANDING UP MUCH LONGER," AND ADDED: "I WOULDN'T BE SURPRISED TO SEE THE GERMANS PULLING OUT OF NORTHERN GERMANY ANY DAY NOW.

IT SEEMS CERTAIN THEY WILL TRY TO MAKE A LAST STAND IN THE SOUTH BUT HOW EFFECTIVE IT WILL BE IS ANOTHER QUESTION." FEB 221945

EXPRESSING THE BELIEF THAT THE GERMANS WOULD TRY AND HOLD OUT IN BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA FOR A LONG TIME, BENES SAID: "BUT AGAIN HOW SUCCESSFUL THEY WILL BE DEPENDS ON WHAT THE RUSSIANS DO. I HAVE AN IDEA THAT WHEN THE TIME COMES THE RUSSIAN ARMIES WILL STRIKE FROM HUNGARY THROUGH TO AUSTRIA AND ATTEMPT TO CUT OFF THE GERMANS FROM REACHING SOUTHERN GERMANY FROM THE NORTH. SUCH A MANEUVER BY THE RUSSIANS ALSO WOULD SEAL OFF THE GERMANS IN ITALY."

FEB 221945 [redacted] APR/PARIS181 S/THO/314P

THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED NEW RIOTS INSIDE GERMANY, INCLUDING A HUNGER MARCH BY HUNDREDS OF REFUGEES IN STASSFURT, SOUTH OF MAGDEBURG. THE REPORT SAID THAT THE MARCHERS STORMED A FOOD STORE AND THE REGULAR ARMY INTERVENED WHEN SS ELITE GUARDS ATTEMPTED TO FIRE ON THE MOB.

MOSCOW ALSO TOLD OF DISORDERS IN MUNICH WHICH WERE SAID TO HAVE DEVELOPED INTO PITCHED STREET BATTLES WITH TANK-SUPPORTED SS UNITS INTERVENING AFTER THE CITY POLICE REFUSED TO FIRE ON CIVILIAN CROWDS.

"THE POLICE HAD TO BE DISARMED AND MANY WERE SENT TO THE DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP FOR REFUSING TO SHOOT," SAID A GERMAN LANGUAGE BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO.

FEB 221945

LONDON, FEB 21-(AP)-DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, BRITAIN'S PRIME MINISTER IN WORLD WAR 1, WAS REPORTED STILL SERIOUSLY ILL TODAY AT HIS HOME IN NORTH WALES BUT PHYSICIANS SAID HIS CONDITION WAS "NOT CRITICAL."

A STATEMENT FROM HIS HOME SAID DOCTORS AGAIN HAD ATTENDED HIM THIS MORNING AND THAT "FURTHER NEWS OF HIS CONDITION MAY BE EXPECTED DURING THE DAY." HE WAS SAID TO BE MORE COMFORTABLE LAST NIGHT.

THE 82-YEAR-OLD LIBERAL HAS BEEN IN FAILING HEALTH FOR SOME TIME.

BZ651AEW

PARIS, FEB 21-(AP)-BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL HENRI SPAAK ARRIVED TODAY TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS FOR A FRENCH-BELGIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY. THE NEGOTIATIONS MAY TOUCH UPON POLITICAL COOPERATION SUCH AS JOINT OCCUPATION OF THE WESTERN RHINELAND.

JJ252PEW

FEB 221945

A215

ADD PARIS xx SPACE

GUALLS SAID HIS OFFICE BEGAN ALERTING RAILWAY BATTALION COMMANDERS AGAINST PILFERING FROM SUPPLY TRAINS AS EARLY AS SEPT. 26. WHEN TELEGRAMS WERE SENT INSTRUCTING THEM TO TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION AND THAT SUBSEQUENT LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS WERE DISPATCHED. BUT NO REPLY CAME FROM MARLIN'S BATTALION UNTIL AFTER OCT. 15.

WHEN THE PROSECUTION RESTED, DEFENSE COUNSEL MOVED FOR A VERDICT OF INNOCENT, ARGUING THAT THE COURT MIGHT THINK MARLIN INEFFICIENT, BUT "INEFFICIENCY IS NOT A CRIMINAL ACT." THE MOTION WAS OVERRULED.

FEB 221945

MARLIN IS TO TESTIFY IN HIS OWN DEFENSE TOMORROW.

DY1SN521PEW

AGENT ROBERT P. O'REILLY TESTIFIED YESTERDAY THAT MEN OF THE PARIS ADD BLACK MARKET xx testified.
BATTALION, BILLETED IN A FORMER GIRLS' SCHOOL, ASSURED HIM HE COULD MAKE BIG MONEY BY LOOTING SUPPLY TRAINS AND SELLING CIGARETS, CHOCOLATE, COFFEE AND OTHER ITEMS IN THE FRNCH BLACK MARKET. HE SAID HE WAS GIVEN ADDRESSES OF CAFES, BROTHELS AND OTHER PLACES WHERE BLACK MARKET OPERATORS WOULD PAY OFF.

FEB 221945

HE ALSO TOLD OF AN INSTANCE WHERE EACH OF SEVEN ARMY POKER PLAYERS PAID 7,000 FRANCS ($140) TO SEE THE LAST CARD IN A SEVEN-CARD STUD GAME. ANOTHER AGENT TOLD OF POKER GAMES IN WHICH AS MUCH AS 100,000 FRANCS ($2,000) WAS ON THE TABLE.

BZ434AEW

WITH THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION, ALSACE, FEB. 19-(AP)-THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION HAS THE BEST SWING ORCHESTRA THIS SIDE OF THE VOLGA.

FEB 221945

FRENCH JIVE, WITH A HOT FIDDLE AND SAX, SWUNG TWO SCORE AMERICA

30. 24 — 23213

TUNES AT A BUFFET LUNCHEON GIVEN BY COL. LOUIS GAULTIER FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH CORRESPONDENTS WHO HAVE BEEN COVERING THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP FRONT AND THE RHINE VALLEY, WHERE THE LEGION NOW STANDS GUARD.

THERE WERE NO AMERICANS IN THE ORCHESTRA, BECAUSE THERE ARE NONE IN THE ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION COMMANDED BY GAULTIER. FORTY-TWO NATIONS ARE REPRESENTED IN THE LEGION NOW.

FEB 221945

GAULTIER SAID HE THOUGHT THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION HAD BEEN MIS-REPRESENTED IN LITERATURE AND FILMS, AND IN A SOLEMN MOMENT DETAILED THE HEAVY LOSSES SUFFERED AS THE LEGION FOUGHT UP THROUGH THE COLMAR Pocket

THE COLONEL SAID THE LEGIONNAIRES "ACCEPTED THE NEW DANGERS OF WAR, LIKE TANK FIGHTING, BUT THEY WOULD RATHER FIGHT IN THE INFANTRY AND USE TRADITIONAL TACTICS OF SURPRISE AND FIGHTING UNDER COVER."

THE FOREIGN LEGION HAS AT LEAST ONE AMERICAN HONORARY MEMBER SERVING WITH IT NOW. HE IS LT. COL. R.W. BURKE, 2048 FRANKLIN STREET, OAKLAND, CALIF., WHO HAS BEEN IN THE ARMY 28 YEARS, SERVING AS XXXX AS LIASON OFFICER WITH THE FRENCH DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR. HE NOW IS ATTACHED TO THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY AS A TECHNICAL EXPERT.

FEB 221945

BURKE IS AN ARDENT ADMIRER OF THE FRENCHMAN'S FIGHTING QUALITIES.

"I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT HOW THE FRENCH CONDUCT THEIR POLITICS, BUT I HAVE NEVER SEEN A BRAVER MAN IN BATTLE," HE SAID.

BURKE HAD ONLY ONE MAJOR COMPLAINT AND MANY A WEARY FOOTSLOGGER HAS THE SAME ONE--HIS MAIL DOESN'T GET TO HIM. HE HAS BEEN MOVING SO MUCH OVER SOUTHERN FRANCE THAT LETTERS FROM HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER, THE LATTER A WAC IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, HAVEN'T CAUGHT UP WITH HIM FOR WEEKS.

FEB 221945

B25 G12
(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TODAY WEDNESDAY FEB 21) (230)
BY SID FEDER
(ADVANCE)-WITH ATTACKING AMERICAN FORCES ON MONTE BELVEDERE, ITALY, FEB 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-OPERATING ON THE PRINCIPLE OF "HIT 'EM WHERE THEY AIN'T," SPECIALLY-TRAINED AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE STABBED THROUGH SOME OF THE MOST RUGGED MOUNTAINS OF THE APENNINES WEST OF HIGHWAY 64 IN THE PAST 36 HOURS, WINNING THEIR INITIAL OBJECTIVES AND MARKING UP GAINS OF A MILE OR MORE.
AMONG THE OBJECTIVES TAKEN WAS THIS 3,500-FOOT HEIGHT FOUR MILES WEST OF THE HIGHWAY AND DOMINATING THAT VITAL SUPPLY ROUTE.
TROOPS COMMANDED BY LT.COLS.WARREN S.SHELOR OF 102 LOGAN COURT, RALEIGH, N.C., AND ROSS J.WELSON OF KALISPELL, MONT., HIT BELVEDERE'S ROUGH SLOPES FROM TWO ANGLES SHORTLY AFTER THIS PHASE OF THE ATTACK BEGAN LAST MIDNIGHT AND WENT OVER THE CREST BEFORE DAWN DESPITE VIGOROUS GERMAN MORTAR FIRE AND DENSE MINEFIELDS.
POWERFUL AMERICAN ARTILLERY FIRE SUPPORTED THE ATTACK HOUR AFTER HOUR, WHILE ROCKET-FIRING FIGHTER PLANES MADE HALF-HOURLY RUNS OVER ENEMY POSITIONS.
OTHER TROOPS CLEARED OUT A NUMBER OF HILLTOP VILLAGES WEST OF BELVEDERE, INCLUDING THE VICIOUSLY-DEFENDED COMMUNITIES OF CORONA AND POLLA, AS WELL AS SEVERAL MOUNTAINS IN THIS SECTOR OF THE GERMANS' APENNINE BUTTRESSES SOME 28 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BOLOGNA.
MEANWHILE, THREE MILES WEST OF BELVEDERE, FORCES COMMANDED BY LT.COL.HENRY HAMPTON OF OAKLAND, CALIF., IN A BRILLIANT MOUNTAIN-SCALING MANEUVER SUNDAY NIGHT, LABORED UP A FIVE-MILE-LONG RIDGE RUNNING FROM SOUTHWEST TO NORTHEAST. THEY HAD TO USE ROPES AND OTHER ALPINE EQUIPMENT AND THEN STOOD OFF SMALL BUT BITTER GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS FO 30 HOURS.
THERE WAS HEAVY MORTAR, ARTILLERY AND MINEFIELD OPPOSITION, WITH COMBINATIONS OF ALL THREE AT MOST PLACES.
(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TODAY WEDNESDAY FEB 21)
KKS/DAEW

FEB 221945

ADD ROME XX THERE

MORE THAN 500 U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE HEAVY BOMBERS YESTERDAY ATTACKED A BIG OIL REFINERY AT LOEBAU, 35 MILES AHEAD OF RUSSIAN FORCES DRIVING TOWARD DRESDEN, TARGETS IN THE VIENNA AREA, AND SHIPYARDS IN NORTHERN ITALY.

BRITISH WELLINGTONS AND LIBERATORS BLASTED THE IMPORTANT UDINE RAILYARDS IN NORTHEASTERN ITALY LAST NIGHT. AMERICAN MOSQUITOS ALSO WERE OUT DURING THE NIGHT, SHOOTING UP NAZI MOTOR TRANSPORT IN THE MILAN AREA, BOMBING THE VERONA RAILYARDS AND A PONTOON BRIDGE. A-20 NIGHT BOMBERS HIT A BARGE ON THE PO.

U.S. 12TH AIR FORCE FIGHTER BOMBERS OPRATING IN CLOSE SUPPORT OF THE FIFTH ARMY DESTROYED 35 ENEMY-HELD BUILDINGS NEAR THE BATTLE-FRONT AND DAMAGED 49 OTHERS.

FEB 221945

FD907AEW

ADD ROME XX THERE

OTHER PILOTS WHO TOOK PART IN THE ATTACK INCLUDED LTS.MORRISON D.LOSTISS, 6320 CENTRAL AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; RAFFAELE PASQUALE, 715 RIVER ST., HAVERHILL, MASS.; LEO S.KORBANTY, 1147 WICHTMAN ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.; CHARLES A.GREGORY, 234 HARDING ST., DANVILLE, KY., AND JOSEPH LANG, 1635 11TH AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

FEB 221945

ADD 2ND PARIS

ROME, FEB. 21--(AP)--ALBERTO TARCHIANI, ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, AND HIS STAFF LEFT TODAY FOR WASHINGTON. THE PARTY WAS ACCOMPANIED TO ITS POINT OF DEPARTURE BY U. S. AMBASSADOR ALEXANDER KIRK AND ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ALCIDE DE GASPERI.

FEB 221945

APR/NORGAARDS01440/THO/1225P

ROME, FEB. 21--(AP)--THE ALLIED COMMISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE BREAD RATION THROUGHOUT LIBERATED ITALY HAS BEEN INCREASED TO 300 GRAMS DAILY EFFECTIVE MARCH 1. THIS CONFORMS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PREELECTION ANNOUNCEMENT PROMISING THAT FIGURE.

FEB 221945

THE NEW ORDER INCREASED BY 100 GRAMS THE BREAD RATION FOR LIBERATED TERRITORY NORTH OF THE GARIGLIANO-SANGRO LINE. PROVINCES BELOW [redacted] THAT LINE HAVE BEEN RECEIVING 300 GRAMS FOR MANY MONTHS.

THE FAILURE OF THE ALLIES TO PROVIDE EQUAL RATION FOR ALL OF LIBERATED ITALY HAS BEEN CONSTANTLY ATTACKED IN THE ROME PRESS, ESPECIALLY SINCE ROOSEVELT'S PREELECTION ANNOUNCEMENT.

FEB 221945

OFFICIALS IN ROME SAID THE PRESIDENT ACTUALLY GAVE AN ORDER TO INCREASE THE RATION BUT THAT SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES CAUSED BY THE SWIFT PACIFIC OFFENSIVE HAD MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO CARRY THE ORDER OUT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE RATION WOULD BE GIVEN OUT ENTIRELY IN BREAD OR THE EQUIVALENT IN BREAD AND MACARONI ON THE BASIS OF 200 GRAMS OF BREAD DAILY AND 550 GRAMS OF MACARONI WEEKLY.

APR/BRIAS/1745s/THO/15p

ROME--[redacted] ADD FIRST LEAD BERCHTESGADEN X X X THE FUEHRER).

OTHER PILOTS WHO TOOK PART IN THE ATTACK INCLUDED LTS. MORRISON D. LOSTISS, 6520 CENTRAL AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; RAFFAELE PASQUALE, 715 RIVER ST., HAVERHILL, MASS.; LEO S. KORBANY, 1147 WIGHTMAN ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.; CHARLES A. GREGORY, 294 HARDING ST., DANVILLE, KY., AND JOSEPH LANG, 1635 11TH AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

WHILE THERE WAS X X X ETC., THIRD GRAPH.

THE AMERICANS X X X ETC., AS MR BEFORE.

MR 1330 MORGANDS SEVENTH 1150APR

FEB 221945

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30. 24— 23215

BY A.I. GOLDBERG

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN GERMANY, FEB. 20-(AP)-TROOPS OF THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY HAVE CLEARED THE GERMANS FROM [redacted] THE SAAR RIVER NORTH OF AUERSMACHER, KLEINBLITTERSDORF, ON THE EAST BANK OF THE SAAR, NORTHEAST OF AUERSMACHER, AND FROM THE VILLAGE OF BLIESGERSWILLER, NORTHEAST OF AUERSMACHER.

FEB 221945

THE PUSH THROUGH THIS NECK OF GERMAN TERRITORY BOUNDED BY THE CURVING SAAR AND BLIES RIVERS NORTH OF SARREGUEMINES NETTED APPROXIMATE 500 PRISONERS FROM THE JUMP-OFF LAST FRIDAY TO MONDAY MIDNIGHT.

FEB 221945

AUERSMACHER, RECAPTURED FROM THE ENEMY YESTERDAY, WAS A PILE OF MUD AND WRECKAGE TODAY, BUT THE AMERICANS SCRAMBLED INTO THE DRY CORNERS OF SHATTERED BUILDINGS TO BUILD FIRES AND EAT THEIR MEALS.

GERMAN TROOPS DRIVEN NORTHWARD STILL HELD THEIR POSITIONS IN THE WOODS NORTH OF KLEINBLITTERSDORF. (30 WORDS CENSORED)

NO CHANGE WAS REPORTED IN THE AMERICAN POSITIONS AROUND FORBACH, SIX MILES TO THE WEST IN ALSACE, BUT ALSO NEAR THE GERMAN BORDER BECAUSE OF THE CURVING FRONTIER IN THIS AREA.

XXX LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH'S TROOPS IN XXXX THAT AREA WERE REPORTED LAST NIGHT TO BE HOLDING HILLS IN THE KLEINWALD, A FORE NEAR FORBACH.

FEB 221945

NO CIVILIANS WERE LEFT IN AUERSMACHER, BUT A GROUP OF 54

A RAGING FIGHT WAS CENTERED AROUND AN OLD CASTLE ON THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF FORBACH, SIX MILES TO THE WEST IN ALSACE BUT ALSO CLOSE TO THE GERMAN BORDER BECAUSE OF THE CURVING FRONTIER IN THIS AREA.

FEB 221945

ZINZING, HESSELING, ALSTING AND GROSS-BLIEDERSTROFF, ALL IN THE AREA EAST OF FORBACH, WERE CLEARED OF THE ENEMY.

ALSTING IS BUT A LITTLE MORE THAN THREE MILES SOUTH OF SAARBRUECKEN AND THE SIEGFRIED LINE FORTIFICATIONS. THE ONLY SIZEABLE TOWN BETWEEN FORBACH AND SAARBRUECKEN IS STIRING-WENDEL.

THE IMPORTANCE THE GERMANS ATTACH TO HOLDING THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF FORBACH IS INDICATED BY THE RESISTANCE THEY ARE MOUNTING THERE, INCLUDING A HEAVY ARTILLERY CONCENTRATION.

ACTIVITY WAS LIGHT ALONG THE REMAINDER OF THE SEVENTH ARMY FRONT.

NO CIVILIANS REMAINED IN AUERSMACHER WHEN THE AMERICANS ENTERED, BUT A GROUP OF 54

FEB 221945

WAS FOUND IN A CAVE OVERLOOKING THE SAAR WEST OF THE TOWN. A SPOKESMAN FOR THIS GROUP, FRANK SCHIRRA, FORMERLY OF 42 LINDBERG AVENUE, BUFFALO, N.Y., SAID HE RETURNED TO GERMANY IN 1937 TO VISIT HIS

FEB 221945

BROTHERS AND THE NAZIS HAD REFUSED HIM PERMISSION TO LEAVE.

THE CAVE IN AN OLD LIMESTONE QUARRY WAS CAPABLE OF

HOLDING THOUSANDS, SCHIRRA SAID, AND THE GROUP OF 30 ADULTS AND 24 CHILDREN HAD ENOUGH FOOD TO LAST THEM FOUR MONTHS. THEY HAD BEEN LIVING IN THE CAVE FOR THREE MONTHS. FEB 221945

SCHIRRA HAD A LONG, RAMBLING TALE TO TELL OF HIS EXPERIENCES WITH THE GERMANS. HE SAID HE HAD RECEIVED HIS FIRST CITIZENSHIP PAPERS IN BUFFALO IN 1925 AND DENIED THAT HE HAD EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF A BUND OR ANY OTHER NAZI ORGANIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES. HE INSISTED THAT HE HAD NOT JOINED THE NAZI PARTY HERE AND SAID HE HAD MADE HIS LIVING BY PICKING UP SCRAP PAPER AND IRON UNTIL THE NAZIS PUT HIM TO WORK ON CONSTRUCTION OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

THE CIVILIANS IN THE CAVE WERE FOUND BY LT. JOHN G. LARSON, 7 NORTH NINTH AVENUE, MT. VERNON, N.Y., WHO REPORTED HIS DISCOVERY TO CAPT. W.J. FREDERICK OF JENKS, OKLA.

FEB 221945

THERE WAS EX DESULTORY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE AROUND AUERSMACHER TOWARD DUSK AND SOME SHELLS STILL ARE FALLING IN SARREGUEMINES.

(18 WORDS CENSORED)

FREDERICK WAS GRIM ABOUT THE WRECKAGE LEFT IN AUERSMACHER,

WHERE SOME BUILDINGS STILL WERE SMOULDERING AND SMOKING.

"THIS IS THE FIRST TIME WE HAVE BEEN IN GERMANY," HE SAID. "IT'S ABOUT TIME SOME GERMAN TOWNS START GETTING SHOT UP THE WAY FRENCH TOWNS WERE." FEB 221945

AT THE MOMENT, FREDERICK WAS BUSY FIGURING WITH FIRING DATA FOR SHOOTING UP A FEW MORE GERMAN POSITIONS. FEB 221945

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THAT THIS WRITER HAS BEEN IN GERMANY, TOO, BUT FOR SGT. EARL GOODING, PALM AVENUE, FLORIDA CITY, FLA., JEEP DRIVER FOR THE CORRESPONDENTS HERE, IT WAS A SECOND FORAY ONTO GERMAN SOIL. HE WAS WITH OTHER SEVENTH ARMY UNITS WHEN THEY STORMED UP TO THE SIEGFRIED LINE LAST DECEMBER. FEB 221945

PFC. DONALD WILSON OF WILLIANS, IND., ASSIGNED TO GUIDE OUR JEEP THROUGH ARTILLERY-WRECKED VILLAGES AND OVER THE MUDDY ROAD TO AUERSMACHER, MADE HIS FIRST CROSSING INTO GERMANY JAN. 24 AS A MEMBER OF A RAIDING PATROL. HE POINTED OUT THE BUILDING WHERE HE AND OTHERS OF HIS UNIT PULLED OUT PRISONERS AND BROUGHT THEM BACK TO SARREGUEMINES IN THE DAYS WHEN ONLY THE SAAR SEPARATED HIS DIVISION FROM GERMANY AND THE NAZI ARMY. LAST FRIDAY, HE

ENTERED THE REICH AGAIN IN THE JUMP-OFF OF THEIR OFFENSIVE AND

THIS TIME IT WAS FOR KEEPS.

FEB 22 1945

THE CON ANIONS ON THE RAID WERE PFC. RALPH KRUGER OF MILWAUKEE,

WIS., AND PFC. HAROLD OBLINGER OF NORTH JACKSON, O. KRUGER ACTED

AS INTERPRETER.

KLEINBLITTERDORF ACTUALLY WAS CLEARED SHORTLY AFTER

DARK MONDAY NIGHT. THE COMPANY WHICH HOPPED OFF UP IN A WOODS FROM

AUERSMACHER WAS LED BY CAPT. HUBERT HARGE OF BEDFORD, VA.

KEEPING HIS FINGER ON THE OPERATION WAS HANDSOME OFFICER

CANDIDATE SCHOOL CLASSMATE, MAJ. RICHARD COX, 1510 PRINCESS ANN STREET,

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

FEB 22 1945

HARGE STARTED OUT IN THE ARMY AS A SERGEANT IN THE

116TH VIRGINIA INFANTRY OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

"THEY DIDN'T HAVE MUCH TROUBLE GETTING UP THERE," COX

SAID. "THE TOWN WAS PRETTY WELL CLEARED OUT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND,

BY THIS MORNING, TWO MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS WERE IN THERE

DEALING WITH THE CIVILIANS, A PRETTY ARROGANT [redacted] BUNCH. THERE

FEB 22 1945

STILL IS SOME SHIPING AND SOME ENEMY ACTIVITY IN THE WOODS NORTH OF

THE TOWN."

AUERSMACHER, GERMANY, FEB. 21--MAJOR

ROBERT TUCKER 393 PLEASANT STREET, WINTHROP, MASS., WORE NEW CROIX DE

GUERRE WITH PLAMS IN THIS BATTERED BATTLE AREA TODAY AFTER TRIP TO GET

IT THAT ALMOST EQUALLED DIFFICULTIES OF ACTION THAT WON IT. FEB 22 1945

TUCKER AND MEN MOVED INTO THIS TOWN MONDAY NIGHT.

HE HAD COUPLE HOURS SLEEP AND CUP COFFEE THEN X JEEPED SEVENTYFIVE MILES

THROUGH MUD TO COLMAR WHEN FRENCH GENERAL JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY

DECORATED HIM KISSED BOTH CHEEKS FOR VALOR IN COLMAR POCKET ACTION. THEN

TUCKER JEEPED BACK TO FRONT HAD ANOTHER CUP COFFEE RETURNED TO ACTION.

PROUD OF MEDAL, TUCKER SAID NOT FOR SELF BUT 21 CONSID-

ITS FOR BATTALION."

ASSOCIATED PRESS FEB 22 1945

PKL 903P FEB.21

MADRID, FEB.21-(AP)-- ACCORDING TO REPORTS CURRENT HERE

THE GERMANS HAVE BEGUN REMOVING THEIR DWINDLING GOLD RESERVES FROM

THE REICHSBANK VAULTS AND ARE TRANSPORTING IT BY AIR TO NEUTRAL EUROPEAN

COUNTRIES.

FEB 221945

BY USING DIPLOMATIC POUCHES, WHICH ARE CANNOT BE INSPECTED UNDER

INTERNATIONAL LAW, THE GERMANS PROBABLE COULD TRANSPORT A CERTAIN

AMOUNT OF GOLD TO SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SPAIN AND PORTUGAL WITHOUT

DIFFICULTY. THEY PROBABLY WOULD HAVE TROUBLE, HOWEVER, IN GETTING THE

GOLD OUT OF THEIR EMBASSIES INTO FOREIGN EXCHANGE CHANNELS UNDER THE

WATCHFUL EYES OF NEUTRAL AND ALLIED AUTHORITIES.

SINCE GERMANY'S ONLY TRANSPORT CONNECTION WITH SPAIN AND

PORTUGAL IS BY NIGHT PLANE TO MADRID AND LISBON,

BOTH THESE COUNTRIES CAN KEEP AN EASY CHECK ON WHAT REACHES THE EMBASSIES

IN THOSE CITIES.

FEB 221945

PW MADRID 01710--JA-- 425A

NIGHT LEAD GREEK (210)
BY WILLIAM B.KING
ATHENS, FEB. 21-(AP)-REGENT ARCHBISHOP DAMASKINOS SIGNED DECREES TODAY ESTABLISHING AN UNDERSECRETARIAT OF POLICE IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND CONFIRMING PREMIER NICHOLAS PLASTIRAS' ASSUMPTION OF THE POST OF MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR. THE ACTION AVERTED WHAT PLASTIRAS HAD PREDICTED WOULD BE A "FIRST CLASS CABINET CRISIS" IF THE REGENT REFUSED TO BACK HIM UP IN ESTABLISHING THE UNDERSECRETARIAT TO

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CONTROL ALL POLICE IN GREECE.
THIS MOVE BY THE PREMIER ALREADY HAD PROVOKED THE RESIGNATION OF PERICLES RALLIS AS MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.
THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT HAD BEEN CONSIDERED A THREAT TO SUBMIT HIS OWN RESIGNATION IF THE REGENT REFUSED TO ACCEPT HIS PROPOSAL FOR THE NEW DEPARTMENT. PLASTIRAS ALREADY HAS NAMED HIS OLD FRIEND, GEN. SIMON VLACHOS, TO HEAD THE UNDERSECRETARIAT.
IN HIS LETTER OF RESIGNATION, RALLIS TOLD PLASTIRAS THAT ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT HE PROPOSES WOULD

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"REMIND THE PEOPLE OF THE PERIODS OF HATRED." THIS WAS TAKEN AS A REFERENCE TO THE PERIODS OF GREEK OPPRESSION UNDER THE METAXAS DICTATORSHIP.
MEANWHILE, 25 OF 33 FORMER HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF COLLABORATING WITH THE GERMANS DURING THE OCCUPATION OF GREECE WENT ON TRIAL TODAY IN A PACKED COURTROOM. OF THE EIGHT DEFENDANTS WHO DID NOT APPEAR, THREE ARE DEAD AND FIVE HAVE FLED FROM GREECE.
TA1128PEW

ATHENS ADD #1 Greece

THREE FORMER PREMIERS ARE ON TRIAL, GEORGE TSOLACOGLU, K.

LOGOTHETOPOULOUS AND JEAN RALLIS. THE GERMAN-DESIGNATED ORIGINAL

LIST OF DEFENDANTS ALSO INCLUDED 21 FORMER CABINET MINISTERS AND

FOUR PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS. THE FIVE ABSENT FROM THE COUNTRY ARE

TO BE TRIED IN ABSENTIA.

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IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT THE TRIAL WILL LAST TWO MONTHS

BUT IF IT CONTINUES AT THE PACE OF THE INITIAL SESSION, IT IS LIKELY

TO BE MUCH LONGER.

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APR/1448-1302 SERIES/MP-350PEW

(140)

BY JAMES M. LONG

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, FEB. 21 -(AP)-HITLER'S ARMY NOW IS GIVING ITS SUICIDE ASSIGNMENTS TO BATTALION OF THE DAMNED, MADE UP OF GERMAN SOLDIERS CONVICTED OF MILITARY OFFENSES, IT WAS LEARNED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY.

INSTEAD OF GOING TO PRISON, THEY GO BACK TO THE FRONT.

SUCH FORCES ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN USED AGAINST THE RUSSIAN ARMY. EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS IN AMERIAN UNIFORMS AT THE TIME OF THE ARDENNES BREAKTHROUGH INDICATED THAT THE CONVICT CORPS HAD BEEN IN ACTION IN THE WEST AS WELL.

THESE TROOPS GET DIRTY JOBS. THEY CLEAR MINEFIELDS UNDER FIRE. THEY SPEARHEAD HOPELESS COUNTERATTACKS. THEY ARE THROWN INTO ATTACKS WHEN OTHER GERMAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN STOPPED. THEY ARE FORCED TO FIGHT WITH THE GUNS OF NON-CONVICT OFFICERS AND NONCOMS IN THEIR BACKS.

HITLER'S OFFICERS DO NOT FOLLOW THE BATTALIONS OF THE DAMNED INTO THE CERTAIN DEATH TRAPS. THEY LAG IN SAFETY BEHIND AND SHOOT DOWN ANY WHO FALTER.

FD949AEW

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BY THOUR" WIA"T

WITH U.S. CAVALRY I"SIDE GERMA"Y, FEB. 21-(AP)-FOR SOME STRA"GE REASO" A GERMA" MACHI"EGU""ER REMAI"ED QUIET WHILE A HU"DERD OR MORE AMERICA"S CROSSED THE MOSELLE RIVER I"TO GERMA"Y I" A" AREA 13 MILES EAST OF LUXEMBOURG.

THE", WITH AMERICA" CAVALRYME" STILL POURI"G ACROSS THE SWIFT, FLOOD-SWOLLE" RIVER, THE MACHI"EGU""ER SUDDE"LY POKED HIS HEAD FROM HIS "EST A"DSHOUTED: "WE "EVER DIE!"

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CPL. ELDER BURKE, 2504 EAST MICHIGA" AVE., JACKSO", MICH., LEADI"G A PLATOO" PAST THE "EST, SAID: "HE FIRED A SHOT, MISSI"G MY FACE O"LY BY A FRACTIO" OF A" I"CH, A"D THE" LU"GED WITH A BAYO"ET."

LT. BLE"T SLI"GER, ORE., A"D SEASIDE, PVT. ARTHUR A"ARGYROS, 1921 KAY AVE., BROOKLY", ". Y., PITCHED I" WITH BURKE, A"D SWARMED ALL OVER THE "AZI.

"I THOUGHT FOR A WHILE HE WAS TELLI"G THE TRUTH WHE" HE SAID HE'D "EVER DIE," SLI"GER SAID. "HE STABBED HIM[illegible] TWICE A"D SHOT HIM THREE TIMES BEFORE HE WAS FI"ISHED."

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THE CAVALRYME", LED BY LT. COL. WALTER J. EASTO", CLEVELA"D, OHIO, CAUGHT THE GERMA"S BY SURPRISE, CROSSI"G THE MOSELLE A"D PUSHI"G "ORTHEASTWARD I" THE DIRECTIO" OF TRIER.

CAPTURE OF WI"CHERI"GE" WAS MADE "OSSIBLE BY A PLATOO" LED BY LT. RICHARD LASSLELL, ME"DOZA, ILL., WHICH STAYED I" THE TOWI"'S OUTSKIRTS 11 HOURS, DESPITE E"EMY MORTAR A"D A"TI-TANK GU" FIRE WHICH WAS DESTROYI"G THE PLACE WALL BY WALL. THE PLATOO" CLU"G TO THE BUILDI"G U"TIL OTHER CAVALRYME" [illegible] ARRIVED A"D TOOK THE TOWN.

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MICH

PRISONERS SEIZED I"CLUDED TWO WHO CLAIMED THEY WERE POLES.

STAFF SGT. WILLIAM CROASMUN, RED CLIFF, PA., SAID:

"THEY SR SURE BECOME POLES I" A HURRY AFTER WE CAPTURE THEM. I GUESS THE FIGURE THEY'LL RECEIVE BETTER TREATME"T IF THEY CO"V"CE US THEY AR"'T GERMA"S."

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THE [redacted] AMERICA"S ALSO CAPTURED TWO HORSES, WHICH THEY PROMPTLY "AMED REMICH AND MITCHERI"GER AFTER THE TWO TOWNS THEY HAD JUST TAKE".

MR WIA"TS SECO"D 1724APR 1425

MOSCOW, FEB. 21-(AP)-LT. COL. N. TOLCHENOV, A SOVIET MILITARY AUTHORITY, PROPOSED TODAY THAT LARGE "ATIO"S I" A GLOBAL SYSTEM OF AIRWAYS PROVIDE THEIR OW" PLANES FOR TRA"SPORT SERVICE OVER THEIR OW" TERRITORY.

WRITI"G I" THE PUBLICATION WAR AND THE WORKI"G CLASS, ON "THE FAILURE" OF THE CHICAGO CIVIL AVIATIO" CONFERE"CE, TOLCHENOV ASSERTED THAT "ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEMS WAS THE QUESTIO" OF THEFLIGHT OF FOREIGN PLANES OVER A NATIO"'S TERRITORY."

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"THIS IS A PRACTICAL NECESSITY FOR SMALL [redacted] "ATIO"S TO WHOM IT WOULD NOT BE ADVA"TAGEOUS TO EXPLOIT AIR LINES OF A SHORT DISTA"CE WITHI" THEIR OW" FRO"TIERS," HE WROTE. "BUT FOR LARGE "ATIO"S WITH HUGE AMOU"TS OF TERRITORY, THE I"CLUSIO" OF THE "ATIO"AL AIR LINES I" THEIR AM I"TER"ATIO"AL SYSTEM WOULD BE EXPEDIE"T IF EACH USED ITS OW" PLA"ES OVER ITS OW" TERRITORY. SUCH A SYSTEM WOULD BE MOST PERFECT AND WOULD PREVE"T I"TE"ATIO"AL FRICTIO"."

TOLCHE"OV QUOTED WITH APPROVAL FOREIG" PRESS STATEME"TS THAT THE ABSE"CE OF THE SOVIET U"IO" CO"TRIBUTED TO LACK OF SUCCESS OF THE CHICAGO CO"FERE"CE.

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BY RELMAN MORIN

CAIRO, FEB. 21-(AP)-REASSURANCE FOR ARABS XXXX ON THE UNITED STATES' ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PALESTINE PROBLEM WAS ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DISCUSSION NEAR HERE RECENTLY WITH KING FAROUK OF EGYPT AND KING IBN SAUD OF SAUDI ARABIA, SOURCES CLOSE TO THE CENTERS OF MIDDLE EAST DIPLOMACY SAID TODAY.

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AT THE SAME TIME THERE WAS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT BRITAIN HAS DEVISED A PLAN DESIGNED TO BRING A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE ARABS AND JEWS IN PALESTINE, BUT ITS PROVISIONS WERE UNAVAILABLE HERE.

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WELL INFORMED SOURCES EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE PRESENT ANOMALOUS SITUTATION IN PALESTINE WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO CONTINUE FOR LONG. THE PERIOD FOR XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX LIMITED JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE PROVIDED IN BRITAIN'S WHITE PAPER EXPIRED LAST YEAR. THE ZIONISTS ARE PRESSING FOR REMOVAL OF ITS RESTRICTIONS AND THE ARABS ARE EQUALLY OPPOSED TO any MITIGATION OF THE WHITE PAPER'S TERMS.

SOME CONCRETE STEPS TO END THIS SITUATION ARE EXPECTED.

WHETHER THEY WILL INVOLVE PARTITIONING PALESTINE OR WHETHER BRITAIN WILL ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH A TRI-NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH, JEWS AND ARABS IS NOT KNOW, BUT BOTH ARE POSSIBILITIES.

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THE UNITED STATES IS INDIRECTLY XXXXXXX INVOLVED IN THE PROBLEM THROUGH STATEMENTS MADE BY LEADERS OF BOTH THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES DURING THE LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

LA LINEA, SPAIN, FEB 20-(AP)-HEAVY STORMS IN THE GIBRALTAR STRAIT AREA CAUSED THE SINKING OF AN AMERICAN TANKER YESTERDAY AND DROVE A LIBERTY SHIP AGROUND OFF SAN ROQUE, SPAIN. SALVAGE TUGS ARE ATTEMPTING TO REFLOAT THE LIBERTY SHIP.

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M205PEW

BY EDWIN SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, FEB 21-(AP)-GRMANY'S PRECARIOUSLY BALANCED ECONOMIC SYSTEM APPEARED TODAY TO BE TOTTERING UNDER THE IMPACT OF RUSSIAN ADVANCES WHICH HAVE SENT MILLIONS OF REFUGEES HURRYING WESTWARD, DISLOCATING RATIONING AND OTHER WARTIME DISTRIBUTION SETUPS AND LOSING A FLOOD OF MONEY WHICH MAY SKYROCKET PRICES.

THE SITUATION WAS REFLECTED IN AN APPEAL TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE BY DR. WILHELM NONNENBRUCH, TOP-RANKING NAZI ECONOMIST, WHO WARNED THAT FAILURE TO RESPECT PRICE CEILINGS MIGHT HAVE "CATASTROPHIC" RESULTS.

NEUTRAL TRAVELERS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM GERMANY SAID THE SITUATION ALREADY WAS GETTING OUT OF HAND. ONE SWEDISH TRAVELER SAID HE HAD ARRIVED IN BERLIN FROM STETTIN ONLY TO FIND THAT HE COULD BUY ALMOST NOTHING EXCEPT AT FANTASTIC BLACKMARKET PRICES.

BZ647AEW

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HDV STOCKHOLM XX MEETINGS

ANSWERING AN INTERPELLATION, GUNTHER SAID: "BOTH THE GERMAN OCCUPATION FORCE AND NORWEGIAN QUISLING OFFICIALS ARE TO THE SAME EXTENT RESPONSIBLE (FOR THE ACTS OF TERROR). WE SYMPATHIZE WITH THE NORWEGIANS, WHICH IS KNOWN BOTH IN BERLIN AND OSLO. WE ARE ASKING

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OURSELVES, AS DO THE NORWEGIANS, IF ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE ARE GOING TO CONTINUE. WE CONSIDER THIS A QUESTION OF GREAT IMPORTANCE EVEN FOR SWEDEN."

Z223PEW FEB 221945

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

RESCHLINGEN, GERMANY, FEB 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A LITTLE MAN WITH WATERY, BLUE EYES POPPED OUT OF A HILLSIDE CAVE TODAY WITH A STRANGE STORY OF HOW HE WAS IMPRESSED INTO THE NAZI LABOR SERVICE WHILE ON A VISIT FROM AMERICA AND OFFERED TATTERED EVIDENCE TO PROVE THAT HE ONCE LIVED IN THE UNITED STATES.

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THE LITTLE MAN IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS FRANK SCHIRRA, 50, AND SAID HE CAME TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1924 AND TOOK OUT FIRST CITIZENSHIP PAPERS A YEAR LATER IN BUFFALO, N.Y.

WHILE ARTILLERY SHELLS WHISTLED OVER THIS GERMAN HILLSIDE, SCHIRRA FISHED INTO HIS PURSE AND PRODUCED A RECEIPT FROM THE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION OF THE BUFFALO EVENING NEWS DATED APRIL, 1936, AND A NEW YORK STATE DRIVER'S LICENSE FOR THE SAME YEAR. BOTH WERE OFFERED TO BOLSTER HIS STORY WHICH MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ARE INVESTIGATING.

SCHIRRA SAID HE HAD WORKED IN THE BRIDGE DEPARTMENT OF THE LACKAWANNA STEEL CORPORATION PLANT UNTIL HE LOST THREE FINGERS FROM HIS RIGHT HAND IN AN ACCIDENT. WITH HIS COMPENSATION HE BOUGHT A SMALL FARM IN ERIE COUNTY BUT COULDN'T MAKE IT PAY SO HE MOVED B

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CK TO 42 LINDERG AVE., BUFFALO.

HE SAID HE RETURNED TO GERMANY TO VISIT HIS FIVE BROTHERS AND

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80-YEAR OLD MOTHER AT AUERSBACHER, NEAR HERE, IN 1937. THE GERMANS, HE DECLARED, TOOK UP HIS PASSPORT AND REFUSED TO ALLOW HIM TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES. MEANWHILE, HE OBTAINED A DIVORCE IN GERMANY FROM THE FRENCH WIFE HE MARRIED IN 1921.

SCHIRRA SAID THE GERMANS TOLD HIM THEY SUSPECTED HE HAD COME TO GERMANY "FOR OTHER REASONS" THAN TO VISIT HIS FAMILY. THEN THEY TOLD HIM THEY WANTED HIM TO WORK FOR THEM AND PROMISED HIM TRAINING IN BERLIN.

HE REFUSED, SCHIRRA SAID. FROM THE PROCEEDS OF SCRAP PAPER AND IRON COLLECTIONS HE MANAGED TO START A RESTAURANT, BUT IT LATER FAILED. THEN JUST BEFORE THE WAR THE GERMANS GRABBED HIM AND MADE HIM WORK ON THE WEST WALL. A COUPLE OF YEARS AGO HE WAS PUT TO WORK IN A NEARBY MINE.

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SCHIRRA TOLD HIS STORY BEFORE THE ENTRANCE OF A CAVE WHICH LED INTO A LABYRINTH OF TUNNELS WHICH HE BOASTED "CAN HOLD 20,000 PEOPLE."

"THERE ARE 94 IN HERE NOW--24 CHILDREN," HE DECLARED. "WE MOVED IN THREE MONTHS AGO TO GET AWAY FROM THE BOMBINGS. WE HAVE PLENTY OF FOOD, ENOUGH FOR FOUR MONTHS.

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"WE HAD ENOUGH FOOD FROM THE COUNTRYSIDE, WE HAD A COW IN HERE AS WELL AS GOATS, SHEEP, RABBITS AND CHICKENS."

ONE OF A GROUP OF CAVE INHABITANTS DISPUTED SCHIRRA'S CLAIM, ASSERTING THERE WERE ONLY A FEW POTATOES LEFT AND NO MEAT. THE OLDEST OF THE CAVE DWELLERS IS 70, THE YOUNGEST TWO.

SCHIRRA SAID THAT ABOUT HALF OF THE CAVE COMMUNITY WERE NAZI PARTY MEMBERS WHO JOINED TO GET WORK PERMITS BUT HE DECLARED HE "NEVER JOINED THE PARTY."

BY DEAN SCHEDLER
MANILA, FEB 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CIVILIANS WHO FLED THE ERMITA DISTRICT OF SOUTH MANILA, TO TAKE REFUGE IN THE CATHOLIC ATENEO DE MANDA COLLEGE WHILE THE JAPANESE HELD THE AREA SUFFERED UNSPEAKABLE MISERY AND HORROR, DR.MARTIN FISHER SAID TODAY WHEN HE REACHED

SAFETY OF AMERICAN LINES.

"I SAW IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR SIGHTS OF HUMAN MISERY AND DESTRUCTION, BUT NEVER WAS THERE ANYTHING TO COMPARE WITH WHAT IT WAS LIKE IN SOUTH MANILA LAST WEEK," HE SAID.

FISHER, HIS WIFE, ROSE, AND DAUGHTER, BARBARA, 17, GERMAN REFUGEES WHO HAD FLED HITLER'S DOMINATION, WERE AMONG THE 7,000 CIVILIANS RESCUED WHEN AMERICAN TROOPS CAPTURED THE GENERAL HOSPITAL. THEY SAVED ONLY A FEW PERSONAL EFFECTS FROM THEIR WAR-BATTERED HOME.

"WE HAVE SEEN ALL THERE IS---THEY CAN DO NOTHING WHICH WOULD SURPRISE OR SHOCK US NOW," SAID FISHER. HIS UNCLE, OSCAR GREENWALL, LIVES AT 325 EAST 80TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

AT LEAST 2,000 CIVILIANS OF THE ERMITA DISTRICT TOOK REFUGE IN THE CATHOLIC ATENEO COLLEGE GROUNDS, FISHER SAID. MANY WERE WOUNDED.

FISHER AND THREE FILIPINO DOCTORS WERE THE ONLY MEDICAL MEN IN ATENEO AND THEY WORKED UNCEASINGLY.

"WITH THE NUMBER OF WOUNDED INCREASING HOURLY, WE ASKED AND WERE GIVEN PERMISSION BY THE JAPANESE TO GET MEDICAL SUPPLIES FROM A NEARBY WAREHOUSE,"FISHER SAID.

"WEARING RED CROSS EMBLEMS AND CARRYING A HUGE RED CROSS FLAG, WE WERE ALLOWED TO PROCURE JUST WHAT WE COULD CARRY---ONE OF THE PADRES AND MYSELF.

"WE HAD SO FEW BANDAGES AND DRESSINGS THAT THE PADRES TORE OFF THEIR WHITE GIRDLES TO MAKE MORE, AND WHEN OUR SUPPLY OF MORPHONE WAS EXHAUSTED WE USED RUM, BRANDY AND WHISKY FROM THE PHARMACY.

"THE FILIPINO SURGEON HAD ONE NEEDLE WHICH HE USED ALMOST CONSTANTLY.

"A FEW DAYS BEFORE WE WERE LIBERATED FROM THE PHILIPPINE GENERAL HOSPITAL A JAPANESE SOLDIER CAME INTO THE SURGERY AND THROUGH AN INTERPRETOR MADE US A SPEECH.

"HE TOLD US, 'WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO YOU PEOPLE AND TO THE FILIPINOS OF THE CITY IS BUT A SAMPLE OF WHAT IS TO COME. OUR REINFORCEMENTS ARE COMING. THE JAPANESE EMPEROR WILL REPAY FOR THIS DAMAGE. EVEN WORSE IS TO COME.'

"WE WERE FURTHER DEPRESSED WHEN FIRE BROKE OUT IN THE MAIN BUILDING. WE STRUGGLED ALL NIGHT TO GET THE WOUNDED TO THE GENERAL HOSPITAL AREA.

"SOME, ALTHOUGH BADLY TORN BY SHRAPNEL, MANAGED TO DRAG THEMSELVES TO THE HOSPITAL. AT LEAST 1200 PEOPLE ESCAPED FROM BURNING ATENEO TO THE HOSPITAL, BUT HOW MANY PERISHED IN THE MAIN BUILDING PROBABLY NEVER WILL BE KNOWN.

"ALL DURING THE DAY THE PADRES AND CIVILIANS BRAVED WITHERING FIRE TO BRING MORE WOUNDED TO THE HOSPITAL ON IMPROVISED STRETCHERS. SOME EVEN CARRIED WOUNDED ON THEIR BACKS. THE FIRING SEEMED TO INCREASE IN INTENSITY, BUT THE CARE FOR THE WOUNDED WENT ON.

"WORKING IN A DAZE THROUGHOUT, I REMEMBER LITTLE OF WHAT TRANSPIRED UNTIL DAWN WHEN SHOUTING AND SCREAMING IN FRONT OF THE HOSPITAL TOLD US THAT LONG AWAITED LIBERATION HAD ARRIVED.

"FILIPINO NURSES CAME UP TELLING THE AMERICANS WERE IN FRONT OF THE BUILDING AND TO REMAIN CALM.

"THE FIRST SOLDIER WAS DELUGED WITH KISSES FROM EVERYONE.

"WITH MY FAMILY I WENT BACK TO ATENEO TO WORK WITH THE WOUNDED AND ON THE FIRST NIGHT IN WHAT SEEMED LIKE YEARS WE SLEPT UNAWARE OF THE SOUNDS OF BATTLE."

FISHER IS ONCE MORE PERFORMING MEDICAL WORK, THIS TIME ON THE AMERICAN SIDE OF THE LINES IN THE BITTER BATTLE FOR MANILA.
EW752PCW

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

ABOARD VICE ADM.R.K.TURNER'S EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FLAGSHIP OFF IWO JIMA, THURSDAY, FEB. 22-(AP)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-AMERICAN MARINES BY SHEER DRIVE AND COURAGE HAVE WON A THIRD OF THE FORTRESS ISLAND OF IWO IN A RELENTLESS BATTLE WHICH, YARD FOR YARD, IS COSTING MORE IN DEAD AND WOUNDED THAN THE SWIFT CONQUEST OF TARAWA.

PUSHED BACK BY ADVANCING DEVILDOGS, POUNDED BY 14-INCH NAVAL GUNS AND BY SHORE ARTILLERY, THE JAPANESE SHOWED NO SIGNS OF CRACKING UP. THE ENEMY, HAVING NO AIR SUPPORT OF HIS OWN, ALSO WAS HAMMERED THROUGHOUT THE DAY BY MORE THAN 800 SORTIES OF U.S. CARRIER PLANES.

JAPANESE CASUALTIES REMAINED UNDETERMINED AS THE BITTER FIGHT 700 MILES FROM HONSHU, MAIN NIPPON HOME ISLAND, ENTERED ITS FOURTH DAY. IT WAS GENERALLY AGREED, HOWEVER, THAT THEIR LOSSES HAVE BEEN HEAVY.

MARINE ARTILLERY IS OPERATING FULL FORCE, ADDING ANOTHER LETHAL WEAPON IN SUPPORT OF THE DOGGED GROUND FIGHTERS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF THE 3,300 AMERICAN ENLISTED MEN AND 150 OFFICERS OFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED, WOUNDED OR MISSING UP TO 8 A.M. YESTERDAY, BECAME CASUALTIES IN THE INITIAL HOURS OF THE FRONTAL ASSAULT ON THIS MOST HEAVILY DEFENDED JAPANESE ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC.

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ IN ANNOUNCING THE CASUALTIES SAID 3063 WOUNDED HAD BEEN EVACUATED FROM THE ISLAND. THEY WERE CARRIED OUT OFTEN UNDER FIRE AND ALWAYS UNDER DIFFICULT BEACH CONDITIONS.

A NAVY HOSPITAL SHIP MOVED CLOSE TO THE SHORE TO FACILITATE THE TRANSFER OF THE WOUNDED.

IN THE FIGHTING FOR TARAWA ATOLL IN THE GILBERTS, 994 MARINES WERE KILLED AND SEVERAL THOUSAND WOUNDED IN THE 72-HOUR BATTLE WHICH

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ENDED WITH ANNIHILATION OF THE ENEMY GARRISON.

IN THE FIGHTING ON IWO THE PATTERN OF BATTLE HAS NOT CHANGED. THE FOURTH MARINE DIVISION INCHED TOWARD THE CENTRAL AIRFIELD 5,000 YARDS NORTH OF THE CAPTURED MAJOR AIRDROME AND LEATHERNECKS IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE ISLAND BEGAN THEIR SLOW, HAZARDOUS CLIMB UP 550-FOOT HIGH MT. SURIBACHI.

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VERY HEAVY OPPOSITION SOUTH OF THE CENTRAL AIRFIELD SLOWED UP THE DRIVE BY MARINE VETERANS OF THE BATTLES OF ROI-NAMUR, SAIPAN.

IT WAS A CASE OF TAKING EACH ONE OF COUNTLESS PI

LBOXES, FREQUENTLY WITH THE AID OF FLAMETHROWERS, AND FACING EXPOSURE TO ENEMY FIRE IN OPEN COUNTRY.

TANKS SUPPORTED THE ADVANCE ON BOTH FRONTS, IN THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND AND ON THE NARROW SOUTHERN PENINSULA TOPPED BY MT.SURIBACHI.

THE DRIVE UP THE STEEP SLOPES OF THE VOLCANIC CONE, INTO WHICH LOW-DIVING CARRIER PLANES DROPPED BOMBS, WAS MADE THROUGH MINEFIELDS AGAINST JAPANESE FIRE FROM MANY PILLBOXES AND CAVES.

ONE HIGH MARINE OFFICER SAID THE CAPTURE OF SURIBACHI WOULD BE SLOW GOING, AND THE CITADEL PROBABLY WILL PROVE TO BE A MAZE OF TUNNELS.

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NAVY PI

OTS ATTACKED THEIR OBJECTIVES WITH CAUTION TO AVOID BOMBING THEIR OWN TROOPS. THEY ACCURATELY PITCHED THEIR EXPLOSIVES AMONG NIPPONESE MACHINEGUN EMPLACEMENTS ON THE RIM OF THE CRATER.

THROUGHOUT THE DAY THE FLASH OF NAVAL GUNFIRE BROKE THROUGH THE MIST AND DRIZZLE. AT TIMES A DOZEN SMOKE GEYSERS ROSE FROM THE ISLAND WHILE ALONG THE BEACHHEAD MORE PUFFS SHOWED WHERE MARINE ARTILLERY WAS BOOMING.

THE JAPANESE CONTINUED TO FIRE ROCKETS AT THE BEACHHEAD SETTING OFF ONE AMMUNITION DUMP.

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ADD MANILA x x SECTION

LIQUID FIRE AND EXPLOSIVES WERE KILLING THE FEW JAPANESE WHO MANAGED TO DASH FROM THE FEW REMAINING CREVICES IN BANZAI CHARGES.

MACARTHUR, DESCRIBING THE FIGHTING IN MANILA AS STILL BITTER, UNDERSCORED ITS SEVERITY BY ANNOUNCING ENEMY CASUALTIES OF 92,000 FOR THE SIX WEEKS OF THE LUZON CAMPAIGN AS AGAINST AMERICAN CASUALTIES OF 12,929--2,676 KILLED, 245 MISSING AND 10,008 WOUNDED.

THIS SHOWED 24,000 JAPANESE AND 3,246 AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN THE LAST WEEK ALONE.

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MACARTHUR SAID A SURVEY OF MANILA DISCLOSED THAT THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION ARMY THOROUGHLY LOOTED ALL PRIVATE POSSESSIONS OF VALUE AND APPARENTLY SHIPPED THE STOLEN GOODS TO TOKYO.

AgFX

FIGHTING IN DOWNTOWN MANILA WAS PARTICULARLY SEVERE IN THE VICINITY OF THE CENTRAL POLICE STATION. IN MOPPING UP AROUND THE MANILA HOTEL, AMERICANS DREW 20 MM. FIRE FROM HOTEL WINDOWS.

TO THE SOUTH, FIRST CAVALRY AND 11TH AIRBORNE TROOPS ENCOUNTERED A STRONG ENEMY FORCE AROUND THE PASIG MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND PASIG COLLEGE.

FEB 221945

FOUR HUNDRED JAPANESE, TRAPPED BY 11TH AIRBORNE PARATROOPERS ON A RIDGE SOUTHEAST OF CAPTURED FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY YESTERDAY, REFUSED AN ULTIMATUM TO SURRENDER FROM LT.COL.GEORGE PEARSON OF SHERIDAN, WYO.

THE NOTE WAS CARRIED THROUGH THE LINES BY A FILIPINO RIDING A HORSE. THE JAPANESE COMMANDER READ THE NOTE, SHOOK HIS HEAD IN REFUSAL AND SHOT THE HORSE, SENDING THE FILIPINO BACK AFOOT.

PLANES AND ARTILLERY OPENED ON THE ENEMY IMMEDIATELY AND AT NIGHTFALL MANY JAPANESE ALREADY WERE DEAD.

INSPECTION OF THE GENKO DEFENSE LINE AT THE SOUTHERN FRINGE OF THE CAPITAL NEAR NICHOLS FIELD REVEALED 1,227 PILLBOXES AND BUNKERS. THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION BROKE THE LINE AFTER A WEEK OF FEROCIOUS FIGHTING.

FEB 221945

JUST SOUTH OF THE INTRAMURO, 37TH DIVISION YANKS CLEANED OUT JAPANESE POCKETS ON THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES CAMPUS IN CLOSE-QUARTER FIGHTING AND DROVE THROUGH TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S FORMER RESIDENCE, NOW BOMB-BLASTED, ON THE BAY FRONT.

HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS ATTACKED FORMOSA "IN FORCE" DESPITE DIFFICULT FLYING CONDITIONS. AIRDROMES AND INDUSTRIAL TARGETS WERE BOMBED EFFECTIVELY. FIGHTERS DESTROYED 15 LOCOMOTIVES AND 50 RAIL CARS IN LOW-LEVEL SWEEPS.

A 1,000-TON FREIGHTER WAS SUNK OFF THE FRENCH INDO-CHINA COAST AND ANOTHER WAS DAMAGED.

AIRDROMES ON THE NORTH AND EAST COAST OF BORNEO WERE HIT WITH 80 TONS OF BOMBS.

MM1202APW NM

FEB 221945

MANILA, THURSDAY, FEB.22-(AP)-A STORY OF CONTRASTS:

AMERICAN AND FILIPINOS FORCES UNDER GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WITHDREW INTO BATAAN PENINSULA THE LAST WEEK OF DECEMBER, 1941. THEY HELD OUT THERE UNTIL APRIL 6, 1942--MORE THAN THREE MONTHS--A STAND WHICH MACARTHUR SAID THE OTHER DAY WOULD GO DOWN IN HISTORY AS ONE WHICH SAVED AUSTRALIA AND WENT FAR TOWARD GETTING A

ONE WHICH SAVED AUSTRALIA AND WENT FAR TOWARD GETTING AMERICA STARTED INTO A WINNING STRIDE.

AMERICAN REINVASION FORCES OPENED THE SECOND BATTLE OF BATAAN BY LANDING JUST WEST OF THE PENINSULA ON THE ZAMBALES PROVINCE COAST JAN. 29. TODAY--LESS THAN A MONTH LATER--MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED NOT A LIVING JAPANESE REMAINED ON THE PENINSULA.

-AMERICAN CONCERN FOR THE SAFETY OF THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS WHO ARE VIRTUAL HOSTAGES OF JAPANESE BITTER-END FIGHTERS CORNERED INSIDE MANILA'S OLD WALLED CITY SLOWED THE BREACHING OF THE MASSIVE STONE BARRIER AROUND THE CROWDED AREA.

YANK ARTILLERYMEN SENT SHELLS THUDDING AGAINST THE INTRAMUROS WALLS TO KNOCK HOLES BIG ENOUGH FOR TANKS AND DOUGHBOYS TO SURGE INSIDE FOR THE TOUGH CLEANUP JOB.

FEB 221945

MASSED AIR BOMBING WOULD MAKE A QUICKER END OF ENEMY MACHINEGUNE AND MORTAR NESTS INSIDE THE INTRAMUROS, FRONTLINE OFFICERS SAID, BUT AMERICAN COMMANDERS WITHHELD THE AERIAL BLOWS WHICH DOUBTLESS WOULD TAKE A HEAVY TOLL OF CIVILIAN LIVES.

CIVILIANS WHO HAVE MANAGED TO ESCAPE FROM THE INTRAMURO TOLD OF JAPANESE ATROCITIES COMMITTED AGAINST THE HELPLESS NONCOMBATANTS. GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID THE ENEMY WAS SHOWING THE "GREATEST SAVAGERY" TOWARD THE PEOPLE AND PRIVATE PROPERTY.

AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN AND PARATROOPERS CONTINUED THEIR DESTRUCTION OF JAPANESE REMAINING ON FORT CORREGIDOR AT THE ENTRANCE OF MANILA BAY. FLAMETHROWERS AND RIFLEMEN WIPED OUT ENEMY SUICIDE CHARGES FROM TUNNELS WHICH WERE BEING PROGRESSIVELY SEALED OFF WITH EXPLOSIVES.

LIGHT AMERICAN NAVAL CRAFT, ADMITTED INTO MANILA BAY WITH YANK CON

MANILA--1ST ADD BATTLES FOR BUILDINGS BY HAMPSON XX ATTACK.

IT MAY BE A FEW DAYS BEFORE AMERICAN TROOPS CAN ASSAULT THE LAST-STAND JAPANESE INSIDE THE OLD WALLED CITY IN SOUTH MANILA, MAJ.GEN. ROBERT S.BEIGHTLER SAID.

FEB 221945

SEVERAL BIG BUILDINGS, WHICH IN THEMSELVES PROBABLY WILL BE TOUGH

30.24- 23227

NUTS FOR THE 37TH INFANTRY AND FIRST CAVALRY DIVISIONS TO CRACK. MUST BE TAKEN FIRST.

FEB 221945

"WE'LL HAVE TO FIRST TAKE THE POSTOFFICE AND LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, THE BIG ICE HOUSE BUILDING ON THE PASIG RIVER, THE METROPOLITICAN THEATER AND METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT BUILDING, THE NORMAL SCHOOL AND NORMAL SCHOOL GIRLS' DORMITORY, BEFORE WE CAN ASSAULT THE WALLED CIT," BEIGHTLER SAID.

DISMOUNTED FIRST CAVALRY TROOPERS CAPTURED THE FAMED ARMY AND NAVY CLUB AND THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S BUILDING, WITHIN THE LAST 48 HOURS. PATROLS REACHED BURNHAM GREEN, A PARK JUST OUTSIDE THE WALLED CITY, ON THE WATERFRONT SOUTH OF THE MANILA HOTEL. FEB 221945

THE INTRAMUROS, BUILT BY THE SPANIARDS IN THE 16TH CENTURY, IS FAR MORE THAN A HISTORIC SHRINE. IT WAS THE HOME OF MANILA'S DOCKWORKERS AND ALMOST SELF-CONTAINED.

CONTRARY TO POPULAR NOTION, THE INTRAMUROS IS NOT UNDERMINED WITH TUNNELS, SAID DR.ELIODARO CONGCO, MANILA PHYSICIAN WHO LIVED IN THE OLD CITY 10 YEARS.

IT IS FAMOUS FOR ITS CATHOLIC CHURCHES, COLLEGES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS. THERE ALSO ARE THE SUPREME COURT, JUSTICE, LABOR AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS, THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE AND FORT SANTIAGO, A MILITARY PRISON.

GG1208PCW

HOD MANILA XX SURRENDER

WHILE THE CORE OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE IN MANILA IS IN THE OLD WALLED CITY, THE NIPPONESE WILL HAVE TO BE BLASTED FROM SEVERAL CIVIC AND GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS BORDERING STREETS JUST OUTSIDE THE WALLS. FEB 221945

MAJ.GEN.ROBERT S.BEIGHTLER SAID IT MAY REQUIRE SEVERAL DAYS

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TO TAKE THE ENEMY-DEFENDED RUINS OF SUCH BUILDINGS AS THE POST OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, THE METROPOLITAN THEATER AND THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION DISMOUNTED TROOPERS CAPTURED THE FAMED ARMY AND NAVY CLUB AND THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S BUILDING, ALL IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE WALLED CITY.

FEB 221945

INFANTRYMEN OF THE 37TH DIVISION TOOK THE NEW MANILA POLICE STATION AND THE CONVENT OF THE SAN PABLO CHURCH. EACH WAS DEFENDED BY ABOUT 100 JAPANESE, ALL OF WHOM WERE DEAD WHEN THE DOUGHBOYS ENTERED THE BUILDINGS.

GG233PCW

IWO (800)

BY AL DOPKING

FEB 221945

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, FEB 21-(AP)-FIFTH CORPS MARINES, AHEAD OF THEIR INVASION TIMETABLE, BATTLED NORTH TODAY ON IWO TOWARD THE LAST USABLE AIRFIELD IN JAPANESE HANDS WHILE NEWLY-LANDED ARTILLERY THUNDERED IN CONCERT WITH WARSHIPS AND CARRIER PLANES AT THE FOE'S VOLCANIC ENTRENCHMENTS.

MASTERING THE TOUGHEST ISLAND FIGHT OF THE PACIFIC WAR, THE WELL-SUPPLIED DEVILDOGS MOVED ON MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD NO. 2 ATOP A PLATEAU IN THE CENTER OF THE EIGHT SQUARE MILE ISLAND.

THAT TWO-RUNWAY BASE IS 700 YARDS NORTHEAST OF THE THREE-RUNWAY BOMBER FIELD, MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE INVASION, WHICH THE MARINES CAPTURED TUESDAY NOON--27 HOURS AFTER LANDING, 30 HOURS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE. FEB 221945

THEY INCHED FORWARD 200 YARDS NORTH OF MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD NO.1, ALSO KNOWN AS SURIBACHI, BEFORE THEY HAD TO DIG IN AS ENEMY ROCKETS AND ARTILLERY SHELLS POURED DOWN FROM OVERLOOKING

POSITIONS.

FEB 221945

THOSE MARINES WERE ON THE NORTH FLANK OF A WEDGE WHICH HAS BEEN DRIVEN ACROSS THE NARROW SOUTH END OF IWO, GIVING THE AMERICANS A FIRM HOLD ON ONE THIRD OF THE ISLAND, 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO.

THE WEDGE LINKS AN EAST COAST BEACHHEAD TWO AND A HALF MILES IN WIDTH TO HOLDINGS OF 2,000 YARDS ALONG THE PENETRATED WEST SHORE.

ON THE SOUTH FLANK, AT THE ISLAND'S TAPERING TIP, 566-FOOT HIGH MT.SURIBACHI, A VOLCANO, IS SEALED OFF BY MARINES MEETING STIFF OPPOSITION FROM NIPPONESE ON ITS SLOPES. ITS BIG GUNS, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN SILENCED DURING A SIX-DAY CONTINUOUS BOMBARDMENT BY REAR ADM.W.H.P.BLANDY'S WARSHIPS WHICH ALREADY HAVE EXPLODED MORE THAN 8,000 TONS OF HOT STEEL ON IWO'S DEFENSES.

FEB 221945

UP THE EAST COAST FROM MT.SURIBACHI, MARINES ON THE NORTH FLANK HAD THE TOUGH JOB OF FERRETING NIPPONESE OUT OF A ROCK QUARRY. THE QUARRY IS NEAR THE COAST SOUTHEAST OF MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD NO. 2 AND IS A POSITION WHICH MUST BE CRACKED TO FACILITATE GETTING AT THE BULK OF THE NIPPONESE GARRISON ON THE NORTH PART OF THE ISLAND.

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A COMMUNIQUE COVERING ACTION THROUGH 6 P.M. TUESDAY THAT "A LARGE PORTION OF OUR ARTILLERY IS NOW ASHORE AND IN POSITION TO SUPPORT BOTH FLANKS OF THE BEACHHEAD."

HE ALSO REPORTED "SUPPLIES ARE BEING PLACED ASHORE SATISFACTORILY." NIMITZ SAID NO ESTIMATE OF CASUALTIES IN THE COSTLY ASSAULT OF IWO LONG-PLANNED DEFENSES WAS AVAILABLE UP TO TUESDAY NIGHT. TOKYO RADIO MADE THE UNCONFIRMED BUT FANTASTIC CLAIM THAT AMERICAN CASUALTI IN THREE DAYS EXCEEDED 7,000.

FEB 221945

DESPITE THE INITIAL AMERICAN SUCCESSES, THERE WAS NO DISCOUNTING THE FACT THE JAPANESE ON IWO STILL HAVE PLENTY OF FIGHT LEFT.

ALL LAST NIGHT, THE SKIES OVER THE EMBATTLED ISLAND PRESENTED THE WEIRD SIGHT OF BURSTING STAR SHELLS, TRACER BULLETS AND FLAMES FLARING UP FROM BURSTING EXPLO IVES WHILE AGROUND SLEEPLESS MARINES SCURRIED FROM FOXHOLE TO FOXHOLE WITH AMMUNITION FOR THE ADVANCE.

FEB 221945

ONE AMERICAN OFFICER IN POSITION TO MAKE BETTER THAN AN OFFHAND GUESS SAID "THE FIGHT MAY NOT BE OVER FOR SOME TIME" ALTHOUGH HE, LIKE ALL OTHERS, ARE CONFIDENT OF THE ULTIMATE RESULT.

FEB 221945

THE OBSTACLES OVERCOME BY MAJ.GEN.CLIFTON B.CATES 4TH DIVISION IN CAPTURING THE BIG BOMBER FIELD GIVE AN INDICATION OF WHAT LIES AHEAD IN EVEN MORE TREACHEROUS TERRAIN.

HAMILTON W.FARON, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE FOURTH, SAID THE MARINES CLAMBERED UP STEEP CLIFFS, STRUGGLING THROUGH FOOT-DEEP VOLCANIC SANDS, TO GET AT THE AIRFIELD'S EDGE. MANY ENEMY DEAD WERE LEFT ON THE SLOPES. BUT THERE WERE AMERICAN DEAD TOO.

THE MARINES SOUGHT COVER FROM ENEMY FIRE IN SHELLHOLES DUG OUT EARLIER BY THE BOMBARDING FLEET. FARON SAID THE BEACHES AND RIDGES APPROACHING THE SOUTH END OF THE AIRFIELD WERE "AN ARTILLERY AND MORTAR DUELING GROUND FOR NEARLY 24 HOURS."

FEB 221945

THE BATTLE FOR MT.SURIBACHI TO THE SOUTH IS EQUALLY AS BITTER. WITH THE JAPANESE HARD TO GET AT IN ROCKY FORTIFICATIONS.

FROM AN ASSAULT TRANSPORT OFF IWO, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT JAMES S.LINDSLEY REPORTED:

"IT WAS A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT FOR ANYONE PLAYING ON THIS TEAM TO SEE THE WARSHIPS SLAM THEIR BIG SHELLS INTO ENEMY POSITIONS ON SURIBACHI

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AND NAVY BUZZ BOYS (FLIERS) SLAP HOME THEIR BOMBS AND RAKE THE MOUNTAIN WITH ROCKETS AND MACHINEGUN FIRE."

FEB 221945

MORRIE LANDSBERG, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, RELAYED REPORTS FROM VICE ADM.RICHMOND KELLY TURNER'S EXPEDITIONARY FLAGSHIP THAT MARINE ARTILLERY ALSO IS POUNDING THE CAVES OF SURIBACHI.

THE ENEMY HAS PILLBOXES EVERY 10 FEET IN THE SECTOR AROUND THE VOLCANO.

THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND, "THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE ARE FIGHTING BACK WITH EVERYTHING AT THEIR COMMAND," LANDSBERG SAID, "WITH ROCKETS, MORTARS, ARTILLERY, MACHINEGUNS AND THE EVER PRESENT SNIPER FIRE."

HEAVY RAINS DRENCHED THE MARINES LATE TUESDAY AND WINDS WHIPPED UP THE SEA BUT HELLCATS, HELLDIVERS AND AVENGERS KEPT SHUTTLING FROM THEIR CARRIERS TO SUPPLY AN AIR COVER WHICH THROUGH TUESDAY HAD NOT PERMITTED A SINGLE ENEMY PLANE TO REACH THE ISLAND FROM OTHER BASES.

MM1151PPW

FEB 221945

EDITORS

USPFH, GUAM--FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER NINTH GRAF (COUNTING FIRST INSERT) OF NIGHT LEAD IWO STARTING "IWO AND TARAWA X X X SINGLE HOUR."

DESPITE THE HEAVY BARRAGES FROMNAVAL GUNS, SHORT ARTILLERY AND CARRIER PLANES, THE JAPANESE SHOWED NO SIGN OF CRACKING, REPORTED MORRIE LANDSBERG, AP WAR CORRESPONDENT ON ADM.RICHMOND K.TURNER'S EXPEDIONARY FLAGSHIP. THE NIPPONESE WERE FIGHTING BACK AT EVERY TURN ALTHOUGH THEY HAD NO AIR SUPPORT OF THEIR OWN.

LANDSBERG SAID A LARGE NUMBER OF THE AMERICAN CASUALTIES OCCURRED IN THE FIRST FEW HOURS OF THE FRONTAL ASSAULT.

JAPANESE CASUALTIES WERE UNDETERMINED BUT GENERALLY BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN HEAVY AS A RESULT OF THE NON-STOP AIR AND SEA BOMBARDMENT.

ALL THROUGH WEDNESDAY, LANDSBERG REPORTED, THE FLASH OF NAVAL GUNFIRE BROKE THROUGH THE MIST AND DRIZZLE ENSHROUDING THE ISLAND. THE DESTRUCTIVE FORCE OF THE SHELLING WAS SEEN IN THE NUMEROUS SMOKE GEYSERS RISING FROM THE ENEMY'S POSITIONS.

SMOKE PUFFS ALONG THE BEACHHEAD INDICATED MARINE ARTILLERY WAS OPERATING IN FULL FORCE AGAINST JAPANESE STRONGPOINTS INLAND.

THE MARINES, ETC., PICKING UP TENTH GRAF.

EW7A1PCW

OTTAWA, FEB 21-(AP)-PLANS FOR A DOMINION-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE VIRTUALLY HAVE BEEN COMPLETED BY CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BUT THE WIDELY DISCUSSED MEETING PROBABLY WILL NOT BE HELD UNTIL AFTER A FEDERAL ELECTION, EXPECTED BEFORE JULY 1.

DOMINION-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS WILL BE ONE OF THE PRIME PROBLEMS OF THE GOVERNMENT

FEB 221945

DOMINION-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS WILL BE ONE OF THE PRIME PROBLEMS OF THE GOVERNMENT WHICH IS ELECTED THEN.

THREE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS FACING THE CONFERENCE WHEN IT CONVENES WILL BE:

1. SHOULD THE PROVINCES HAVE THEIR SOURCES OF REVENUE EXTENDED AFTER THE WAR TO MEET THE EXPANDING DEMANDS FOR INCREASED PUBLIC SERVICES?

2. WHAT WILL BE THE DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY AS BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND THE PROVINCES IN POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION TO PROVIDE "FULL EMPLOYMENT, HIGH NATIONAL INCOME AND SOCIAL SECURITY?"

3. DOES THE DOMINION'S FAMILY ALLWANE PLAN ENCROACH ON

JURISDICTION OF THE PROVINCES?

THE PROVINCES FOR YEARS HAVE PROTESTED THAT CANADA'S CONSTITUTION, WHICH RESTRICTS THE PROVINCES TO DIRECT TAXATION AND GIVES THE DOMINION A FREE REIN IN BOTH THE INDIRECT AND DIRECT FIELDS, HAS UNFAIRLY CRAMPED THE PROVINCES.

FEB 221945

NIGHT LEAD POLITICS (NEWISH)

OTTAWA, FEB. 21-(CP)-AN IMPORTANT BUT NOT NECESSARILY DECISIVE POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT IS EXPECTED FROM PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING WITHIN THE NEXT THREE DAYS.

IT WILL RELATE TO THE HOLDING OF A SESSION OF PARLIAMENT AND THE TIMING OF A GENERAL ELECTION. FROM A USUALLY WELL-INFORMED SOURCE THE CANADIAN PRESS (CAPS TCP) LEARNED TODAY THAT THE MOST PROBABLE DATE FOR THE ELECTION IS JUNE 11.

FEB 221945

THERE STILL IS DOUBT AS TO WHETHER THE 19TH PARLIAMENT WILL MEET AGAIN TO PASS MONEY APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NEW FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING APRIL 1 AND IT WAS LEARNED TODAY THAT NO DISCUSSIONS IN CABINET HAVE TAKEN PLACE WITH A VIEW TO PREPARING FOR A SESSION.

SINCE THE GREY NORTH BY-ELECTION FEB. 5, FOLLOWING WHICH MR. KING SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD GIVE CONSIDERATION TO WHETHER A FURTHER MEETING OF THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT WOULD SERVE A USEFUL PURPOSE, THE CABINET HAS HELD ITS REGULAR MEETINGS--FULL CABINET ON TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS AND WAR COMMITTEE OF THE CABINET ON WEDNESDAY.

TOMORROW'S MEETING MAY BE SIGNIFICANT IN THAT ANY PROPOSALS THE PRIME MINISTER HAS TO TAKE UP WITH THE CABINET PRIOR TO A PROCLAMATION RELATING TO THE SUMMONING OF PARLIAMENT MAY BE DISCUSSED.

PARLIAMENT STANDS PROROGUED UNTIL FEB. 28 BUT A PROCLAMATION CALLING IT TO MEET ON THAT DATE FOR THE "DISPATCH OF BUSINESS" OR POSTPONING THE MEETING UNTIL A LATER DATE IS EXPECTED SOME TIME THIS WEEK SO THAT MEMBERS WHO MUST COME FROM A LONG DISTANCE WILL BE ABLE TO MAKE PREPARATIONS.

FEB 221945

THE POSSIBILITY THAT PARLIAMENT MAY BE DISSOLVED WITHOUT A FURTHER SESSION IS STILL KEPT IN THE FOREFRONT OF POSSIBILITIES, ALTHOUGH IT RAISES THE QUESTION OF MEETING THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE COUNTRY ON GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S WARRANTS, UNBACKED BY PARLIAMENTARY SANCTION, FOR A PERIOD OF SOME MONTHS.

WHILE A MINIMUM OF 60 DAYS IS CONSIDERED NECESSARY BY ELECTROAL OFFICIALS TO ARRANGE FOR AND HOLD A GENERAL ELECTION, AT THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE WHICH STUDIED MEANS OF TAKING THE OVERSEAS VOTE LAST SESSION JULES CASTONGUAY, CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER, SAID HE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE 80 DAYS.

THAT ALMOST RULES OUT THE PROSPECT OF AN APRIL ELECTION BEING BROUGHT ABOUT BY AN IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

R848P

FOLO MOSCOW

BALTIMORE, FEB 21-(AP)-THE BALTIMORE SUN SAID TONIGHT THAT MATERIAL USED BY PAUL W.WARD OF ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU FOR A SERIES OF FOUR ARTICLES ON THE FREE GERMANY COMMITTEE IN MOSCOW WAS "BASED ON WHAT SOVIET OFFICIALS HAD PERMITTED THE COMMITTEE AND ITS AFFILIATED GERMAN OFFICERS BUND TO SAY CONCERNING ITS ACTIVITIES."

WARD WAS CRITICIZED BY THE RUSSIAN MAGAZINE WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS FOR "EXPRESSING AN UNHEALTHY INTEREST IN THIS COMMITTEE."

THE SUN ADDED, IN A BRACKETED FOOTNOTE TO ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT DANIEL DE LUCE'S STORY FROM MOSCOW ON THE RUSSIAN MAGAZINE'S ARTICLE:

FEB 221945

"THE REPORTED PLEDGES (CONTAINED IN WARD'S ARTICLES) OF A STRONG GERMANY WITH ITS ARMY KEPT 'INTACT' WERE DRAWN EXCLUSIVELY FROM MOSCOW BROADCASTS AND COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS, PRINTED IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL."

W912PEW NM

30.24-23231

NEW YORK, FEB. 21-(AP)-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS NOW ARE OUT OF DANGER OF RADICAL WARTIME RESTRICTIONS OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL, EDWIN L. JAMES, MANAGING EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, SAID TODAY BEFORE A GROUP OF TEACHERS ATTENDING A COURSE ON "THE NEWSPAPER--ITS MAKING AND ITS MEANING" SPONSORED BY THE TIMES.

"IT IS MY BELIEF THAT HERE IS A DANGER WHICH HAS BEEN SAFELY PASSED FOR A PERIOD AS LONG AS WE CAN SEE." HE SAID. JAMES DECLARED THAT CENSORSHIP IN THIS WAR WAS MORE INTELLIGENT THAN IN THE LAST WAR, AND HE PRAISED THE WORK OF BYRON PRICE AS DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP.

"I HOPE THERE WILL BE NO CENSORSHIP OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE THIS TIME," THE SPEAKER ADDED "A GREAT DEAL OF HARM WAS DONE BY THE CENSORSHIP WHICH SURROUNDED THE VERSAILLES CONFERENCE."

JAMES SAID THAT A FREE PRESS WAS NOT SO MUCH A GUARANTEE TO PUBLISHERS THAT THEY MAY PRINT WHAT THEY PLEASE AS IT IS A GUARANTEE TO THE PEOPLE THAT THEY MAY READ WHAT THEY WISH.

TA1251AEW

FEB 221945

UNDATED YUGOSLAV

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MARSHAL TITO'S LIBERATION TROOPS HAVE CAPTURED THE IMPORTANT HIGHWAY CENTER OF ZVORNIK, 75 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BELGRADE IN BOSNIA, AFTER BITTER FIGHTING THAT LASTED FOR SEVERAL DAYS, A YUGOSLAV BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE RECORED BY THE FCC ANNOUNCED TODAY.

PARTS OF THE 22ND GERMAN DIVISION WERE DESTROYED IN THE FIGHTING, AND ONLY STRONG ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED IN AT THE LAST MOMENT SAVED THE REMNANTS FROM TOTAL ANNIHILATION, THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED.

CASUALTIES SUFFERED BY THE DIVISION TOTALED 8,500, OF WHOM 2,500 ARE DEAD, THE WAR BULLETIN SAID. IN ADDITION THE GREATER PART OF ITS EQUIPMENT WAS DESTROYED.

BZ639AEW

FIRST LEAD UNDATED IWO (220)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 221945

JAPANESE PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS TODAY CLAIMED THAT COUNTERATTACKS BY THE IWO JIMA GARRISON AGAINST MARINES ON THE SOUTHE COAST "HAD FORCED THE ENEMY TO RETREAT WITH HEAVY LOSSES."

THE BROADCASTS WERE MADE ABOUT THE TIME ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THAT THE MARINES HAD GAINED UP TO 1,000 YARDS IN THE THIRDY DAY OF THEIR INVASION. JAPANESE REPORTS WERE UTTERLY AT VARIANCE WITH ALL AMERICAN ACCOUNTS.

ONE VERSION OF THE COUNTERATTACKS, BROADCAST BY THE TOKYO RADIO IN JAPANESE, AND RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID THE "ENEMY WAS FORCED TO WITHDRAW FOR THE MOMENT, AND IS PRESENTLY REORGANIZING HIS STRENGTH ABOUT SEVERAL HUNDRED METERS AWAY FROM OUR POSITIONS."

ANOTHER VERSION IN ENGLISH TRANSMITTED BY THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY,

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SAID "THE ENEMY ADVANCED TO A POINT 200 TO 300 YARDS FROM THE JAPANESE MAIN POSITIONS, BUT UNDER FURIOUS JAPANESE FIRE THE ENEMY SUFFERED A TELLING BLOW, WHICH HAS CAUSED HIM TO LOSE THE INITIATIVE, AND THE BATTLE SITUATION HAS COME TO A STALEMATE."

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DOMEI CLAIMED THAT JAPANESE UNITS IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE ISLAND "WERE FIRMLY HOLDING THEIR POSITIONS," AND ASSERTED THAT "THE ENEMY FORCES ARE NOW BEING DRIVEN BACK BEACHWARD."

AN EARLIER BROADCAST BY THE [illegible] AGENCY SAID U.S.MARINES WERE LANDING CONTINUOUSLY ON THE ISLAND, BUT CLAIMED "THE ENEMY IS SUFFERING HEAVY CASUALTIES" AND THAT MORE THAN 100 TANKS WERE DISABLED.

LATER REPORTS FROM THE TOKYO RADIO, ALSO RECORDED BY FCC, SAID AMERICAN FORCES TRYING TO LAND ON THE WESTERN AND EASTERN COASTS OF IWO WERE FOILED BY THE "VIOLENT JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS AND THE STEEP TERRAIN."

FEB 221945

ONE ENEMY BROADCAST CLAIMED AMERICAN MARINE CASUALTIES TOTALED 7,000 UP TO 1 P.M. TODAY. (THE OFFICIAL AMERICAN ESTIMATE OF CASUALTIES TO 8 A.M. TODAY PLACED THE FIGURE AT 3,650, INCLUDING 3,063 WOUNDED.)

NN113PCW NN

[illegible]ED IWO (120)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 221945

THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY AMERICAN MARINES ARE LANDING CONTINUOUSLY ON IWO BUT CLAIMED "THE ENEMY IS SUFFERING HUGE CASUALTIES" AND THAT MORE THAN 100 U.S. TANKS WERE DISABLED.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

SAID THE AMERICANS "MANAGED TO EXTEND THEIR BEACHHEAD SOMEWHAT," ALTHOUGH COUNTERASSAULTS BY THE JAPANESE DEFENDERS OF THE ISLAND WERE TAKING A HEAVY TOLL.

FEB 221945

DOMEI'S DISPATCH FOLLOWED A PLEA BY A MEMBER OF THE JAPANESE DIET, WHO FORMERLY SERVED IN THE IWO GARRISON AS A PRIVATE, FOR SPEED IN FORTIFYING THE HOME ISLANDS OF JAPAN.

"WE MUST WIN OUT IN THE IWO JIMA BATTLE," HE WAS QUOTED BY THE TOKYO RADIO, "OR OUR HOMELAND WILL BE COVERED BY ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES. WE MUST NOT WASTE A SINGLE MOMENT."

JP411APW NM

A83FX
UNDATED JAPANESE MORALE (120)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT FOUR CIVIL ADMINISTRATORS TOLD EMPEROR HIROHITO YESTERDAY THAT "DESPITE AIR RAIDS, EARTHQUAKES, AND A LACK OF FOODS, THERE WAS NO NEED FOR CONCERN OVER PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER."
THE OFFICIALS REPRESENTED DISTRICTS WHICH INCLUDE THE BIG INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF NAGOYA, KOBE, OSAKA, AND THE KYUSHU REGION WHERE THERE ARE GREAT HEAVY INDUSTRIES. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
DOMEI REPORTED PREVIOUSLY THAT THE EMPEROR HAD SUMMONED THE MEN TO HIS PALACE, BUT TODAY'S DISPATCH GAVE THE FIRST DETAILS OF THE AUDIENCE. EACH SPOKE FOR 30 MINUTES, AND AFTER LISTENING TO THE REPORTS HIROHITO POSED SEVERAL QUESTIONS.
TOKYO SAID EMPEROR HIROHITO ATTENDED A PLENARY SESSION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL AT THE IMPERIAL PALACE TODAY (WEDNESDAY).

WW506APW

FEB 221945

A84FX
UNDATED JAPANESE FIGHTING (110)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
RADIO TOKYO TODAY SAID THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF IWO JIMA HAS ISSUED AN ORDER OF THE DAY DECLARING THAT "NOT ONE JAPANESE OUGHT TO DIE BEFORE HE HAS KILLED TEN ENEMY SOLDIERS."
THE GERMAN LANGUAGE BROADCAST TO EUROPE WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. THE TEXT OF THE ORDER:
"THE FORCES OF OCCUPATION MUST DEFEND THE ISLAND OF TWO TO THREE LAST DROPS OF BLOOD. WITH EXPLOSIVES AND BY SHOCK TACTICS THEY WILL ANNIHILATE THE ENEMY SOLDIERS AND THEIR WEAPONS
"EVERY SHOT FIRED MUST BE A DIRECT HIT AND NOT ONE JAPANESE OUGHT TO DIE BEFORE HE HASKILLED 10 ENEMY SOLDIERS.
"THE JAPANESE ARE FULLY DETERMINED TO ERADICATE THE ENEMY TO THE LAST MAN BY GUERRILLA WARFARE."

WW509APW NM

A88FX
UNDATED JAP CABINET
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
IN THE SECOND JAPANESE CABINET SHAKEUP WITHIN 11 DAYS, HISATADA HIROSE WAS DROPPED AS MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO AND CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY, THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY.
HE WAS SUCCEEDED BY FINANCE MINISTER SOTARO ISHIWATA, WHO IN TURN WAS REPLACED IN THE FINANCE MINISTRY BY JUICHI TSUSHIMA, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF JAPAN AND PRESIDENT OF THE NORTH CHINA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.
HIROSE WAS APPOINTED CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY IN THE LAST SHAKEUP OF PREMIER GEN. KUNIAKI KOISO'S UNSTABLE GOVERNMENT AT THAT TIME, FEB. 10, THE JAPANESE PRESS HAILED HIROSE' APPOINTMENT AS A SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL CHANGE.
THE BROADCAST OF TODAY'S CHANGES WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
WW540APW

A89FX

FEB 221945

NOTE TO EDITORS
WE ARE ADVISED THAT A COMMUNIQUE FROM GUAM WILL BE RECEIVED AT 5:45 A.M. PACIFIC WAR TIME, IT PRESUMABLY DEALS WITH THE FIGHTING IN IWO.
THE AP-SAN FRANCISCO
WW540APW NM

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE-GAZETTEER

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 221945

SCHEGELN--SHAY'-GELN--HARD G--A VILLAGE IN GERMAN BRANDENBURG PROVINCE EIGHT MILES EAST OF THE RAIL CENTER OF GUBEN.

NEUENBURG--NOYN'-BOORK--NOYN AS IN COIN--IN THE FORMER POLISH CORRIDOR ON THE LOWER VISTULA, 47 MILES FROM DANZIG. POP. 22,000.

BERCHTESGADEN--BERK'-TESS-GAH'-DEN--A TOWN IN THE BAVARIAN MOUNTAINS NEAR HITLER'S FORTRESS RETREAT. POP. 15,000.

EJ214PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 221945

FEB. 21, 1941--GERMAN PLANES RAID SOUTH WALES.

BRITISH BOMB FRENCH CHANNEL PORTS AND ITALIAN POSTS IN AFRICA.

BZ629AEW

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).

2--WESTERN FRONT: 296 MILES (FROM WEST BANK OF RHINE AT EMMERICH).

3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

BZ627AEW

FEB 221945

23233

30.24-23233

--DASH-- FOLLOW WASHN

A DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ROBERT C. WILSON IN PARIS FEB. 13 SAID THAT FRANCE APPEARED HEADED FOR "PURITAN SOBRIETY" AND "STRAWS IN THE WIND ARE THE GOVERNMENT'S ANTI-ALCOHOL CAMPAIGN, THE CLOSING OF PARIS NIGHT CLUBS, SUPPRESSION OF LEGALIZED PROSTITUTION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SAVOIE X X X AND THE OVERHAULING OF JUVENILE COURTS."

FEB 221945

WILSON SAID THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE WAS CAMPAIGNING TO POPULARIZE FRUIT JUICES AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND THAT RATIONING OF WINE, THE ALCOHOLIC CONTENT OF WHICH IS TO BE LOWERED TO 1 PER CENT, [redacted] WAS EXPECTED TO BE RETAINED.

"ONE REASON FOR THE CLOSING (OF NIGHT CLUBS)," HE WROTE, WAS THE EFFECT ON MORALE OF [redacted] FRENCH FIRST ARMY SOLDIERS WHO CAME T PARIS ON LEAVE AND SAW LARGE NUMBERS OF PARISIAN YOUTHS OF MILITARY AGE DRINKING AND DANCING IN CROWDED CAFES."

FEB 221945

MP-RPT-4PEW

day cable 10 Undated Abel

by the associated press

a spokesman for the soviet-sponsored free germany national committee in a broadcast from moscow last night warned the "rank and [redacted] file" members of the nazi party in germany that the time was growing short for them to repudiate hitler.

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the broadcast, reported by the federal communications commission today, identified the spokesman as lt. dr. heinrich abel, former head of the main department of the reich youth leadership.

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specifically addressing "rank and file" Nazis, abel recalled that the original free germany manifesto called for a "just and merciless" trial for all war criminals but promised amnesty for "all the followers of hitler who, by their deeds, renounce hitler in time and join the movement for a

free germany."

"today," abel added, "when fighting is going on at the gates of berlin, many of you will ask if what we said then still applies. to this we reply that it is late, very late. he who avers today that he wants no longer to have anything to do with hitler will not be believed. only deeds can count.

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U'DATED TIME CHA'GES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THESE ARE THE TIME CHA'GES I'' THEATERS WAR OF THE WORLD, RECKO'ED EASTERN WAR T IME IN NEW YORK OR WASHI'GTO'':

PARIS- FIVE HOURS LATER.

LO'DO'- FIRE HOURS LATER.

BERLI'' - SIX HOURS LATER.

MOSCOW -- SEVE'' HOURS LATER.

MA'ILA -- 13 HOURS LATER.

GUAM -- 13 HOURS LATER.

IWO JIMA -- 14 HOURS LATER.

TOKYO -- 14 HOURS LATER.

FEB 221945

ALL BUREAUS: WTL

2/21/45

FEB 221945

Herewith, for reference purposes, is the complete listing to date of exceptions to the primary National Geographic Society's spelling of foreign place names, as agreed upon and put into effect by the three American wire services--A.P., INS, and U.P. These Anglicized forms were adopted, as exceptions to the native spellings, because of their widely established usage. The NGS listings are followed otherwise.

A.J.G.

* * *

ALGIERS	CORFU	ITHACA	RIGA, GULF OF
ANTIOCH	CORINTH	KINGSTOWN (Ireland)	ROME
ANTWERP	CORSICA	KOREA	SALONIKA
ARAL SEA	CRETE	KURILE I.	SARDINIA
ARCHANGEL	CRIMEA	LIMERICK	SICILY
ATHENS	DAMASCUS	LIONS, GULF OF	SIDON
AZOV, SEA OF	DANUBE R.	LISBON	SINAI, MT.
BALEARIC ISLANDS	DARDANELLES	MARCUS I.	SOFIA
BANGKOK	DEAD R.	MEXICO CITY	SPARTA
BATUM	DEAD SEA	MILAN	TIBER R.
BELGRADE	DEVIL'S I.	MORAVSKA OSTRAVA (Czechoslovakia)	TIFLIS
BLACK FOREST	DUBLIN	MOSCOW	TURIN
BLUE NILE RIVER	EAST CAPE	MOZAMBIQUE	TYRE
BONIN I.	EASTER ISLAND	MUKDEN	VENICE
BOSPORUS	EUPHRATES R.	MUNICH	VESUVIUS, MT.
BREST LITOVSK	FAEROES I.	NANSEI I.	VIENNA
BRUNSWICK	FLORENCE	NAPLES	VISTULA
BRUSSELS	FOOCHOW	NEW SIBERIAN I.	VOLCANO ISLANDS
BUCHAREST	FORMOSA	NORTH CAPE	WARSAW
CAPE HORN	GENEVA	OLYMPUS	WENCHOW

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30.24 - 23235

CAUCASUS MTS.	GENOA	PADUA	WHITE SEA
COBLENZ	HAGUE, THE	PESCADORES ISLANDS	WRANGEL ISLAND
COLOGNE	HARBIN	PORT ARTHUR	YELLOW RIVER
CONSTANCE, LAKE	HAVANA	PRAGUE	ZUIDER ZEE
COPENHAGEN	HOOK OF HOLLAND	RHODES	

FEB 221945

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8:15 P.M. CWT, THURSDAY, FEB.22)
TRUMAN
(ADVANCE) JEFFERSON CITY,MO.,FEB.22-(AP)-VICE PRESIDENT TRUMAN TONIGHT URGED AMERICANS TO PARTICIPATE IN "A RATIONAL WORLD ORGANIZATION" TO MOUNT GUARD OVER WORLD PEACE.

"AMERICA CAN NO LONGER SIT SMUGLY BEHIND A MENTAL MAGINOT LINE," TRUMAN REMARKED IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR NATIONWIDE (MUTUAL) BROADCAST.

"IEHTER AMERICA MUST BE CONSTANTLY READY TO REPEL ALONE ALL AND ANY ATTACKS FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD -- OR WE MUST BE WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH FRIENDLY STATES TO CHECK THE FIRST SIGN OF AGGRESSION ON THE PART OF ANY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY OF NATIONS," HE SAID.

TRUMAN SPOKE BEFORE MISSOURI DEMOCRATS AT WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS A "TESTIMONIAL GATHERING" HAILING THE FIRST MISSOURIAN EVER TO HOLD THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE HEADQUARTERS SAID THE SPEECH WAS THE FIRST IN A SERIES OF NATIONAL ADDRESSES BY TRUMAN ABOUT "THE WINNING OF THE PEACE AND THE DANGERS OF DISUNITY AT HOME."

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"COMMON SENSE," SAID THE VICE PRESIDENT, "SHOULD WARN US THAT OBVIOUSLY ALL STATES CANNOT REMAIN SUPREME IN ALL THEY CHOOSE TO DO -- UNLESS WE ARE WILLING TO ACCEPT THE CYNICAL VIEW THAT 'MIGHT MAKES RIGHT.'"

"IN THIS EXERCISE OF HARD COMMON SENSE IN THE SEARCH FOR PEACE AND GOODWILL AMONG NATIONS, WE -- THE UNITED STATES AND HER TWO CHIEF ALLIES -- HAVE MADE A MAGNIFICENT BEGINNING" UNDER THE YALTA AGREEMENTS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND MARSHAL STALIN," TRUMAN SAID.

REFERRING TO A SCHEDULED UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO NEXT APRIL, TRUMAN SAID "THE POLICY WE HOPE AND BELIEVE WILL EMERGE FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE -- AND OTHERS TO FOLLOW -- WILL EMBODY COOPERATION AMONG NATIONS X X X TO KEEP DOWN AGGRESSORS."

"THE CONTINUING ASSAULT OF AIRCRAFT UPON SPACE, OF NECESSITY, MUST ALTER OUR FORMER VIEWS OF NATIONAL SECURITY," THE VICE PRESIDENT OBSERVED. "TODAY ALL CONTINENTS ARE RUBBING ELBOWS -- WITH AMPLE OPPORTUNITY FOR FRICTION AND FUTURE CONFLICT."

"WE MUST DECIDE IF WE ARE WILLING TO SACRIFICE TEMPORARY NATIONALISTIC ADVANTAGES FOR THE ULTIMATE BENEFIT OF ALL," TRUMAN SAID.

"THE ONLY RATIONAL ALTERNATIVE TO EXISTING INTERNATIONAL ANARCHY LIES IN SOME REASONABLE FORM OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AMONG ALL SO-CALLED SOVEREIGN STATES," HE ASSERTED. "THIS IS MERELY AN EXTENSION OF LOCAL AND NATIONAL PRACTICES TO THE INTERNATIONAL PLANE."

"THE MOST PRESSING PROBLEM BEFORE US REMAINS THE WINNING OF THE WAR AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT," SAID THE VICE PRESIDENT.

"WHEN THE LAST GUN IS FIRED, X X X WE MUST STILL CONTINUE THE CEASELESS CRUSADE FOR A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE."

"THIS IS NO TIME FOR PETTY, PARTISAN POLITICS," TRUMAN ASSERTED. "BOTH WINNING OF THE WAR AND WINNING OF THE PEACE ARE NOT PARTISAN OBJECTIVES -- THEY ARE THE ALL-ESSENTIAL AMERICAN OBJECTIVES."

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TRUMAN WAS INTRODUCED BY GOV.PHIL M.DONNELLY, WHO INVITED HIM TO COME TO MISSOURI FOR HIS FIRST MAJOR SPEECH AS VICE PRESIDENT.

SAM M.WEAR OF SPRINGFIELD, DEMOCRATIC STATE CHAIRMAN, PRESIDED OVER THE MEETING IN THE JEFFERSON CITY JUNIOR COLLEGE AUDITORIUM.

TRUMAN ARRIVED BY AUTOMOBILE FROM ST.LOUIS AT NOON WITH HIS MILITARY AIDE, COL.HARRY VAUGHAN. A LUNCHEON, DINNER AND THREE RECEPTIONS -- THE LAST FOLLOWING HIS SPEECH -- WERE HELD FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT. AFTER THE NIGHT RECEPTION HE RETURNED TO ST.LOUIS, TRAVELING BY AUTOMOBILE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8:15 P.M., CWT, THURSDAY, FEB.22)
KFJ 1250ACW

FEB 221945

3d Army Forces Saar River, Wins 29 Towns; 7,000 Planes Blast All Nazi Transport Lines; Marines Capture Peak on Iwo, Losses Heavy

PATTON'S TROOPS SEIZE SAARBURG IN SWIFT ADVANCE

Americans Complete Conquest of Vital Moselle-Saar Triangle.

DRIVE TOWARD TRIER

Seventh Army Mops Up in Forbach, Canadians Capture Moyland.

PARIS, Feb. 22 (AP). The rampaging U. S. Third army broke across the Saar river at two points 65 miles from the Rhine today and completed a whirlwind conquest of Ger- 80-square-mile Moselle-

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many's Saar triangle as 7,000 Allied warplanes struck simultaneously at enemy rail lifelines.

A field dispatch said Third army officers and men were in high spirits as they ripped across western Germany's ramparts with a speed reminiscent of their historic dash in France, seizing the fortress city of Saarburg and 29 other Reich towns on a 25-mile front.

Saarburg, once a thriving city of 10,000, was deserted save for 100 aged civilians.

Smash Toward Trier

This powerful thrust 18 miles deep into the Reich collapsed all enemy resistance in the triangle and rammed a steel spearhead to a point five miles from Trier, fortified city of 88,000 population on the mountainous route to the Rhine.

While Trier's battlements came under Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's guns, artillery to the south tore at the fortified hills into which the Germans had been chased east of the Saar river. The attackers were confident the enemy soon would be driven from these positions.

To the fury of the Allied air attack—a new technique under which swarms of battle planes unload their cargoes of destruction on communications centers—was added the shock of two other Allied armies hammering at Germany's first line of defense.

Forty miles southeast of the Third army, the U. S. Seventh army captured two-thirds of the French gateway city of Forbach, two miles from the Saar basin's steel city of Saarbruecken.

The Canadian First army on the north end of the front captured Moyland and fought nearly to the edge of Calcar, bitterly-defended highway center two miles southeast and 15 miles from Wesel in the western Ruhr industrial basin.

Sever Goch-Uedem Highway

Scottish infantry severed the Goch-Uedem railway and were locked in a furious milling struggle two miles west of the latter town, which is a vital feeder point for the enemy on that sector of the front.

On this spring-like day, the best flying day in months, five Allied Air forces pooled their planes in a unique operation designed to paralyze all rail traffic in Germany and set the stage for the final big push from the east and west to crush Hitler's Reich.

Enemy territory between the

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Western and Western fronts was divided into five sectors. Against 150 targets there the great air fleets unleashed their bombs as flying artillery. Many targets were small, hitherto unbombed rail centers, whose importance have grown since many major rail points were erased.

It took Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's hard-hitting veterans just three days to mop-up the triangle with a total of 48 towns after breaking through formidable Siegfried Line fortifications at the southern base. In all approximately 70 towns have been captured all along the front since the big attack began Tuesday.

Without giving the Germans time to rest, Patton's troops manned assault boats and crossed the Saar river south of Saarburg, a German town from which the enemy had been driven except for a small section on the east bank of the river.

One force went across near Serig, two and a half miles south of Saarburg, and the others forged across the stream a mile and a half farther south near Thaben-Rodt.

Patton was striking all along a 55-mile front northward to the vicinity of the fallen fortress of Pruem, and in gains up to three miles was inexorably squeezing the Germans from the fortification-studded Eifel mountains east of the Duchy of Luxembourg.

Two other Allied armies were hammering at Germany's first line of defense 175 miles apart.

It was the 94th infantry division of Patton's Third army which was the first to cross the Saar near the apex of the triangle.

A front dispatch said that the Germans made little effort to challenge the crossing, which threatens to undermine the Siegfried line positions along the Moselle valley at that point, but ahead of the infantry was a belt of pillboxes.

Nazis Blow Up Bridges

Swift as was the mop-up of the major part of Saarburg, the Germans still had time to blow the bridges there and balk another crossing.

Six miles north of Saarburg, tanks in a three-mile push reached the Saar where it joins the Moselle river, five miles southwest of Trier. Trier's frowning fortifications now were within range of Patton's guns.

Other forces on the right were within a mile and a half of Konz, a German town on the east bank of the Saar near the river's confluence with the Moselle.

Few prisoners were being taken in the rapid mop-up of the Moselle-Saar triangle, which is 18 miles from its 10-mile wide base to its apex at the junction of the two rivers.

It was apparent that the Germans, caught off guard by the Patton steamroller, were recovering and now were executing an

ly withdrawal to more de- ible positions.

xty miles northeast of Trier, a city of 88,000 and a key to the forefield of the Rhineland defenses, lies Coblenz on the Rhine.

German broadcasts, insisting that Allied bigger blows were to come, declared Patton's strategy was to draw off forces guarding the Roe river front, where the U. S. First and Ninth armies are deployed for a possible blow straight at the heart of the Rhineland.

At any rate, Patton's troops were caving in German defenses in mountainous Rhenish Prussia, along a 55-mile front.

North of the Moselle river, the Third army was within nine miles of closing a pincers on a stretch of the Westwall lying between the fallen fortress of Pruem and a secondary road center and base at Bitburg, 15 miles to the south.

This threat of envelopment, which saw 24-hour gains of three miles through two breaches in the Westwall in both the Pruem and Bitburg area, forced the Germans to give up two stubbornly-held strongpoints.

One was the Luxembourg border town of Vianden, 14 miles west of Bitburg, and the other was the German border town of Dasbourg, in the center of the enemy's squeezed salient eight miles north of Vianden.

55 Pillboxes Smashed

Fives miles northeast of Dasbourg, armored forces bowled over 55 pillboxes in a mile-and-a-half push that captured the village of Reiff.

In the past 24 hours, the Third army captured 1,925 prisoners. The Eleventh armored, the Sixth armored and the 26th infantry divisions were disclosed to be on the Third's firing line.

Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh army was locked in bitter fighting for complete control of Forbach, a French town of 11,000 population two miles southwest of Saarbruecken, a field dispatch said, after crossing a main highway in the center of Forbach.

The Germans had moved up heavy weapons to buck up the resistance being offered by their outclassed Volkssturm (Peoples Army) recruits.

Spicheren, two and a half miles south of Saarbrucken, was captured and fighting raged in the nearby forest of St. Arnaul.

Fighting flared six miles east of

FEB 23 1945

30.34-23237

Patch's Forces Also Move Into Saar District

(Map on Page A-4.)

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's American 3d Army, running high, wide and handsome again, stormed within 5 miles of Trier today, crossed the Saar River against disintegrated German resistance and swept up 33 more Nazi towns in the Moselle Valley.

Already tanks and infantry were within sight of the main defense works covering Trier, a city of 88,000 and keystone of the whole German defense system before the Middle Rhine. They were a mile and a quarter from Konz, site of a large fort at the confluence of the Saar and Moselle Rivers.

While Gen. Patton's columns advanced 3 miles or more immediately north of the industrial Saar district, Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's 7th Army smashed into the district from the south, advancing to within 2 miles of ruined Saarbruecken, the capital.

Half of Forbach Taken.

His Americans captured half of Forbach, French gateway to Saarbruecken, from raw conscripts of the Volkssturm who were bolstered by heavy German weapons. Spicheren fell; the Siegfried Line was within view.

The Canadian 1st Army in the north pounded to within 2,000 yards of bitterly contested Calcar in its drive toward the Ruhr Valley.

A report from Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's 12th Army Group headquarters said German resistance in the Saar-Moselle triangle, now virtually cleared, had "completely disintegrated." The Saar crossing south of Saarburg was unopposed. Saarburg itself was almost cleared. There were indications of a general German withdrawal into the rugged Hochwald.

Despite the spectacular gains of the 3d Army and the slow chipping progress of the British and Canadian troops in the north, it was evident that Gen. Eisenhower had not yet loosed his full-scale offensive.

Await Zero Hour.

Between these forces was the greatest potential weight on the whole western front—the British 2d and the American 1st and 9th Armies—still waiting for their hour as the flooded Roer River slowly receded before them.

Reports reaching Gen. Bradley's headquarters told of a tremendous explosion just before midnight near the Urfttalsperre Dam on the Roer headwaters. Its reservoir empties into the larger Schwammenauel Lake, now 90 per cent empty. It was not immediately apparent whether the dam had been breached, loosing new floods on the Roer. The river up to midnight was sufficiently low and slow to allow bridging on the 1st Army front near the dams, southwest of Cologne.

Bright sun bathed the western front again today, and planes took off early. In 5,400 sorties yesterday, bombers smashed such centers as Duisburg, Nuernberg, Berlin, Wurms and Calcar—the latter 17 times.

One of the towns captured in the Patton advance was Tawert, 6½ miles southwest of Trier, a city of 88,000. Others taken in the Moselle-Saar triangle were Sudlingen, Nannebach, Nittel, Kahren and Krutweiler.

Opposition Is Slight.

Added to the 40 captured yesterday, Gen. Patton's men have seized 73 German villages in two-day advances of more than 12 miles. Opposition was generally slight.

The Saar was crossed in assault boats by the 94th Infantry, which forged the breakthrough into which Gen. Patton hurled an armored division.

The Germans speculated that Gen. Patton's 3d Army drive was connected with "the imminent Aachen offensive" on the Roer.

"Increased pressure on German flanks west of Pruem, both from the north and south, aims at forcing the Germans to withdraw troops from the hitherto quiet Aachen sector to the Our River," the enemy said.

"The time is short for the Allies and as Patton's originally more ambitious plans of cutting off the entire German Our-Sure front have met with too strong resistance, he is now confining himself to an attack around Pruem."

Spectacular Gains.

Gen. Patton's most spectacular gains, however, were well south of Pruem. His armor and foot troops pushed a dozen or more miles into the Reich in the area at the extreme north tip of the rich Saar district, doubly important to the German war machine for its coal and steel since the loss to Russia of Silesia and the imminent peril to the Ruhr. His troops were well in the Hochwald, wooded ridges south of Cologne Plain.

The main part of Saarburg (population, 5,663), on the western bank of the Saar River was cleared. Gen. Patton's troops stood along the west bank of the river for 35 miles south of Saarburg to the Saarbruecken area, where the 7th Army front began. The 7th has crossed the Saar below Saarbruecken at at least two places.

Gen. Patton has a substantial bridgehead at Saarlautern as well as the new one south of Saarburg. Among the towns captured was the fortified village of Trassem near Saarburg, where substantial ruins of blind King John's old 14th century castle still stand.

Luxembourg Cleared.

Cavalry units cleared the last German stragglers from Luxembourg in a final mopup of the border town of Vianden. Tanks captured Dasburg and pushed on east to take Daleiden and Reipeldingen. Five miles northeast of Dasburg, other armored elements captured Reiff and nearby Roscheid and knocked out 55 Siegfried Line pillboxes.

The 90th Division, in mile advances on a 3-mile front, overran Binscheid, Lichtenborn, Stalbach, Hickeshausen, Hallenbach and Euscheid, all about 9 miles southwest of Pruem.

In the last three days, 2,600 Germans have been captured in the Moselle-Saar triangle alone. On the whole 55-mile 3d Army front, 1,925 captives were taken yesterday. Since January 29, the 3d Army announced it had knocked out 936 Siegfried Line pillboxes north of Vianden alone—an area embracing only half its front.

The 7th Army pressing on Saarbruecken's ruins has captured 1,800 more Germans in six days, supreme headquarters said.

Breach Is Widened.

Below firmly secured Goch, on the Canadian 1st Army front to the north, the breach in the Goch-Uedem Railroad was widened steadily in a push toward the next defense point of Weeze. The British Empire troops there were within 11 miles of Geldern, 17 of the Ruhr city of Wesel and 27 miles of the large industrial Ruhr center of Krefeld.

The 10th division thrown against the Allies in the north was identified as the panzer Lehr outfit, veteran tankers of the Ardennes campaign. Their surrender ultimatum to the United States 101st Division at Bastogne evoked a defiant reply of "nuts" from Brig. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, since promoted. The panzer Lehr Division suffered a severe trouncing on the Goch-Calcar road near Moyland yesterday.

7,000 PLANES RIP NAZI SUPPLY LINES

100 Communication Hubs Hammered in Greatest Blow of War.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 23.—(AP) Allied air chiefs hurled an estimated 7,000 bombers and fighters at approximately 100 Nazi communications hubs yesterday in the greatest simultaneous assault in history — a supreme coordinated blow to knock out Germany's railway system—and the attack continued into the night.

The Berlin radio said 2,000 Russian planes also had battered targets along the Eastern front, principally in East Prussia.

100 Tons Dropped a Minute

Altogether nearly 10,000 sorties were flown from the west and south before dark, but the peak was reached at around noontime when through careful planning and timing explosives cascaded down at an estimated average of 100 tons a minute.

On D-Day 13,000 sorties were flown, but these were spread over a period of 24 hours while in this historic new assault almost the maximum power of all Allied air forces in Europe was concentrated against the enemy within a few hours.

Some 30,000 airmen from seven

(Continued at conclusion of Column Fourteen)

which was to [illegible] network of [illegible] tion at one [illegible] divided into zones for the coordinated operation.

[illegible] Eastern fr[illegible] divided territory b[illegible]

The U.S. Eighth air force took over a 38,000-square mile area from the Danish frontier to a line between Nuernberg and Pilsen. The 15th air force in Italy took everything south of that line. Tactical air forces covered objectives between the Western and Italian fronts and the bomber targets while the RAF bomber command, in action during the day as well as at night, blasted four targets in the Eighth Air force zone.

Launch "Buckshot Blitz"

The "Buckshot Blitz"—an entirely new idea which Allied air chiefs had mapped and held in readiness for a break in the weather—was spearheaded by more than 1,400 Flying Fortresses and Liberators and 800 fighters of the U.S. Eighth air force.

Two divisions of this gigantic fleet poured into Germany from the north and a third attacked from the south. Over the Reich they broke up into wolf packs of up to 100 bombers each and hammered at least 24 freight yards and other rail targets in the heart of Germany during the noon hour.

In addition the RAF and U.S. 15th air forces sent out heavy bombers and the attack was swelled by four tactical air forces based on the continent, including the U.S. 12th in Italy. More than 4,500 sorties were flown by these medium and fighter bombers from their advanced bases.

Medium and light bombers of the U.S. Ninth air force flew nearly 600 sorties against more than 50 targets, including 46 vital railroad bridges in a huge arc extending south from Hannover to the Saar basin. Fighter bombers of the same command flew more than 1,000 sorties and destroyed or damaged at least 129 locomotives and 1,506 rail cars. Pilots reported various railroads cut in 109 places.

The size of the RAF fleet participating in the daylight action was not disclosed, possibly because the British planes carried over their attack into the night in a virtually continuous operation.

It was estimated that upwards of 1,000 four-engined Lancasters and escorting fighters were out during the day, however, and the RAF announced the targets included two important viaducts at Bielefeld and Altenbeken, near Paderborne, which carry two main rail lines between Berlin and the Ruhr, and benzol plants at Scholven and Osterfeld.

Mosquitos Raid Berlin

The momentum of the massive assault raged unchecked into the night. The RAF announced that swift Mosquito bombers, carrying two-ton block-busters, again had raided Berlin and the overworked German "achtung" warning service said other bomber formations were over the Reich.

The tremendous daylight assault was amazing to behold, either from the air or the ground.

One Eighth air force pilot, Lt. John Mitenbuler of Loraine, Ohio, gave this vivid description:

"The bombers were hitting bridges, freight yards, tunnels and transportation everywhere. There were so many planes in the air you couldn't move. Bombers and swarms of fighters were piled layer on layer. The country there will never stop bouncing.

"Fires were burning everywhere as far as I could see. In one freight yard every time a salvo of bombs hit, big balls of flame would shoot up, sometimes higher than the planes themselves."

Instead of dropping their bombs from 20,000 feet or higher as usual, the four-engined Fortresses and Liberators swept over their targets at about 10,000 feet. Bomber gunners were so close to the ground they used their machineguns to shoot at railway cars and other objects.

1,100-Plane RAF Raid On Reich Followed by New Attacks by Yanks

Berlin Battered Twice, Worms and Duisburg Hit In British Night Action

BULLETIN.

LONDON (AP).—Vast fleets of 2,200 American planes attacked 20 communications centers in Middle Germany today. Specific targets were not identified.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Allied airmen returned to the attack on Germany by daylight today after a fleet of more than 1,100 RAF night bombers had blasted the western front railway centers of Worms and Duisburg and struck a fresh blow at Berlin.

German radios began sounding alerts throughout the western half of the Reich before 10 a.m., suggesting that attacking Allied planes were out in force.

The RAF night raiders loosed tons of high explosives and incendiaries on the railway hubs, smashing for the second successive night at the communications system through which the Germans are trying to supply their hard-pressed troops on the western front.

Berlin Raided Twice.

Berlin—which also was hit the previous night—again was bombed twice. The first attack was at 9 p.m. and the second a half hour later.

The blow at Worms, 12 miles north of Mannheim, was by a force of about 500 heavies and was in support of the American 3d Army, which was advancing less than 60 miles away.

Worms lies on the main railway following the west bank of the Rhine from Coblenz and is an inland port.

Duisburg is the western exit of the Ruhr and the attack on it was aimed at bottling up the military traffic through this great industrial region. Approximately 3,000 tons of bombs were dropped the night before on Dortmund, eastern gateway of the Ruhr.

The Air Ministry announced that "more than 1,300 acres of Duisburg and its satellite towns have been damaged."

The greatest railway network in Europe—one which explains how Hitler keeps his troops going despite the odds—lies in the triangle formed by the cities of Dortmund, Duisburg and Cologne.

The jolting night attacks followed the United States 8th Air Force's greatest concentrated raid on a single target in over four months.

3,000 Tons of Bombs Dropped.

More than 1,200 Fortresses and Liberators dropped 3,000 tons of bombs, including 400,000 small incendiaries, into the Neurnberg marshaling yards. Reconnaissance planes had reported 2,500 freight cars in the yard waiting to pull out for the eastern front.

The high toll of locomotives shot up by Allied fighters in the last three weeks probably accounts for the jammed condition of so many railroad yards. A total of 189 locomotives was declared disabled yesterday.

The tactical air forces on the continent flew 2,600 sorties yesterday in support of the front-line troops. Spitfire bombers made more than a dozen attacks on rocket sites and supply lines in Holland. At least 1,500 enemy vehicles of all description were raked in widespread strafing attacks.

Little opposition was encountered in the sky, although at least seven Nazi planes were shot down. Ten others were destroyed on the ground.

Photographs taken of yesterday's heavy raids by more than 2,300 Italy-based bombers and fighters on communications lines in Northern Italy, Austria and Yugoslavia showed great damage on the Vienna rail yards.

AIR FORCES TO PLAY ROLE IN PEACE PLAN

S. King

LONDON, Feb. 22 — (AP) A hint that powerful air forces would play a major role in a broad Allied plan to keep the peace came today from Prime Minister Churchill, along with assurances that Nazi V-bombs would be borne in mind when armistice terms are laid down for Germany.

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Brushing aside a suggestion that "the whole question of the limitation of aerial warfare" be taken up after the defeat of Germany, the Prime Minister bluntly replied: "I certainly do not think that the victorious Allies should deprive themselves of defenses which are possible through the air."

Without elaborating, Churchill implied that any sweeping world-wide disarmament such as that after the last war certainly was not included in the "Big Three" peace plan.

And with a sharp "yes, sir" the Prime Minister assured the House that he would "bear in mind" when imposing peace terms the Germans' V-bomb attacks on civilians and that he would see to it that Germany was never again in the position to manufacture such weapons.

Churchill was on the floor only a few minutes during today's sessions amid sparring for next week's debate on foreign policy. The government served notice that it would demand a blanket endorsement of the entire Crimea conference declaration.

With a small bloc in Churchill's own conservative party threatening to revolt against the "Big Three" plans for Poland, the government carried the challenge directly to them in setting down a motion for a vote of confidence on an all-or-nothing basis.

The motion makes no specific mention of Poland but does call on the House to give particular support to the Three Big powers' program of unity of action. The motion reads:

"This House approves the declaration of joint policy agreed to by the three great powers at the Crimea conference and in particular welcomes the determination to maintain unity of action not only in achieving final defeat of the common enemy but thereafter in peace as in war."

U. S. Fleet Units Suffer Damage in Jap Air Blows

POPKING

By the Associated Press.

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Feb. 22 (Via Navy Radio).—United States Fleet units in the vicinity of Iwo Jima have suffered some damage from attacks by Japanese fighters and bombers, Japanese counterattacks have been beaten back and Marine casualties have risen to 4,553 in the desperate battle for the island, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The attack by Japanese planes was the first against the surface units since the start of the battle for the island 750 miles south of Tokyo. Seven of the enemy planes were shot down. Admiral Nimitz did not elaborate on the extent of damage or the type of ships hit.

The casualties include 385 killed and 4,168 wounded in action up to 5:45 p.m. yesterday.

(During the "initial hours" after the landings Admiral Nimitz said yesterday the Marines' casualties totaled 3,650. Of these, about 600 were listed as killed or missing and 3,063 wounded.)

Marines Launch Attacks.

Japanese counterattacks, accompanied by numerous attempts at infiltration of our lines, were beaten back during the night and the leathernecks, strengthened by the 3d Marine Division, which landed yesterday, launched attacks both to the north and south against the divided forces of the enemy.

The northward drive toward the Central Iwo airfield met heavy resistance from small arms, mortars and automatic weapons. At noon the troops, advancing slowly through hard rain, had knocked out numerous enemy gun positions and generally weakened enemy defenses.

There was little change in front-line positions, Admiral Nimitz's communique admitted, however.

Forces facing Mount Suribachi, volcanic Japanese fortress on the southern tip of the island, co-ordinated their drive with the northern troops and by noon were beginning an assault on the face of the cliff "under most difficult combat conditions."

Ships Continue Shelling.

Heavy naval gunfire continued to pound enemy-held positions throughout the northern part of the island and fleet aircraft supported ground forces with heavy bombing, strafing and rocket attacks.

The veteran 3d Division landed on Iwo at a critical hour, bolstering two other hard-pressed divisions with veterans of the invasions of Bougainville and Guam. Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine commands the 3d Division.

Although the Nimitz communique today placed Marine casualties at 4,553, Elmont Waite, Associated Press war correspondent, reported in a dispatch from headquarters—24 hours later than the period covered in the first official count—that "American casualties already are approximately twice Tarawa's losses."

There were 3,151 marine casualties at Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands during that 72-hour invasion battle.

The commitment of three Marine divisions in the four-day-old Iwo invasion meant as many as 45,000 men may be either ashore or in the process of being sent against the enemy.

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Encounter Tough Going.

Men of the 3d, 4th and 5th Marine Divisions, having sealed off the southern third of Iwo, encountered tough going at the south tip of the island against Japanese on the slopes of Mount Suribachi and to the north near the island's center in a drive to capture Motoyama Airfield No. 2.

Flame-throwers and tanks were sent against enemy pillboxes on the slopes of Mount Suribachi yesterday afternoon. The Japanese, who previously had weathered a terrific bombardment by warships of the United States 5th Fleet, knocked out four of the tanks. The sector is strewn with land mines. East of the volcano, the enemy staged a counterattack in daylight for the first time but it was hurled back.

Fourth Division marines of Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates, who captured the three-runway bomber base, Motoyama Airfield No. 1 Tuesday, did succeed in inching north yesterday afternoon up the slopes of a plateau toward the fighter base, Motoyama No. 2.

On the southwest coast, the 5th Division Marines of Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey are striving to flank the fighter base, the only airfield still in enemy hands.

Admiral Nimitz referred in an earlier communique to "bitter resistance" by Japanese defending the two-runway field.

"Everywhere the Japs are standing until death rather than yield," Correspondent Waite reported.

Battle Against Terrain.

It was a battle against terrain as well as fierce enemy opposition.

Deep volcanic sands impeded and at times stalled the heavy equipment, which includes mobile guns, tank destroyers and tanks.

An encouraging note was the diminution of enemy mortar fire on the beaches, where all-important supplies are being landed. Earlier the supply men were as much "up front" as the most advanced outpost from the standpoint of "taking it."

Yesterday, for the seventh straight day the 16 and 14 inch guns of the newest type American battleships joined with the guns of heavy cruisers in shelling all sectors of Iwo's 8 square miles.

Carrier-based Hellcats, Helldivers and Avengers gave the marines close support.

Admiral Nimitz, in his first official reference to enemy casualties, said 850 Japanese dead have been counted and added that the information "is incomplete."

No Accurate Count Possible.

Obviously during so terrific a battle, going on day and night since the marines landed at 9 a.m. Monday, no accurate count of the foe's dead is possible. Many have died in caves in areas still to be cleared.

Associated Press Correspondent Morrie Landsberg, studying casualty reports aboard the expeditionary flagship of Vice Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, said 3,063 wounded "were carried out often under fire and always under difficult beach conditions.

"A Navy hospital ship moved close to the shore to facilitate the transfer of the wounded."

A high marine officer told Mr. Landsberg the Japanese may hold on to Mount Suribachi for a considerable time as it is believed to be "a maze of tunnels." The Japs even had machine-gun emplacements on the crater's rim. Navy dive bombers attacked them.

Of the fight generally Mr. Landsberg reported:

"It was a case of taking each one of countless pillboxes, frequently with the air of flame-throwers, and facing exposure to enemy fire in open country."

644 MARINES KILLED IN 58 HOURS' FIGHT

Attack Inches Toward Airfield, Japs Strike Back Twice

WAITE

U.S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Friday, Feb. 23 (AP). The 28th Regiment of the United States Marines raised the United States flag on the summit of Mount Suribachi at the south tip of Iwo Island at 10.30 A.M. today.

Americans landed on tiny island between Luzon and Samar. *Page 3*

Fleet Headquarters, *Friday*, Feb. 23 (AP)—The bloody cost of the battle for Iwo mounted to 5,372 Marines killed, wounded and missing by 6 P.M. Wednesday, the Navy announced today while reporting only minor advances through Thursday against fierce Japanese opposition.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed that 644 Marines had been killed, 4,168 wounded and 560 were missing at the end of the first 58 hours of the operation.

1,222 Dead Japs Counted

In the same period of time, 1,222 dead Japanese had been counted.

No invasion of the Pacific war for a comparative period has cost so many American casualties. At Tarawa, previously considered the bloodiest fight of the war, Marine casualties for its entire 72 hours slightly exceeded 3,000.

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Today's communique reported more of the same type of bitter fighting which has built up the casualty totals.

It reported gains Thursday afternoon too slight to affect the virtual stalemate which developed Wednesday.

Toward Fighter Base

The three Marine divisions, the 3d, 4th and 5th, inched forward slightly on the north toward the enemy fighter base in the center of the island and constricted their lines around volcanic Mount Suribachi on the south tip.

The Japanese launched two powerful counterattacks on the flanks of the forces attacking the airfield. Significant, Nimitz did not specifically claim either had been completely blunted.

The Admiral said that artillery and the supporting guns of United States 5th Fleet warships "appeared to have repulsed the assault on the left."

Lacks Reports On Right

He addede, however:

"No reports were available on the action on the right."

On the extreme south tip of the island other Marines surrounded Mount Suribachi "and strong patrols were moving up the cliffs under attack by the enemy, who was using hand grenades and demolition charges," the communiqué said.

Heavy rains hampered the fighting.

Warships and carrier planes, despite bad weather, kept adding to the more than 20,000 tons of explosives which have been pumped into Iwo's enemy garrison—one ton for each Nipponese who was on the island's eight square miles when the invasion was opened Monday.

Supplies Move Steadily

Supplies steadily moved ashore over beaches lined with the debris strewn there on D-Day when enemy mortar fire accurately raked the landing parties.

Observers reported only a few truck got ashore the first two days, during which the landing parties were almost without supplies.

In a broadcast, Larry Tighe, blue network correspondent, said high winds have whipped waves "to heights of six feet" against the shore and "endanger any attempts to keep the supply lines flowing smoothly into the beaches."

Fleet Units Damaged

"Some damage to fleet units" was announced by Nimitz in reporting the first successful attack by the Japanese air force on American warships supporting the invasion. Seven of the enemy aircraft were destroyed by air patrols and anti-aircraft fire.

Although Iwo Jima is only 750 miles from Tokyo, and about 100 south of the enemy's bases on Chichi and Haha islands in the Bonins, the Japanese had been unable at sunset Wednesday to penetrate the air screen thrown about the fleet as it pounded Iwo's defenses.

Landing Wednesday of the reinforcing 3d Marine Division, the mounting casualties, bitter resistance and almost negligible gains all indicated the Marines were up against their toughest assignment of the Pacific war.

Fighting In Two Sectors

Fighting on Iwo is concentrated in two sectors, the northern where the Marines are driving for the central airfield, and the southern where the objective is the enemy-held fortress of Mount Suribachi, an extinct volcano honeycombed with defenses.

Several heavy enemy counter attacks in the northern sector were beaten off Wednesday night, Nimitz reported, and then on Thursday the Marines launched a northward attack of their own. Their drive for the central airfield encountered heavy fire from small arms, mortars and automatic weapons.

By noon Thursday, fighting in a hard rain, this force was advancing slowly. It had knocked out numerous Nipponese gun positions and generally weakened the airdrome's defense, Nimitz reported.

Raids In Other Areas

Today's communique belatedly reported attacks Tuesday by Liberators aimed at neutralizing enemy bases in the Bonin islands just north of Iwo.

It also confirmed a Tokyo broadcast that American warships on Monday moved close enough to the Kuriles, north of Japan, to shell Kurabu Saki at the southern end of Paramushiro. The next day Liberators hit the same target.

Five enemy planes intercepted and four were damaged. Also on Tuesday, Navy Ventura planes made a rocket attack on Miami Saki off Paramushiro.

Today's communiqué reported air attacks on other enemy Pacific bases including Marcus, Babelthuap in the Palau group, Yap in the western Carolines, Pagan in the Marianas and islands in the Marshalls.

Suribachi was isolated early in the invasion from the Japanese farther north when a Marine column drove across the southern edge of Iwo, whose bleak eight square miles conceals its tremendous importance as the southern doorstep guardian to Japan.

Iwo has two completed airfields and one under construction. The most important, known as Motoyama Airfield No. 1, was captured two days ago. It was used by Japanese bombers in their attacks on Saipan, the American B-29 base about 650 miles southward in the Marinas. The central airfield is known as Motoyamma No. 2.

American warships which plastered Iwo for several days in a heavy pre-invasion bombardment, continued to shell the northern area of the island, Nimitz reported. Although weather conditions were adverse, fleet aircraft also maintained their support of the ground forces with heavy bombing, strafing and rocket attacks.

FIRST LANDING HAZARD CITED

Admiral Says Jap Fire Almost Doomed Iwo Beachhead

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Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 22 (AP)—Japanese artillery fire from Iwo Jima's northern plateau almost doomed the United States Marines' first beachhead there, Vice Admiral John H. Hoover acknowledged in an interview today.

The commander of the forward areas, who watched the invasion of the volcano island from a warship, told Arthur Primm, Mutual correspondent, that D-day "was touch and go for a while" and casualties were heavy.

Found Opening To South

"It was a serious moment and for a while our position on the beach appeared doomed. But later we discovered an area far to the south where we could penetrate to the southern airfield out of range of

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their neaviest nre.

"It saved the day."

At first the Japanese expected the Americans to only make a feint at this landing point and actually make a major landing at another part of the island, he said. But they soon saw there was no deception intended by the Americans.

Hoover said Japanese artillery and mortar shells began to fall "thick and fast" among the marines as they scrambled up a 200-foot sloping beach.

With All Fire Power

The Japanese appeared to be holed in with all their fire power in spite of 20,000 tons of explosives unleashed against the tiny island prior to D-day.

The progress on northern Iwo will be slower than on the south end of the little island, Hoover said.

Tremendous natural barriers have added to the difficulty of taking Iwo, he explained. The northern part is steep shored and the southern tip is well fortified by the extinct volcano Mount Suribachi.

Stalls Vehicles

Even in between "it is far from ideal." The volcanic dust is like dry quicksand. It stalls wheeled vehicles.

Admiral Hoover, who has witnessed practically every other landing operation in the Pacific, reported the enemy fire power on Iwo was "far stronger than any other place we've attacked."

How are we to dig the Japanese from underground? "As it has been everywhere—hand-to-hand combat, using flame throwers, small arms and grenades. But even after we clear them out it doesn't necessarily mean they will stay cleared out. The Japs might re-enter during the night."

from the United States to Manila.

Opposition was light.

The small oval island, five miles long and two wide at the middle, commands the strait through which the Japanese sent a war fleet to harass the American invasion of Leyte last October.

Island Lies off Luzon

It lies directly between the extensive southeastern tip of Luzon and the northern end of Samar island, which is practically in American hands. It is 260 airline miles southeast of Manila and about 325 by sea.

In Manila, meanwhile, point-blank shelling of the thick east wall of the Intramuros was intensified as First Cavalry Yanks made ready for a grand assault to clean up the Japanese garrison there. Howitzers and cannon were attempting to pound an entranceway for tanks.

Front reports said 37th division infantrymen seized the three-story City hall, near the Intramuros, after a bitter hand-to-hand fight in which the Yanks withdrew from the building four times in the face of machinegun fire before going in to stay.

Bitter room-to-room fighting continued in the luxurious Manila hotel. The Americans captured the first floor but the enemy was fighting stubbornly on and above the second floor.

On Corregidor, 24th infantry and 503rd paratroop division Yanks continued the grim task of exterminating the remaining Japanese with liquid fire and explosives.

Driving southeast of Manila, 11th airborne forces pushed along the east of Sison in the steadv campaign to push the Japanese into the mountains of northeast Luzon.

Heavy bombers swept enemy defense positions on eastern and western Luzon. Fighters and light bombers destroyed 15 gun positions in the Antipolo-Montalban area west of Manila, where the enemy has been reported girding for a stand.

Fighters and bombers swept the Central Philippines in support of the new invasion and heavy Liberators ranged across the China sea for their daily attack on Formosa and shipping off the China coast.

Sixty tons of bombs were dropped on barracks, supply areas and rail facilities on Formosa. The town of Chosu was raked. Fighters reaching Formosa's east coast destroyed 13 enemy planes on the ground.

Five coastal freighters were sunk off the coast and another was damaged.

Heavy bombers dropped 72 tons of bombs on North Borneo airdromes.

American troops are killing Japanese by the hundreds on the mined approaches to the inner walled city of Manila today while enemy groups still resist on Corregidor from two main tunnels and an assortment of small caves, all cut from one another.

Battle in Manila

Yanks fighting in downtown Manila counted 55 Japanese dead and eleven prisoners, while war to the death ranged through the hallways and up the staircases of the famous Manila hotel, now turned into a fortress.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported in Thursday's communique that Bagac had been occupied on Bataan and that patrols found no living Japanese soldier on the peninsula.

The Americans had taken control of the first floor of the Manila hotel and were fighting into the second yesterday. The stubborn enemy, entrenched from the third floor upward, fought back from rooms, corridors and stairways with every conceivable type of portable weapon.

Bitter fighting also went on in the post office building which must be taken before the Intramuros, inner walled city, can be stormed.

A succession of Japanese infiltration attempts cost the Japanese 137 dead around the American-held Army and Navy club, the high commissioner's office and other buildings. Most of the slain carried demolition charges. Patrols found the streets leading to the Intramuros had been heavily mined.

James Hutcheson, Associated Press war correspondent with the troops on Corregidor, fortress island in Manila bay, reported the tortuous task of burning and smoking Japanese troops out of tunnels and caves was proceeding slowly.

Several times Lt. Patrick D. O'Connell of Grand Forks, N. D., led a patrol so close to the Japanese-held rear entrance to the main Malinta tunnel that he could see doors closing the gaps behind ten-foot thick earthen barricades.

Corregidor Virtually Cleared, Battle Rages in Manila Hotel

Americans Take First Floor but Japs Continue to Hold Out in Second

By the Associated Press.

MANILA, Feb. 22.—Only scattered enemy remnants were left on Corregidor today, but fanatically resisting Japanese troops still held out on the second floor of the famed Manila Hotel, turning the hostelry into the hottest battle spot in the capital city.

Early front-line reports that elements of the 1st Cavalry Division had captured the big hotel, one of the most luxurious in the Orient, have been corrected to say that they have occupied the first floor, the Japanese the second.

Historic Bataan was cleared of Japanese, Gen. MacArthur reported, and "so far as can be found, no living Japanese soldier is now on the peninsula."

Japs Blow Themselves Up.

Hopelessly sealed in the vast network of tunnels on Corregidor, Japanese troops blew themselves up by touching off one of their main underground ammunition dumps.

Typical of the bitter inch-by-inch struggle for downtown Manila was the battle through most of the night between the Yanks and Japanese on the second floor of the Manila Hotel, where a continual fight to the death went on in the corridors and rooms and on the staircases of the building which stands at Manila's south shore district.

A succession of Japanese infiltration attempts resulted in the killing of 137 of the enemy around the captured Army-Navy Club, the high commissioner's office and other buildings yesterday. Most of the slain enemy troops carried demolition charges.

Battle Flares in Post Office.

Bitter fighting also flared in the long-contested post office building, which must be subdued before the walled Intramuros can be assaulted. An area 700 yards by 500, almost all of it within the Intramuros still, remains in the hands of the enemy.

At daybreak the Americans had a company of soldiers in the post office building, but Japanese resistance was so heavy more artillery shelling is considered likely.

Patrols found heavily mined areas in the streets leading to the gates of the Intramuros.

Yesterday, the 17th day of fighting in downtown Manila, cost the Japanese 555 counted dead. Eleven were taken prisoner.

The Americans cleaned up Bataan in less than a month; it took the Japanese more than three months to drive Americans out in 1942.

On Corregidor, the main body of the Japanese defense garrison was sealed into the tunnel system as paratroopers and infantrymen who invaded the island by air and sea just a week ago caved in the entrances with bombs and grenades.

Associated Press Correspondent C. Yates McDaniel said the trapped Japanese blew themselves up yesterday by igniting one of the principal underground munition depots.

Garrison Nearly Destroyed.

Gen. MacArthur reported the Corregidor garrison "practically destroyed." He said more than 1,700 dead already had been counted, and the count was incomplete.

"Only isolated groups holed up in caves now remain to be mopped up," he said.

Cavalrymen under Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge, driving north along the Manila Bay shore to the Manila Hotel, captured Burnham Green, a small park nearby, to approach within 50 feet of the southern wall of the Intramuros.

Southeast of the Manila Hotel, Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's 37th Infantry Division engaged Japanese in the city hall after capturing the three-story Ermita Normal School. A square block containing the old 31st Infantry Regiment barracks and Army storerooms also was seized.

Howitzers and cannon were pounding the 40-foot-thick eastern wall of the Intramuros to make way for tanks and infantrymen determined to clean up the fight-and-die Japanese.

Gen. MacArthur said the slowness in finishing off the enemy garrison in South Manila was no particular tribute to Japanese skill or tenacity, but rather was caused by the American desire to spare the estimated 7,000 civilians held virtual hostages within the medieval walls.

Gen. MacArthur said the enemy's "savage barbarism has seldom been displayed in a more repulsive form."

Thousands of Japanese still are on Luzon but most of them have the comparative security of mountains and valleys of the northeast. Enemy strength is reported gathering in the foothills east of the capital.

Water pumping plants in Manila are temporarily out of operation, causing some anxiety to the swollen populace which has had to depend on wells.

Airdromes on North Borneo were pounded by 144 tons of bombs as liberators continued the unrelenting air war on widespread targets. Demolition and fire bombs tore up runways and wrecked installations at Miri, Jesselton and Fabuan airdromes.

Fifty tons of explosives hit Formosa's Heito airdrome and nearby barracks.

Two freighters were sunk and another damaged as patrol bombers ranged the China coast.

Veteran U. S. Forces Invade Capul Island

Meet Light Opposition in Battle to Clear Route to Manila.

MANILA, Friday, Feb. 23—(AP) Veteran Yanks of the Americal division invaded tiny Capul island in the San Bernardino straits just off Luzon's long southern tip on Wednesday in a move to clear the Japanese from the main shipping route shores of the 30-mile wide Laguna de Bay in time to prevent the escape of trapped Japanese by barge across the lake.

Seize Enemy Supplies

MacArthur announced that in the 14th corps sector of Luzon—in the northern and central part of the great central Luzon plain—the Americans had captured vast quantities of enemy materiel and supplies.

He said 712 artillery pieces of all calibers and 705 machineguns had been seized or destroyed there.

In the southern Caraballo mountains north of Manila Yanks of the First corps secured high ground

2 JAP FORCES DRIVE WEST FROM PAOCHING

CHUNGKING, Feb. 22—(AP) Two Japanese columns have struck out west and northwest from Paoching, 63 miles west of Hengyang, and are being hotly engaged by Chinese forces, the Chinese High command announced today.

One enemy force had reached a point seven miles northwest of Paoching, one of the main points protecting the west flank of the Japanese corridor across China to Indo-China.

U. S. 14th Air Force planes attacked enemy supply lines and communications all the way from the Taiyuan rail yards in north China to Liuchow and the Lung valley in the south yesterday, meeting no enemy opposition in the air.

Four aircraft were lost in the sweeps.

RUSSIAN FORCES ENCIRCLE GUBEN IN BERLIN DRIVE

Threaten to Outflank Eastern Defense to German Capital.

REDS CAPTURE ZINTEN

Stalin Declares 'Complete Victory' Over Nazis Is Near.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 23—(AP) Russian troops, threatening to outflank Berlin's eastern defenses, yesterday smashed 11 miles through reinforced German lines and clamped an assault arc around Guben, walled fortress town 51 miles southeast of the Reich capital. Guben's garrison already is being attacked, enemy broadcasts said.

Premier-Marshal Stalin announced in an order of the day that the Germans had lost more than 1,150,000 men—800,000 killed and 350,000 captured — between Jan. 12, when the great Soviet Winter offensive began, and Feb. 20.

"Complete Victory Near"

"Complete victory over the Germans now is near," said the Soviet leader in his order commemorating today's 27th anniversary of the Red army, which, he said, "together with the armies of our Allies is successfully completing the rout of the German Fascist army."

In addition to casualties the Germans lost 3,000 planes captured or destroyed, 4,500 tanks and self-propelled guns, and 12,000 other guns in a 40-day period, Stalin said, and Hungary, Germany's last ally in Europe, has been knocked out of the war with the recent seizure of Budapest.

Stalin's order was issued as Berlin predicted that a final all-out Soviet offensive was imminent now that Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine army in the southeast has drawn abreast of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army holding points along the Oder river 30 to 40 miles from the capital. Zhukov's army was massed "like a colossus," awaiting attack orders, Berlin said.

Red army forces yesterday toppled Zinten, one of the last large German strongholds in East Prussia, and also drove to within 34 miles south of Danzig, but the main action occurred on Konev's

front.

Threatening to turn Berlin's eastern defenses, the First Ukraine army captured 60 localities south of Guben and reached the Neisse river at various points along a winding 40-mile front. Schenkendorf, two miles south of Guben, was the nearest point to the ancient town mentioned officially by the Russians and they seized it in an 11-mile advance through forested territory to the east. Other Soviet forces the day before had reached the mouth of the Neisse at a point eight miles north of Guben and only 49 miles from Berlin.

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2,000 Nazis Wiped Out

Two thousand Germans encircled in the snowy forests southeast of Guben were wiped out, the Soviet bulletin said, and an unconfirmed report from Moscow said the Russians already had crossed the Neisse, next to last water barrier before Berlin. German broadcasts also said that the Russians were attempting to force the Neisse and encircle Guben.

Capturing Strega, farther up the Neisse, Soviet troops rolled to within five miles north of Forst and 12 miles northeast of Cottbus, big rail junction town astride the Spree river, last natural defense line before Berlin. The Russians also took Teuplitz, eight miles southeast of Forst.

At Triebel, three and one-half miles south of Teuplitz, the Russians captured another section of the big military autobahn, or superhighway, leading into Berlin.

Farther south the Russians took Gross Saerchen and Dubrau, four miles northeast and six miles east of Muskau, another junction town on the Neisse. These Soviet elements were part of Konev's central columns engaged in driving a wedge between Berlin and Dresden, Saxon capital.

Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian army drove to within eight miles of Danzig territory and to within 34 miles of the former free city with the capture of the Polish "corridor" village of Gogolewo, two miles west of the Vistula river crossing town of Gniew.

Gaining up to five miles on a 45-mile front stretching westward to the Berlin-Danzig railway the Russians seized nine localities, including Long, on trunk line 42 miles southwest of Danzig.

In this area 500 Germans were captured along with 55 guns, 24 armored troop carriers and five self-propelled guns, the bulletin said.

Four more Breslau suburbs Masselwitz, Krietern, Kuenern and Simsdorf, were captured by Russian troops fighting to annihilate the encircled garrison in the lower Sielsian capital.

Bombers Hit Koenigsberg

Soviet heavy bombers made mass attacks Wednesday night on enemy military and industrial objectives in Koenigsberg, East Prussian capital, and in Bratislava, Slovak capital 30 miles east of Vienna. Scores of fires and great explosions were touched off, the communique said.

Bratislava is 53 miles northeast of the Danube town of Komarom (Komarno), and a fierce tank and infantry struggle raged east of Komarom, the Russians said. Moscow already had announced German local gains in the area between Komarom and the Hron river, and last night's communique said further Nazi attacks were repulsed.

The Soviet midnight communique supplement said Russian shock troops, using ladders and assault bridges, had captured an earthen wall surrounding the "citadel" in Poznan, besieged western Polish city. After that Soviet artillery smashed a break in the wall of the fortress and the troops rushed in and captured one building and 360 German troops.

Four thousand Germans were killed during the day in the fighting that preceded the capture of Zinten, the communique said.

The Russians acknowledged that German counter-attacks on Samland peninsula west of Koenigsberg had pressed back Soviet troops from the northern shore of Koenigsberg gulf. The Germans lost 8,000 killed and 86 tanks destroyed in three days, the Russians said. This is in the area where Berlin said its troops had opened up a corridor between Koenigsberg and Pillau, the capital's port.

Reds Capture Zinten

Below Koenigsberg the Russians captured five localities in addition to Zinten.

Zinten, 17 miles southwest of besieged Koenigsberg, East Prussian capital, is 10 miles inland from the Frisches Haff, Baltic lagoon coast against which the remnants of perhaps 20 Nazi divisions are pinned. The German pocket is less than 450 square miles in area.

The Germans said the Russians were using more than 2,000 warplanes to batter Koenigsberg, German positions on the Samland peninsula to the northwest, and the trapped Nazi forces in the pocket below the capital.

Enemy broadcasts said German troops in Brandenburg and Silesia were battling to keep the Russians from establishing bridgeheads across the Neisse. The Spree river, which flows to within 10 miles west of the Neisse, is the last natural defense line before the German capital.

Little activity was reported on the Oder front due east of Berlin, but a German Transocean news agency report said the Russian army there was massed "like a colossus," and predicted a large-scale offensive was imminent.

The assault upon Guben, which is 16 miles south of Fuerstenberg, west bank Oder river stronghold under attack by Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army, was launched from the east this morning after the Russians captured "some sectors east of the town," said Nazi commentator Col. Ernst von Hammer.

Reds Gain Southeast Of Berlin, Fall Back In East Prussia

Guben By-passed as Forces Fight for Solid Front Before Capital

BULLETIN.

LONDON (AP).—The Russians again have battered into Guben and street fighting is going on, a German military commentator said today. In East Prussia, he said, Russian pressure has increased to the greatest ferocity with 2,000 Soviet planes joining the assault. Zinten, 17 miles south of Koenigsberg, was evacuated. FEB 23 1945

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Russian 1st Ukraine Army, having by-passed the German strong point of Guben, 51 miles southeast of greater Berlin, today fought for a solid link with the 1st White Russian Army at the confluence of the Oder and Neisse Rivers.

While the Russians scored new gains southeast of the German capital, other Soviet troops were forced to give some ground in East Prussia in the face of heavy German counterblows west of Koenigsberg.

The Berlin radio said a surprise Nazi counteroffensive had re-established a corridor between Koenigsburg and the port of Pillau, 20 miles south. The Russians acknowledged some German advances in that sector, but said the drive was costing the Germans enormously in men and equipment.

Trying to Encircle Frankfurt.

Moscow announced Soviet forces had seized a strategic ridge position in the forest on the Eastern approaches to Guben, taking more than 50 populated places north and south of the immediate sector.

Farther north Marshal Gregory Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army units were reported attempting to complete the encirclement of Frankfurt. The German radio announced Marshal Zhukov had slashed communications between Berlin and that city on the west bank of the Oder 38 miles from the German capital, but said they had been restored.

Pravda said the Russian Army stood only 34 miles from Berlin in that area. The paper did not specify the location but indicated Marshal Zhukov's troops had crossed the Oder.

Nazi radio spokesmen said German forces were fighting a defensive battle between Berlin and the Frankfurt-Kuestrin front, but declared Russian bridgeheads west of the Oder were "far too small" for a major offensive toward Berlin.

33 Miles From Danzig.

The 2d White Russian Army yesterday drove within 33 miles of Danzig in its sweep up the Polish Corridor. Premier Stalin in an order of the day announced the capture of Czersk, 45 miles southwest of Danzig.

The Soviet communique declared Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's forces had taken 40 towns in the Polish Corridor yesterday, the northernmost being Pehskerfelde.

Moscow said Russian withdrawals were made in the face of violent counterassaults by the Germans on Samland in what apeared to be an effort to set up a "Dunkerque" escape from Pillau for thousands of Nazi troops trapped in East Prussia.

Russian planes, however, were ranging the Baltic coast and Danzig Bay stalking any German ships that might be coming up for such a withdrawal operation.

Moscow said the German counterblows have been in progress for three days and asserted that on Tuesday alone the fighting had cost the Nazis 60 tanks.

Other Russian planes raided the Baltic port of Stettin yesterday morning, as well as the besieged Silesian capital of Breslau, now encircled by Russian troops.

STALIN ISSUES REPORT ON ROUT OF GERMAN ARMY

MOSCOW, Feb. 22 — (AP) Commemorating the 27th anniversary of the Red army, Premier Stalin in an order of the day declared today that Soviet armies "together with the armies of our Allies are successfully completing the rout of the German Fascist army."

"In January of this year the Red army brought down upon the enemy a blow of unparalleled force along the entire front from the Baltic to the Carpathians," Stalin said.

Broke Nazi Defenses

"On a stretch of 1,200 kilometers (about 745 miles) it broke up the powerful defense of the Germans which they had been building for a number of years. In the course of the offensive, the Red army, by skillful actions, hurled the enemy far back to the west."

"In stiff-fighting," Stalin added, "Soviet troops have advanced from the frontiers of East Prussia to the lower reaches of the Vistula for 270 kilometers (168.7 miles); from the Vistula bridgehead south of Warsaw to the lower reaches of the Oder for 570 kilometers (356.2 miles); from the Sandomierz bridgehead into the depths of German Silesia for 480 kilometers (300 miles)."

The Russian leader declared the first consequence of the Red army's drive was to thwart the "German winter offensive in the west which was aimed at the seizure of Belgium and Alsace, and enabled our Allies, in their turn, to launch an offensive against the Germans and thus link up their offensive operations in the west with the offensive operations of the Red army in the east."

He noted that the Russians within 40 days in January and February hurled the Germans from 300 towns, captured about 100 war plants "manufacturing tanks, aircraft, armaments and ammunition, occupied more than 2,400 railway stations and seized a network of railways totalling 15,000 kilometers in length."

"Within this short period," Stalin said, "Germany lost more than 350,000 officers and men in prisoners of war and not less than 800,000 killed.

3,000 Aircraft Seized

"During the same period the Red army destroyed or seized about 3,000 German aircraft, more than 4,500 tanks and self-propelled guns and not less than 12,000 guns.

"As a result, the Red army completely liberated Poland and a considerable part of the territory of Czechoslovakia, occupied Budapest and put out of the war Germany's last ally in Europe, Hungary. It captured the greater part of East Prussia and German Silesia and battled its way into Brandenburg, into Pomerania and to the approaches of Berlin.

"Hitlerites boasted that for more than a century not a single enemy soldier had crossed Germany's borders and that the German army had fought and would fight only on foreign soil.

"Now an end has been put to this German braggadocio. Our Winter offensive proved that the Red army finds more and more strength for the solution of ever more complex and difficult problems. Its glorious soldiers have learned to batter and annihilate the enemy by every rule of modern military science. . . ."

YANK DESCRIBES SPEEDY RED DRIVE

MOSCOW, Feb. 22—(AP) A veteran gunner from the United States army's First Armored division said today that Marshal Gregory Zhukov's Western Poland blitzkrieg "went by me so fast I almost got dizzy."

"The big fact as I saw it was the way the Red army kept driving, driving with every man in it grimly determined to get to Berlin," said Lt. James F. Schildt, Long Island City, N. Y.

The 22-year-old officer who has been in the Army since he was 17 was commanding a battery of 105 MM. guns in the First Armored division's push 100 miles north of Rome when a German counterattack overran his position last June 5.

Last month, escaping from a column of American officer prisoners being marched from Oflag 64 at Zhubin, Poland, into Germany, he saw the tank spearheads of Zhukov's First White Russian army flash by.

"Tommygunners crowded the decks of Stalin and Sherman tanks thick as ants on cubes of sugar," he said. "They seemed impervious to cold and fatigue. Those tanks seemed keeping going day and night without pause.

"Then the infantry afoot came along, just as rugged and tireless as you could want. Some got catnaps riding in horsedrawn carts, but looked as if they were used to 24-hour forced marches. If the horses got tired they usually were changed with some friendly Polish farmer. But the men themselves seemed never to wear out."

Near Kcynia, Poland, where he first met the Red army, Schildt said a fight to wipe out an enemy pocket went on more than a day until 6,000 Germans were killed.

"The Russian soldiers who did this job actually seemed aggrieved because it delayed them a little while in the march on Berlin," Schildt said. "Their losses were much less than the trapped Germans."

Polish civilians in ragged clothing, the American said, stripped the enemy dead of their uniforms, leaving only the steel helmets.

Hitch hiking his way to Moscow in company with other former prisoners of Oflag 64, Schildt said he talked through amateur interpreters with a number of Red army officers, all of whom displayed friendly interest.

"I never met a single Russian who didn't hate the German with all his heart. One Red army officer said 'with you Americans, you had to be taught to hate the Germans.' But we told him, 'as prisoners of war our hating the Germans came natural'."

Schildt is among prisoners who will be leaving Moscow for the United States soon.

Reds Free More Americans in East Prussia

11 U. S. Officers Once Held by Nazis Have Already Hitch-Hiked to Moscow

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MOSCOW, Feb. 22 (AP).—A "Red Star" dispatch from Elbing, by Ilya Ehrenburg, indicated today that many American and other Allied prisoners have been liberated by Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's army in East Prussia.

Three more American officers liberated by the Red Army in western Poland have arrived in Moscow, bringing to eleven the number who hitch-hiked to the Soviet capital. The new arrivals are Lieutenant David Allen Englander, of 191-21 Foothill Avenue,

30.24-23241

Hollis, Queens; Captain William C. Slanina, of Rice's Landing, Pa., and Lieutenant James C. Gray, of Staunton, Va.

Lieutenant James C. Young, also liberated in Poland, said that Captain Richard Rossbach, believed to be a relative of former Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, was free and was reported to be in a hospital with stomach trouble.

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Sends Partial List

A dispatch written by Wright Bryan, associate editor of "The Atlanta Journal," while he was in a Nazi prison camp at Szubin, Poland, and brought here by a Soviet officer, gave an incomplete list of Americans in the camp, including the following:

First Lieutenant Edmond L. Rinehart, of 128 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York; Durgin J. Deland, 465 Park Avenue, New York; J. N. Bleeh, 774 Rugby Road, Brooklyn; E. B. Hanley, Granville, N. Y.; W. R. G. Hlhorst (last name garbled in cable transmission), of Scarsdale, N. Y.; Arnold Rubin, of 116-12 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.; Seymour Bolton, 309 West Ninety-ninth Street, New York, and Leo G. Ennis, of Rockville Centre, L. I.

New York Man Tells of Escape

Lieutenant James F. Schildt, of 4720 Forty-first Street, Long Island City, who escaped from Oflag 64 at Zhubin and hitchhiked to Moscow, said today that Marshal Zhukov's western Poland blitzkrieg "went by me so fast I almost got dizzy." Captain Frank Olevsky, of 1221 Haddon Avenue, Camden, N. J., liberated by the Red Army in western Poland, described subtle psychological tortures to which American prisoners of war were subjected in Dietz Castle near Limburg, Germany. In an effort to make him "sing," he said, a German officer "threatened I would be kept in solitary confinement for the rest of the war if I didn't break down with the information he wanted."

Red Magazine Denies Plans for New Reich Based on Generals

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Feb. 22.—The Russian magazine War and the Working Class yesterday characterized as a "myth" various reports in the foreign press that Russia planned to use captured German generals as the nucleus of a new German government.

Naming a number of foreign correspondents and writers who it said had contributed to a flood of "poisoned rumors," the magazine, which has come to be regarded as an authoritative reflector of official Soviet policy, declared:

"From nothing has been erected a structure of lies. It should be known that the Soviet Union, much more than any other country, has suffered from German aggression and has invested the greatest shares in the cause of Hitler's defeat and is anxious to obtain a solution of the German problem making a revival of German aggression impossible."

Prejudice Is Charged.

"Participants in the collective creation of the myth (that Russia planned a provisional German government founded on the Free Germany Committee in Moscow and the union of German officers in the Soviet Union) found common ground in prejudice against the Soviet Union," the magazine charged.

"This is behind the readiness of George Axelson of the New York Times, Dorothy Thompson, Constantine Brown and other 'European experts' to imagine and spread all kinds of tales about Soviet policy and the readiness of many editors to publish these tales without a twinge of conscience."

The magazine applied the term "poisoned rumor" to a dispatch which it said had been writen by Harold Callender of the New York Times' Paris bureau, which quoted diplomatic circles as saying the Soviet Union was holding Field Marshal Friedrick von Paulus, captured at Stalingrad, in reserve for a Soviet-sponsored puppet German government.

Mr. Axelson was attacked for allegedly discussing the union of German officers as if the officers saw the possibility of preparing Germany for a future war. Mr. Brown, Washington Star columnist, was assailed for observing that "the existence of the Free Germany Committee presents a destructive contradiction between the Allies."

Unhealthy Interest Claimed.

The publication scored Paul Ward of the Baltimore Sun for "expressing an unhealthy interest in this committee" and attributed a similar view to William Phillips Simms of the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

"The known pro-Fascist paper, the New York World Telegram, stated in an editorial that the Soviet Union is salvaging German militarism with the aid of the Free Germany Committee," the article continued.

The magazine called Raymond Daniell, New York Times correspondent, "malicious" for an alleged statement that the Sofia trials were an attempt by the Bulgarian government "to liquidate its political opposition."

"The criminals themselves pleaded guilty and confessed their crimes in court," War and the Working Class said. "We see Daniell was even more malicious than the monk who called a pig a perch in order to conceal his sin when eating meat. He made an even more miraculous transformation in terming the Bulgarian Hitlerite servants a political opposition."

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ROMANIAN SITUATION IS ASSAILED BY PRAVDA

MOSCOW, Feb. 22 — (AP) The internal situation in Romania was viewed with solemn seriousness today by the official Communist party organ Pravda, which charged that Germany on the eve of her defeat is looking for places to mobilize secret agents and intimating that Bucharest was not being overlooked.

"Soviet public opinion cannot fail to watch impartially the inner struggle of Democratic elements with the Fascists in Romania," Pravda said in a long editorial. The paper called for "a complete elimination of the last remnants" of Romania's "Fascist regime."

"The war is not over yet," it continued. "Hitlerite Germany is not finally crushed. On the eve of her final collapse she seeks to mobilize agents and partisans. We should not forget that Romania is in the Red army's rear, and that in this rear the rule of pro-Fascists should be liquidated."

REDS LIBERATE 2,661 PRISONERS

LONDON, Feb. 22—(AP) The Russians have freed 2,661 British Commonwealth prisoners of war in German camps, Maj. Arthur Henderson, Undersecretary for War, announced today in Commons.

He said the Russian government had sent word they were on their way to Odessa, where they will stay until ships arrive to bring them home.

Henderson gave the first detailed information received here on the movement of American and British prisoners.

He said prisoners from Stalags 20A, 20B and 8B were moving through Mecklenburg, some by rail.

From Stalag Luft 3 some 2,000 American and British prisoners have been transferred to Stalag 2A and to Luckenwalde, 2,000 to Marlag Milag Nord near Hamburg, 2,000 to Stalag 3C east of Frankfurt on the Main and 4,000 to Stalag 7A in Bavaria.

Prisoners from Stalags 8A and 8C are moving through Saxony.

Some prisoners from Stalag Luft 4 are reported to be at Usedom, near Swinemuende on the Baltic.

Stalag Luft 8 was reported to be near Spremberg in Brandenburg whence prisoners are being transferred to the neighborhoods of Nurernberg and Moosburg in Bavaria.

Stalag 8B is reported to be moving to Aussig in Bohemia.

Stalag 344 is said to be moving to Theresiestadt in Bohemia.

E-Boat Wolf Packs Keep RAF Pilots Busy

London, Feb. 22 (AP)—RAF Coastal Command planes made sixteen attacks on German E-boats attempting to attack Allied shipping in calm sea and bright moonlight last night, the RAF announced. The Berlin radio claimed the Nazi speedboats had torpedoed eleven ships, totaling 32,000 tons, in the attacks off the English east coast.

Ten E-boats were dispersed by a Wellington bomber, the British said, while a Beaufighter attacked another force with rockets. Nine E-boats were bombed by another Wellington while a third Wellington dumped explosives on a force of seven of the craft.

All of the RAF planes returned to base. The British made no report of losses in the convoy.

Britain Decorates American For Saving Life of Girl

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Flight Capt. Gilman Benedict Warne of Montclair, N. J., and Miami, Fla., today received Britain's silver medal, MBE (Member of the Order of the British Empire), for heroism in the rescue last August 13 of an American girl pupil from a blazing training plane.

The decoration was pinned on Capt. Warne's dark blue uniform of the British Air Transport Auxiliary (ferrying command), for which he volunteered in 1941, by Capt. Alan Lennox-Boyd, member of Parliament and secretary to the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

The rescue took place when a Hudson trainer caught fire shortly after a take-off. Capt. Warne landed the ship, escaped, and then returned when he realized the pupil, Miss Jane Plant of Baltimore, had failed to get out. He found her unconscious and pulled her from the blazing machine, himself suffering severe burns.

Two Ministers Quit London Polish Cabinet

London, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Polish Government in London began to disintegrate tonight when the Christian Labor party withdrew two Ministers from the Cabinet on the grounds that it was not truly national.

The Ministers were M. Sopicki and Dr. Krisnierz.

NIGHT

GERMANS DRAFT SCHOOL CHILDREN

KASISCHKE

LONDON, Feb. 22—(AP) The Germans conscripted some of their school children today—boys to dig trenches and fight and girls for auxiliary services—as their military commentators warned that a Russian frontal assault on Berlin was imminent.

The German official news agency DNB announced that the German equivalent of boy and girl scouts had been taken out of school for war service. The Bund Deutscher Maedel (Hitler Girls' organization) has been "split up in small units which will be employed wherever necessary—in signal units or supply depots or nursing services—wherever gauleiters (provincial governors) order," the agency said.

"While boys have been called up for digging defenses and are being trained for Volkssturm (Peoples' Army) in order to be ready for any eventuality, these girl units will be responsible for preparing food, nursing sick boys and other duties," said DNB. "For the time of service girls need not attend schools."

The military commentator for the Transocean News agency said Russian preparations for a frontal assault on Berlin from the Oder river, less than 40 miles away, "are completed."

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Other German broadcasts warned again of an impending Allied west front offensive in the Aachen sector, declaring the present attacks were "only like the tuning of an orchestra."

Churchill to Demand Vote of Confidence On Crimea Decisions

DAILY

Bloc of Prime Minister's Own Party May Attempt Revolt on Polish Issue

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Prime Minister Churchill said today the government would demand a parliamentary vote of confidence on the joint policy agreed to by the three powers at the Crimea conference, particularly with reference to "unity of action" in peace as in war.

As leader of the House of Commons, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden set down the government's motion for the debate for next Tuesday and Wednesday even as the parliamentary lobby buzzed with reports of possible revolt among some members of Mr. Churchill's own Conservative party over the Polish issue.

Government spokesmen were openly confident of getting a blanket indorsement of the Crimea decisions.

A Conservative bloc, which does not like the government's attitude toward the Polish question, is known to be undecided just how to attack without giving the impression it is repudiating the entire Crimea declaration.

The possibility some would abstain rather than vote against the government seemed likely. The extent of the revolt reported brewing was not clear, but it was not believed large enough to threaten Mr. Churchill's position.

The government motion did not specifically mention Poland, but read:

"This House approves the declaration of joint policy agreed to by the three great powers at the Crimea Conference and in particular welcomes the determination to maintain unity of action not only in achieving the final defeat of the common enemy but thereafter in peace as in war."

The Prime Minister was in the House again today. In answer to a question he gave assurance that the Allies, in imposing peace terms on Germany, would bear in mind the Nazis' indiscriminate bombing by V-weapons. He declined to take a stand, however, on the "whole question of limitation of aerial warfare."

"I certainly do not think that the victorious Allies should deprive themselves of defenses which are possible through the air," the Prime Minister said.

Provisional Regime For Reich Not Topic At Yalta, Eden Says

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Foreign Secretary Eden informed the House of Commons yesterday that the question of establishing a provisional German government in the Russian-occupied section of the Reich was not discussed at the Crimea conference.

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His statement, in answer to a question, added that the communique from Yalta pointed out there was agreement between the three powers on common policies and plans "for the occupation and control of Germany."

Shaw On Yalta Communique

London, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Yalta communique on the Big Three's Crimea conference was called an "impudently incredible fairy tale" today by George Bernard Shaw.

In an article for the weekly *Forward*, Shaw said Premier Stalin was first and the rest nowhere on the Polish question.

He added the whole announcement was the "most impudently incredible fairy tale that has ever amused and kept quiet the pack of children we politically are."

Lublin beat London hands down in the Polish dispute, while Washington looked on not knowing what to say, the article continued.

There will be more Lublins and Londons, with Stalin, "so far the voice of destiny," for Lublin every time, Shaw declared.

"Now Churchill and Roosevelt are not Continentities," Shaw said. "Their disadvantage is that whereas Stalin, being a Communist, has made up his mind and knows it, these two are up to their waist in fascism — private enterprise, plus public capital and regulations—and don't know it, being muddled in Cobdenist superstitions, Tory democracy, Monrovian isolation and all sorts of Nineteenth Century odds and ends."

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Meeting Called To Form New World Labor Unit

London, Feb. 22 (AP)—The World Trade Union conference committee of 45 announced tonight that a convention would be held in Paris in September to set up a new inter

national organization representing union labor in all free countries.

The committee announced its determination to share in all phases of peace-making and postwar settlements, beginning with the San Francisco conference opening April 25.

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Hulten Case Not Likely To Go Before Lords

London, Feb. 22 (AP)—Private Karl Gustav Hulten's defense counsel is understood to have decided against appealing to the House of Lords to save him from hanging for the robbery-murder of a London taxicab driver.

The fate of the 22-year-old United States parachute trooper thus will be left to the usual review by the Home Secretary, Herbert Morrison, who has power to commute the sentence.

The House of Lords is technically the highest court of the land, but cases rarely are appealed to it.

Death sentences were passed upon Hulten, from Cambridge, Mass., and 18-year-old Mrs. Elizabeth Maud Jones for the fatal shooting of the driver, George Heath.

people of Europe and would have eased political tensions which now are mounting to the point of explosion."

The weekly declared the American answer to the issue was that "the Pacific war cannot wait"—an answer it acknowledged to be true but with qualification. "It is no real answer," it declared.

Pride On An Empty Belly

"The few months required to wind up the war in Europe would have made all the difference to her peoples and would not have materially affected the position in the Pacific," said the *Tribune*. "People can starve to death in less than a few months. Furthermore, in these few months they can accumulate an amount of bitterness and resentment that will last many years and poison international relationship."

The *Tribune* asserted that food difficulties lie behind the French attitude toward the Big Three Crimean conference—"it is wounded pride superimposed on an empty belly."

It argued that the people of Europe were looking to Britain as a champion in the circumstances and that "Churchill appears to be letting them down."

French military alliance.)

An authorized official said today France was satisfied thus far with the position accorded her in the postwar world by the Crimea conference but was reserving decision on participation in the San Francisco United Nations conference.

This official declared France would delay the decision until full information is received concerning France's postwar role.

Satisfaction thus far was derived from some additional information on the Yalta decisions which has been received from French Ambassadors in Washington, Moscow and London, in reply to French inquiries.

These answers, the Quai d' Orsay official said, indicated the Big Three powers want to give France full equality of status in disposing of the questions pending before the United Nations. Among the most important of these questiions is the blueprinting of a world security plan, including the occupation of Germany, in which France has demanded a full share.

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Organist Of American Cathedral Is Missing

Paris, Feb. 22 (AP)—Lawrence K. Whipp, of Denver, Col., organist and choirmaster of the American Episcopal Cathedral in Paris, has been missing since he left his home February 11 to visit a friend, the Very Reverend Frederick R. Beekman, dean of the cathedral, announced today.

Reporting the disappearance to the American Embassy, the dean said he feared Whipp might have been the victim of an attack.

Whipp remained in Paris during the war as custodian of the cathedral. He is in his fifties.

"This case," Prosecutor Lt. Col. Carmon C. Harris told the court, "has shown neglect of duty from Camp Stoneham, Calif., to Versailles."

Maj. Marlin was tried in connection with widespread looting and black market operations by members of the 716th railway operating battalion.

Referring to defense testimony to the effect that Marlin, a 52-year-old former Los Angeles railroad employe, was incapable of commanding a battalion of 800 men and had never been given a chance to learn how, Harris said:

"Someone passed him for a major's commission, someone inspected and passed his battalion for overseas duty. Unfortunately they are not on trial here today. It may be hard to pin the blame because of the maze of red tape between here and there.

"But I suggest that one of these days there will be a clean-up. Let the Army show it is big enough to correct its own mistakes."

Marlin was relieved of command of the 716th battalion after military police raided the outfit in November. Neglect of duty charges were filed against him after more than 100 of his men were convicted and sentenced for pilfering and dealing in the black market. Some received as high as 50 years.

The day before his trial opened headquarters of the European theater of operations issued orders for his return. The defense produced a copy of these orders at today's session. Marlin testified he had received them last night and assumed they were in reply to his request for reclassification.

Four more officers of the 716th battalion are scheduled for trial on charges of neglect of duty, the first possibly tomorrow.

from tiny watch springs to 80-ton locomotives, since last July to meet the needs of Eisenhower's armies.

Capacity Greater

Specialists installed warehouses, crane and quays, poured thousands of yards of concrete for open-air storage dumps, and repaired oil storage tanks so that now Cherbourg has a port capacity far greater than in peacetime.

Antwerp and other ports have eased the strain but thousands of GI's still work all-night shifts in Cherbourg. Production is kept at a maximum, Maj. Gen. Henry S. Aurand, Normandy base section commander, told Eisenhower.

Wounded Cheerful

During a seven-hour inspection Eisenhower spoke to a score of wounded soldiers on a hospital ship. They were cheerful and confident—and proud that their boss came down to see them off. They had served in all branches of the Army and they were bound for England for further treatment. Some would go home.

Accompanied by Col. James P. Gault, his military assistant, and Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, deputy European theater commander, Eisenhower talked with many convalescing battle casualties in general hospitals.

structed to delay production if it got higher than that needed for the needs of the mine itself. However, the Allied authorities put the obstructing technicians in jail and invited Dutch mine experts to help run the business. It now is producing a surplus being used on military railroads.

"There is no indication that the German miners have been trying any serious passive resistance," Capt. Newman said, but there still is a serious manpower shortage. When the Allies entered the area they found considerable numbers of Polish, Russian and Czechoslovak slave laborers who were freed.

Mr. Williamson said it was hoped that these mines, already supplying Army needs, soon would be able to produce enough for civilian use.

Allies to Increase Italian Bread Ration

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Feb. 22.—The Allied Commission announced yesterday that the bread ration throughout liberated Italy would be increased to 300 grams daily, effective March 1.

The new order increased by 100 grams the bread ration for liberated territory north of the Garigliano-Sangro line. Provinces below have been receiving 300 grams.

Officials in Rome said President Roosevelt actually gave an order to increase the ration, but that shipping difficulties caused by needs for the Pacific offensive had made it impossible to carry out the order.

Italian Envoy Leaves for U. S.

ROME, Feb. 22 (AP)—Alberto Tarchiani, Italian Ambassador to the United States, and his staff left yesterday for Washington.

U.S. To Equip Greek Army Via Lend-Lease

Athens, Feb. 22 (AP)—The United States Government has decided to send to Greece equipment necessary to reorganize the Greek Army, in accordance with decisions reached at the Yalta conference, Under Secretary of War Spahis announced today.

The equipment will be sent on a lend-lease agreement between the American and Greek governments reached two years ago when King George and Emmanuel Tsouderos, then Premier, went to Washington.

Starvation Laid To Arms Shift

London, Feb. 22 (AP)—The British Laborite weekly, *Tribune*, said today a shunting of Allied power to the Pacific was "wholly responsible for the malnutrition and starvation" in Europe. It demanded to know who was behind the strategy—whether Prime Minister Churchill was "overborne by Mr. Roosevelt or did he share equally in the decision?"

"The Allied offensive in the west lacks punch because Allied armies lack reserves and materials," said the *Tribune*. "With a fraction of the enormous reserves now diverted to the Pacific, the war in Europe might have ended months ago.

This And Not The Weather

"We have been incapable of backing up the extraordinary achievements of the Soviet armies because as so often before we had dispersed our strength over too many targets. This, and not the weather, is as much responsible for the continued stalemate in the west as the desperate resistance of the Germans."

The *Tribune* said food problems in Europe had "now reached frightening proportions," and argued that a tiny percentage of the ships sent to the Pacific "would have sufficed to free the starving

Swiss Free Interned Americans

UNITED STATES REPLACEMENT DEPOT, in Britain, Feb. 22 (AP)—Several hundred American soldiers, mostly airmen, were back on the ranks today after internment in Switzerland. They were flown here from Marseille, France, after being released by Switzer-

FEB 23 1945

FRENCH MINISTER TO TALK WITH EDEN

DUNAN

PARIS, Feb. 22—(AP) Foreign Minister Georges Bidault will leave for London, probably tomorrow, to confer with Foreign Secretary Eden on details of the Crimea Conference, the French government announced tonight.

(A dispatch from London, where it was announced that Bidault had accepted Britain's invitation to make the trip, said the visit was expected to help relieve tension resulting from French resentment over being excluded from the Crimea discussions, but that the real purpose was thought to be negotiations preliminary to a British-

MAJOR ACQUITTED ON LOOTING CHARGE

WERNER

PARIS, Feb. 22—(AP) A sweeping investigation of all factors lying behind the looting and black market operations of certain Army supply troops in France, "regardless of how far and how high it may reach," was urged today by the court martial prosecutor in closing the case against Maj. Walter H. Marlin, charged with neglect of duty.

After an hour's deliberation the court returned a verdict of innocent.

'IKE' INSPECTS CHERBOURG

Finds Port's Capacity Greater Than It Ever Was

Normandy, Feb. 22 (AP)—The once-shattered port of Cherbourg where American soldiers now are handling tons of supplies every minute for the Allied armies on the Western front was inspected yesterday by General Eisenhower.

This reforged link in the supply chain has shipped tons of goods,

FIFTH ARMY REPELS ATTACKS BY ENEMY

ROME, Feb. 22 (AP)—Attacking on an eight-mile front southwest of Bologna, the United States Fifth Army has captured many prisoners, smashed German counterthrusts and has advanced as much as 1,000 yards over rough, difficult

First Coke Captured in Reich Moves to Mills Serving Allies

By the Associated Press.

ALDSORF, Germany, Feb. 22.—A vanguard of 16,000 tons of coke yesterday was started on its way to the steel mills of France and Luxembourg from this mining area in the first move to make occupied Germany contribute to the Allied cause.

The coke was a part of captured stocks. This coal area has served as a guinea pig for "solid fuel" experts of Supreme Allied Headquarters and the Allied Military Government for dealing with German industries which might be overrun.

It revealed many complex problems, according to Maj. Thomas Williamson, a former Bluefield (Va.) mining technician. It also revealed that the Nazis are not going in for a scorched-earth policy so far as German "big business" is concerned.

Capt. Elmer Newman, a Harlan (Ky.) coal field mine technician now with the military government and in charge of one of the big mines here, said the Nazi officials and mine owners left a small crew of workers and key managers to take care of the property.

They apparently had been in-

country, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Germans hitherto had met such attacks with concentrations of heavy guns, but these were absent as the attack rolled up in the area of Monte Belvedere, from twenty-seven to thirty-five miles southwest of Bologna.

Officially the attack was described as a local one, but the American infantry was meeting increased resistance of small arms, machine guns and mortars.

On the eastern flank of the attack, near the village of Abetaia, infantry advanced after artillery had pounded the enemy lines heavily, and a battle was reported in progress there.

Eastward, on the British Eighth Army front, patrols were active and there was some shelling.

The American attack was a swift follow-up of the surprise assault of the day before that captured Monte Belvedere and a second important height, Monte Grogolesco.

In the developing attack northeast of Monte Belvedere the Americans seized another hill feature and a ridge running from the hill to the area of Belvedere.

30.24-23243

Deserters Flocking to Berlin, Says Writer Who Fled in Auto

By JERJE GRANBERG,
Swedish Newspaper Correspondent.
Written for the Associated Press.
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STOCKHOLM, Feb. 22.—I have just left Berlin, where the fateful arrival of German army deserters helped spread creeping paralysis among the capital's 5,500,000 barricaded, bewildered and bomb-dulled inhabitants. I got away to Sweden in an automobile which no amount of money in the world could buy, but two old suits, some socks, ties and 2 pounds of coffee turned the trick.

As the front moved closer and closer to Berlin, more and more deserters slipped into the capital. One forenoon by chance I heard a desperate mother confide in another woman that her son and 37 comrades had arrived in Berlin from the front as deserters. Frantically, she asked advice: Should she hide her son? But how? What should she do? She certainly couldn't report him as a deserter.

Believing it to be an isolated case I didn't give the matter much thought, but the same day a Nazi spokesman urged the population to report all deserters immediately. The severest punishment was threatened for any one hiding them. Even streetcars and trains, he warned, would be searched.

Berlin's fall may not come as fast as most persons seem to believe, presuming the Russians are ready to concentrate their whole strength against the ruins of Berlin instead of cutting off the city with part of their forces and using the rest for other strategic aims. It certainly goes "according to plan," one may predict Berlin's conquest will require six to eight weeks.

High military staffs were evacuated from Berlin in haste last week and the capital is supposed to be declared a fortress soon. Whether the government will remain in Berlin is uncertain, but it seems improbable since all civilian life is to be placed under military authority.

The government was evacuated in part after the last heavy daylight raid on February 3. For some time it had been functioning only formally in the devastated government quarter. Several ministries were laid in ruins that bloody Saturday as a result of the American carpet bombing, and long into the night workers sought to recover archives from the ruins. The same scene was enacted outside Hitler's chancellory, which though blasted open, never was fully laid in ruins.

Roads Crowded.

With the proclamation of Berlin as a fortress the last chance of escape to a future battlefield will be practically eliminated. In reality this opportunity has not existed for the civil population for weeks. Berlin simply can't be evacuated because there is no place to go and no means of travel.

As I drove toward the Baltic coast the roads were crowded with endless caravans of refugee "prairie wagons" from Pomerania to West Prussia, all moving westward. Every house in every village and every town was packed with refugees to the last corner.

Berlin's millions, therefore, must stay put in their ruins. Just the lack of transportation makes evacuation unthinkable. Despite the bombing, Berlin's population is bigger now than before. It is estimated at approximately 5,500,000.

A journey in a subway or a look at the endless streams of people in the Friedrichstrasse or Alexanderplatz stations is enough to remove any doubts in that respect. Subway and elevated trains are so crowded it is impossible to topple over even if one fainted in the stifling air. Where are all these people going? Where do they come from? Where do they live?

These questions are difficult to answer.

Evacuees Return.

Not only have tens of thousands of previously-evacuated women and children and masses of refugees returned to the capital with no other place to go, but there are hundreds of thousands of foreigners.

How will this anthill be supplied when the siege begins? Where will the people go for protection from artillery bombardment.

During the last air attacks the air-raid shelters proved inadequate, and indescribable scenes occurred at the entrances.

Despite all, however, life continues in Berlin—work and business traffic where it hasn't been destroyed. But one senses almost a rural, or perhaps a fatalistic, silence over everything—a breathless tenseness in the face of some hideous uncertainty which is inevitable.

Civilian machinery still was functioning tolerably a few days ago when I left, even though it was limping badly here and there, and government officials still allow themselves time for red tape. But work is mainly concentrated on fortifications. At the same time that people were clearing the debris after the giant February 3 raid, work on barricades proceeded amidst the smoke and conflagration. Since then there has been no halt.

Obstructions Built.

Prisoners of war, among them many Russians, groups of convicts, and all types of foreigners, trucked and dumped together steel girders from the ruins, burned safes, timbers and masses of brick and stone block for the barricades.

The Volkssturm, totally mobilized, was ordered to build obstructions whenever not needed for guard duty. Engineers built more complicated fortifications. Their blasting could be heard from morning until nightfall.

The position of Berlin as a front-line city is emphasized by alerts and Mosquito bomber attacks four or five times daily. At first Berliners were skeptical regarding the barricades because they seemed too improvised. But these since have taken on the shape of real defense lines.

BERLIN, Pag[illegible] weeks before they have [illegible] German defense back as far as the city proper. The first backbone of very strong reserves is massed behind the Oder, and these fortifications must be broken.

Then the Russians face the Berlin suburbs and the city itself with tens of thousands of barricades, mines and ruins transformed into fortresses. As far as the city stretches, fortifications block the streets and byways. When I drove from Berlin it took me 90 minutes to travel 6 miles because the barricades are so thick it is difficult to pass them.

When the Russians come they must count on heavy antitank fire from each barricade. If everything

CURFEW SET IN DENMARK

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 22 — (AP) The German military has declared a state of emergency in all Denmark with a curfew from 8 p. m. to 5 a. m. daily, the free Danish press service reported today.

91 Unable to March Left Behind as Nazis Evacuated Camp

(Wright Bryan, associate editor of the Atlanta Journal, was captured by the Germans in France after being wounded in the leg while serving as a war correspondent. He was freed by the Red Army from a Nazi prison camp in Poland on January 22.)

By WRIGHT BRYAN.
Distributed by the Associated Press. Copyright, 1945, by the Atlanta Journal.

SZUBIN, Poland, Feb. 20 (Delayed).—Liberation for at least one group of American war prisoners who had been held here by the Germans came within eight days after the Red Army had launched its offensive.

Although the number of prisoners released here was relatively few, there is hope that many others of all Allied forces may be close to freedom if they have not already achieved it. Several of the largest war prison camps were located in this region and German efforts to remove them at the last minute may have been thwarted by the speed of the Russian advance.

In this little Polish Corridor town, a half hour's train ride southwest of Bromberg, was a camp where most of the American ground force officers captured in Africa, Sicily, Italy and Western Europe were living behind barbed wire, waiting impatiently for the end of the war or for an opportunity to escape.

A little more than a week ago they learned from a German communique of the Russian attack beginning more than 100 miles eastward.

Those Able to March Evacuated.

On Saturday, January 20, the German garrison warned the American prisoners to prepare for evacuation of the camp on foot at any time without further notice. Prisoners certified by German doctors as unfit to march were told to ready themselves to leave immediately [illegible] transportation became availa[illegible]

All that day a continuous stream of civilian refugees moved in wagons, carts, bicycles and afoot along the highway passing the camp. Sunday morning the American war prisoners held their last [illegible] formation under German supervision on the camp assembly area and the men marched out the gate in a column of threes, escorted by German guards.

Transportation being unavailable for hospital patients and others unable to walk, they remained behind. This group, including a few doctors and orderlies to care for them, numbered 91. I was one of the group because of a slight bullet wound in the left leg which still was not entirely healed.

Until the last minute we did not know whether guards would be left with us or whether transport might yet be obtained to take us back into the German interior. But when our marching friends moved out of sight down the highway, they were followed in a little automobile by the last German officers and soldiers in Szubin.

Keys Given to Chaplain.

As they left, the German officers handed the keys of the camp to Chaplain Stanley Brach of Newark, N. J., and we were once more under full command of American officers.

Quickly we painted large Red Cross flags to hang on all sides and the roof of the hospital, not knowing whether any Germans were left in the vicinity or where the approaching Russians might be. Rumor placed the Russians about 50 miles away but we had no way of confirming this.

Father Brach, captured in Africa, had been a prisoner since November, 1942, and had been through this once before. In Italy he had been in a camp abandoned by Italian guards on the surrender of their government, but had been retaken by the Germans before Allied prisoners could be evacuated. He said mass Sunday in the hospital ward and told us to be confident, this time we would be free, and to pray for our friends and comrades marching through snow and subfreezing temperatures.

The senior American officer remaining in camp assured us we had adequate food and fuel supplies for several weeks and "the Russians will be here either tomorrow or the next day, or next week, or next month—we don't know when—but they will be here."

Saw American-Built Trucks.

All that day we watched through barbed wire festooned with snow icicles—barbed wire no longer covered on all sides by vigilant German machine gunners—barbed wire which no longer held us in, but [illegible]ch now kept unfriendly intruders [illegible]

[illegible] outside the camp. All day wagons, some open, some covered, plodded along the highway outside the camp. And through the night we could hear a few muffled explosions in the distance.

Monday morning we looked out to the deserted highway and wondered. Then some one saw two American-built, six-by-six military trucks and a light tank go by. They did not pause, but spirits in our camp lifted.

Just after 10 o'clock a vehicle stopped between two principal German barracks across the street from the hospital and heavily armed men scattered to search the premises. From hospital windows we could not tell by their snow-covered winter uniforms whether they were German rearguards or Russian advance units. When the vehicle turned we recognized it as an American-built three-quarter-ton reconnaissance car and when officers came to our gate we saw they were Russians.

An artillery captain was the first Russian officer into our camp. He was the first of three groups of Russian officers who visited us during the day and evening. Like every Russian who has been here, they were alert and soldierly, demanding proper proof of our status, but once it was established, extending all possible courtesy and help.

Spearheads Push Forward.

They told us that Russian spearheads were pushing westward on either side of Szubin, that Berlin was their goal and that things were moving so swiftly our friends in the marching column might be overtaken and liberated. At this writing we still have no definite news about that column but we are constantly hoping.

Russian units that pushed through Monday were armored spearheads and reconnaissance forces. They moved with swift precision and had no time to tarry.

Tuesday Russian soldiers came through in large numbers, riding tanks, trucks, jeeps and motorcycles and in the afternoon the infantrymen came, marching through the snow. All day we heard the reassuring "beep, beep" of American horns on the highway and all day we received visits from Russian officers and soldiers and from Polish townspeople who brought us fresh bread and helped repair the water and electric services of the camp.

The Russians have much lease-lend equipment from America and they like it. Equipment of their own manufacture is abundant and first rate. They are eager to meet Americans. They salute and shake hands and speak of Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill and every one has his eyes on the road to Berlin.

We told one of them we wanted to go to Moscow. He misunderstood, [illegible] we asked him if he was going to Moscow. Quickly he insisted "not Moscow, no. I'm going to Berlin."

Flying American Flag.

It is all moving with the same speed that the Allies pushed across France after breaking out of the Normandy beachhead—the same hasty retreat of the Germans with some armored spearheads forking out over the country, by-passing German strongpoints—the same truckloads of soldiers and supplies following—the same mopping up by infantry and artillery of hard-fighting German rearguards.

Meantime we sit here flying the American flag beside those of Russia and Great Britain.

We are free to walk out the barbed-wire gate if we have business in Szubin. By now we are confident this area is firmly in Russian hands and we know we will be evacuated soon.

Today Maj. Roman Karmen, cameraman war correspondent for Izvestia, arrived here and it is through his courtesy I have started this dispatch toward a cable office. He is the first accredited correspondent I have seen since Ed Beattie of the United Press, John Mechlin of the Chicago Sun and I were captured near Chaumont, France, September 12 and the first time I have been permitted to do any work since then. I was the only one of the group wounded and I was taken to a hospital in Chaumont. I last saw Beattie and Mechlin there the afternoon we were captured. I have not heard of Mechlin since, but Beattie was being held in Berlin the week before Christmas.

An officer here who was taken to Berlin for questioning talked to Beattie, then brought back word he was well.

All of us here now are counting the days until we can start for home. Every patient in the hospital is doing well. None is dangerously ill. They are receiving the best care from the medical staff headed by Capt. Floyd Burgeson of Des Moines, Iowa., assisted by Capt. Robert Blatherwick of Van Hook, N. Dak., and Capt. Louis Tankin of Baltimore, Md.

300 NAZI SUBMARINES USE NORWEGIAN PORTS

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 22—(AP) At least 300 Nazi submarines are using Norwegian ports as bases for operations against Allied shipping, a responsible Norwegian source said today.

Central supply and repair points are at Trondheim and Bergen, which again are in service after heavy Allied attacks on U-boat pens, this report said.

Writer Tells How Reds Freed U. S. Prisoners in Poland

Two From D. C. Area Among Those Freed

A list sent from Poland by Mr. Bryan included two men from the Washington area who were freed. They were:

Dr. Vincent Di Francesco of 3356 Pennsylvania avenue S.E., and Lt. C. L. Dyer of Glen Echo Heights, Md.

Dr. Di Francesco, who has been in service three years, is a graduate of George Washington Medical School

and was an intern at Providence Hospital, according to his father, who lives at the Pennsylvania Avenue address.

Lt. Dyer, who has been in the Army since June, 1942, had been a prisoner in Poland for more than a year. His wife said he was recovering from wounds in both legs.

Mrs. Dyer, who has heard from her husband every two or three months, said her husband was a native of Washington and had attended schools in the District and Silver Spring. He was an oil burner mechanic before entering the service.

Lt. and Mrs. Dyer have two children, a 7-year-old son and a 13-year-old daughter.

Chinese Capture Burma Lead Mine

Calcutta, Feb. 22 (AP).—Chinese troops under Lieut. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan have captured the fabulous Bawdwin silver and lead mines 22 miles northwest of Lashio in Burma, depriving the Japanese of lead production sufficient to supply their whole war machine.

The mines, among the richest in the East, were captured intact yesterday after the Japanese had put up only brief resistance a few miles to the north. Chinese units drove on and captured Namtu, which is on a branch railroad to Lashio.

Cross Namtu River

Other Chinese forces, which have been pushing directly down the old Burma road toward Lashio with the aid of American tank units, were reported across the Namtu River and within less than 25 miles of Lashio.

British troops in central Burma, now separated by only some 120 miles from the Chinese-American forces driving down from the northeast, enlarged their bridgeheads over the Irrawaddy River both north and southwest of Mandalay, which fast was being caught in a three-way squeeze.

The British force fighting in the bridgehead at Singu, 40 miles north of Mandalay, advanced several miles and captured the village of Zigon.

Extend Lower Bridgehead

British and Indian troops extended the recently won bridgehead in the Myinmu sector 35 miles below Mandalay to a depth of 6 miles. Japanese counterattacks had ceased in the area.

Allied planes continued to range at will over all central and southern Burma. Enemy air resistance had dwindled almost to the vanishing point.

[Chungking announced that the first supply convoy from India had safely traversed the Myitkyina-Lungling cutoff of the Stilwell road and had reached Kunming on Tuesday. The cutoff saves more than 100 miles.]

War Step Likely In Middle East

Cairo, Feb. 22 (AP)—Reports that could not be confirmed here said tonight that most of the Middle East would be at war with Germany and Japan before the week end.

Usually reliable informants heard that Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Transjordania and Yemen would formally declare war on the two Axis nations.

Turkish Assembly Summoned

ISTANBUL, Feb. 22 (AP).—The Turkish National Assembly was summoned today to meet in special session tomorrow. No reason for the summons was given, but announcement of an important decision was generally expected.

Leader Critical Of Part Australia Has In War

Canberra, Australia, Feb. 22 (AP). Robert Menzies, opposition leader, declared in the House of Representatives today that Australian troops should be fighting with other forces for the relief of Malaya and Singapore, particularly since many Australians were prisoners there.

"I see no reason why our armies should not be engaged in the major task of completing the Far Eastern war," he said, adding that he believed the question of how Australian forces should be based was not only strategic but political.

Menzies also declared that he was gravely concerned over the Polish position. He said that despite the Atlantic Charter a severe modification was being made of Polish boundaries without reference to the Polish people.

Defense Resolutions Offered At Inter-American Meeting

Chapultepec Castle, Mexico, Feb. 22 (AP)—Resolutions looking toward concrete defenses against aggression in this hemisphere, from within or without the Americas, were pouring into the hopper as the Inter-American Conference went into its second day.

Meanwhile, Paraguay indicated that the Argentine discussion is going to pop up again quickly Paraguay fired the first shot on Argentina yesterday, but it was a dud because Buenos Aires' case was officially put off to the end of the meeting.

Uruguay has prepared a resolution for introduction tomorrow which could make conspiracy against the security of any American state by a non-American person or country a criminal offense.

Uruguay Would Extend Law

The Uruguayan delegation said this idea has already been put into law in Montevideo, and they are seeking to have it extended to the entire hemisphere.

It is directed primarily against "Nazi-Fascist conspirators," and is expected to be a basis for approving military sanctions as laid down in the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

There is a possibility that a special power to impose such sanctions will be granted to a new American organization, or a reorganized Pan-American Union.

The Uruguayans have already put in a proposal condemning the use of unilateral force in international relations and guaranteeing, by armed might if necessary, territorial integrity and political independence of all American countries.

Want Argentina Back

A small group of delegates from different nations has been meeting to work out a plan for getting Argentina back into the inter-American fold before the United Nations conference in San Francisco on April 25.

Several countries have economic resolutions ready for introduction. Panama has one on shipping rates and Ecuador has three, including one against the United States' dissolving its foreign purchasing agencies at the conclusion of the war.

This is a problem worrying all the Latin delegations. One Ecuadorean put it this way: "Shove us down stairs, don't throw us out of a fifth-story window by suddenly cutting off all war pur-

chases."

Peru has prepared a resolution on inter-American commerce aimed at promoting trade.

Freedom Of Information

Freedom of information has attracted the attention of a number of delegations as a basis for better relations within the Americas and a step toward democrary.

Cuba has introduced a resolution demanding that all the sessions of the conference commissions be opened to the press. The rules laid down thus far provide for some open meetings and some executive sessions.

Uruguay and the United States have each prepared a resolution expressing the determination of the American nations that there should be complete freedom of access to the sources of news throughout the hemisphere and freedom of exchange of news.

It is expected that at least one of the resolutions will contain a recommendation to the United Nations to adopt the same principles and take concrete steps toward assuring that they are put into effect.

STETTINIUS WARNS ON AXIS

Nazis Still Peril Hemisphere, Inter-American Parley Told

Churchill Government to ask confidence in Yalta.....Page 10

United States delegates to San Francisco conference anticipate an advance meeting with President Roosevelt.....Page 11

Mexico City, Feb. 22 (AP)—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State, tonight sounded an alert against any Nazi attempts to set up a Western Hemisphere base "for an ultimate comeback."

Declaring "the Axis leaders will of course attempt to escape the consequences of their crimes," Stettinius told the Inter-American Conference that "we still face the danger of secret Nazi Fascist infiltration into the political and economic life of this hemisphere."

In his first major diplomatic appearance since the Big Three talks, which he attended, the Secretary said the conferees at Yalta had united in a determination to render Germany forever harmless.

"Inflexibly Resolved"

"The world," Stettinius declared, "may rest assured that the United States, in full agreement with our allies, is inflexibly resolved upon whatever steps may be necessary to insure that neither Germany nor Japan will ever again have the military or industrial capacity to make war. . . ."

Repeatedly emphasizing that from now on there are no longer "purely European problems of war and peace or American problems of war and peace," Stettinius said the Big Three decisions will give strong expression to the objectives of the Atlantic Charter.

He stressed the United States is especially interested in the agreement for joint action to assure freedom of government and independence to the liberated and former satellite nations of Europe.

"U.S. Will Not Shirk"

"The United States will not shirk its responsibilities in seeing to it, so far as it is within our power, that this purpose is achieved," Stettinius said.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

He told the conferees he had discussed the meeting with President Roosevelt only about a week ago.

"I reviewed the achievements of the Crimea conference with the President of the United States when I met him again three days after we had left the Crimea," he said.

"It is the President's firm conviction that the results of the Crimea conference have greatly advanced the basic objectives of United States foreign policy."

Stettinius said one of the overall purposes of the Crimea conference was to lay the groundwork for stopping war in the future "at the point, whatever point it may be on the surface of the earth, where war begins."

Objective For Mexico Parley

He declared the same great objective must be before the meeting here in Mexico City and serve as a spur to the maintenance in peace of the same kind of unity which the hemisphere nations have had in war.

Stettinius did not go into the Argentine problem, which has occupied so much of the opening discussions here.

Nor, in fact, did he do more with respect to Pan-American questions than sketch broadly the need for continued unity in this hemisphere in defense and political and economic matters.

He did promise the United States Government will use to the fullest its facilities, including the lending power to the Export-Import Bank, to promote "economically sound industrial development and the modernization of agriculture" in the other hemisphere countries.

Voting Formula Mentioned

He referred to but did not describe the formula agreed on by the Big Three for settling the voting controversy which had tied up the Dumbarton Oaks plan for world security until it was decided in the Crimean talks to hold the United Nations conference at San Francisco April 25.

"The agreement reached on voting procedure at the Crimea conference," Stettinius said, "recognizes the two essential elements of a successful world organization—unity of action by the great powers, who alone have the military and industrial strength to prevent aggression; and the equal sovereignty of all nations, large and small, who must act together to create the essential conditions of lasting peace."

Repeats Big-3 Assurances

The Secretary repeated the assurances given by the Big Three in their formal communiqué when the conference broke up more than ten days ago, that the military decisions which have been reached by them "will shorten the war and thus save the lives of tens of thousands of United Nations fighting men."

"The only hope that remains to the Nazis and the Japanese," he continued, "is that the United Nations will now relax their efforts in the belief that the war is as good as over.

"It is thus more important than ever before that we maintain and strengthen this active wartime collaboration of the American republics."

Conferees in Mexico Get Down to Study of Hemisphere Problems

Argentina Ruling Delayed Democracy Prerequisite To Unity, Camacho Says

(Picture on Page A-8.)

By the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 22.—Argentina's position outside the circle of American nations took on ever-increasing importance today as the Inter-American Conference got down to the business of attempting to solve some of the war and postwar problems facing this hemisphere.

Without mentioning any countries by name, President Avila Camacho of Mexico declared in a keynoting address last night that establishment of political and economic democracy throughout the hemisphere is a prerequisite to successful functioning of any international group.

"Events prove," President Camacho said, "that no agreement can become consolidated among the members of any international society when the governments of some of these members (as the dictators practice it) act under the influence of a regime of violence while the rest are trying to give a definite form to the majority desire of the community."

Democracy Called Bulwark.

He insisted that democracy was the strongest bulwark against the "tortuous machinations of those who seek internal unrest as an excuse for foreign clashes."

Deploring the absence of Argentina and El Salvador from this conference, Mexico's chief executive expressed the hope that circumstances soon would enable them to join the common effort of the Americas.

The Argentine question has been docketed for consideration as the final business of the conference, which is scheduled to end March 5, but a strong determination to prevent any move toward recognition of the present Buenos Aires government already has become evident.

Paraguay demanded yesterday that the question be given a prominent place on the agenda, but the delegation chiefs, sitting as a steering committee, turned this down.

Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican foreign minister and conference chairman, said in an interview that if any delegates attempt to support Argentina, the "conference is prepared" to go into a detailed exposition of what the present regime there has done.

Compromise Ruled Out.

Although Padilla declined to go into details, it is known that several governments represented here have prepared extensive dossiers on the activities of Nazi agents in the Argentine.

Padilla made it clear that he expected no compromise with the government of President Edelmiro Farrell so long as it refrains from full co-operation with the other countries for hemispheric security.

In tracing a broad picture of the last few years, President Camacho warned that the Americas still are faced with the threat of totalitarian propaganda.

Turning to the economic phases of the conference, the President said the nations of this hemisphere need a type of economic collaboration that will place just limits on the activities of the most industrialized nations and permit all nations, including the least prepared, to develop their natural resources in a reasonable manner.

Mexico Meeting Head Battles Home Critics, But Wins Fame Abroad

30.21-23245

By the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 22.—Many Mexicans compare their Foreign Minister to President Woodrow Wilson.

Ezequiel Padilla, chairman of the Inter-American Conference which opened yesterday, cuts a different sort of figure, but, like President Wilson, he has achieved a reverent popularity abroad while battling a caustic opposition at home.

This tall statesman wields a powerful influence at the meeting, which is hoping to break the road for economic well being and security in the postwar Americas. For years, Padilla had advocated strengthening the American system and enriching every Western Hemisphere nation by promoting trade on this continent.

A dominant figure among Latin American diplomats, he commands personal attention because of his eloquence and towering figure.

The Mexican Foreign Minister's background, however, is closer to that of a log-cabin statesman like Cordell Hull than to that of college president Wilson.

Presidential Chances Slim.

He rose to prominence in an ideal manner for any aspiring politician. Nevertheless, his chances of becoming Mexico's next President are exceedingly slim. One of his opponents' main charges against him is that he is too friendly to the United States.

Padilla, whose strong strains of Indian blood show clearly in his dark skin, spent his early childhood on his widowed mother's small, isolated farm.

When he was 11, the governor of the province offered him a chance to go to school in the provincial capital. Getting there was a huge financial problem, but his mother wanted him to go. So the village mayor wrote to the mayor of the next village asking him to care for Padilla and send him on to the following town.

The lad set out on horseback and it took him 30 days to complete the 10-day trip because he had to stop at each little town where the schoolmaster had him make a speech to the class.

After the provincial capital, he went on to Mexico City, then Paris. That first trip served him in good stead, because after he returned from France to fight in the revolution with Pancho Villa, he ran for Congress from his home province and was elected.

Gains Fame.

Padilla rocketed to international fame at the last conference of American foreign ministers in Rio de Janeiro, just after Pearl Harbor in January, 1942.

He tells how he flew down with Summer Welles, then United States Undersecretary of State, and stood quietly by as crowds cheered the United States delegate wildly at each stop.

The last day of the conference, Padilla was called on to speak. He had made no preparation. The meeting had been stormy, with Argentina and Chile holding back on the other nations' desire to take all-out measures against the Axis.

Padilla planned his talk as he walked down the aisle to the platform. With simplicity, he appealed for unity in the Americas. The audience roared approval and lined the streets to watch his return to his hotel.

"I can never again achieve the same heights as at Rio," Padilla said recently, but his colleagues believe differently.

They think Mexico City is his chance.

Senate Committee To Rule Tomorrow on Mexican Water Pact

By the Associated Press.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, confronted with a million words of testimony taken during a month of hearings on the proposed United States-Mexico water treaty, plans to decide tomorrow whether to recommend ratification.

Chairman Connally, preparing to leave Saturday for Mexico City to attend the Inter-American Conference, expressed hope he would be able to report there that affirmative action had been taken.

Acheson Speaks for Treaty.

Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson, testifying shortly before the hearings were concluded yesterday, declared that ratification would strengthen the position of the United States at the United Nations Conference opening in April in San Francisco by demonstrating the willingness of this Nation to settle amicably with Mexico a long-standing dispute over division of waters of the Colorado River and Rio Grande.

Opposition to the treaty came chiefly from Californians. They contended that California contracts for water to be supplied from the Colorado, amounting to 5,362,000 acre-feet of water annually, would be jeopardized if Mexico is guaranteed 1,500,000 acre-feet a year from the river.

Proponents argued that the terms of the pact are the best which can be agreed on with Mexico, and that unless a treaty is negotiated soon defining Mexico's rights, she will be able to claim a greater amount of water in the future on the basis of past appropriation for beneficial use.

Californians Protest.

The last witness was Representative Lea, Democrat, of California, who read a statement signed by 23 California members of Congress protesting the proposed treaty.

"In order to give away part of California's share of the waters of the Colorado to the republic of Mexico, structures built in California, underwritten by California taxpayers, must be used," the statement said.

"This in itself will establish a precedent without parallel in our history and indicates what might happen to the resources of the various States along both the Canadian and Mexican borders."

The California legislator, urged that Mexico not be guaranteed more than 750,000 acre-feet of water a year, plus any surplus waters reaching the border not required by the United States.

JAPANESE RADIO REPORTS SHAKEUP IN WAR MINISTRY

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A shakeup in the Japanese war ministry was reported today by the Tokyo radio along with reports that an American fleet bombarded Paramushiro in the northern Kuriles, that Flying Fortresses reconnoitered the Empire's five major cities and that two U. S. carriers had been sunk off Iwo Jima.

None of the radiocasts had Allied confirmation. They were recorded by the FCC.

The war ministry, Tokyo said, named new chiefs for the military affairs departments of the Tohoku, Tokai and northern military districts, Nagoya arsenal and Osaka military school.

Maj. Gen. Nobusta Yamunna was appointed head of the Nagoya arsenal.

Maj. Gen. Noguasa Ono was made director of the Osaka school.

The names of the other Japanese major generals appointed to new posts were not distinctly heard by the monitors.

"Our people have become nervous," the broadcast quoting the newspaper Yomiuri Hochi complained. "Air raids have had some effect in irritating their nerves. With the enemy landings on Iwo Jima, Japan is exposed to danger. If we waver now, it means defeat."

Domei news agency told of the Kuriles attack, saying eight American warships turned their guns on Paramushiro naval base and were pursued by aerial units. It claimed no ground damage resulted.

Tokyo radio asserted B-29s in apparent aerial survey tours were flying by daylight over Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, and Kobe and over half the western coast of Korea. The only bomb dropping came from a lone Superfort near Osaka, the account said.

Japanese Imperial headquarters trumpeted the account of the Iwo Jima action, saying suicide airmen sank two American carriers and an unidentified warship and damaged two others while a submarine sank an American cruiser in the Philippines.

An enemy broadcast on the Iwo fighting asserted the night was illuminated by more than 2,000 American flare bombs and that more than 12,000 invading Marines have been killed or wounded. (Latest official American reports place the total at 4,553, including 385 killed.)

Both radio Tokyo and Admiral Chester Nimitz agreed that elements of the Third American Marine division have been landed on Iwo Jima to reinforce the Fourth and Fifth Marine divisions.

Japs Claim 2 Carriers Sunk Off Iwo Jima

By the Associated Press.

A Japanese Imperial headquarters communique today claimed that Japanese suicide flyers sank two American aircraft carriers off Iwo Jima yesterday, while unofficial Tokyo reports asserted more than 12,000 marines have been killed or wounded on the island 750 miles south of Tokyo.

All of the enemy claims, contained in broadcasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, were without American confirmation.

The enemy communique also asserted an unidentified American warship was sunk and two others damaged off Iwo, while a Japanese submarine sank an American cruiser in the Philippines.

Other Japanese broadcasts quoted alarmed Tokyo newspapers as warning that "the war situation is really grave" and "if we waver now, it means defeat."

Radio Tokyo said the 3d Marine Division began landing on Iwo from 30 transports at noon yesterday after 50 per cent of the 4th and 5th Marine Divisions were killed or wounded. Tokyo placed the figure at "more than 12,000" by last night.

Army Asked to Explain 18-Year-Old Casualties

By the Associated Press.

Representative Hess, Republican, of Ohio has written to Gen. George C. Marshall asking an explanation for the appearance in recent casualty lists of names of 18-year-old boys drafted less than a year ago.

Mr. Hess told a reporter he informed the Army chief of staff that in "scanning recent casualty lists I have noticed the names of boys who have been in service six months, seven months, and eight months."

He said he asked Gen. Marshall how he reconciled that with statements he said were made to Congress by the War Department, in asking for a lowering of the draft age, that it would be impossible to train battle replacements in less than a year and that 18-year-old youths would be given a year's training before being sent into combat.

Anglo-American Oil Pact Being Redrafted Today

By the Associated Press.

The State Department will make a fresh start today on drafting an Anglo-American oil treaty, beginning this time where an earlier draft ended—in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Department officials have arranged a conference with the Senate group to get an advance idea of just what the legislators are willing to approve and thus avoid a repetition of last year's futile efforts.

Fruit of months of negotiation with the British, the earlier treaty was submitted to the Senate last August 24. It encountered opposition from segments of the American oil industry and also from Chairman Connally of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The result was that it languished in the committee month after month.

Finally, President Roosevelt asked last January 10 for its return for revision.

Rainbow Veterans to Hear Broadcast on Outfit

By the Associated Press.

World War veterans of the 42d (Rainbow) Division will hear a radio report from "somewhere in France" tonight on the outfit's activities in this war.

The report will be made by the division's commander, Maj. Gen. Harry J. Collins, and will be carried —subject to war developments— over the NBC network at 6:15 p.m.

The War Department said the broadcast will be part of a special program arranged by the Rainbow Veterans' Association.

Gen. Collins, a native of Chicago, took command of the 42d in April, 1943. The division last was reported with the 7th Army on the southern flank of the western front.

Articles Declared Based On Committee Statements

By the Associated Press.

Dorothy Thompson, New York columnist, and the Baltimore Sun said last night that articles they wrote saying Russia planned a provisional German government founded on the Free Germany Committee in Moscow and the union of German officers in the Soviet Union were based on the committee's own statements.

Lee B. Wood, executive editor of the New York World Telegram, one of the Scripps-Howard newspapers which carries articles by William Phillips Simms, said:

"It's futile to make statements on publications of that kind."

The New York Times said it had no comment. The Washington Star also declined comment.

Lehman Readies Report For UNRRA Committee

By the Associated Press.

UNRRA Director General Herbert H. Lehman has prepared a report, it was learned reliably yesterday, giving these major reasons for the acute food and clothing situation in Europe:

1. Unquestioned priority by the military over shipping and supplies, which has had to be exercised in an admittedly prolonged war.

2. Comparative unwillingness in major supply countries to restrict further their civilian supplies.

The report will be considered next week by the four-power Central Committee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Paramushuro Bombarded, Japanese Radio Reports

San Francisco, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Tokyo radio reported that an American fleet had bombarded Paramushiro in the northern Kuriles, that flying Fortresses reconnoitered the empire's five major cities and that two United States carriers had been sunk off Iwo Jima.

None of the radiocasts had Allied confirmation.

"Our people have become nervous," a broadcast quoting the newspaper *Yomiuri Hochi* complained. "Air-raids have had some effect in irritating their nerves. . . . With the enemy landings on Iwo Jima, Japan is exposed to danger. If we waver now, it means defeat."

Says 8 Ships Attacked

Domei told of the Kuriles attack, saying eight American warships turned their guns on Paramushiro naval base and were pursued by aerial units. It claimed no ground damage resulted.

Tokyo radio asserted B-29's in apparent aerial survey tours were flying by daylight over Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe and over half the western coast of Korea. The only bomb dropping came from a lone Superfortress near Osaka, the account said.

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[The latest official American reports place the total at 4,553, including 385 killed.]

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Chester Nimitz agreed that elements of the 3d American Marine Division have been landed on Iwo Jima to reinforce the 4th and 5th Marine divisions.

Tell Of New Shakeup

Another broadcast reported a shakeup in the Japanese War Ministry, affecting new chiefs for the military affairs departments of the Tohoku, Tokai and northern military districts, Nagoya arsenal and Osaka military school.

Maj. Gen. Nobusta Yamunaa was appointed head of the Nagoya arsenal.

ALL-OUT ATTACK AGAINST GERMANS SEEN BY STIMSON

FEB 28 1945

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—(AP) A broad hint that a major Allied offensive on the Western front is impending came today from Secretary of War Stimson.

"I may say that the officers in the War department who have recently been with our troops in that theater have been much impressed with the confidence of the entire command in their ability to carry through an aggressive campaign," Stimson told his news conference.

Gen. Somervell Returns

Among those recently in the European theater and now back in Washington is Lt. General Brehon Somervell, chief of Army Service forces. In this contention, Stimson's next comment was interesting:

"There are no serious difficulties now regarding supplies in the forward dumps of the various armies."

The number of American divisions has been "constantly on the increase" since the opening of the port of Antwerp and particularly during the last four weeks, Stimson said—"in other words, General Eisenhower's hand has been greatly strengthened."

Stimson took the occasion to discount reports of mass surrenders by Nazi troops in the west. He said that in view of "rumors" he had cabled Eisenhower about the reports and had just received from him this answer:

In the Allied advance prisoners are being taken but "there is no indication of mass surrenders. Resistance remains stiff along the entire front.

Stimson made a point of explaining that while no mass surrenders are occurring, the total bag of prisoners is increasing to enormous proportions.

A grand total of 1,134,992 Germans have been captured by the western Allies since November, 1942, when the landings in North Africa occurred, he said. Of these, over 900,000 have been taken since the invasion of Western Europe last June. The secretary made no attempt to set a number on the thousands captured by Russian forces in the east. Counting previous bags in Africa, Sicily and Italy, however, the Western powers probably have taken a million and a half or more Axis prisoners.

U. S. Casualties Mount

Meanwhile the Army and Navy disclosed that American combat casualties exceed 800,000 and are climbing at a clip that would put them at the million mark within two months.

The Army's killed, wounded, taken prisoner or missing make up 711,497 of the aggregate of 801,162, with the Navy accounting for the remaining 89,665. Secretary of War Stimson said the Army figures were based upon the compilation of individual names in Washington through Feb. 14.

Today's report reflected an increase of 18,982 since last week and a rise of approximately 100,000 within the past month. With heavy fighting now under way in the Pacific and a big drive against Germany shaping up, the casualties may soar in the next few weeks.

McKellar Demands Paper-Sale Probe

Washington, Feb. 22 (AP)—Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) told the Senate today he intends to introduce a resolution asking an investigation of sale of the Nashville *Tennessean* to Silliman Evans.

He made the announcement after denouncing the newspaper in a Senate speech for what he called its publication of "dirty, venomous, corrupt and damnable falsehoods" about him and E. H. Crump, Memphis Democratic leader.

Charges Bidding Blocked

McKellar said Evans bought the paper from the Government, which had come into possession of stocks and bonds of the publication through loans to banks.

He had reports from "more than one person," McKellar went on, that there were people willing to offer a larger price than Evans "but somehow, some way, they were prevented from bidding on it."

If an investigation shows "honest and reliable" bidders were prevented from bidding, McKellar added, he will ask that the sale be set aside, although it occurred some years ago.

Calls Crump Honest

Of Crump, McKellar said, "there is no finer man in our State or in America. He is honest as the day is long. Everybody knows it except those who don't want to know it."

McKellar said Evans "even had Jennings Perry write a book attacking me and Mr. Crump." Perry is editor of the *Tennessean*.

If there was "one word of truth" in the book, the Senator added, it slipped in inadvertently.

TERROR RAIDS DENIED BY U.S.

FEB 24 1945

Stimson Calls Report 'Excusable, But Incorrect'

Washington, Feb. 22 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, today expressed belief an "excusable but incorrect interpretation" of remarks by a briefing officer had led to reports that the Allies had decided on terror bombing of the German civilian population.

"Our policy has never been to inflict terror bombing on civilian populations," Stimson replied to a news conference question as to whether this indicated a change in our air policy.

"I have investigated that report," the Secretary said, "and find that it arose from what I consider an excusable but incorrect interpretation of some remarks by a briefing officer at supreme Allied headquarters.

Basic Policy Same

"As a matter of fact, the basic policy of United States Army Air Forces has not been changed. Our efforts are still confined to the attack of enemy military objectives. Communication centers which we attack become our objective in that they feed the front on which our Allied armies are now engaging the German forces.

"From the beginning of their operations, the mission of the United States Strategic Air Force in Europe has been to destroy Germany's ability to wage war.

"This means the destruction of her aircraft factories, her oil refineries, the war manufacturing plants and transportation facilities that provide material with which to make war."

The AP Dispatch

An Associated Press dispatch from Paris February 17 said:

"The Allied air bosses have made the long awaited decision to adopt deliberate terror bombing of the great German population centers as a ruthless expedient to hasten Hitler's doom.

"More such raids as the British and American heavy bombers carried out recently on the residential sections of Berlin, Dresden, Chemnitz and Cottbus are in store for the Reich and their avowed purpose will be creating more confusion in the German traffic tangle and sapping German morale. . . ."

2 Others Back Version

The dispatch was written by Howard Cowan, of the AP Paris staff, and was passed by Allied supreme headquarters censorship. Two other members of the AP Paris staff attended the "briefing session" at which Cowan obtained material for his dispatch and supported his version.

This apparently was the briefing to which Stimson referred.

After differing versions of the story had appeared, the AP staff attempted to obtain further clarification but supreme headquarters officers declined to be quoted on the subject.

However, the AP Paris Bureau filed through supreme headquarters censorship on February 21 the following dispatch:

"The newly unleashed fury of the Allied aerial onslaught against key German centers is now being described as obliteration bombing.

A Byproduct

"Although admittedly any bombing of populated areas is bound to cause terror, the air forces here take the position that terror is a byproduct of the bombing and not its intent or purpose, which they describe as obliteration of road and rail bottlenecks of traffic within the war-bound Reich.

"Cities, the bigger the better, are natural bottlenecks of communications arteries over which the refugee population is swarming and the *Wehrmacht* is moving in a desperate juggling of forces to meet the impact of the land assault from the west and east.

"The pattern of the terrific aerial pasting of these centers, both behind Germany's Eastern front and along the Rhine in the west, became apparent soon after the Red Army loosed its present offensive."

PROPOSED OIL PACT FAVORED

Anglo-U.S. Agreement Said To Be Liked By Industry

FEB 28 1945

Washington, Feb. 22 (AP)—Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported tonight a generally favorable reaction from the oil industry to a proposed new Anglo American petroleum agreement.

He said there is one principal difference between the present draft and the original agreement President Roosevelt recalled from the Senate after protests came from oil men. It eliminates the compulsory powers of a projected international commission.

Oil representatives attended a day-long session at which Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, petroleum administrator, and his staff outlined the proposal behind guarded doors of the committee.

Producers Satisfied

Connally said that the producers "were, in the main, satisfied with the proposal worked out by the petroleum administration."

The chairman called another session for next week, he said, to allow further consideration and additional conferences of Ickes's office and the State and Justice departments.

"The new agreement is based upon voluntary procedure and the international petroleum commission it would set up would have no authority to require compliance with its regulations by the oil industry here or elsewhere," Connally explained.

"It would make studies and recommendations on the need for production and on distribution and other phases of the international oil pictures, but these regulations would require the action of the participating governments before being carried out."

If an agreement is reached here, the proposal will be taken up with the British for negotiation, and later submitted to the Senate for ratification as a treaty requiring a two-thirds vote for approval.

If the pact is adopted, it would be followed later by the negotiation of a multilateral agreement in which other nations, including Russia, would be invited to join, Connally said.

800 YANKS DIED ON PRISON SHIP

U.S. Flyers Sank It Off Luzon, Survivor Says

Washington, Feb. 22 (AP)—More than 800 Americans perished when United States bombers sank a jammed Japanese prison ship off Luzon in December, a survivor revealed today.

But he said the bombing actually saved American lives, asserting that without it even more of the 1,600 men jammed in the suffocating holds would have smothered. A "great number," he said, already were dead when the bombs fell.

The survivor, Lieut. George Karl Petritz, USN, 27, of Rockford, Ill., said at a navy sponsored press conference the 1,600 were packed in three tiny, unventilated holds. He said he was in the afterhold with 800 men, in space not big enough to accommodate more than 40 normally. Two smaller holds held 400 each.

Sank 100 Yards Offshore

The ship went down only about 100 yards offshore, but less than half of the prisoners got off the vessel, Petritz said, although Japanese civilians had been taken off hours before while the prisoners were held aboard under threat of rifles.

The bombing attack caused not more than 30 casualties in his hold, he said, all of whom died twelve hours after the Japanese could have evacuated them had they chosen to do so. Prisoners who died from suffocation even before the attack were left in the hold with no effort to remove them.

Air Attack Next Day

The ship left Manila, presumably headed for Japan, on the night of December 13, and the air attack began on the morning of the next day, continuing intermittently. The ship headed toward the beach and on the afternoon of December 15 sank in deep water. Japanese civilians were evacuated on December 14, but Formosa soldiers left aboard as guards met all attempts by the prisoners to leave the hold with rifle fire.

When the ship sank, less than 800 got free of the vessel, and of those, only he, and an army sergeant escaped recapture, Petritz said. They made contact with Filipino guerrillas, and after six weeks, on January 27, he was rescued by the 7th Fleet and taken aboard the flagship of Vice Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid. Except for the sergeant and himself, the prisoners who survived the sinking were "herded" through the water by Japanese machine guns and recaptured.

Saw No Atrocities

Petritz entered the Navy in August, 1940, and reported to the Asiatic station in May, 1941, in command of a patrol craft operating out of Cavite. After the fall of Bataan he continued to operate inside Manila Bay, based on Corregidor. When that fortress island finally fell he was taken prisoner.

He was with the group of American prisoners who were marched down Dewey boulevard in what he said was an attempt to impress the Filipino natives and to embarrass and humiliate the American prisoners.

Petritz said he personally had not witnessed any Japanese atrocities and that life in Bilibid and other Luzon prison camps, while extremely rugged, was bearable.

Lieutenant Petritz has been awarded the Navy Cross for heroism in his services as skipper of the patrol craft before his capture.

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Army And Navy Casualties During War Total 801,162

Washington, Feb. 22 (AP)—Army and navy casualties since Pearl Harbor have reached 801,162, the two services reported today.

Secretary of War Stimson listed army casualties at 710,487 on the basis of individual names compiled in Washington through February 14. The Navy reported its losses as 89,665.

The aggregate represented an increase of 18,982 over the previous week's report. Of that rise, the Army accounted for all but 827.

Breakdown Of Casualties

A breakdown on the army casualties as reported this week and corresponding figures for last week:

Killed, 138,723 and 135,510; wounded, 420,465 and 408,553; prisoners, 60,086 and 58,556; missing, 92,223 and 90,723.

Stimson said 207,328 of the wounded had returned to duty.

Similar figures for the Navy:

Killed, 33,862 and 33,536; wounded, 40,783 and 40,607; prisoners 4,474, unchanged from the preceding week; missing, 10,546 and 10,221.

Losses By Theaters

Stimson also released the following breakdown on army casualties by theaters on the basis of names received in Washington through January 31, reflecting events up to an early period in January:

Theater	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Prisoners	Total
Asiatic	1,470	1,765	1,358	160	4,753
Caribbean, So. Atlantic	51	10	0	0	61
European	75,808	258,627	60,970	24,389	419,794
Middle East	1,177	571	48	1,460	3,256
North American	753	956	17	5	1,731
Mediterranean	33,176	96,884	11,677	18,712	160,449
Pacific Ocean Areas	5,566	15,227	1,157	20	21,970
Southwest Pacific (including 1941 and 1942 fighting in the Philippines)	11,755	22,061	16,196	14,125	63,137
Losses at sea not otherwise accounted for	510	75	53	7	645
Totals	130,266	396,176	91,476	58,878	676,796

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Congressmen a chance to make their amends, Cox said, and if they do, the whole episode probably will be forgotten.

Earlier Cox and Rep. Smith (D-Va.) had said there would be a resolution of censure for Hook's remark. They said there was considerable Democratic sentiment to expel the Michigan man but that they would advise against it.

Cox predicted a resolution of censure aimed at Hook would be adopted overwhelmingly. If it is Hook will be brought before the House by the sergeant-at-arms and administered an official rebuke by the speaker.

The two Democrats said a similar resolution of censure might be advanced against Rankin, but they predicted it would be tabled.

Cox said "the only thing that saves Mr. Hook from expulsion is Mr. Rankin's prior remarks" which led up to the fight. Cox thought they were "pretty harsh."

Hook heard the talk of disciplinary resolutions without getting very disturbed.

"If they do, there might be another resolution too," remarked Hook, his thoughts still obviously aimed at Rankin.

"If John Rankin would resign his seat I'd be more than happy to go with him, for the good of the country."

There was a confusion of shouts and short angry words between the two before Rankin plunged down the aisle to grapple with Hook. But as he advanced. They clinched and heaved around for almost a minute before other members came between them.

It was the first time the House had seen a fight since four years ago when former Rep. Beverly M. Vincent of Kentucky and former Congressman Sweeny of Ohio traded punches.

Hook said after the encounter that he once was welterweight champion of Michigan, Illinois and Indiana.

After today's furry the word liar, with its adjectives, were stricken from the record by Rep. Ramspeck (D-Ga.) the Democratic whip who happened to be presiding at the time.

Both Hook and Rankin are quick, short-spoken debaters in House oratory, frequently on their feet to argue with colleagues.

Their clash today came as a complete surprise to the representative who actually had the floor, Rep. Hoffman (R-Mich.). Hoffman was making an attack on the CIO-Political Action committee.

He yielded briefly to Hook who spoke in defense of Political Action committee associates—and the next thing Hoffman knew he was standing on the fringe of battle.

About 100 members were on the floor to see the fight—but several missed it. It happened too suddenly.

The clash upset the peaceful mid-afternoon atmosphere of the staid House of Representatives shortly after the members had sat attentively through a solemn reading of

Democrats Tangle in Fistfight on Floor of House

SHINGTON, Feb. 22—(AP) of "Communist" and "liar" ed into a fist fight between Democratic congressmen on floor of the House of Represenives today.

The contestants: small, white-hatched John Rankin of Mississippi, who shouted "Communist," and strapping Frank E. Hook, New Dealer from Michigan, who retorted "liar."

(The official reporter got Hook's remark as "damned liar" but in the press gallery above the fight most reporters heard it as "dirty liar." In any event, the ugly word was stricken from the record.)

There wasn't one good, solid blow landed but Rankin managed to get in several short jabs at Hook's flushed face before other startled members separated them.

As soon as the fight was over talking about disciplinary action started. Although leaders hurried the House into adjournment to ward off a further flare-up, some Democrats spoke of introducing a resolution to expel Hook when the House meets tomorrow.

Tonight, however, the project apparently simmered down to the prospect of a public invitation to both Hook and Rankin to apologize to the House.

Rep. Cox (D-Ga.), one of the first to discuss the possibility of a resolution of censure for Hook, said later that when the House meets tomorrow he expects to take the floor before any sort of disciplinary action is proposed.

He will offer both of the battling the aisle to grapple with Hook. But these are the words that led up to the battle as the official reporters for the Congressional Record heard them:

"Mr. Hook: If the gentleman from Mississippi will quit his raving and ranting and get down and at least assist the good citizens of the CIO he would probably be doing a service to this country."

"Mr. Rankin: Whenever I get down to the gentleman's level as it is reflected down here by this FEPC and Communist party that he has been mixed up with—

"Mr. Hook: You are a damned liar when you say Communist party—"

That did it.

Rankin ripped out of his seat shouting "I won't take those words." He hurried down the aisle and tore at Hook, flailing his arms

George Washington's Farewell Address to Congress—a Washington's birthday tradition on Capitol Hill.

FREE EXCHANGE OF NEWS IS URGED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—(AP) Senator McFarland (D-Ariz.) called today for the creation of a post-war communications system dedicated to the unhindered interchange of news throughout the world.

A key figure in the Senate Interstate Commerce committee inquiry into future international communications policy, McFarland expressed hope that legislation soon will emerge from its studies.

He praised Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, for his leadership in dramatizing "the importance of a free, uncensored, communications system in the world as a means of helping prevent wars."

He said Cooper has asserted "time and again that it is vital that our government insist that any final peace treaty between the powers guarantee that there shall be a free exchange of news between all lands."

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"His (Cooper's) idea is based on the premise that there never has been any free exchange of news in the world."

McFarland declared the real basis of the problem of a world-wide free press "lies fundamentally in low rates for the transmission of news stories all over the world" and in "equal rates for all press users of the same facilities."

The importance of the address was emphasized by the fact that Chairman Wheeler (D-Mont.) of the Interstate Commerce committee and of its communications subcommittee this week designated McFarland to take active charge of its preliminary studies.

"What we need," McFarland said, "is an international agreement which will bring the cost of transmitting press all over the world so low that newspapers in all countries will be able to meet the cost of using world wide news."

But, he said, "long before we can even begin to make high-sounding demands at a peace table for a world-wide free press, we must formulate plans for the creation of a communications policy and a communications enterprise which will adequately represent American interest. The plain fact is that we have no such policy and no such enterprise now and never have had it."

RIVERS MEASURE PASSED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—(AP) A $500,000,000 post-war rivers and harbors bill sailed through the House today in the wake of a fist fight that smothered any interest in controversial projects.

Already passed by the Senate, the measure goes now to President Roosevelt who is expected to approve it promptly. He signed a $1,000,000,000 post-war flood control bill last year.

House passage of the rivers bill came on an apathetic voice vote that followed a physical encounter between Reps. Hook (D-Mich.) and Rankin (D-Miss.).

The fight, exciting climax of an argument over a subject other than the legislation, caused Rankin to change his mind about offering a controversial amendment.

Previously, he had an amendment to add the $66,000,000 Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway and perhaps other projects that held up passage of similar legislation last year.

These projects probably will be put in a second bill to be considered by committees later in the year. Among them are the Tennessee-Tombigbee, the $38,500,000 Beaver-Mahoning waterway, and the $25,000,000 Santee-Congaree development.

Separate bills also have been proposed for the Missouri Valley Authority and the St. Lawrence seaway.

This was the first rivers and harbors measure passed for several years. It authorizes nearly 300 projects—navigation, irrigation and hydroelectric power. Among them are the $60,000,000 Alabama-Coosa waterway, the $15,000,000 Trinity river, Texas, program, the $25,000,000 Illinois waterway, and the $58,625,000 Snake River development.

AIR CREW RISKS HALVED

Chances of Completing European Tours Jump to 66 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—Chances of air combat crews completing their tours of duty in the European and Mediterranean theaters are now nearly double what they were in the winter of 1943.

The Army Air Forces credited the improvement to the establishment of air superiority over the Luftwaffe and an increasing supply of replacements from the United States.

Late in 1943, Air Forces said that the crewmen had only a 36 per cent chance of completing all their assigned missions. By last month this figure had jumped to 66 per cent.

The chances of an individual crew member to live out the war is even better—80 per cent. In the Pacific, a still higher percentage complete their tours of duty, the AAF said. However, the chance for survival is slimmer for those who fail to complete their tours because of the long overwater and jungle flights.

URGE FAVORABLE ACTION ON MONETARY PLANS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 — (AP) The Commerce department today called for favorable action on the Bretton Woods proposals for international monetary cooperation.

A statement issued by the Department's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic commerce said the agreement reached by delegates of 44 countries at Bretton Woods, N. H., is of "transcendent importance" to the American foreign trader.

Supporting the Treasury and State departments, the Bureau replied to critics of the proposals by saying:

"To argue that a better plan could be devised is to defeat by interminable debate a constructive proposal which itself provides for amendments in the light of actual experience with its operation."

FEB 23 1945

No Mass Surrenders In West, Stimson Says

Washington, Feb. 22 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said today "no mass surrenders" are occurring on the Western front although more than 900,000 Nazis have been taken prisoner in that theater.

Stimson told his news conference that "in view of rumors of mass surrenders" he had cabled Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. The Allied supreme commander replied, the Secretary said, that prisoners are being taken but that there are "no indication of mass surrenders."

Resistance remains stiff along the entire front, Eisenhower told Stimson.

Political Conventions Do Not Need Permits

Washington, Feb. 22 (AP)—The committee on war conventions has decided that "necessary" political assemblies do not require a permit under the Government ban on conventions.

Necessary political conventions, an agency spokesman said today, are those required by State or Federal laws as part of the Governmental machinery. In all cases, however, the committee wants attendance re-

stricted to the minimum needed to transact business.

The exemption, it was explained, extends to conventions of officially recognized political parties to nominate candidates for public office.

Thus, a forthcoming Republican State convention in Virginia to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General for example, will not require a permit.

Controls Over Objector Camps To Be Tightened

Washington, Feb. 22 (AP)—Selective service said today it plans to tighten controls over members of the conscientious objector camp at Germfask, Mich.

Controls will be tightened "as much as possible under existent laws," selective service said, and additional legislation may be asked to "strengthen the control of a small percentage of the conscientious objectors who have been difficult to discipline."

An investigation disclosed, a statement said, that of about 8,000 men in conscientious objector camps and the armed forces, fewer than 100 have been disciplinary problems.

CURB ON SPECULATION SOUGHT BY TREASURY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Treasury is seeking to determine whether speculation in stocks and real estate can be effectively curbed through taxation.

Secretary Morgenthau, disclosing this at a news conference today, said he approved the general purposes of a recent proposal by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, for a wartime excess profits tax on gains from speculation.

Mr. Morgenthau said, however, he was not prepared to endorse any specific proposal at this time.

"Like Eccles, I'm also worried about unhealthy gains in values of capital assets," the Secretary [illegible] Such assets include farm [illegible] urban real estate, and securi[illegible] There are no price ceilings on th[illegible] and values have risen sharply du[illegible] ing the war.

"We are studying it, as to what can be done," Mr. Morgenthau said. "We haven't got beyond the study stage. If we can discourage speculating on farm land, for example, I think we would be doing a lot of people a real service."

Mr. Eccles' plan would impose extremely high tax rates on profits from quick turnover of stocks and real estate.

New Insignia For Mountain Men

WASHINGTON—(AP) The Army's crack mountain troops will wear a special insignia on the left sleeve.

Men of the 10th Mountain Division, at Camp Swift, Tex., will be among the first to receive the new tab with the word "Mountain" in white letters appearing on a blue background on a cloth arc to be worn just above the division shoulder patch. The tab is similar to those worn by men of airborne divisions above their divisional insignia.

SHIP NAMED FOR SEAMAN KILLED BY ENEMY ACTION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—(AP) Names assigned to the last ten hulls in the current Liberty Ship construction program were announced today by the U. S. Maritime commission.

Nine men and one woman, who lost their lives as a result of enemy action while they were in the service of the American merchant marine, complete a list of seamen so honored.

Among those honored was Allen G. Collins, third mate aboard the SS John Baxom, killed when his ship was sunk by enemy aircraft December 2, 1943. Born in Rocky Hill, Conn. His widow, Mrs. Marjorie Collins, of Nashua, N. H., survives.

11 War Correspondents Posthumously Honored

New York, Feb. 22 (AP)—Eleven American war correspondents killed in action while serving with the Army on battlefronts of the world have been awarded the Purple Heart, *Editor and Publisher* said today.

The newspaper trade publication said it had been informed by the War Department that the awards had been made to:

Asahel Bush, Associated Press; Frederick Faust, *Harper Monthly;* Jack Frankish, United Press; Stanley Gunn, Fort Worth *Star Telegram* and Houston *Chronicle;* Bede Irvin, Associated Press.

Lucien Labaudt, *Life* Magazine; David Lardner, *New Yorker* Magazine; Frank Prist, Acme Newspictures; Brydon Taves, United Press; John B. Terry, Chicago *Daily News,* and Tom Treanor, Los Angeles *Times.*

Decorated by the Navy, he said, were Charles McMurtry, Associated Press, Joe Custer, United Press, and the late Jack Singer, International News Service.

More Manila Prisoners Are Listed

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—The War Department announced today additional names of persons liberated from Japanese prison camps in the Philippines. They include, with next of kin, the following:

MILITARY

TICE, S/Sgt. LEON A., Jr.: Valley Rd., Mahwah, N. J.

CIVILIANS

BAILEY, ALTHEA PAUL and CAROLINE JANE; E. A. Bailey, Route 1, Marcellus, N. Y.

BAKER, CHARLES B.: Alrick F. Baker, brother, Bech St., Brooklyn.

BALDWIN, ALICE; Mrs. James E. Telfer, 5 Pleasant St., Keeseville, N. Y.

BAYLEY, FAY COOK; National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall St., New York City.

BUCKWORTH, ROSALIND and NUNNY LOIS: Mrs. Godfrey Brinley, R. F. D. 5, Newington, Conn.

CASSERA, FRANCIS X.; Miss Mary Shirley, aunt, 53 W. 12th St., New York City.

CERVINI, the Rev. ANDREW F.; Miss Sally A. Cervini, sister, 104-52 38th Ave., Corona, N. Y.

CHRISTIE, the Rev. WILLIAM F.; the Rev. William Christie, father, 260 W. 44th St., New York City.

CLARK, ADA; Ino W. Clark, father, 209 Washington St., Forestville, Conn.

CLARK, VIVIAN VERDIER; Mrs. Bergen Davis, sister, 44 Morningside Dr., New York City.

CLARKE, Mrs. GEORGE B.; Mrs. Alice Tuomey, sister, 100 William St., Belleville, N. J.

CROSBY, MABEL MONTGOMERY; the Rev. Willis K. Crosby, 415 Hawley St., Lockport, N. Y.

CRUMP, MARION H.; Miss J. Anna Hilliard, sister, Hanover, N. H.

CUSHING, MERCEDES K.; Mrs. Charles Oclassen, sister, 309 Stillwell Ave., Kenmore, N. Y.

DAVIS, ALFRED C.; Mrs. Marjorie A. Davis, wife, Adelphi College, Garden City, L. I.

DEL, MARY F.; Mrs. John Malone, sister, 94 Harrison Ave., Baldwin, L. I.

DOSSENBAUCH, JOSETTE MARTINA; F. Dossenbach, father, 475 Fifth Ave., New York City.

DUDLEY, ISABEL WISE; Ivan H. Wise, father, P. O. Box 962, Church St. Annex, New York City.

EASTHAGEN, ALBERT MRAS; Mrs. A. M. Easthagen, wife, 300 W. 23d St., New York City.

EWING, the Rev. FRANKLIN J.; Mrs. F. D. Ewing, mother, 156 West 168th St., Bronx, N. Y.

FAHNESTOCK, GIBSON; William Fahnestock, brother, 65 Broadway, New York City.

FAIRCHILD, EDWIN BRADLEY and MARY E.; Mrs. G. H. Fairchild, Salesbury Hotel, 123 West 57th St., New York City.

FLANNERY, PATRICK JOSEPH and JACQUELINE D.; Mrs. M. H. Dunn, Sun Valley Park, Wharton, N. J.

FOLEY, MARY ALICE and FRANK GERALD; J. H. Foley, Philippine National Bank, 25 Broadway, New York City.

FOLEY, ELLA DOLORES; Irene L. McTeague, sister, 2 rector St., New York City.

FROST, SAMUEL LILLEY; John M. Frost, brother, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

GARNETT, ISABELLE; Dr. Thayer Addison, 25 Fourth Ave., New York City.

GOHN, MARY; Miss Eva Mathewson, sister, c/o Mrs. Matthew Prumbaum, Island Road, Box 41, Mahwah, N. J.

HANNING, D. G.; Mrs. Nora Costine, 32 Highland Ave., Watertown, Conn.

HARSTINE, JOHN FLOYD; David L. Harstine, brother, 362 Arlington Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

HAUGHWOUT, Dr. and Mrs. FRANK G.; Frank G. Haughwout, son, Bethel, Conn.

HINCK, ETHEL MARION; George Hinck, uncle, 333 Grand Ave., Palisade Park, N. J.

HOLLAND, DORITA F.; Mrs. Watson B. Robinson, grandmother, 12 Park Drive, Rye, N. Y.

HURLEY, The Rev. JOHN F.; father, Thomas J. Hurley, 3875 Waldo Ave., Fieldston, N. Y.

KEANE, the Rev. ANTHONY V.; Mrs. D. B. Keane, 90 Lembeck Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

KEPHART, LISBETH J.; Miss Beatrice V. Graham, 222 Columbia St., Brooklyn.

KOSTER, CRYSTAL K.; brother, James Kennedy, 2 Rector St., New York City.

LIVINGSTON, CHARLES EDWARD; wife, Mrs. Marin Livingston, 350 E. 52d St., New York City.

LODDIGS, HERBERG G.; Mrs. John Loddigs, mother, 323 Ninth St., Brooklyn.

MARTIN, CECILIA; Carmen C. Valbuena, daughter, 559 Riverside Dr., New York City.

McCLOSKEY, JAMES J.; sister, Mrs. Margaret Woods, 315 Logan St., Brooklyn.

McCREARY, EDWARD H. and JEAN; Miss Elizabeth H. McCreary, 201 W. 16th St., New York City.

McDONALD, DOROTHY H.; father, W. H. Homan, 123 Helms Ave., Swedesboro, N. J.

McDONALD, WILLIAM D. and LYNN; grandfather, W. H. Homan, Swedesboro, N. J.

McFADDEN, The Rev. PATRICK V.; father, John McFadden, 629 South St., Elizabeth, N. J.

McGRATH, ROBERT D.; uncle, Robert D. Flynn, 146 Sussex Dr., Manhasset, N. Y.

McGUIRE, JAMES; Dr. A. L. Wolbarst, 667 Madison Ave., New York City.

McKIM, NELLIE; the Rev. Dr. John Cole McKim, Peekskill, N. Y.

MEARS, GRACE and KATHLEEN IRMA; Mrs. Anne B. O'Connor, 546 W. 124th St., New York City.

PODGE, LOUISE; friend, Mrs. Carrie Comins, 50 Riverside Dr., New York City.

POOLE, CHARLES J. and THOMAS W.; Roger A. Hennessy, attorney, International General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

RICH, MAYBELL JEAN; James H. Baker, General Foods Corporation, 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

RIDER, Mrs. EUGENE CARTER; Thomas I. Hall, 122 William St., New York City.

RYAN, FRANKLIN T., daughter, Mrs. East E. Littlewood, 68 Franklin Ave., Saranac Lake, N. Y.

SALMON, Mrs. CHARLES S.; brother, Dr. S. F. Wade, 555 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

SCHECHTER, BEULAH M.; aunt, Miss Gertrude Schechter 166 Second Ave., New York City.

SCHECHTER, REBECCA; Mrs. Celia Nadelman, mother, 366 17th St., Brooklyn.

SMITH, FLORENCE E.; Miss Mabel H. Lewis, care City Ice and Fuel Co., 130 Mechanic St., Buffalo, N. Y.

STEARNS, FRANK B.; Joseph Cantner, 1001 Churchill Ave., Utica, N. Y.

THOMPSON, Mrs. PAULINE WEGER; daughter, Mrs. Harold B. Stores, 132 Hutchinson Blvd., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

TONG, MARGARET W.; Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Whitfield, parents, Hackettstown, N. J.

TUTTLE, MAURICE W.; Miss M. Elizabeth Tuttle, sister, 69 Highland Pkwy, Rochester, N. Y.

VLASATE, ANTHONY B.; Miss Barbara Vlasate, 48 E. 36th St., Bayonne, N. J.

WALSH, MICHAEL J.; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Forte, niece, 40 Lexington Ave., West Hempstead, N. Y.

WEISER, PETER B.; Mrs. Winifred Weiser, mother, 20 Kingston Ave., Baldwin, N. Y.

WEISS, MAURICE C.; Mrs. Jack Keiser, sister, Union Grove, N. Y.

WERNER, HARRY WILLIAM and HAROLD L.; Mrs. R. Werner, 3109 Mermaid Ave., Brooklyn.

WHITEMARSH, MARGARET F. and DEREK P.; Frederick A. Benz, 77 Front Ave., Salamanca, N. Y.

WILKINS, A. R.; mother, Mrs. Mary J. Wilkins, Haddon Heights, N. J.

WILLING, MARY OLIVA; Sister Mary Bede, Mother Superior, C. S. M., St. Mary's Convent, Peekskill, N. Y.

WOODBERRY, Miss E. M.; the Rev. A. C. Snead, the Christian and Missionary Alliance, 260 W. 44th St., New York City.

ZELIKOVSKY, ESTER; Haim A. Zelikovsky, father, 546 Sixth Ave., New York City.

Capt. John Perry Named Rear Admiral

Washington, Feb. 22 (AP)—Capt. John Perry, of Greenville, S.C., was nominated by President Roosevelt today for the rank of rear admiral.

The White House also sent to the Senate the nominations of these naval captains to be commodores:

Henry M. Briggs, of Great Neck N.Y.

Paul F. Foster, of Great Neck, N.Y.

Gripsholm Repatriates Report Bad Food in Nazi Prison Camps

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Merchant seamen repatriated on the Swedish liner Gripsholm brought back to America today a picture of critical food conditions in their Nazi prison camp—conditions they said were aggravated by Allied bombing of German transportation facilities.

"Transportation in Germany is all shot to hell," said Capt. Henry Stephenson of New Rochelle, N. Y., whose ship was torpedoed in the Atlantic in 1942 and who spent more than two years in a camp 16 miles from Bremen.

Capt. Stephenson said there had been only one issue of Red Cross food parcels in the camp when he left last January 15 and because of the disrupted transportation there was little chance of more getting through.

Allied bombings have been so effective, some seamen said, it took their train four to five days to reach the Swiss border by a roundabout route. Normally, they said, the trip required only eight hours.

The 46 merchant mariners, all captured when their ships were sunk by the Germans, were among the first to disembark when the Gripsholm arrived at Jersey City yesterday from Marseille with 1,209 passengers.

Also aboard were 463 American soldiers and 78 Canadian military personnel, all ill or wounded. The Americans were taken to Halloran General Hospital, where they were to be interviewed today, and the Canadians to Canada. Only a few of the 548 United States civilians and 74 Latin American nations aboard were permitted to leave the ship last night.

Awards ranging from the Purple Heart to the Silver Star were presented to 140 of the American soldiers by Brig. Gen. Ralph G. De Voe at Halloran Hospital, where the men were taken for physical examinations preparatory to receiving furloughs.

The repatriates found it difficult to express their joy at being back on American soil, which some never expected to see again.

"I can't believe I'm home," said Stanley Maloposki, 21, formerly of Perth Amboy, N. J., who spent 17 months in a prison camp. "Things in Germany are bad. The food is rotten and the only good food we got was from the Red Cross once or twice a week. Germany seems to be as short of clothing as it is of food. Everything is black market there."

Walter E. Feldheim of Baltimore, a seaman on the freighter Carlton, torpedoed in the Barents Sea in 1942, clasped a letter from his wife. "It's worth a million," he said. "I never thought I'd see good old America again."

John J. Seato, another seaman from Baltimore, told of being 19 days on a lifeboat after the sinking of the Carlton. They landed on the northern tip of Norway and were taken in custody by the Germans.

They were placed aboard a Nazi transport for Denmark, but that ship struck a mine and sank, Seato said. Rescued by another ship, they were taken to Denmark and then to Germany.

George Allen Riggins, 30, of Norfolk, Va., an oiler in the engine room of the Carlton, said he was picked up from a lifeboat by a German torpedo plane eight hours after his ship was sunk.

He was taken to a German prison camp for Russians, in the northern part of Norway. Shortly thereafter, he said, he was transported to the German camp Milag, where he remained from September, 1942, until the exchange of prisoners.

James Akins, 34, of New Britain, Conn., another survivor of the Carlton, saw his 2½-year-old daughter, Eline, for the first time when he stepped ashore.

Despite harrowing experiences, some declared their intention of going back.

William E. Weaver, 37, of East Tallassee, Ala., who spent 41 days in a lifeboat and two years in a prison camp, asked: "How can we win a war if guys like us stay on the shelf?"

An officer of the Gripsholm said the civilians were "the most miserable bunch of people who ever boarded this ship."

"They shuffled aboard carrying their babies in flimsy baskets," said the officer, referring to the scene at Marseille. "Their ragged clothing barely covered their skinny bodies. We had to delouse all of them before the Red Cross could reclothe them.

"They all suffered from malnutrition. No one gained less than 10 pounds during the trip. And they couldn't get used to people saying 'please' and 'thank you' to them, or being eager to do little things to help them out. They didn't know what to expect."

Miss Martha V. Ellesor of Washington, a Red Cross military service worker who made the round-trip crossing, said many of the servicemen ate their first white bread in months when they boarded the Gripsholm.

Among the civilians who remained aboard the ship was 31-year-old Princess de la Torres Tasso, the former Fanny Goodyear of Buffalo, N. Y., an heiress to the Goodyear rubber fortune. She and her husband, an Italian prince, traveled with their 5-year-old son Alexandro.

Among the few civilian passengers permitted to leave the ship were Alfred J. Benwell, who was Salvation Army commissioner in Holland at the time of the Nazi invasion, and his wife Emma. He is English but she is an American citizen.

During Christmas week last year in Amsterdam, they said, they were given just 600 grams of bread, a kilogram of potatoes and an ounce of cheese. The Nazis had held them as house prisoners.

Today the merchant seamen will be the guests of the United Seamen's Service. Each of them will be decorated in behalf of the War Shipping Administration and will be taken to see a Broadway show.

30.24-23249

Count Grandi's 'Apologia' For Fascism

New York, Feb. 22 (AP)—Count Dino Grandi, in a copyrighted article in this week's *Life* magazine, places the entire blame for Italian fascism and its ill-fated alliance with Germany squarely on Benito Mussolini, claiming for himself a constant effort to preserve peace.

Yet despite his unyielding determination on the alliance, Grandi says, Mussolini hated Hitler from the first as a rival for world power.

Grandi is the first of Mussolini's highest-ranking associates to set down his own case—an apparent effort to vindicate himself.

Life's editors urged that the "apologia" be read with the realization that it is "primarily a Fascist's attempt to soften the hard judgment of history—and, perhaps, of an Allied commission on war criminals."

One Of Fascism's Big Four

Grandi, one of fascism's original "big four," was Mussolini's Foreign Minister from 1929 to 1932; Ambassador to London from 1932 to 1939, and finally Minister of Justice, to which post Mussolini relegated him after recalling him from the Court of St. James's for failure to promote Axis policy.

He traces fascism from its inception to its death sentence, with all its intrigue, Mussolini's immense ego, his hatred of Hitler, and finally his downfall at a memorable meeting of the Grand Council.

Grandi himself played a game of appeasement, and was "a favorite of Britain's Cliveden set," *Life* notes parenthetically.

Duce-Fuhrer Rivalry

Of Mussolini's hatred for Hitler, Grandi says that early in the game "a cutthroat contest set in between the two dictators. Hitler was the cleverer man. He tickled Mussolini's vanity by encouraging him to believe that he was in truth the founder-leader of a universal doctrine that would conquer the world.

"Mussolini was dazzled by that vision. He used to say, 'We are going to have a religious war in Europe and I am the creator of the conquering religion of fascism.'

"Mussolini's desire to belittle his rival became a mania. He would say, 'The fellow has no intelligence, no dynamism, no political flair. The Germans understand me much better than they understand Hitler.' Yet Mussolini sent hundreds of spies to Germany to report on the German people."

First Open Clash Of Dictators

Grandi tells of the first open clash between the two dictators at Venice in 1934. Hitler was treated with condescension. To challenge Mussolini, he ordered the assassination of the Austrian Chancellor Dollfuss, whose wife and family at the moment were the guests of Mussolini.

Mussolini considered it a personal attack, "mobilized on the Brenner and waited for the support of Britain and France. It did not come."

"From that moment of bitter disillusionment with the democracies, the League of Nations and Hitler, poison was distilled," Grandi records.

Grandi's London Experience

It was then that Grandi was sent to London, where, he says, he learned to know "the value of real friendship . . . but to be Ambassador in London while Mussolini controlled policy from Rome was no easy task."

He crossed swords with Ribbentrop, ignored Axis policy and sought to reconcile Britain and Italy. After the military alliance between Hitler and Mussolini he was ordered to make a speech justifying Mussolini's policy. He refused twice; finally put his feelings aside and spoke to a small group, hoping it would not be reported. But Rome published it around the world.

"Next day I called on Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary," Grandi goes on. "He said, 'Dear Grandi, don't take it to heart. Everyone understands. All that matters is that you [illegible] stay to work with us for peace.'"

The alliance had a secret clause by which Hitler pledged himself to do nothing to endanger European peace for three years, Grandi says. The late Count Ciano called this to Ribbentrop's attention when the latter conveyed Hitler's message just before the invasion of Poland, reminding Italy of its duty as a military ally.

Went As Pro, Returned Anti

Ciano had gone to Salzburg to see Ribbentrop as a pro-German; he came back anti-German, Grandi says.

"For the first time Ciano turned to me for help and we acted together," Grandi goes on. "My idea was to take advantage of Germany's violation of agreement and to denounce the alliance. Meanwhile, we did everything we could to keep Italy out of war."

Grandi says he and Ciano double-crossed Mussolini by demanding military supplies from Germany which Germany could not possibly furnish, and thus prolonged Italy's non-belligerency until Mussolini finally declared war himself.

Drew Up Resolution

When Grandi joined his old regiment, he recalls, there was "unbelievable lack of military preparation," and "officers and men talked freely of how they hated Mussolini." Later he says he contacted friends and drew up, in the trenches in Greece, a resolution which ultimately played a role in Mussolini's downfall.

The resolution called for the revival of Parliament and constitutional liberties, and demanded that Mussolini hand back to the King both command of the armed forces and "the supreme initiative of decision as head of the state." The resolution lay dormant, apparently, until July 22, 1943, when Grandi talked to Mussolini, "tried to persuade him that his duty as a patriot was to quit, to give up the dictatorship voluntarily and to let the nation express its will."

Made Will Before Council Met

Grandi warned Mussolini he would repeat all he had said in the resolution before the Grand Council. Before going to the council meeting Grandi made his will, wrote to his wife and children and arranged for the King to be informed of the resolution.

Grandi's story agrees with previously published reports of the final council meeting.

Mussolini told the council he had called the meeting to speak of "events in Sicily and to make military decisions."

"He was cold, arrogant, sure of himself, obviously confident of his power to master the assembly as he had always mastered it," says Grandi.

Grandi Offered Resolution

Grandi read the text of the resolution and told the council, he says, that "the Italian people were betrayed by Mussolini on the day when he first began to Germanize Italy." The Duce, he relates, broke in several times, crying, "That's not true. It's not true!"

Grandi's supporters faltered at first. There was bitter debates. Finally they forced the resolution to a vote. At 3 A.M., the result was "nineteen—for. Seven—against. One—Suardo—abstaining."

Mussolini arose, stared at each man.

"Scorza's (the Fascist party secretary) mouth opened to give the habitual 'salute the Duce.' But the words did not come.

". . . sentence had been passed on Fascist dictatorship."

Danger of Radical Curbs On Press Ended, Editor Says

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—American newspapers now are out of danger of radical wartime restrictions of Government control, Edwin L. James, managing editor of the New York Times, said yesterday before a group of teachers attending a course on "The Newspaper—Its Making and Its Meaning" sponsored by the Times.

"It is my belief that there is a danger which has been safely passed for a period as long as we can see," he said. Mr. James added that censorship in this war was more intelligent than in the World War, and he praised the work of Byron Price as director of the Office of Censorship.

"I hope there will be no censorship of the peace conference this time," the speaker added. "A great deal of harm was done by the censorship which surrounded the Versailles conference."

Mr. James said that a free press was not so much a guarantee to publishers that they may print what they please as it is a guarantee to the people that they may read what they wish.

Former Pastor Convicted Of Plot to Aid Spies

By the Associated Press.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 22.—Carl Emil Ludwig Krepper, former Lutheran minister, was convicted by a Federal Court jury last night after two hours' deliberation on charges of conspiracy to obstruct, interfere [illegible] and injure the defense of the [illegible] States.

[illegible]ing the five-day trial the [illegible]rnment alleged that Krepper [illegible] an agreement with Lt. Walter Kappe of the German Navy intelligence to act as contact man for eight Nazi saboteurs who landed in this country from submarines. FBI agents testified that Krepper told an American undercover agent posing as a Nazi saboteur that he maintained three hideaways for German agents but that none had contacted him.

Testifying on his own behalf, Krepper admitted making an agreement with Kappe to help propagandize the German cause in this country but said he had regarded the agreement as at end when the United States declared war on Germany.

He faces a maximum sentence of two years and a $10,000 fine.

New Bedford Plants Obtain Few Workers From 'Labor Draft'

By the Associated Press.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 22.—The War Manpower Commission's program for channeling workers into war essential jobs was described as "temporarily unsuccessful" today.

Paul N. Devine, New Bedford WMC area director, said the first test of the so-called "labor draft" plan produced "only meager results" after the WMC reduced textile mill ceilings by 118 persons to aid needed personnel in tire cord factories.

He said only 12 textile workers accepted such jobs last night after interviews and that 48 of the 118 ordered to appear did not report.

Mr. Devine added that the 48 will be sent registered letters ordering them to appear for interviews and that if they do not then report within three days their employers will be ordered "to fire them."

The WMC area director said a house-to-house canvass of 1,000 of 3,500 textile workers to date has produced seven textile workers willing to accept referrals to the tire industry.

Earlier the Massachusetts Federation of Labor sent an open letter to the State's congressional delegation asking an investigation and describing the WMC action as "unconstitutional and unnecessary."

The Socialist party of America issued a similar statement as the Mayor, mill officials and leading New Bedford citizens joined in protest against the WMC order.

Meanwhile, a Federal court test of the edict was to be made March 5 when the Textile Workers' Union of America (CIO) will seek an order restraining the WMC from carrying out its program.

Evans Says He Was Only Bidder At Auction

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 22 (AP)—Commenting on Senator Kellar's assertion today that he would ask a Senate investigation of the purchase of the Nashville *Tennessean* seven years ago, Publisher Stillman Evans said he was the only bidder at a court auction of the publication.

"The Nashville *Tennessean* was in Federal receivership in the court of the late United States District Judge John J. Gore," Evans said.

"The court advertised it for public sale at public auction in January, 1937, the auction to be held on the steps of the Davidson county courthouse in Nashville, Tenn. I was the only bidder. The sale of the property to me was later confirmed in due course of law by Judge Gore."

Welles Assails Argentine Snub At Mexico Talks

Terms Exclusion a Sign of Disintegration in Inter-American System

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 22 (AP).—Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State and a pioneer of good-neighbor diplomacy, took sharp issue tonight with the exclusion of Argentina and El Salvador from the American Foreign Ministers' Conference at Mexico City.

In an address prepared for the fifteenth anniversary dinner of the Pan-American League, Mr. Welles said that he saw evidences "of disintegration in the structure of that inter-American system which had been so steadily built up during the years before the second world war—years in which every other form of decent and righteous international order was crumbling into ruins."

"Two of the sovereign American republics, Argentina and El Salvador, were not invited to this meeting," Mr. Welles said. "And yet this meeting has been called primarily to consider the project for international organization formulated at Dumbarton Oaks, as recently implemented by the further agreements reached between the chiefs of state of the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, and, nominally, to consider as well the way in which the inter-American system, as it had been established, can fit within the framework of the new international organization.

"How can the inter-American system reach decisions upon such vital questions as these, which involve the future of every American people, unless all of the American peoples participate in these decisions?"

Mr. Welles said further that "the great rock upon which real Pan-American solidarity rests is the assurance that no American nation will undertake to interfere in the internal or external affairs of its neighbors.

"The refusal to grant recognition to a government which comes into power in an American republic constitutes unquestionably an interference in the domestic affairs of that country."

Strike Halts Production At Huge Steel Plant

By the Associated Press.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22.—A walkout halted all production today at the huge Pittsburgh works of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., despite a back-to-work order by CIO President Philip Murray.

About 8,500 steel workers union members were idle, some because of an overtime grievance.

A company spokesman said it was "impossible to estimate how many are actually on 'strike' and how many others were forced to quit due to lack of materials or other reasons."

The stoppage began when 700 maintenance men and boiler firemen walked out Tuesday. Coke oven operators and firemen then stopped work and a resultant shortage of gas and steam caused all of the mill to cease activity, the company said.

Complacency Scored As Stupid, Dangerous

Cleveland, Feb. 22 (AP)—Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, today described as "stupid, dangerous and immoral," any complacency about the war "either in Europe or in the Pacific."

Appearing at a luncheon sponsored by the Cleveland Advertising Club to honor medical WACs, army and navy nurses and the Red Cross, Patterson described the German breakthrough attempt last December, and said the battle of the Ardennes, where the breakthrough was stemmed was "the costliest engagement in American history."

Lindbergh Still Tops With Fliers

ST. LOUIS — (AP) Increased visits by servicemen to the city's exhibit of Lindbergh trophies is attributed by Miss Esther Mueller, staff assistant in charge, to Col. Charles Lindberg's appearance in the South Pacific.

A visiting British army air officer told Miss Mueller:

"Col. Lindbergh is still the top man in aviation to fliers in both Great Britain and the United States. Aviation has never produced a man who can handle a plane better or who has better mechanical skill."

A Navy mechanic from the South Pacific told of the thrill Lindbergh's surprise visit brought to his group:

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"We were working on planes at the Navy base when a new civilian in mechanics' overalls took over the instruction. We called him 'Slim' along with everyone else. Later an officer asked us where Col. Lindbergh was and were we surprised when the civilian called 'Slim' crawled out from under an airplane and we learned it was Lindbergh who had been instructing us all day. We hadn't heard he was anywhere near our base."

Servicemen with autographs from Lindbergh want to compare them with those in the trophy display. Many are disappointed when told the "Spirit of St. Louis" airplane is in the Smithsonian Institution museum in Washington.

Newsman Wounded On Iwo

Chicago, Feb. 22 (AP)—Keith Wheeler, 33, war correspondent for the Chicago *Time*, was wounded on Iwo Jima "but will recover completely," the newspaper said today. A navy message said he was wounded "on job but not critically."

Typhoon Survivors Home

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Feb. 22 (AP). Four seamen who escaped by life raft and were rescued ninety-six hours after their ship, the U. S. S. Monaghan, and two other destroyers, capsized and sank during a typhoon Dec. 18 in the China Sea, have arrived here. Fireman First Class William Frederick Kramer, of Long Island City, Queens, N. Y., is one of the men.

THAT JAMES F.BYRNES TRY BRITAIN'S METHOD OF CURBING NIGHTLIFE BY MAKING IT NON-EXISTENT.

"WE SHOULD BE MOST GRATEFUL," SAID THE EDITORIAL, "THAT NO SUCH OFFICIAL RESTRAINTS THREATEN OUR BRITISH LIBERTIES AND THAT WE ARE NOT COMPELLED TO FLEE LIKE CINDERELLAS WHEN BIG BEN BOOMS THE STROKE OF 12. HERE OUR STREETS ARE CLEARED LONG BEFORE THAT BY THE SIMPLE DEVICE OF STOPPING THE TRAMWAYS AND BUSES AND RENDERING TRAVEL ON THE UNDERGROUND A COMMANDO TEST OF CUNNING AND ENDURANCE.

"HERE NO DRINK PROBLEM EXISTS. WISELY, THE GOVERNMENT REMOVED THIS TEMPTATION EITHER FROM OUR MIDST OR FINANCIAL REACH."

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(450)

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BY JOHN F.CHESTER

LONDON, FEB.22-(AP)-THE THREE CHIEF SPOKESMEN FOR THE BRITISH PRESS TODAY ENDORSED THE WORLD-WIDE CAMPAIGN OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS FOR UNRESTRICTED ACCESS TO NEWS AND UNCONTROLLED DISSEMINATION OF NEWS "FROM AND TO ALL COUNTRIES."

FORMAL STATEMENTS OF APPROVAL WERE ISSUED IN RESPONSE TO INVITATIONS LEFT HERE BY THREE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ASNE ON A WORLD TOUR IN BEHALF OF PRESS FREEDOM AND EMBODIMENT OF PROPER SAFEGUARDS FOR THE PRESS IN FORTHCOMING PEACE TREATIES.

THE ASNE DELEGATES, WILBUR FORREST, RALPH MCGILL AND CARL W. ACKERMAN, TOLD EDITORS, OWNERS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS THEY SOUGHT FOR THE POSTWAR WORLD "UNCONTROLLED AND UNRESTRICTED NEWS DISSEMINATION" AND PROPOSED THAT "GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES OF PROPAGANDA AND CENSORSHIP X X X SHOULD BE ELIMINATED AT THE CLOSE OF HOSTILITIES."

LORD ROTHERMERE, PROPRIETOR OF THE LONDON DAILY MAIL AND CHAIRMAN OF THE ~~POWERFUL~~ NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS' ASSOCIATION, WROTE IN REPLY:

"THE NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS' ASSOCIATION STRONGLY ENDORSES THE VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS REGARDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE AND INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP AND WELCOMES THE OPPORTUNITY OF EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF FREE AND UNRESTRICTED ACCESS BY NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS AGENCIES TO ALL SOURCES OF NEWS. THIS ASSOCIATION IS OPPOSED TO ANY FORM OF CENSORSHIP IN TIME OF PEACE.

"WHILE IT IS DIFFICULT TO TAKE STEPS TO ENSURE THE OPERATION OF THE FOREGOING PRINCIPLES UNTIL THE WAR IS OVER, THEY ARE SO SELF EVIDENT THAT, SHOULD THEY NOT BE UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED AFTER THE WAR, THIS ASSOCIATION WOULD BE WILLING TO TAKE PART IN ANY DELIBERATIONS HAVING AS THEIR OBJECT THE POSSIBILITY OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT THEREON.

"THE PRINCIPAL LEAD IN ATTAINMENT OF THESE OBJECTS MUST BE GIVEN BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN NEWS ORGANIZATIONS, WORKING TOGETHER WITH MUTUAL GOOD WILL AND IN FRIENDLY ASSOCCATION."

W.TXMBAILEY, PRESIDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER SOCIETY, AN ORGANIZATION OF PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER OWNERS, SAID:

A99

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"THE NEWSPAPER SOCIETY EARNESTLY DESIRES TO SEE ESTABLISHED EVERYWHERE THE SAME FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND FREEDOM IN THE FLOW OF NEWS AS IS ENJOYED IN THIS COUNTRY IN PEACETIME. IN WAR TIME, AND PURELY AS A MATTER OF NATIONAL SECURITY, WE HAVE ACCEPTED VOLUNTARY CENSORSHIP, BUT WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO THE DAY WHEN, THE WAR OVER, THIS WILL DISAPPEAR AND WE SHALL BE BACK TO OUR PEACETIME CONDITIONS."

COL.J.J.ASTOR, PROPRIETOR OF THE TIMES OF LONDON AND PRESIDENT OF THE EMPIRE PRESS UNION SAID:

"I ENTIRELY AGREE WITH THE PRINCIPLES PUT FORWARD AND HOPE THAT, SO FAR AS MAY BE PRACTICABLE, THEY MAY BE EMBODIED IN THE TERMS OF THE PEACE TREATIES.

"THERE ARE CERTAIN POINTS AND DIFFICULTIES WHICH OCCURR TO ME IN CONNECTION WITH THEM. (1) IMPOSITION OF THE FREE PRESS ON COUNTRIES

WHICH HAVE BEEN RULED BY DICTATORSHIP. (2) PREVENTION OF ANY GERMAN CENSORSHIP OF OR INTERFERENCE WITH, MESSAGES OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS IN GERMANY. (3) IMPORT OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS INTO GERMANY. (4) FREEDOM TO LISTEN TO FOREIGN BROADCASTS IN ENEMY COUNTRIES."

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EVEN THE LEFT-WING WEEKLY TRIBUNE, A BITTER CRITIC OF CHURCHILL, SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS CERTAIN TO WIN A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE AND ASSERTED THAT THERE WOULD BE "LITTLE OR NO SUPPORT FOR REVOLT AMONG THE LABOR MEMBERS."

"THERE IS NO DISPOSITION IN THE LABOR PARTY TO GIVE THE LEAST SUPPORT TO AN AGITATION WHICH HAS ITS ORIGINS AS MUCH IN HOSTILITY TO THE SOVIET UNION AS IN FRIENDSHIP FOR POLAND," SAID THE TRIBUNE. "AS MUCH AS WE MAY CRITICIZE THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ON CERTAIN FEATURES OF HER TREATMENT OF POLAND, WE DO NOT AND WILL NOT SUBSCRIBE TO AN AGITATION AIMED AT REESTABLISHMENT OF THE DIPLOMATIC ISOLATION OF RUSSIA."

WD32SPEW

A114

CURFEW

LONDON, FEB. 22-(AP)-THE EVENING STANDARD SUGGESTED TODAY

30.24-23251

A57
LONDON, FEB. 22-(AP)-AMID SUGGESTIONS THAT THE GOVERNMENT SET UP A SPECIAL AGENCY TO MAKE MIGRATION TO THE DOMINIONS EASIER AFTER THE WAR, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHIL NODDED APPROVAL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMON

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A57
LONDON, FEB. 22-(AP)-AMID SUGGESTIONS THAT THE GOVERNMENT SET UP A SPECIAL AGENCY TO MAKE MIGRATION TO THE DOMINIONS EASIER AFTER THE WAR, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL NODDED APPROVAL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY TO AN ASSERTION THAT THE COUNTRY HAD BETTER FIRST CONSIDER WHAT TO DO ABOUT ITS OWN DECLINING BIRTHRATE.

CHURCHILL SAID THE QUESTION OF POSTWAR MIGRATION HAD BEEN TAKEN UP WITH THE DOMINION GOVERNMENTS BUT HE SAID HE "SAW NO NEED FOR SETTING UP A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR DEALING WITH THIS IMPORTANT ISSUE."

WD758PEW

A86
NIGHT LEAD PRESS (210)
BY JOHN F.CHESTER

LONDON, FEB. 22-(AP)-THE WORLD-WIDE CAMPAIGN OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS FOR UNCONTROLLED AND UNRESTRICTED FLOW OF NEWS "FROM AND TO ALL COUNTRIES" RECEIVED ENTHUSIASTIC ENDORSEMENT TODAY FROM THREE LEADING SPOKESMEN OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

LORD ROTHERMERE, PROPRIETOR OF THE LONDON DAILY MAIL AND CHAIRMAN OF THE NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS' ASSOCIATION, DECLARED THAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN NEWS ORGANIZATIONS MUST TAKE THE LEAD IN BREAKING DOWN ALL INTERNATIONAL BARRIERS ON NEWS AFTER THE WAR AND PLEDGED HIS ASSOCIATION TO TAKE PART IN ANY DELIBERATIONS TO THAT END.

LORD ROTHERMERE'S STATEMENT, TOGETHER WITH THOSE OF W.T.BAILEY, PRESIDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER SOCIETY, AND COL.J.'.ASTORJN PROPRIET

PRESIDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER SOCIETY, AND COL.J.J.ASTOR, PROPRIETOR OF THE INFLUENTIAL LONDON TIMES AND PRESIDENT OF THE EMPIRE PRESS UNION, WAS ISSUED IN RESPONSE TO AN INVITATION LEFT HERE BY THREE ASNE REPRESENTATIVES WHO ARE ENGAGED IN A WORLD TOUR IN BEHALF OF PRESS FREEDOM.

THE ASNE DELEGATES, WILBUR FORREST, RALPH MCGILL AND CARL W. ACKERMAN, TOLD BRITISH EDITORS, OWNERS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS THEY WERE WORKING FOR "UNCONTROLLED AND UNRESTRICTED NEWS DISSEMINATION" IN THE POSTWAR WORLD, WITH GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA AND CENSORSHIP AGENCIES ABOLISHED IN ALL COUNTRIES AT THE CLOSE OF HOSTILITIES. THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION HOPES TO HAVE SUCH SAFEGUARDS EMBODIED IN FORTHCOMING PEACE TREATIES.

SN957PEW

NEW YORK (130)
DON, FEB. 22-(AP)-AN AMERICAN MERCHANT SEAMAN'S STORY THAT ESCORT SHIPS ABANDONED A MURMANSK-BOUND CONVOY IN JULY, 1943, NORED OFFICIALLY BY THE ADMIRALTY TONIGHT BUT UNOFFICIALLY OFFICERS DESCRIBED IT AS "ARRANT NONSENSE."

T E RIGID ADMIRALTY POLICY IS NEVER TO CONFIRM NOR DENY UNOFFICIAL REPORTS OF CONVOY OPERATIONS.

HOWEVER, OFFICERS NOTED INFORMALLY THAT THE GERMAN BATTLESHIPS SCHARNHORST AND GNEISENAU, WHICH SEAMAN WALTER STANKIEWICZ OF BALTIMORE SAID "LURED" THE ESCORT VESSELS AWAY, ACTUALLY WERE OUT OF ACTION AT THE TIME.

IN A CASE LIKE THAT, THE PRACTICE WHEN ATTACKED HAS BEEN TO

DISPERSE THE CONVOY WHILE ESCORT VESSELS TRY TO BREAK UP THE ATTACK, OFFICERS SAID. THIS OCCURRED ON THAT OCCASION, IT WAS SAID, AND IT WAS UNLIKELY ONE MERCHANT SHIP WOULD KNOW WHAT WAS HAPPENING ELSEWHERE IN EFFORTS TO EVADE AND BREAK UP THE ATTACK.

SN10PEW

AMS
BY ERNEST G.FISCHER

LONDON, FEB. 22-(AP)-WALLACE B.PHILLIPS, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON, SERVED PUBLIC NOTICE HERE TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES "INTENDS TO BECOME THE MOST FORMIDABLE COMPETITOR IN WORLD TRADE."

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AT A CHAMBER LUNCHEON PHILLIPS, WHO HAS JUST RETURNED AFTER A FIVE-MONTH VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, TOLD AMERICANS AND THEIR BRITISH GUESTS THAT U.S. BUSINESS MEN WERE READY TO INVEST HERE, BUT WANTED TO RETURN TO THE GOLD STANDARD, TOGETHER WITH THE ASSURANCE THAT NEW MONEY WOULD NOT BE FROZEN HERE INDEFINITELY.

THEY ALSO WANT BRITAIN'S IMPERIAL PREFERENCE TO GIVE WAY UNDER THE AMERICAN RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS, PHILLIPS SAID.

DESPITE THE DESIRE OF AMERICAN BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS FOR LOWER AMERICAN TARIFFS, PHILLIPS SAID, THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT SOME TARIFF ITEMS MAY BE INCREASED IF BRITAIN PERSISTS IN IMPERIAL PREFERENCE AND IN CONTINUING RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS OF AMERICAN GOODS.

"UNFORTUNATELY," HE ADDED, "THERE APPEARS TO BE VERY LITTLE AMERICAN APPRECIATION OF THE STERN FINANCIAL REASONS FOR MAINTAINING IMPORT CONTROLS."

PHILLIPS REMINDED HIS AUDIENCE THAT BEFORE THE WAR AMERICAN EXPORTS WERE APPROXIMATELY $4,000,000,000, COMPARED TO BRITAIN'S $2,000,000,000. THE AMERICAN PROGRAM CALLS FOR AN INCREASE TO BETWEEN $7,000,000,000 AND $10,000,000,000, HE SAID.

"WHEN WE COMPARE THESE TRULY PRODIGIOUS FIGURES WITH THE VERY MODEST SUGGESTED INCREASE IN BRITAIN'S EXPORTS BY 50 PER CENT IT CAN READILY BE SEEN THAT AMERICA INTENDS TO BECOME THE MOST FORMIDABLE COMPETITOR IN WORLD TRADE," PHILLIPS DECLARED.

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MENTIONING THE BRITISH PUBLICATION, "THE ECONOMIST," WHICH LAST DECEMBER "TOOK A GOOD STRONG CRACK AT AMERICA," PHILLIPS SAID THAT "DESPITE ENORMOUS NUMBER OF AMERICANS WHO RECENTLY CAME TO AND STILL ARE IN ENGLAND, AND THE INFINITELY SMALL NUMBER OF BRITONS IN AMERICA, OUR TWO COUNTRIES' PROCESSES OF REASONING ARE AS FAR APART AS THE POLES.

"IF OUR TWO COUNTRIES ARE EVER GOING TO ACHIEVE A CLOSER UNDERSTANDING," HE ADDED, "INDIVIDUALS ON BOTH SIDES MUST QUIT CALLING THE OTHER FELLOW'S KETTLE BLACK.

"THE BRITISH WILL ALWAYS SUFFER MOST FROM THIS FORM OF ARGUMENT, AS THERE ARE AT LEAST 100 EDITORIAL WRITERS IN AMERICA TO EVERY ONE HERE."

OFFICIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS, HE SAID, HAVE NEVER BEEN BETTER THAN NOW.

WD257PEW

FEW NAZI PLANES WERE ENCOUNTERED AND THE ALLIED ESCORTS KEPT THEM FROM GETTING CLOSE TO THE BOMBERS. AT MOST POINTS FLAK WAS NOT

IS ABSENCE OF OPPOSITION FROM THE ENEMY AND THE BRILLIANT SU. [illegible]INY WEATHER OVER MOST OF THE OBJECTIVES PERMITTED CAREFUL BOMBING AND EXCELLENT RESULTS. A FEW OF THE BOMBERS RAN INTO CLOUDS AND HAD TO AIM BY INSTRUMENTS.

THE ESCORTING FIGHTERS FANNED OUT LATER TO STRAFE MOVING TRANSPORTATION TARGETS AND MACHINE-GUNNED AT LEAST 100 LOCOMOTIVES, 300 RAILCARS AND 30 MOTOR VEHICLES.

THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS, TAKING ON WHAT OPPOSITION DEVELOPED, SHOT DOWN SIX ENEMY PLANES--FOUR JET-PROPELLED.

TACTICAL AIR FORCE FIGHTERS SPED BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE BATTLE LINES, MAKING REPEATED FLIGHTS, AND RUNNING INTO MORE ACTION THAN PLANES OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE. A LATE COUNT LAST NIGHT SHOWED 21 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED IN THE AIR AND WO ALLIED PLANES MISSING.

THE EIGHTH, ETC., PICKING UP AS BEFORE.

SN915PEW

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THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE ARMADA WAS ASSIGNED TO A 38,000-SQUARE-MILE ZONE ROUGHLY THE SIZE AND SHAPE OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, BORDERED ON THE WEST BY HAMBURG, HANNOVER AND KASSEL AND ON THE EAST BY BERLIN AND LEIPZIG.

WITHIN THIS CORRIDOR ACROSS CENTRAL GERMANY THE BOMBER PACKS FLUNG MORE THAN 14,000 500-POUND HIGH-EXPLOSIVE BOMBS ON AT LEAST 14 RAIL JUNCTIONS LOCATED ON TWO OR MORE MAIN RAIL ROUTES ENGAGED IN SHUTTLING SUPPLIES TO GERMAN FORCES BOTH ON THE EASTERN AND WESTERN FRONTS.

TIMED ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THESE RAIDS WERE OTHER ATTACKS WHICH THE GERMAN RADIO INDICATED WERE MADE BY A FORCE OF BRITISH HEAVY AND LIGHT BOMBERS. THE ENEMY RADIO ALSO FLASHED AN ALARM THAT BOMBER FORMATIONS WERE HEADING OVER AUSTRIA--PROBABLY AMERICAN HEAVIES FROM ITALY TAKING THEIR ASSIGNED PART IN THE BIG SHOW.

PILOTS OF THE CONTINENT-BASED U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE REPORTED THE BEST FLYING WEATHER SINCE LAST SUMMER, AND THREE TACTICAL AIR COMMANDS MADE UP OF FIGHTERS AND LIGHT AND MEDIUM BOMBERS HURLED THEIR MAXIMUM STRENGTH AT NAZI COMMUNICATIONS IN CONTINUING WAVES.

THE SECOND BRITISH TACTICAL AIR FORCE ALSO LEFT ITS BELGIAN BASES IN GREAT STRENGTH TO JOIN THE TIDAL WAVE OF ALLIED AIR POWER BURSTING UPON GERMANY. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PLANES IN THE AIR PROBABLY WAS MORE THAN THE TENTATIVE 7,000 FIGURE. VISIBILITY WAS 50 MILES IN THE WESTERN RHINELAND AND ONLY SCATTERED CLOUDS AND A LIGHT HAZE WERE ENCOUNTERED EAST OF THE RHINE.

"TODAY'S MASS ASSAULT WAS POINTED AT TEMPORARILY PARALYZING ALL GERMAN RAIL COMMUNICATIONS," SAID AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE STAFF OFFICER. "NEARLY ALL GERMAN INDUSTRY HINGES ON TRANSPORTATION--ON THE MOVEMENT OF NUMEROUS RAW MATERIALS TO FACTORIES, OF COMPONENTS TO ASSEMBLY CENTERS AND OF FINISHED PRODUCTS TO THEIR DESTINATIONS.

A196

"BECAUSE GERMANY'S OIL PRODUCTION HAS DROPPED TO A NEW AND CRITICAL LOW AS THE RESULT OF ALLIED STRATEGIC BOMBING, NEARLY THE ENTIRE BURDEN OF THIS VITAL INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION HAS FALLEN ON THE NAZI RAIL SYSTEM.

"TODAY'S ATTACK REPRESENTS AN INTENSIFICATION OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST GERMANY'S RAIL LINES. THE BLOW WILL PAY DIVIDENDS AT BOTH THE EASTERN AND WESTERN FRONTS BY CRIPPLING THE INDUSTRY BEHIND THE ENEMY'S WAR MACHINE AND BY SNARLING SUPPLY ROUTES TO BATTLE AREAS."

EMPHASIS, HE SAID, WAS PLACED ON HITTING SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED FREIGHT YARDS, SINCE THEIR IMPORTANCE HAS INCREASED WITH THE FREQUENT BATTERING OF GERMANY'S LARGER RAIL CENTERS.

OPERATING IN SMALL PACKS AND CLOSELY PROTECTED BY MUSTANG AND THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS, THE HEAVIES MADE BOLD LOW SWEEPS IN DEPOSITING THEIR BOMBS ON THESE TOWNS. AMONG OTHERS: LUNEBURG, STENDAL, HALBERSTADT, UDWIGSLUST, UELZEN, SALZWEDEL, WITTENBERGE, HILDESHEIM, KNEIENSEN, PIENE, NORTHEIM, VIENENBURG, SANGERHAUSEN AND GOTTINGEN.

THEIR CLOSEST APPROACH TO BERLIN WAS AT STENDAL, ABOUT 50 MILES WEST OF THE CAPITAL. THE 500-POUND BOMBS EMPLOYED BLAST CRATERS ABOUT 35 FEET IN DIAMETER AND A SINGLE DIRECT HIT WILL RIP UP RAILS FOR 40 FEET.

A FIELD DISPATCH FROM ROGER D.GREENE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WHO IS WITH BRITISH FORCES FIGHTING IN THE KLEVE SECTOR, SAID ALLIED GROUND TROOPS WERE HEARTENED BY THE STEADY ROAR OF THE VAST SKY FLEET.

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"EVEN NIGHT-FLYING MOSQUITOS JOINED IN THE FAR-FLUNG DAYLIGHT ASSAULT, AND HEAVY BOMBERS WHICH NORMALLY FLY AT FIVE MILES UP IN THE SKY SWOOPED DOWN IN LOW LEVEL ATTACKS AT 1,500 FEET," HE SAID.

THE DAYLIGHT ASSAULT FOLLOWED RAIDS BY 1,100 RAF BOMBERS DURING THE NIGHT, CENTERED ON THE RUHR RAIL WEB IN THE DUISBURG AREA, WESTERN EXIT OF THE VAST INDUSTRIAL BELT, AND ON THE CITY OF WORMS. TWO SEPARATE BLOWS WERE LEVELLED AT BERLIN AT HALF-HOUR INTERVALS, AND BREMEN ALSO WAS BOMBARDED.

THE FIERCEST NIGHT AIR BATTLES FOUGHT OVER GERMAN SOIL THIS YEAR ENSUED AS GERMAN FIGHTERS TRIED TO DEFEND THE DUISBURG AND WORMS AREAS. BRITISH NIGHT FIGHTERS ESCORTING THE BOMBERS ENGAGED IN NUMEROUS DOGFIGHTS IN BRIGHT MOONLIGHT, AND THE GLOW OF FIRES FROM BELOW LIGHTED THE SKY FOR MILES.

"THE WHOLE TOWN OF WORMS EEEMED ON FIRE," SAID ONE PILOT.

THE AIR MINISTRY REPORTED THE LOSS OF 39 BRITISH BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS AGAINST 13 NAAZI PLANES SHOT DOWN.

GH334PEW

LONDON FEB 22-(AP)-LT.JOHN BRABHAM, 22, OF FOREST GROVE, ORE., WAS RETURNING THROUGH A HEAVY FOG FROM A RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT OVER CENTRAL GERMANY WHEN HIS INSTRUMENTS WENT DEAD. FEB 231945

BRABHAM BAILED OUT AND LANDED IN THE BACK YARD OF A LONDON PUB.

THE BARTENDER RUSHED OUT AND HANDED THE AIRMAN A GLASS OF WHISKY, SURPRISING BRABHAM TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT HE DECLINED IT.

THE PLANE CRASHED SOME DISTANCE AWAY, SLIGHTLY DAMAGING A RESIDENCE.

KK417AEW

LONDON, FEB. 22--(AP)--BERMAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER

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PAUL GOEBBELS TURNED HIS ATTENTION TO AMERICAN POLITICS TODAY AND

PREDICTED THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WOULD SEEK A FIFTH TERM IN 1948

BUT WOULD LOSE TO "A REPUBLICAN ISOLATIONIST WHOSE FIRST ACT PROBABLY

30.24-22253

WILL BE TO WITHDRAW AMERICAN TROOPS FROM THE WITCHES KETTLE OF EUROPE."

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GOEBBELS MADE THIS OBSERVATION IN AN ARTICLE IN "DAS REICH" WHICH ALSO ASSERTED THAT THE RUSSIANS PLANNED TO SEIZE THE GREATER PART OF GERMANY THEN "IN A SHORT THIRD WORLD WAR," CONQUER THE REST OF EUROPE AND BRITAIN AND HARNESS THEM FOR A "GENERAL ATTACK ON AMERICA."

WHEN ALL THIS COMES TO PASS, HE ADDED, "PEOPLE WILL CURSE THE DAY THAT THE LONG FORGOTTEN AMERICAN PRESIDENT (ROOSEVELT) OPENED THE WAY FOR SUCH A DEPLORABLE DEVELOPMENT BY PROPOSING AT YALTA THAT GERMANY SHOULD BE COMPLETELY OCCUPIED UP TO THE YEAR 2000."

APR KASICHKES 02041 MEM 445 PEW

AN EIGHTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER STATION IN ENGLAND, FEB.22-(AP)-

FEB 231945

LT. JAMES WOOD OF 4019 DUNSTONE AVE., RICHMOND, VA., [redacted] OUT FOR A STRAFING JOB IN GERMANY TODAY, HAD TO FLY HOME ON INSTRUMENTS AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF AN AMMUNITION SUMP BLACKENED THE CANOPY OF HIS PLANE. HE SAID THE BLAST TOSSED HIS PLANE LIKE A FEATHER AND BLISTERED THE PAINT.

Bu 355P

A71

PARIS, FEB. 22-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY HERE HAS DISCLOSED THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PLANS TO VISIT FRANCE FOR A CONFERENCE WITH GEN. DE GAULLE IN THE LATE SPRING OR EARLY SUMMER AND WILL PROBABLY GO TO ENGLAND ON THE SAME TRIP.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE YESTERDAY AFTER U.S. AMBASSADOR JEFFERSON CAFFERY RETURNED TO PARIS FROM A MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT NEAR ALGIERS.

JP833AEW

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A132 (160)

PARIS FIRST ADD DE GAULLE XXX NEAR ALGIERS.

U.S. EMBASSY OFFICIALS ASSERTED THAT, CONTRARY TO A REPORT PUBLISHED IN AMERICA, NEITHER CAFFERY NOR ANY MEMBER OF HIS STAFF HAD DEPLORED AS "UNFORTUNATE" THE WORDING OF ROOSEVELT'S PROPOSAL, DELIVERED ORALLY BY CAFFERY TO DE GAULLE, TO MEET HIM IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM PARIS YESTERDAY, THROUGH AN ERROR IN TRANSCRIBING, MADE IT APPEAR THAT THE EMBASSY HAD CRITICIZED THE WORDING OF THE PRESIDENT'S INVITATION.

(A CORRECTION IN THE DISPATCH SHORTLY AFTER MADE I

THE WORDING OF THE PRESIDENT'S INVITATION.

(A CORRECTION IN THE DISPATCH SHORTLY AFTER MADE IT CLEAR IT WAS A STATEMENT ISSUED IN WASHINGTON AND CAIRO THAT WAS DEPLORED BY THE EMBASSY. THIS STATEMEV

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(A CORRECTION IN THE DISPATCH SHORTLY AFTER MADE IT CLEAR IT WAS A STATEMENT ISSUED IN WASHINGTON AND CAIRO THAT WAS DEPLORED BY THE EMBASSY. THIS STATEMENT, OUTLINING THE PRESIDENT'S ACTIVITIES, SAID HE HAD INVITED DE GAULLE TO MEET HIM IN ALGIERS.)

THE EMBASSY EXPLAINED THAT THE PROPOSAL DID NOT MENTION ALGIERS, BUT ONLY A WARSHIP OFF THE NORTH AFRICAN COAST, PRESUMABLY NEAR ALGIERS.

DE GAULLE'S REPLY SAID HE WAS "HAPPY TO LEARN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INTENDED TO VISIT A FRENCH PORT," A SENTENCE CITED AS REFLECTING BITTERNESS AT BEING "INVITED" TO CONFER ON FRENCH SOIL.

GH1131AEW

A72

FASHIONS (200)

FEB 231945

PARIS, FEB.22-(AP)-HATS SEEM TO BE REGAINING THEIR IMPORTANCE IN THE PARIS WORLD OF FASHION AS THE FINISHING TOUCH TO THE WELL-DRESSED WOMAN'S COSTUME.

DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS PARIS HAT FASHIONS HAVE RANGED FROM TINY, RIDICULOUS PANCAKES TO VOLUMINOUS HEADGEAR--CONCEIVED PARTLY AS A GESTURE OF DEFIANCE AGAINST GERMAN RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MATERIALS.

NOW, HOWEVER, BOTH MINIATURE AND OVERSIZE HATS APPEAR HOPELESSLY OUTDATED. FASHION DESIGNERS OFFER A RICH CHOICE OF MEDIUM-SIZED HATS SUITABLE TO ALL TYPES AND ALL TASTES.

TWO LINES OF SPRING HATS--ONE FOR "GROWNUPS" AND THE OTHER FOR YOUNG WOMEN--WERE LAUNCHED BY LEGROUX SOEURS IN ONE OF THE SEASON'S FIRST STYLE SHOWS.

"IT'S ABOUT TIME GROWNUP WOMEN STOP ADOPTING GIRLISH STYLES," SAID GERMAINE LEGROUX, ONE OF THE TWO FAMOUS SISTERS. "LONG FLUFFY HAIRDOS ARE FOR FLAPPERS AND UPBRUSHED COIFFURES FOR THE OLDER GENERATION--SO OUR MODELS ARE IN TWO ENTIRELY DIFFERENT GROUPS."

MOST OF THE GIRLISH HATS WERE DESIGNED TO BE WORN WELL BACK ON THE HEAD AND WERE TRIMMED WITH BOWS OR FLOWERS BEHIND THE CROWN.

MANY HAD RIBBONS HANGING DOWN OVER THE NECK. LEGROUX SHOWED MANY MEDIUM-SIZED SAILOR HATS WITH SLIGHTLY UPTURNED BRIMS.

FOR OLDER WOMEN LEGROUX PRESENTED TOQUES AND CANOTIERS ALL TILTED UP FRONT, SOME WITH BROAD BRIMS IN STRAW OR FELT. FEW FLOWERS WERE USED IN TRIMMING, BUT SOME MODELS WERE COVERED WITH PINK ROSES AND HAD BROWN TULLE VEILS.

JP837AEW

FEB 231945

PARIS--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD BLACKMARKET XXX POSSIBLY TOMORROW.

MAJ.GEN.FRANK S.ROSS, TRANSPORTATION CHIEF OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER FOR THE U.S. ARMY, MADE PUBLIC THE TEXT OF LETTER HE HAD SENT SOME WEEKS AGO COMMENDING AMERICAN RAILROADS FOR PROVIDING TRAINED MANPOWER TO ENABLE THE TRANSPORTATION CORPS TO RUSH MEN AND MATERIALS TO THE FRONT.

"WE FEEL CONFIDENT THAT WHEN HISTORY IS WRITTEN, THE CONTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS IN THE FORM OF RAILROAD MEN IN THE TRANSPORTATION CORPS AND MILITARY RAILWAY SERVICE WILL BE ONE TO WHICH YOU CAN ALWAYS POINT WITH PRIDE," HE SAID.

THE SUCCESS OF THE HUGE TRANSPORTATION TASK "WAS MADE POSSIBLE ONLY BECAUSE THE AMERICAN RAILWAY CORPORATIONS INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY HAVE SACRIFICED TRAINED MANPOWER FROM THEIR OWN ORGANIZATIONS TO ACHIEVE THIS PURPOSE."

THE RELEASE OF THIS LETTER FOLLOWED A DAY AFTER COL.E.H.QUALLS OF NASHVILLE, TENN., EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE SECOND MILITARY SERVICE COMMAND, TESTIFIED THAT AMERICAN RAILWAY COMPANIES WERE PARTLY TO BLAME FOR THE POOR QUALITY OF SOME OF THE RAILWAY BATTALION OFFICERS OVERSEAS BECAUSE THE RAILROAD COMPANIES SHOULD HAVE GIVEN THE ARMY MORE MEN OF EXECUTIVE EXPERIENCE.

WD155PEW

700 PARIS XX HUB

BRITISH AND CANADIANS BATTERING SOUTHWARD FROM FALLEN GOCH, NEAR THE CENTER OF THE 25-MILE FRONT, CUT ACROSS THE GOCH-UEDEM RAILWAY AND WERE SUBJECTED TO HEAVY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE NORTH OF HOEST, TWO MILES SOUTHEAST OF GOCH.

WEST OF GOCH, THE GERMANS WITH INTENSE ARTILLERY FIRE FORCED A WITHDRAWAL OF CRERAR'S TROOPS WHO HAD PRESSED A MILE SOUTH OF HASSUM, THREE AND A HALF MILES WEST OF GOCH.

LATEST CAPTIVES REVEALED THAT FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT HAD THROWN ELEMENTS OF A TENTH DIVISION INTO THE BATTLE. THREE OF THE TEN DIVISIONS ARE ARMORED.

ALLIED GROUND FORCES WERE HEARTENED BY THE STEADY ROAR OF VAST SKY FLEETS, SWEEPING INTO THE ATTACK.

THE DAY'S TREMENDOUS AIR EFFORT STARTED OFF WITH THE FIRST LIGHT OF DAY AND THUNDERED ON NON-STOP, ADDING TO THE HAVOC WROUGHT BY 5,400 WARPLANES WHO JOINED THE BATTLE OF WESTERN GERMANY YESTERDAY.

A4

THE ATTACK WAS LED BY 1,400 U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS AND 800 ESCORTING FIGHTERS, WHO ATTACKED AT LEAST 20 COMMUNICATION CENTERS STRETCHING FROM THE NORTH SEA PORT OF HAMBURG TO THE CZECH BORDER IN A MASSIVE ATTEMPT TO PARALYZE THE ENEMY'S OVERLAND TRANSPORT.

AT LT. GEN. COURTNEY H.HODGE'S FIRST ARMY FRONT ON THE ROER, THE QUIET WAS BROKEN DURING THE NIGHT BY AN EXPLOSION NEAR URFTALSPERRE DAM. IT WAS NOT KNOWN IMMEDIATELY WHETHER THE GERMANS BLEW THE DAM, WHICH WOULD RELEASE MORE WATER INTO SCHWAMMENAUEL RESERVOIR.

THIS RESERVOIR, WHICH HAS FLOODED THE ROER VALLEY AND HIGHWAYS ALONG THE FIRST AND NINTH ARMY FRONTS, NOW IS ABOUT 90 PERCENT DRAINED

-DASH-

(EDS: 1ST GRAF READ XXX LAST WATER BARRIER BEFORE THE RHINE, ETC.)

GH426PEW

THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BUSINESSMEN

PARIS, FEB. 22-(AP)-~~THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BUSINESSMEN~~ ARE GOING TO RECEIVE MORE THAN ~~38,000~~ $30,000,000 REPRESENTING THE PROFITS ~~OF THEIR~~ FROM GERMAN OPERATION OF THEIR PARIS FIRMS DURING THE OCCUPATION.

FEB 231945

CHECKS TOTALLING $8,000,000 DOLLARS ALREADY ARE ENROUTE TO SEVERAL HUNDRED OF 38,000 INDIVIDUALS AND FIRMS ~~AND~~ WHICH, A FINANCE MINISTRY OFFICIAL SAID, WOULD PROFIT BY FRANCE'S GESTURE.

THE SUMS RANGE FROM $520,000 FOR THE DUPONT COMPANY, WILMINGTON, DEL., TO $1,14 ~~CENTS~~ TO THE THOMAS CROWELL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

"WE'VE DECIDED TO PAY AMERICAN AND ENGLISH FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS THE FULL AMOUNT NOW AND HOPE TO COLLECT FROM THE GERMANS AFTER THE WAR," SAID THE OFFICIAL.

FEB 231945

A GOVERNMENT CENSUS PLACED THE TOTAL AMOUNT INVOLVED AT ~~$33,376,000~~ $30,376,400, AND THE MINISTRY OFFICIAL LISTED THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN FIRMS AS INCLUDED: BENDIX AVIATION, SOUTH BEND, IND., ABOUT ~~$2,872,000~~ $160,000; AMERICAN RADIATOR AND STANDARD AND GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., "SEVERAL MILLION FRANCS EACH," THE SOUTH WORTH MACHINE ~~CO~~ CO., PORTLAND, $154, AND THE NATIONAL CARBONIC, $100.

FEB 231945

JHM/APL 1-31945/954P

30.24. 23255

BY JULES B.GRAD (240)
STARS AND STRIPES CORRESPONDENT
WRITTEN FOR THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

FEB 231945

WITH THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMAND IN NORMANDY, FEB. 22-(AP)-THE ONCE-SHATTERED PORT OF CHERBOURG WHERE AMERICAN SOLDIERS NOW ARE HANDLING TONS OF SUPPLIES EVERY MINUTE FOR THE ALLIED ARMIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT WAS INSPECTED YESTERDAY BY GEN.EISENHOWER.

THIS REFORGED LINK IN THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S SUPPLY CHAIN HAS SHIPPED TONS OF GOODS, FROM TINY WATCH SPRINGS TO 80 TON LOCOMOTIVES, SINCE LAST JULY TO MEET THE NEEDS OF EISENHOWER'S ARMIES.

SPECIALISTS INSTALLED WAREHOUSES, CRANE AND QUAYS, POURED THUSANDS OF YARDS OF CONCRETE FOR OPEN AIR STORAGE DUMPS, AND REPAIRED OIL STORAGE TANKS SO THAT NOW CHERBOURG HAS A PORT CAPACITY FAR GREATER THAN IN PEACETIME.

905PCW

U.S. 9TH ARMY, GERMANY, FEB.22-(AP)-FIFTEEN GERMAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ATTACKED AMERICAN FRONT LINE POSITIONS ALONG THE ROER LAST NIGHT. THE BOMBERS UNLOADED EXPLOSIVES ON TOWNS POPULATED ALMOST ENTIRELY BY GERMAN CIVILIANS. FIGHTERS STRAFED STREETS.

THOUGH SMALL, IT WAS THE HEAVIEST AIR ATTACK ON THE 9TH ARMY FRONT SINCE NEW YEAR'S DAY, WHEN 850 GERMAN PLANES ATTACKED ALLIED AIRFIELDS.

LT.PATRICK LYNCH, 1920 UNIVERSITY AVE., THE BRONX, NEW YORK CITY, SAID LT.OLIVER WOODY, MT.HOLLY, VA., CLIMBED FROM HIS BLANKETS TO WATCH THE RAID. WHILE WOODY WAS WATCHING, AN ANTIPERSONNEL BOMB CRASHED THROUGH THE ROOF AND LANDED ON HIS BED. IT WAS A DUD.

FEB 231945

JP859AEW

A70

WITH THE U.S.94TH DIVISION IN A GERMAN VILLAGE, FEB.22-(AP)-AN AMERICAN GENERAL CAME INTO THIS GERMAN VILLAGE YESTERDAY, DISMOUNTED FROM HIS JEEP AND STARTED TO CONFER IN FRONT OF A MACHINEGUN A SOLDIER HAD SET UP.

THERE WAS TOUGH FIGHTING STILL GOING ON IN THE TOWN. THE SOLDIER DIDN'T WAIT TO CHECK THE GENERAL'S RANK.

"GET THE HELL OUT OF HERE," THE GI YELLED. "YOU'RE GOING TO DRAW FIRE AND GET MY MEN KILLED."

THE GENERAL GOT--AND THE GI WON A PROMOTION FROM HIS COLONEL.

JP720AEW

WITH THE U.S.94TH DIVISION IN GERMANY FEB 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FIFTEEN GERMAN CIVILIANS WERE BUILDING A ROAD BLOCK ACROSS A HILL IN FRONT OF AN ALMOST DESERTED GERMAN VILLAGE LAST NIGHT. TODAY THEY WERE TEARING IT DOWN.

FEB 231945

"WE SHOWED UP BEFORE THEY FINISHED," SAID COL.ROY N.HAGERTY, COMMANDER OF THE 301ST INFANTRY, WHICH TOOK THE TOWN. "THEY HAD THE CHOICE OF GOING BACK TO THE REAR OR GOING TO WORK UNDOING THEIR ROADBLOCK JOB. THEY CHOSE TO STAY."

HAGERTY CALLS THREE PLACES HOME: OMAHA, NEB., INDIANAPOLIS, IND. AND LUBBOCK, TEXAS. HE SAYS HE FEELS CLOSER TO LUBBOCK.

KK419 A

BY THOBURN WIANT

WITH U.S.FORCES INSIDE GERMANY FEB 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HIDING IN A MACHINEGUN NEST, A GERMAN SOLDIER REMAINED QUIET WHILE A HUNDRED OR MORE AMERICANS CROSSED THE MOSELLE RIVER INTO GERMANY IN AN AREA 13 MILES EAST OF LUXEMBOURG.

FEB 231945

THEN, WITH AMERICAN TROOPERS STILL POURING ACROSS THE SWIFT, FLOOD-SWOLLEN RIVER, THE GERMAN SUDDENLY POKED UP HIS HEAD, LIFTED A BAYONETED RIFLE AND SHOUTED:

"WE NEVER DIE!"

FEB 231945

CPL.ELDER BURKE, 2504 EAST MICHIGAN AVE., JACKSON, MICH., SAID: "HE FIRED A SHOT, MISSING MY FACE ONLY BY A FRACTION OF AN INCH, AND THEN LUNGED WITH THE BAYONET."

LT.BLENT SLINGER, SEASIDE, ORE., AND PVT.ARTHUR ANARGYROS, 1921 KAY AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., PITCHED IN WITH BURKE, AND SWARMED ALL OVER THE

NAZI.

"I THOUGHT FOR A WHILE HE WAS TELLING THE TRUTH WHEN HE SAID HE'D NEVER DIE," SLINGER SAID. "WE STABBED HIM TWICE AND SHOT HIM THREE TIMES BEFORE HE WAS FINISHED."

FEB 231945

THE TROOPS, LED BY LT.COL.WALTER J.EASTON, CLEVELAND, OHIO, CAUGHT THE GERMANS BY SURPRISE, CROSSING THE MOSELLE AND PUSHING NORTHEASTWARD IN THE DIRECTION OF TRIER.

CAPTURE OF WINCHERINGEN WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY A PLATOON LED BY LT.RICHARD LASSLELL, MENDOTA, ILL., WHICH STAYED IN A BUILDING IN THE TOWN'S OUTSKIRTS 11 HOURS, DESPITE ENEMY MORTAR AND ANTI-TANK GUN FIRE WHICH WAS DESTROYING THE PLACE WALL BY WALL. THE PLATOON CLUNG TO THE BUILDING UNTIL REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED AND TOOK THE TOWN.

PRISONERS SEIZED INCLUDED TWO WHO SAID THEY WERE POLES.

STAFF SGT.WILLIAM CROASMUN, RED HILL, PA., SAID:

"THEY SURE BECOME POLES IN A HURRY AFTER WE CAPTURE THEM. I GUESS THEY FIGURE THEY'LL RECEIVE BETTER TREATMENT IF THEY CONVINCE US THEY AREN'T GERMANS."

FEB 231945

KK415AEW

856 (Q IN)

THIRD ARMY (560)

BY EDWARD D.BALL

FEB 231945

SAARBURG, GERMANY, FEB.22 (AP)-THE GERMANS RETREATED INTO THE GAUNT-SPLOTCHED HILLS BEYOND THE SAAR RIVER TODAY WITH A SPEED REMINISCENT OF THEIR HEADLONG FLIGHT ACROSS FRANCE LAST SUMMER.

PURSUING THEM WAS THE SAME U.S. THIRD ARMY DOUGHBOYS AND TANKMEN FULL OF THE SAME SPIRIT THAT POSSESSED THEM LAST FALL BEFORE THE DUST OF ALSACE LORRAINE TURNED TO MUD.

"THIS LOOKS LIKE THE PAY-OFF," SAID LT. COL. JOHN F.LUDIG, 36 MAIRDALE AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA., ARMORED FORCE OFFICER WHEN WORD WAS RECEIVED THAT INFANTRY HAD NEGOTIATED THE SAAR RIVER.

HIS WARM PRAISE FOR THE INFANTRY IN HELPING TO BREAK THE MOSELLE-SAAR TRIANGLE WAS RECIPROCATED BY SGT. GEORGE ROBERTSON, 133 ELIZABETH AVE., AVALON, PA., A 94TH DIVISION INFANTRYMAN WHO WAS AMONG THOSE TEAMED WITH TANKS.

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"WE HAVEN'T HAD MUCH TO DO," ROBERTSON SAID. "IT LOOKS LIKE YOUR TANKMEN HAVE BEEN TRYING TO DO IT ALL."

"AW NUTS," PUT IN PVT. WILLIAM HAMMANN, ANOTHER INFANTRYMAN FROM LITTLE ROCK, ARK., "WE DID IT TOGETHER. IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR US, THE TANKS WOULD HAVE GOTTEN NOWHERE, AND VICE VERSA."

CPL. EDWARD W.RUSSELL, PORT LEYDEN, N.Y., GAVE HIS RIFLE A FINAL ONCE OVER BEFORE CROSSING THE SAAR AND SAID:

"I USED TO BE IN THE AIR CORPS INSTRUCTING BEGINNERS IN WIRING MEDIUM BOMBERS. I ASKED FOR A TRANSFER TO THE INFANTRY TO GET SOME EXCITEMENT. DAMNED IF I AIN'T'S FOUND IT APLENTY."

"I'VE BEEN IN THE LINE SEVEN MONTHS, BUT IF WE KEEP GOING LIKE WE BEEN GOING THE PAST THREE DAYS IT'LL BE OVER BEFORE ANOTHER SEVEN MONTHS," SAID PFC.RALPH D.MAINES, BIGLER, PA.

FEB 231945

WHILE THESE ASSAULT TROOPS LOLLED BEHIND COVER AWAITING THEIR TURN TO CROSS THE SAAR NEAR HERE, THERE WAS THE INCESSANT CRACKLE OF MACHINEGUNS FROM POSITIONS HIGHER UP THE FORWARD SLOPES OF THE HILLS.

ARTILLERY WAS TEARING GREAT CHUNKS OUT OF GERMAN EMPLACEMENTS.

TWO ENGINEERS CAME BACK FROM THE FIRING LINE. THEY WERE SGT. JOE ZUBAS, 914 MECHANIC ST., CAMDEN, N.J., AND PFC. KENNETH F. 207 NORTH 44TH ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

30.24-23257

BY DANIEL DE LUCE (270) A

MOSCOW, FEB 22-(AP)-CAPT.EUGENE N.WITT, 29, OF 2037 IDLEWILD AVE., RICHLAND, MICH., TOLD A GRAPHIC STORY TODAY OF SPENDING 36 HOURS IN THE BOMBED RAILYARDS OF BERLIN EN ROUTE TO A PRISON CAMP IN POLAND WHERE HE EVENTUALLY WAS FREED.

FEB 231945

THE TALL INFANTRY OFFICER SAID HE WAS FORCED TO STOP OVER IN HITLER'S CAPITAL LAST NOVEMBER BECAUSE THE GERMAN RAILWAY SYSTEM SEEMED BADLY DISORGANIZED.

"WE WERE THERE A DAY AND A HALF JUST AS THE TIME OF AN RAF NIGHT RAID WHEN WE COULD HEAR BOMBS WHISTLING DOWN," HE SAID. "THERE WERE 46 AMERICAN OFFICERS IN TWO BOXCARS. THE MOMENT THE SIRENS SCREAMED OUR GUARDS LOCKED THE DOORS AND WENT OFF TO AN UNDERGROUND SHELTER. WE SWEATED IT OUT WITH RATHER MIXED FEELINGS, I GUESS.

"THE OLD GRAY-HAIRED GERMAN SERGEANT IN CHARGE OF OUR GUARD ACTED AS A SORT OF COOK'S TOUR GUIDE WEN ALLIED PLANES WERE NOT AROUND, IN RETURN FOR CIGARETTES. HE LEFT THE BOXCARS PARTLY OPEN PART OF THE TIME SO WE COULD SEE BERLIN. EVERYTHING BORDERING THE RAIL-YARDS WAS IN RUINS. WE DIDN'T SEE A BUILDING IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD THAT HADN'T BEEN HIT.

FEB 231945

"WHEN THE TRAIN FINALLY GOT GOING AGAIN THE GUARD POINTED OUT WHAT HE SAID WAS THE SPORTSPALAST. WE WERE SURPRISED TO SEE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH FLAGS, PAINTED ON ITS OUTSIDE WALL YEARS AGO, WERE STILL THERE.

"THE OLD GUARD ADMITTED 'TH WAR'S LOST FOR US'. BUT HE RAVED ABOUT AMERICAN DAYLIGHT RAIDS, CLAIMING 'YOU'RE MORE INHUMAN THAN THE BRITISH AND RUSSIANS.'

WITT, CAPTURED SEPT.21 IN BITTER FIGHTING FOR FOURNOY, SOUTH OF METZ, WAS AMONG AMERICAN OFFICERS FROM OFLAG 64 AT SZUBIN, POLAND, WHO WERE LIBERATED BY THE RED ARMY LAST MONTH. HE WAS WITH THE FIRST GROUP TO REACH MOSCOW AND WILL RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES SHORTLY.

BY951PEW

FEB 231945

A106

MOSCOW, FEB. 22-(AP)-MARSHALS SEMEON TIMOSHENKO, KLEMENTI VOROSHILOV AND SEMEON BUDYENNY HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE ORDER OF LENIN FOR 25 YEARS SERVICE IN THE RED ARMY.

JS926AEW

A37

95

MOSCOW SECOND ADD STALIN REVIEW (220) XXX TO THE WEST."

"IN STIFF FIGHTING," STALIN ADDED, "SOVIET TROOPS HAVE ADVANCED FROM THE FRONTIERS OF EAST PRUSSIA TO THE LOWER REACHES OF THE VISTULA FOR 270 KILOMETERS (168.7 MILESL; FROM THE VISTULA BRIDGEHEAD SOUTH OF WARSAW TO THE LOWER REACHES OF THE ODER FOR 570 KILOMETERS (356.2 MILES); FROM THE SANDOMIERZ BRIDGEHEAD INTO THE DEPTHS OF GERMAN SILESIA FOR 480 KILOMETERS (300 MILES)."

THE RUSSIAN LEADER DECLARED T

FEB 231945

HE FIRST CONSEQUENCE OF THE RED ARMY'S DRIVE WAS TO THWART THE "GERMAN WINTER OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST WHICH WAS AIMED AT THE SEIZURE OF BELGIUM AND ALSACE, AND ENABLED OUR ALLIES, IN THEIR TURN, TO LAUNCH AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE GERMANS AND THUS LINK UP THEIR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS IN THE WEST WITH THE OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS OF THE RED ARMY IN THE EAST."

A38

FEB 231945

HE NOTED THAT THE RUSSIANS WITHIN 40 DAYS IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY HURLED THE GERMANS FROM 300 TOWNS, CAPTURED ABOUT 100 WARPLANTS "MANUFACTURING TANKS, AIRCRAFT, ARMAMENTS AND AMMUNITION, OCCUPIED MORE THAN 2,400 RAILWAY STATIONS AND SEIZED A NETWORK OF RAILWAYS TOTALLING 15,000 KILOMETERS IN LENGTH."

"WITHIN THIS SHORT PERIOD," STALIN SAID, "GERMANY LOST MORE THAN 350,000 OFFICERS AND MEN IN PRISONERS OF WAR AND NOT LESS THAN 800,000 KILLED.

"DURING THE SAME PERIOD THE RED ARMY DESTROYED OR SEIZED ABOUT 3,000 GERMAN AIRCRAFT, MORE THAN 4,500 TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS AND NOT LESS THAN 12,000 GUNS.

"AS A RESULT, THE RED ARMY COMPLETELY LIBERATED POLAND AND A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE TERRITORY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, OCCUPIED BUDAPEST AND PUT OUT OF THE WAR GERMANY'S LAST ALLY IN EUROPE, HUNGARY. IT CAPTURED THE GREATER PART OF EAST PRUSSIA AND GERMAN SILESIA AND BATTLED ITS WAY INTO BRANDENBURG, INTO POMERANIA AND TO THE APPROACHES OF BERLIN.

"HITLERITES BOASTED THAT FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY NOT A SINGLE ENEMY SOLDIER HAD CROSSED GERMANY'S BORDERS AND THAT THE GERMAN ARMY HAD FOUGHT AND WOULD FIGHT ONLY ON FOREIGN SOIL.

"NOW AN END HAS BEEN PUT TO THIS GERMAN BRAGGADOCIO. OUR WINTER OFFENSIVE PROVED THAT THE RED ARMY FINDS MORE AND MORE STRENGTH FOR THE SOLUTION OF EVER MORE COMPLEX AND DIFFICULT PROBLEMS. ITS GLORIOUS SOLDIERS HAVE LEARNED TO BATTER AND ANNIHILATE THE ENEMY BY EVERY RULE OF MODERN MILITARY SCIENCE...."

TO MARK THE VICTORIES OF THE RED ARMY, STALIN ORDERED THE 27TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED BY THE SILMULTANEOUS FIRING OF TWENTY ARTILLERY SALVOES EACH IN MOSCOW, LENINGRAD, KIEV, MINSK, PETROZAVODSK, TALLININ, RIGA, WILNO, CHISINAU (KISHINEV), STALINGRAD, SEVASTOPOL, ODESSA AND LWOW.

"LONG LIVE OUR VICTORIOUS RED ARMY," THE SOVIET PREMIER CONCLUDED. "LONG LIVE OUR VICTORIOUS NAVY. LONG LIVE OUR MIGHTY SOVIET MOTHERLAND. ENTERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND. DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS."

SN729PEW

FEB 231945

S108

MOSCOW, FEB.22-(AP)-LT.JAMES C.YOUNG, ONE OF THE AMERICAN PRISONERS LIBERATED IN POLAND, SAID TODAY THAT CAPT.RICHARD ROSSBACH, BELIEVED TO BE A RELATIVE OF FORMER GOV.HERBERT H.LEHMAN OF NEW YORK, WAS FREE. ROSSBACH WAS REPORTED TO BE IN A HOSPITAL WITH STOMACH TROUBLE.

FEB 231945

PS341PEW

BY DANIEL DELUCE (360) Q

MOSCOW, FEB 22-(AP)-TWO DOUGHBOY OFFICERS CAPTURED IN NORMANDY BOARDED A TRANSPORT PLANE HERE TODAY AND AGREED HAPPILY THEIR HOMECOMING WOULD MORE THAN PAY OFF SEVEN MONTHS AS PRISONERS OF THE NAZIS.

THEIR CAPTIVITY STARTED AT "STARVATION MANOR," A NORMAN ABBEY WHERE THE WEHRMACHT HERDED AND STARVED ITS FIRST PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE AMERICAN INVASION OF FRANCE. IT ENDED A MONTH AGO WHEN MARSHAL GREGORY ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY SWEPT ACROSS WESTERN POLAND INTO BRANDENBURG.

FEB 231945

"IT SEEMS LIKE WE'RE STILL DREAMING," SAID LTS. ALVIN C. MCCORMICK, 24, OF R.F.D., LIVONA, NEW YORK, AND LIDLY EVERETT, 23, OF 410 EAST 12TH ST., SWEETWATER, TEX.

MCCORMICK, THEN WITH THE 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION, FELL INTO GERMAN HANDS JUNE 16. FIVE DAYS LATER EVERETT, ATTACHED TO THE SECOND DIVISION, WAS CAPTURED.

"WE MET IN 'STARVATION MANOR', AND OLD STONE BUILDING WHERE SEVERAL HUNDRED AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN WERE HELD FOR WEEKS ON RATIONS SO SHORT WE FAINTED IF WE TRIED TO WALK," THEY SAID. "WE GOT TWO PLATES OF WEAK SOUP AND ONE SLICE OF BREAD A DAY. SOME OF US GOT HOLD OF A LITTLE FLOUR AND ATE IT RAW.

FEB 231945

MCCORMICK EXPLAINED THAT HE HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO CAMP BY A GERMAN GUARD DETAIL SO TERRIFIED OF ALLIED AIR RAIDERS THE MEN STAYED HALF-DRUNK FROM NORMANDY CIDER.

"I GOT ONE HELMETFUL OF NOODLE SOUP AS THE ONLY FOOD FROM THE GERMANS IN A FOUR-DAY MARCH TO 'STARVATION MANOR,'" MCCORMICK SAID

THE TWO LIEUTENANTS SAID CONDITIONS IMPROVED SOMEWHAT WHEN THEY WERE TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER CAMP, SALON SUR MARNE, DEEP IN FRANCE BUT THAT THERE THEY ENCOUNTERED THE GERMAN THIRD DEGREE.

FEB 231945

"THEY KEPT US FOUR OR FIVE DAYS IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT, THE AMERICANS REPORTED, "AND ARTILLERY OFFICERS WERE HELD EVEN LONGER WHILE THEY TRIED TO SWEAT OUT MILITARY INFORMATION FROM US. THEN THEY TRIED SLIPPING US INNOCENT LOOKING, ALLEGED RED CROSS QUESTIONNAIRES WITH LEADING MILITARY QUESTIONS BURIED IN THE MIDDLE OF A PAGE. FINALLY THEY BROUGHT A PHONEY CIVILIAN POLITICAL EXPERT TO CAMP TO TALK WITH ANY AMERICANS 'INTERESTED IN POLITICAL AFFAIRS HE WANTED TO SPY OUT AMERICAN OPINIONS ABOUT THE JEWISH AND NEGRO PROBLEMS AND OUR FEELINGS TOWARD BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

FEB 231945

THEY WERE SHIPPED EVENTUALLY TO OFLAG 64 AT SZUBIN, POLAND.

BY/WH958PEW

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

FEB 231945

ROME, FEB 22-(AP)-MAJ.JOHN L.BECK, WHO LED THE FIRST ATTACK OF THE WAR ON BERCHTESGADEN, WAS LOOKING FOR TRAINS. NOT FOR HITLER,

30.24-23259

HE SAID TODAY, AND HE WAS NOT AWARE AT THE TIME THAT HE WAS OVER THE FUEHRER'S MOUNTAIN HIDEOUT.

FEB 231945

AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER TOLD HIM THE LOCALE WHEN HE RETURNED.

"I'D LIKE TO GO BACK NOW," HE SAID.

THE 25-YEAR-OLD UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO GRADUATE, A RESIDENT OF POST FALLS, IDAHO, LED SIX OTHER THUNDERBOLT PILOTS SUNDAY ABOVE HITLER'S AERIE IN THE BAVARIAN ALPS. THE PLANES SPENT FIVE MINUTES OVER BERCHTESGADEN, MAKING THREE PASSES AT A TRAIN FROM LESS THAN 100 FEET AND FILLING IT WITH ROCKETS. WHEN THEY LEFT A NUMBER OF FIRES WERE BURNING.

ALL SEVEN PILOTS RELEASED THEIR WING TANKS ON THE FIRST PASS. BECK SAID IT WAS POSSIBLE SOME OF THESE MIGHT HAVE LANDED AROUND THE FUEHRER'S HIDEOUT, CLOSE BY BERCHTESGADEN.

THE PILOTS HAD BEEN BRIEF ON A SPECIAL TARGET, BUT OTHERWISE THEY WEREJUST ON AN ARMED RECONNAISSANCE MISSION, LOOKING FOR ANYTHING MOVING ON THE RAILROADS.

THERE WAS AN OVERCAST WHEN THEY REACHED SOUTHERN AUSTRIA, SO THEY CONTINUED ON THEIR WAY AND FINALLY SPOTTED THE TRAIN PULLING INTO BERCHTESGADEN.

BECK SAID THE ONLY FLAK HE SW CAME FROM A SINGLE BATTERY IN THE RAILROAD YARDS.

"I DIDN'T SEE A SOUL ON THE STREETS," HE SAID.

FEB 231945

G133PEW

STOCKHOLM--FIRST ADD DANISH STATE OF EMERGENCY (A22) X X X REPORTED TODAY.

THE DANES SAID THEIR REPORT WAS BASED ON A BROADCAST ON THE BBC'S DANISH SERVICE. BBC SAID A GERMAN DNB NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST WAS THE SOURCE OF ITS INFORMATION.

FREE DANES SAID THEY HAD EXPECTED SUCH A DEVELOMLFOR SOME

SOURCE OF ITS INFORMATION.

FREE DANES SAID THEY HAD EXPECTED SUCH A DEVELOPMENT FOR SOME TIME, ADDING THAT THE GESTAPO WAS MOBILIZING FOR A BLOW AGAINST THE DANISH UNDERGROUND WHICH HAS BEEN VERY ACTIVE LATELY AGAINST GERMAN INSTALLATIONS.

AT LEAST TEN BOMBS EXPLODED LAST NIGHT AT THE DANISH EAST COAST PORT OF AARHUS, KLLING FOUR AND CAUSING EXTENSIVE DAMAGE, AND THE NAZI-CONTROLLED SCANDINAVIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU REPORTED FROM MALMOE, SWEDEN.

SN1022PEW

A169

KRUEZLINGEN, SWITZERLAND, FEB. 22-(AP)-THE SWISS REPORTED THAT ALLIED PLANES DROPPED BOMBS TODAY ON THE SWISS TOWN OF STEIN, KILLING SIX AND SERIOUSLY INJURING 14 TO 20 PERSONS.

FIVE BOMBS FELL, DESTROYING A NUMBER OF HOUSES, THE REPORT SAID. A SIX-FAMILY HOUSE IN NEUEHAUSEN ALSO WAS STRUCK, BUT DETAILS WERE LACKING, THE SWISS SAID.

GH130PEW

FEB 231945

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22-(AP)-A NEW [redacted] SKYMASTER WAS FLOWN FROM MIAMI

FEB 231945

TO CALCUTTA IN 40 HOURS 45 MINUTES, THE [redacted] AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND ANNOUNCED [redacted] TODAY. THE DISTANCE IS 10,876 MILES. ELAPSED TIME WAS 57 HOURS 50 MINUTES. THE PLANE WAS COMMANDED BY COL. ROBERT FORMAN OF MEMPHIS, TENN., AND PASADENA, CALIF.

842AM

A111FX

BY STAFF SERGEANT BILL DVORAK, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE CLEVELAND PRESS.

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 231945

IWO JIMA, FEB 19-(DELAYED)--CHECK YOUR YOUR WEAPONS AND FASTEN TIGHT YOUR HELMET STRAP--IT IS D-DAY AND YOU ARE ABOUT TO JOIN ASSAULT TROOPS OF THE FOURTH MARINE DIVISION IN THE LANDING ON IWO JIMA, JAPANESE-HELD ISLAND JUST 750 MILES FROM TOKYO, OR THREE HOURS AS THE BIG BOMBERS FLY.

A GLANCE AT YOUR WATCH SHOWS ONLY A FEW MINUTES REMAINING BEFORE H-HOUR, AND BY NOW THE SHELLING AND BOMBING OF THE BEACHES HAS BECOME SO INTENSE THE ENTIRE ISLAND IS HIDDEN FROM YOUR VIEW BY SMOKE.

NOW THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVE, CONSISTING OF ARMORED AMPHIBIOUS TRACTORS, HAS MOVED UP TO THE LINE OF DEPARTURE. MARKED BY YOUR CRAFT AND AWAITS FINAL ORDERS COLONEL JOHN R. LANIGAN, OF WASHINGTON, D.C. THE MARINES ABOARD THE AMTRACS YELL OUT AND WAVE TO BUDDIES THEY RECOGNIZE ABOARD. YOU'D THINK THEY WERE GOING TO A PICNIC INSTEAD OF INTO BATTLE.

EXACTLY AT THE PREARRANGED H-HOUR THE WORD GOES OUT TO THE AMTRACS FROM THE CONTROL CRAFT, BY RADIO, LOUD SPEAKER AND SEMAPHORE: "TAKE 'EM ON IN!"

(MORE)

MH811PPW

A110FX

MANILA,FEB.22-(AP)-THIS GIVES AN IDEA OF THE CLOSE QUARTERS FIGHTING WHICH RAGES IN SECTIONS OF SOUTH MANILA:

IN THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING, THE YANKS HOLD ALL FIVE FLOORS--BUT THE JAPANESE ARE IN THE BASEMENT.

IN THE MANILA HOTEL, THE YANKS ARE ON THE FIRST FLOOR--THE JAPANESE ARE ON THESECOND AND ABOVE. IT IS A FIVE-STORY BUILDING.

THE YANKS HOLD THE CITY HALL BUT THE JAPANESE THREW THEM OUT FOUR TIMES BEFORE THEY WENT IN TO STAY.

FEB 231945

HW808PPW

A104KX

(WEST OUT) (100)

GUAM, FEB.22-(AP)-THE JAPANESE HABIT OF CARRYING BACK THEIR OWN DEAD MAY CONCEAL THE TRUE ENEMY LOSSES ON IWO JIMA, WHERE A AMERICAN MARINES ALREADY HAVE SUFFERED SOME OF THE HEAVIEST CASUALTIES OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT SAID MORE THAN 850 DEAD NIPPONESE HAD BEEN COUNTED ON IWO BY WEDNESDAY. AMERICAN DEAD AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME WERE ESTIMATED AT 385.

JAPANESE LOSSES IN THE AMERICAN ADVANCE ACROSS THE PACIFIC HAVE AVERAGED BETTER THAN SIX ENEMY TROOPS KILLED TO EVERY AMERICAN. IN THE INVASION OF TARAWA, THE MARSHALLS, THE MARIANAS AND THE PALAUS, JAPANESE DEAD DURING ORGANIZED RESISTANCE REACHED 50,000 AGAINST 8,180 AMERICANS.

FEB 231945

RA955PCW

(WEST OUT)

(240)

FEB 231945

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

IWO JIMA, FEB.22-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-THE ABSENCE OF ENEMY TANKS IS A PUZZLE TO UNITED STATES MARINES FIGHTING THE JAPANESE ON IWO JIMA.

SO FAR AS FOURTH MARINE DIVISION HEADQUARTERS KNOWS, ONLY THREE NIPPONESE TANKS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN ACTION. THE ENEMY WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE A HEAVY FORCE OF ARMORED VEHICLES ON THE ISLAND.

MAJ. GEN. CLINTON B.CATES, DIVISION COMMANDER, HOPES THAT THE HEAVY NAVAL SHELLING HAS KNOCKED OUT THE TANKS, BUT SUSPECTS THE JAPANESE MAY BE HOLDING THEM BACK.

CATES DESCRIBED ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST HIS LINES AS MOSTLY LIGHT. HE SAID HE BELIEVED THEY WERE SUPPOSED TO BE CONCERTED COUNTER ASSAULTS, BUT THEY HAVE BEEN DISRUPTED BY MARINE ARTILLERY AND NAVAL GUN FIRE.

ONLY A FEW JAPANESE MANAGED TO INFILITRATE INTO THE AMERICAN SECTOR. ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS ON THE WHOLE HAVE LEFT MARINE LINES INTACT.

ONE OF THE CHIEF DIFFICULTIES OF THE OPERATION HAS BEEN THE LOCATING AND SILENCING OF NIPPONESE GUN EMPLACEMENTS. THE DEFENDERS HAVE BEEN WORKING FOR MONTHS STRENGTHENING GUN POSITIONS TO MEET THE AMERICAN INVASION.

THE ENEMY POSITIONS ARE WELL CONCEALED AND ARE DUG IN DEEPLY. EVEN WHEN LOCATED THEY ARE HARD TO PUT OUT OF ACTION.

THE NATURE OF THE TERRAIN IS SUCH THAT THE JAPANESE ORIGINALLY WERE ABLE TO COVER ANY POSITION ON THE ISLAND WITH ARTILLERY FIRE. THEY DISPOSED THEIR GUNS TO TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF IT.

NIPPONESE FIRE APPEARED SOMEWHAT LESSENED YESTERDAY AS THE MARINES LAUNCHED AN ATTACK TO THE NORTH. THIS INDICATED THE TERRIFIC POUNDING GIVEN JAPANESE EMPLACEMENTS BY NAVAL UNITS, MOBILE MARINE ARTILLERY AND WARPLANES WAS TAKING EFFECT.

NN947PCW

A52FX

(200)

ABOARD ADMIRAL MITSCHER'S FLAGSHIP OF THE SPECIAL TOKYO TASK FORCE, FEB 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TOKYO RADIO WAS SENDING OUT VALENTINE GREETINGS YESTERDAY AS THIS POWERFUL ARMADA CLOSED IN FOR THE FIRST LOW-LEVEL CARRIER ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE CAPITAL, CMDR. PAUL SMITH REPORTED TODAY.

"WE MONITORED THE JAPANESE RADIO," SAID SMITH WHO IS ON ADM. MARC A.MITSCHER'S STAFF, "AND THEY WERE SENDING VALENTINE GREETINGS FROM PRISONERS."

AT DINNER THIS EVENING (THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BATTLE) OFFICERS WERE NOISY WITH JOKES AND LAUGHTER, EVIDENCE OF TENSENESS.

"A MOMENT LIKE THIS OFFERS A PRICELESS STUDY IN HUMAN EMOTIONS," SAID SMITH, WHO SERVED AS A MARINE OFFICER IN THE GUAM AND BOUGAINVILLE CAMPAIGNS, PREVIOUS TO HIS PRESENT NAVY ASSIGNMENT. HE IS ON LEAVE AS EDITOR AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE.

"TWO OFFICERS WHO EAT REGULARLY WITH OUR GROUP ARE UNUSUALLY CORDIAL AND TALKATIVE MEN. FOR TWO EVENINGS NOW ONE OF THEM HAS BEEN MORE CORDIAL AND TALKATIVE THAN EVER. THE OTHER HAS SAID HARDLY A WORD TO ANYONE AND VIRTUALLY SHUNS COMPANY.

"PEOPLE WHO ORDINARILY ARE POLITE ANDCONSIDERATE HAVE SNARLED OCCASIONALLT

FEB 231945

OCCASIONALLY AT EACH OTHER TODAY AND REGRETTED THEIR BAD MANNERS THE MOMENT THEY EXHIBITED THEM."

MM440PPW

ADD MANILA xx BARRICADES

O'CONNELL SAID HE FOUND THREE NEW CALVES SPACED AT TEN FOOT INTERVALS ALONG THE ROADWAY.

HUTCHESON SAID THE 24TH DIVISION HAD GAINED GROUND UP RIDGES DOMINATING THE JAPANESE-HELD NORTHERN HOSPITAL TUNNEL ENTRANCE AND THE AMERICANS CONTROL THE ROADWAY BETWEEN BOTH SHAFTS.

MACARTHUR REPORTED MORE THAN 1700 ENEMY HAVE BEEN BURIED ON CORREGIDOR WITH THE COUNT ONLY PARTIALLY COMPLETE.

ALL OTHER SECTORS THROUGH LUZON ISLAND WAS QUIET, BUT THE COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF A BOMBER SMASH HITTING AIRDROMES AT DAVAO ON MINDANAO ISLAND WITH 80 TONS OF BOMBS.

OTHER PLANES DESTROYED A 1,000 TON FREIGHTER NEAR HONG KONG AND HARRIED ENEMY INSTALLATIONS IN THE VISAYAS, ON FORMOSA, BORNEO, THE CELEBES, NEW GUINEA AND THE BISMARCK-SOLOMONS ZONE.

GH124PCW

A150KX

CORREGIDOR WITNESS (210)

FEB 231945

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

WITH THE 11TH CORPS ON CORREGIDOR ISLAND, PHILIPPINES, FEB 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE TORTUOUS TASK OF BURNING AND SMOKING JAPANESE TROOPS OUT OF CORREGIDOR'S TUNNELS AND CAVES PROCEEDED SLOWLY TODAY AFTER THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO POUR SMOKE INTO THE JAPANESE-HELD REAR ENTRANCE TO THE MAIN MALINTA TUNNEL WAS UNSUCCESSFUL.

2ND LT.PATRICK D.O'CONNELL, 216 FENTON AVE., GRAND FORKS, N.D., LED A DARING PATROL WITHIN GRENADE RANGE OF THE BUTTRESSED ENTRANCE. IT TOSSED PHOSPHOROUS GRENADES WHICH ENVELOPED THE WHOLE SIDE OF THE HILL IN SMOKE BUT FAILED TO PENETRATE THE TUNNEL.

O'CONNELL'S PATROL MADE THE DEEPEST SORTIE SO FAR INTO THE ENEMY LINES ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF MALINTA FROM THE BEACHHEAD. THE TUNNEL ENTRANCE IS ABOUT 30 FEET WIDE AND THE JAPANESE HAVE ERECTED A DIRT BARRICADE TEN FEET THICK TI WITHIN TWO OR THREE FEET OF THE SHAFT'S CEILING. THE PATROL EVEN PLACED GRENADES ON TOP OF THE BARRICADE, BUT THERE WAS LITTLE CHANCE OF SMOKE BEING SUCKED INTO THE TUNNEL.

"I COULD SEE STEEP DOORS BEHIND THE BARRICADE," LT.O'CONNEL

TOLD ME. "WE FOUND THREE NEW CAVES ALONG THE ROADWAY. THEY'RE PLACED EVERY TEN FEET."

THE JAPANESE ARE HOLDING THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL TUNNEL ENTRANCE ALTHOUGH THE 24TH DIVISION DOUGHBOYS GAINED GROUND UP THE TWO RIDGES DOMINAT

NG THE GATEWAY.

AMERICANS CONTROL THE ROAD BETWEEN THE JAPANESE HELD TUNNEL ENTRANCES, BUT THE ENEMY CAN SLIP FROM EITHER AT NIGHT TOWARD THE TAIL END OF THE ISLAND.

GM1119ACW

(WEST OUT) (450)

BY VERN HAUGLAND

FEB 231945

ABOARD A U.S. BATTLESHIP OFF JAPAN,FEB.17-(DELAYED)-(AO-)THIS MIGHTIEST NAVAL TASK FORCE OF ALL TIME PACED TIRELESSLY BACK AND FORTH ACROSS JAPAN'S FRONT DOORSTEP FOR TWO DAYS AND TWO NIGHTS FLINGING HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS OF AIRPLANE SORTIES AGAINST TOKYO AREA WITHOUT ONCE COMING UNDER ATTACK.

AMAZING AND INCREDIBLE AS WAS TOKYO'S FAILURE TO REACT TO THE FIRST FULL-SCALE ASSAULT, IT WAS AN ANTI-CLIMAX AND A DISAPPOINTMENT TO THE MEN OF THIS TASK FORCE WHO EXPECTED AND WERE FULLY PREPARED FOR BRISK AND INTERESTING COUNTER-MOVES BY JAPAN'S LAND-BASED AIRPLANES AND POSSIBLY BY REMNANTS OF HER FLEET.

BUT SHE DIDN'T COME OUT. NO ENEMY WAR SHIPS APPEARED AND NO ENEMY AIRCRAFT PENETRATED THE TASK FORCE'S PROTECTIVE SCREEN OF DESTROYERS AND PATROL PLANES.

ONLY THREE JAPANESE PLANES EVEN REACHED THE SCREEN AND THEY WERE SHOT DOWN FAR BEYOND SIGHT OF THE TASK FORCE.

OF THE WARSHIPS IN THIS GREAT NAVAL STRIKING ARM, ONLY A COUPLE OF DESTROYERS FAR OUT AHEAD EVEN GOT TO SEE ANY ENEMY AIRPLANE OR TO FIRE ITS GUNS.

WE FULLY EXPECTED A JAPANESE AIR ATTACK THURSDAY AFTER OUR PLANES STRAFED A SMALL CRAFT AT 9 A.M. A DESTROYER LATER SANK IT, RESCUING ONE JAPANESE SURVIVOR.

IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THE BOAT HAD RADIOED TOKYO GIVING THE LOCATION OF THE ATTACK.

LATER A CARRIER PLANE SHOT DOWN A BETTY BOMBER. A COUPLE OF HOURS LATER CARRIER PLANES STRAFED TWO JAPANESE FREIGHTERS FAR TO THE WEST WHICH WE ASSUMED ALSO RADIOED THEIR DISTRESS.

THE ANITICPATED ATTACKS FAILED TO MATERIALIZE AND THE BATTLESHIP'S CAPTAIN THAT NIGHT SAID OVER THE LOUDSPEAKER: "WE ARE NOW WIHIN A FEW HUNDRED MILES OF TOKYO. IN THE MORNING WE WILL KNOCK DOWN THE FRONT GATE AND KICK THEM IN THEIR BUCK TEETH."

A54KX (WEST OUT)

FEB 231945

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A54KX (WEST OUT)

A BITTERLY COLD WIND WHIPPED THE BLUE-GREY SEA INTO ROUGH, WHITE CAPPED WAVED WHEN CARRIER PLANES TOOK OFF AT DAWN FRIDAY, AND CONTINUED TO TOKYO IN RELAYS UNTIL DARKNESS. THERE WAS HARDLY A MINUTE ALL DAY WHEN THE CLOUDS WERE NOT SPECKLED WITH OUR PLANES EITHER GOING TO OR COMING FROM TOKYO OR ON PATROL BEHIND US.

ALL MORNING, FIGHTERS -- THE FIRST WAVES USING MACHINEGUNS WHILE LATER WAVES FIRED ROCKETS -- SWEPT ACROSS TOKYO'S AIRCRAFT PLANTS AND MANY OF THE AIRFIELDS WITHIN ITS 30-MILE RADIUS.

THROUGHOUT FRIDAY AFTERNOON DIVE BOMBERS AND BOMB-LADEN TORPEDO-PLANES ATTACKED IN WAVES INCLUDING HARBOR SHIPPING IN THEIR TARGET LISTS.

OF APPROXIMATELY 500 JAPANESE PLANES ACCOUNTED FOR FRIDAY, 245 WERE SHOT DOWN AND THE OTHERS WERE KNOCKED OUT ON THE GROUND.

PLANES ALSO SANK NINE COASTAL VESSELS AND DAMAGED A DESTROYER

30.24-23261

AND TWO DESTROYER ESCORTS, A CARGO SHIP AND TWO COASTAL CRAFT.

PILOT REPORTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS FROM ATTACKING PLANES INDICATED THAT CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN 1,000 JAPANESE PLANES WERE IN THE AREA.

AT 8:30 A.M. TODAY, A PATROL PLANE DOWNED A JAPANESE PLANE 20 MILES EAST OF THIS FORMATION -- THE ONLY ENEMY AIRCRAFT SIGHTED IN THIS AREA TODAY.

PILOTS SAID ANTIAIRCRAFT AND INTERCEPTION WAS LIGHT AT FIRST BU THAT IT INCREASED STEADILY.

F.I532ACW

RU

CHUNGKING, FEB. 22-(AP)-THE FIRST CONVOY OF TRUCKS TO TRAVERSE THE NEW MYITKYINA-LUNGLING CUTOFF, WHICH SHORTENS THE RECENTLY OPENED OVERLAND SUPPLY ROUTE FROM INDIA BY 100 MILES, ARRIVED IN KUNMING FEB.20, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE CONVOY WAS COMMANDED BY CAPT.RICHARD D.GALES OF ROCHESTER, N.Y.

FEB 231945

FD913AEW

CAIRO, FEB. 22-(AP)-REPORTS THAT COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED HERE SAID TONIGHT THAT MOST OF THE MIDDLE EAST WOULD BE AT WAR WITH GERMANY AND JAPAN BEFORE THE WEEK END.

USUALLY RELIABLE INFORMANTS HEARD THAT TURKEY, SYRIA, LEBANON, SAUDI ARABIA, TRANSJORDANIA, AND YEMEN WOULD FORMALLY DECLARE WAR ON THE TWO AXIS NATIONS.

FEB 231945

santiago, chile, feb. 22-(ap)-the ministry of interior has banned the 20th century-fox newsreel "brazil at war" because it "attacks the present government of argentina, a country with which we maintain diplomatic relations," the director-general of information and culture announced today.

FEB 231945

1030 PEW

FEB 231945

A70KX

(WEST OUT)

FEB 231945

WELLINGTON,N.Z.,FEB 22 (AP)-VICE ADM.J.H.NEWTON, UNITED STATES COMMANDER IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AREA, MET TODAY WITH THE NEW ZEALAND WAR CABINET TO DISCUSS FIGHTING FORCES AND SUPPLIES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

GG729ACW NM

A151KX (300)

(INTERAMERICAN SEPARATE)

BY NORMAN CARIGNAN

FEB 231945

MEXICO CITY,FEB.22-(AP)-THE LATIN AMERICAN DELEGATIONS ARE REFLECTING A DEFINITE TREND OF GROWING ANXIETY FOR THEIR POST-WAR ECONOMIC SECURITY IN THE FLURRY OF PROPOSALS ON THIS SUBJECT EITHER ALREADY IN THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE HOPPER OR ABOUT TO BE THROWN IN.

THE MOST RECENT AND PRESSING WORRY APPEARS TO BE A FEAR THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL SUDDENLY CUT OFF ITS HUGE WAR-TIME PURCHASES OF LATIN AMERICAN RAW MATERIALS AND OTHER PRODUCTS AND GO BACK TO ITS PRE-WAR SOURCES FOR GOODS.

AMERICAN WAR PURCHASES IN THIS HEMISPHERE HAS BROUGHT A HUGE DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICAN RESOURCES WITH THE ATTENDANT RISE IN EMPLOYMENT, STANDARD OF LIVING, AND HAPPIER MINISTERS OF FINANCE.

BUT AS THE END OF THE WAR DRAWS NEARER, THEY FEAR THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL CURTAIL ITS PURCHASES SUDDENLY, CAUSING A USEREADTION IN EACH C

TREMENDOUS REACTION IN EACH COUNTRY THAT MAY TAKE YEARS BEFORE A NORMAL SITUATION IS RESTORED.

IN ADDITION, THE LATIN AMERICAN DELEGATIONS LOOK UPON A DEVASTATED EUROPE AS A QUESTIONABLE SOURCE OF TRADE SINCE PRACTICALLY ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WILL NEED CREDITS TO REVITALIZE THEIR ECONOMIES AND TO REBUILD. SUCH CREDITS WILL HAVE TO COME FROM THE UNITED STATES AND FOR THAT REASON THEY LOOK TO THE UNITED STATES TO FIND OUT WHICH WAY THE PENDULUM OF POST-WAR BUYING AND SELLING WILL SWING.

THIS SENTIMENT CAN BE EVIDENCED IN THE PERUVIAN PROPOSAL, READY FOR THE CONFERENCE HOPPER, WHICH IS INTENDED TO KEEP AMERICAN BUYING CAPITAL IN THIS HEMISPHERE AFTER THE WAR, AS IT IS NOW, AND AWAY FROM OTHER AREAS. SIMILARLY, THE BRAZILIAN SUGGESTION, ALREADY PREPARED FOR INTRODUCTION, SEEKS TO GIVE LATIN AMERICA PRIORITY IN INDUSTRIAL-EQUIPMENT AT LEAST ON A COMPETITIVE BASIS WITH EUROPE AND ASIA.

THE UNITED STATES, IT KS KNOWN, IS PREPARED TO DEAL WITH THIS SUBJECT IN A CONCRETE WAY AND HAS MORE THAN ONCE ASSURED THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS THAT IT IS READY TO ASSIST IN THEIR INDUSTRIALIZATION AND SOLVE THEIR PRESENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

HOWEVER, THE AMERICAN DELEGATION APPEARS PREOCCUPIED ITSELF PRIMARILY WITH SETTING UP THE FREE TRADE POLICY THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION HAS ADOPTED AS ITS ECONOMIC DICTUM.

.49

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

FEB 231945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).

2--WESTERN FRONT: 296 MILES (FROM WEST BANK OF RHINE AT EMMERICH).

3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

JR614AEW

A50

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB. 22, 1941--GERMAN AIR FORCE RESUMES DAYLIGHT RAIDS ON LONDON AND WALES. GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCES SINKING OF CANADIAN FREIGHTER IN INDIAN OCEAN; ASSERT SHIP HAD UNITED STATES FLAG PAINTED ON SIDE.

JR615AEW

FEB 231945

A109FX

VUNDATED B-29S

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES RECONNOITERED FIVE MAJOR CITIES OF JAPAN AND MORE THAN HALF THE WESTERN COAST OF KOREA TODAY, TOKYO RADIO REPORTED IN BROADCASTS INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

TOKYO SAID NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED BY THE PLANES, SCOUTING INDUSTRIAL AREAS IN DAYLIGHT.

MARIANAS-BASED B-29S FLEW OVER TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, OSAKA AND KOBE, LEADING INDUSTRIAL CITIES ON THE MAIN JAPANESE ISLAND OF HO SHU AND FAVORITE SUPERFORT TARGETS.

CHINA-BASED SUPERFORTS WERE REPORTED OVER KOREA, FLYING FROM SHINGISHU ON THE NORTHERN BORDER TO KEIJO, THE CAPITAL. WEST CHINA BASES HAVE NOT BEEN USED IN ANY OF THE RECENT B-29 MASS ATTACKS.

WW640APW

OT

FEB 231945

A167KX

UNDATED--FIRST ADD UNDATED B-29S XXX MASS ATTACKS.

THE SOUTHERN PART OF KYUSHU ISLAND, SOUTH OF HONSHU, WAS RECONNOITERED BEFORE DAWN TODAY BY ANOTHER SUPERFORTRESS, SAID TOKYO RADIO IN A LATER REPORT.

A LONE B-29 DROPPED BOMBS IN THE VICINITY OF NAIWA, NEAR OSAKA, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, THE BROADCAST SAID.

NONE OF THESE FLIGHT REPORTS WAS CONFIRMED BY AMERICAN SOURCES.

GG1227PCW NM

D39WX

(220) WASHINGTON,FEB. 22-(AP)-THE SENATE HEARD A PLEA TODAY FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION RATES LOW ENOUGH TO ENABLE NEWSPAPERS IN ALL COUNTRIES "TO MEET THE RISING COST OF USING WORLD WIDE NEWS."

IT CAME FROM SENATOR MC FARLAND (D-ARIZ) IN CHARGE OF AN INTERSTATE COMMERCE SUBCOMMITTEE NOW SURVEYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR AN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS POLICY.

ASSERTING THAT KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, HAD ATTEMPTED TO DRAMATIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF "A FREE, UNCENSORED, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM IN THE WORLD AS A MEANS OF HELPING PREVENT WARS," MCFARLAND DECLARED: HIS IDEA IS THAT IF PEOPLE KNOW THE TRUTH, IT WILL BE DIFFICULT IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE FOR FUTURE WOULD-BE DICTATORS OR OTHER LEADERS TO TAKE THEM INTO WAR.

"MR.COOPER'S THESIS IS BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT THERE NEVER HAS BEEN ANY FREE EXCHANGE OF NEWS IN THE WORLD," HE ADDED.

FEB 231945

MC FARLAND SAID THAT THE REAL BASIS OF THE PROBLEM OF A WORLD-WIDE FREE PRESS "LIES FUNDAMENTALLY IN LOW RATES FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF NEWS STORIES ALL OVER THE WORLD."

"IT LIES IN EQUAL RATES FOR ALL PRESS USERS OF THE SAME FACILITIES."

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS AGENCIES, HE CONTINUED, "ARE OB-

30.24-23263

VIOUSLY AT A DISADVANTAGE WHEN THEY MUST PAY A HIGHER RATE PER WORD THAN NEWSPAPERS OF SOME OTHER COUNTRIES SIMPLY BECAUSE THE TRANSMISSION FACILITIES ARE THE PROPERTY OF THE OTHER COUNTRY OR THE NATIONALS OF THAT COUNTRY."

VX22OPEW

FEB 231945

D41WX

(380) (ADVANCE FOR AMS FRIDAY, FEB. 23)

BY JAMES J.STREBIG
ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,FEB. 22-(AP)-THE NATION'S AIRLINES ARE HOPEFUL OF LEASING RATHER THAN BUYING DOUGLAS DC-3 TYPE ARMY TRANSPORT PLANES AND THUS CONSERVING THEIR CAPITAL FOR PURCHASE OF NEW AIRCRAFT WHEN POST-WAR MODELS REACH THE MARKET.

WITH A TREMENDOUS DEMAND FOR AIR TRANSPORTATION PUSHING THEM, THE AIRLINES MUST BUY WHATEVER PLANES THE ARMY WILL RELEASE, EVEN THOUGH CONVERSION COSTS SOME TIMES RUN ABOVE $100,000. THE RESULT IS SECOND-HAND EQUIPMENT WHICH THEY BELIEVE CANNOT BE OPERATED PROFITABLY AT PROSPECTIVE POST-WAR FARES AND CHARGES.

A LEASE PLAN HAS BEEN DRAWN UP AND MAY BE MADE EFFECTIVE SOON. IT WILL WORK LIKE THIS: A BASIC TYPE PRICE OF $100,000 WILL BE USED, FROM WHICH WOULD BE SUBTRACTED CONVERSION COSTS, UP TO $40,000. ON THE BASIS OF A FIVE-YEAR LEASE, THE VALUE OF THE AIRCRAFT AT THE END OF THE PERIOD WOULD BE FIGURED AT $20,000, WHICH WOULD BE SUBTRACTED FROM THE ORIGINAL COST, LEAVING $40,000 TO BE PAID OVER THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD.

UNDER THE PRESENT PLAN, THE PRICE IS BASED ON THE CONDITION OF THE AIRCRAFT AND THE AIRLINE THEN OVERHAULS AND CONVERTS IT, EITHER IN ITS OWN SHOPS OR BY FLYING IT TO A DOUGLAS PLANT. IT SHOULD BE EXPLAINED HERE THAT, WHILE THE TWO-ENGINE DOUGLAS ARMY TRANSPORT IS BEST KNOWN AS THE C-47, WHAT THE AIRLINES GET BACK ARE MOSTLY C-53'S. THIS LATTER VERSION IS MORE EASILY CONVERTED SINCE IT IS USED FOR LIGHTER WORK BY THE ARMY AND HAS ONLY A SINGLE DOOR INSTEAD OF THE BIG DOUBLE DOORS ON THE C-47.

THE ORIGINAL COST OF A DC-3 BEFORE THE WAR WAS $120,000 TO $140,000, DEPENDING UPON EQUIPMENT. THE COST OF C-53'S USED BY THE ARMY HAS BEEN FROM $40,000 TO $80,000, WITH MANY OF THEM ABOVE $60,000. CONVERSION COSTS HAVE RANGED UP TO $110,000, AND AVERAGED AROUND $75,000, WHEN DONE BY THE MANUFACTURER. THE AIRLINES HAVE LOWER CONVERSION COSTS WHEN THEY CAN DO IT IN THEIR OWN OVERHAUL SHOPS.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST CONVERSION OF ARMY-WORN EQUIPMENT ARE GENERALLY THESE:

FEB 231945

D149KX (BATAAN PRISONER)

(240)

SAN FRANCISCO,FEB. 21-(AP)-SAN FRANCISCO TODAY WELCOMED THE FIRST THREE HEROES OF BATAAN TO REACH THE UNITED STATES SINCE LIBERATION OF PRISONERS OF WAR HELD BY THE JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE THREE, ALL NAVAL OFFICERS WHO ARRIVED BY PLANE AFTER NEARLY THREE YEARS IN JAPANESE PRISON CAMPS, ARE LT.EMMET MANSON, WORTHINGTON, MINN.; WHO WAS WOUNDED DURING THE SIEGE OF CORREGIDOR; LT. EARL E.BAUMGARDNER, 34 COWELLS, YONKERS, N.Y., AND LT.GEORGE W.GREEN WHO IS GOING TO ALABAMA ON LEAVE BUT WHOSE HOME TOWN WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAITABLE.

MANSON WAS A DENTAL OFFICER ATTACHED TO THE NAVY BASE AT OLANGAPO, LUZON ISLAND, WHEN WAR BROKE OUT. AFTER HIS CAPTURE HE WAS HELD FOR A YEAR IN BILIBID PRISON AND THEN TRANSFERRED TO CABANATUAN FROM WHICH HE WAS RESCUED IN THE DARING RANGER RAID WHICH LIBERATED THE PRISONERS WHEN THE CAMP STILL WAS BEHIND ENEMY LINES.

ON ARRIVAL, HE TELEPHONED HOME AND WAS TOLD BY HIS SON, FRANK, NOW 5 YEARS OLD BUT ONLY 11 MONTHS WHEN HIS FATHER SAW HIM LAST: "HELLO DADDY, COME HOME QUICK. WE'RE GOING FISHING."

MANSON SAID HE EXPECTED TO SPEND THREE MORE DAYS HERE BEFORE GOING HOME.

IN A NAVY ARRANGED INTERVIEW, HE DECLARED PRISONERS KEPT IN CONTACT WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD THROUGH A SECRET HOME MADE RADIO SET. HE SAID THEY HARVESTED VEGETABLES FOR THEIR GUARDS BUT WERE FORCED TO TRAP AND EAT DOGS TO FEED THEMSELVES. HE SAID MEN WEAKENED BY HUNGER AND DISEASE WERE FORCED TO DO A HUNDRED PUSH-UPS AND WERE KICKED AND CLUBBED IF THEY WERE UNABLE TO COMPLETE THE STINT.

THE LIEUTENANT LIMPED SLIGHTLY FROM THE EFFECTS OF BERI-BERI.

ET726PCW NM

FEB 231945

D42WX

CONVERSION REQUIRES HIGHLY SKILLED LABOR, THE SUPPLY OF WHICH IS VERY SHORT, AND MANUFACTURE OF THE CONVERSION KITS BURDENS MANPOWER AND FACILITIES ALREADY OVERLOADED WITH WAR WORK.

PARTS NEEDED IN CONVERSION WORK ARE SCARCE.

TRANSPORTS GET GENERALLY ROUGH USAGE IN THE ARMED SERVICES, CONTRIBUTING TO A SHORT LIFE AND HIGH MAINTENANCE COSTS.

THE MANUFACTURERS ARE CONCERNED WITH THE PRESENT OUTRIGHT PURCHASE SYSTEM MUCH AS ARE THE AIRLINES, BECAUSE DEMAND FOR THEIR PRODUCTS WILL DEPEND UPON THE CARRIERS' ABILITY TO BUY. DOUGLAS IN PARTICULAR IS INTERESTED BECAUSE OF THE LOAD PUT ON ITS FACILITIES BY CONVERSION WORK. IT FEELS THAT IT COULD TURN OUT NEW DC-3 PLANES WITH LESS STRAIN ON SKILLED WORKERS AND ENGINEERS AND DO IT WITHOUT AFFECTING ITS ARMY PRODUCTION SCHEDULE.

THE AIRLINES ARE MAKING A PROFIT WITH THE DC-3 NOW BECAUSE OF THE RATES CHARGED--ABOUT 60 CENTS A TON MILE--AND THE HEAVY LOAD FACTOR. BOTH WILL DECLINE AFTER THE WAR, AND MANY PEOPLE IN THE INDUSTRY FEEL THAT THEY CANNOT MAKE MONEY WITH THE DC-3 UNDER PROSPECTIVE POST-WAR CONDITIONS.

THE CARRIERS ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO BUYING CIVILIAN VERSIONS OF THE DOUGLAS C-54 SKYMASTER AND THE CURTISS-WRIGHT C-46 COMMANDO, BOTH DOING HEAVY SERVICE FOR THE ARMY; THE LOCKHEED C-69 CONSTELLATION, SOON TO GO INTO TRANS-OCEANIC SERVICE FOR THE ARMY, AND THE BOEING C-97 STRATOCRUISER, ALSO BEING READIED FOR LONG HAUL USE. IN ADDITION, THEY HAVE BEEN PROMISED A VARIETY OF LOW-COST, HIGH PERFORMANCE TRANSPORTS AS SOON AS CONDITIONS PERMIT CONSTRUCTION, TEST AND MANUFACTURE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS FRIDAY, FEB. 23)

VX243PEW NM

2 U.S. Armies Cross Roer to Cologne Plain; Russians Seize Poznan, Break Into Breslau; Marines at Edge of Iwo's Central Airfield

Nazis' Defenses Are Pulverized in Pre-Dawn Attack

War Summary on Page 2

PARIS, Feb. 24 (Saturday) (A. P.).—The American First and Ninth Armies launched their long-awaited drive toward the Rhine yesterday on a 22-mile front along the Roer River, quickly captured the ancient fortress city of Juelich and fought their way into Duren.

After hurdling the still-swollen Roer in the opening assault of what may be the final great offensive of the Western Front, the doughboys of both armies advanced up to two miles to the east of the river.

Juelich as well as five other smaller towns east of the Roer were seized by Lieutenant General William H. Simpson's Ninth Army, which pushed steadily ahead along the whole portion of its offensive arc in the initial stages of the drive.

They captured Glimbach, Gevenich and Boslar, northeast of Minnich, Rurich northeast of Linnich and Selgersdorf southwest of Juelich.

Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges' First Army, driving ahead on the right flank of the Ninth, fought into the streets of Duren, the German stronghold ten miles southeast of Juelich, and also captured the towns of Huchen and Stammein.

Birksdorf, a northern suburb of Duren, also was broken into.

Allied 'Big Push' On, Germans Report

Paris, Feb. 23 (A — German broadcasts said tonight that General Eisenhower had started his "grand-scale offensive" toward the Ruhr and Cologne, had bridged the Roer River at several places, and had advanced two miles east of the river in tremendous power with tanks, artillery and infantry.

Supreme headquarters maintained complete silence on any new attack. The Germans said the big push had been preceded by a three-hour artillery barrage by "thousands of guns." The Nazis said the attack was made on a 35-mile front, from Roermond to Dueren, by the American 9th and 1st armies.

Nazis List Three Bridgeheads

The Germans said the main bridgeheads were at these points:

1. Birkesdorf, a suburb of Dueren about a mile north of the city proper. This was said to be the largest bridgehead, and the Nazis said Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's 9th Army shock troops had turned south and penetrated the outskirts of Dueren. Birkendorf is 21 miles southwest of Cologne.

2. Gevenich, 2 miles east of the Roer and northeast of Linnich. The town is 26 miles west of Cologne and 13 from the Ruhr railroad and factory center of Muenchen Gladbach.

3. Seigersdorf, 3 miles southeast of Juelich and 22 miles southwest of Cologne.

Heaviest Artillery Fire

The Nazi communiqué said the United States 9th Army attacked "after the heaviest artillery fire," and radio reports said the American tanks were striking down the 15 miles toward Dueren, attempting to roll up Nazi lines east of the Roer that have checked the Allies since December.

The British 2d Army, last reported in the Roermond area where the Roer flows into the Maas, was said by Berlin to be fighting alongside the Canadians in the Goch-Rhine sector farther north.

Allied Planes Strike

Fogs that blotted out parts of the battlefield at dawn gave way to good weather. An early wave of bomber takeoffs indicated that the Germans were in for another paralyzing air onslaught like yesterday's.

Both south and north of the Roer sector, the American 3d and Canadian 1st armies made gains. Still farther south, the American 7th Army moved within a mile and a half of the Saar capital of Saarbruecken and won two thirds of Forbach.

Patton Gets Nearer Trier

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army advanced up to 2½ miles in the Moselle Valley and to within 4½ miles of Trier, keystone of German defenses before the middle Rhine.

The 3d Army forced a third crossing of the Saar River northwest of Saarburg and started fighting in the Siegfried Line, which lies just east of the river. In the Preum sector, the columns squeezing the German salient east of Luxembourg moved within 8 miles of a junction. Town after town fell.

Canadians Gain

Canadian 1st Army gains on the north flank of the Roer River front ranged up to a mile and a half. The fortified road bastion of Calcar was slowly being invested. Scottish vanguards pushed half a mile down the Goch-Weeze road. Canadians fanned out to the north and moved a mile and a half toward the subsiding Rhine.

At Linnich the Allies were 16½ miles from the heart of Muenchen Gladbach, Ruhr industrial and railroad center. Linnich and its sister fortress cities of Dueren and Juelich, on the Roer, were but piles of red brick as the result of months of Allied artillery and air bombardments.

20 Miles To Cologne

At Dueren the United States 9th

30.21.23265

Army was 20 miles from Cologne. The Allies moved up to Dueren's western edge last December. Between Linnich and Dueren, the Germans have built three earthen defense lines. The whole Roer River sector is beyond the Siegfried Line, which has been breached totally by 35 miles in the Aachen area.

The Germans said the Roer offensive started with a violent drumfire barrage last night, with the Allies using phosphorous shells, among other things.

Nazis Admit Bridgeheads

"The Americans established several small bridgeheads across the Roer between Linnich and Juelich (6 miles southeast)," Berlin asserted. "Heroically fighting Germans have succeeded in sealing off the bridgeheads and frustrated the bringing up of fresh enemy reinforcements.

"The Allied grand scale offensive, which began this morning, will probably be the signal for resumption of the Russian offensive. The German command has reckoned with such a co-ordinated synchronized attack."

Roer Subsiding

Along the Roer, which the Germans flooded through dams at the headwaters, the British 2d and American 9th and 1st armies have been standing in mighty strength for weeks. The Roer has been subsiding and the current yesterday was reported to be only three to five miles an hour, slow enough for engineers to bridge it.

Linnich is 55 miles south of Goch, center of the Canadian offensive which has attracted ten first-rate German divisions. This, with reported large-scale withdrawals from the Western to the Russian front, has considerably thinned German lines.

The German radio said Field Marshal Montgomery had also begun "new breakthrough" attempts at the northern end of the Allied line, in co-ordination with the American attacks in the Aachen sector, but did not name the exact point of Montgomery's attack.

Three Towns Shelled

The crossings of the Roer were preceded by the shelling last evening of Koerenzig, 1½ miles northeast of Linnich, with phosphorous missiles, the Germans said.

They said still other attacks were believed to be taking shape south of Dueren, where heavy artillery barrages were directed at Niederau and Kreuzau, 2 and 3½ miles south of Dueren.

A field dispatch from the 3d Army front said that overnight the 94th Infantry made a third crossing of the Saar and entered Ockfen, 4 miles northeast of Saarburg. Its spearhead was aimed toward Trier, scarcely 5 miles distant.

Patton Takes Five More Towns

The two bridgeheads won south of Saarburg were being steadily exploited. One group was engaged in house-to-house fighting in Serrig, east of the river. The other was driving ahead against small arms and mortar fire east of Taben.

Patton's troops also captured five more towns in gains up to 2½ miles on a 15-mile front from southeast of Pruem to north of Wallendorf.

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It's Decisive Chapter—Nazis

Raschke

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP).—DNB's No. 1 commentator declared tonight that a new American offensive on the Western Front "heralds a climax of fighting unprecedented in this war for which Germany shall need all her strength to hold out."

"The start of the all-out American offensive in the sector between Roermond and Aachen," said Commentator Martin Hallensleben, "indicates that a new chapter—a decisive chapter—of this war is about to be written.

"This attack must be taken as the overture to a gigantic offensive the aim of which will be—and is—not only to bring the West Front into movement again, but to stab in the back the German Reich, which is at grips with Bolshevist hordes in the East.

"The aim of the gigantic offensive is to knock out Germany and thereby end this war. The Allied high command has, to all intents and purposes, the same intentions as the Russian high command: break through, split up, destruction."

Hallensleben predicted that the American blow would be followed soon by "a new general Russian superoffensive."

"The fact," he added, "that the Allies in the West launched their offensive first at this time is undoubtedly one of the results of the Yalta conference and shows the three Allies are bent on speeding the end of the war.

"The battles in Europe in the next few weeks will reach proportions never before witnessed."

Berlin radio in a broadcast tonight said American reinforcements were pouring into the Linnich area bridgehead on the Roer despite heavy German shelling.

Americans Use Russian Tactics In Roer Attack

Record Barrage Precedes Blow; Bridges Are Built on Cables Hidden in Water

By Wes Gallagher

AT THE ROER RIVER, Germany, Feb. 23 (AP).—The United States 1st and 9th Armies surged across the Roer River in the darkness just before dawn today in a "Russian-style" attack preceded by the most concentrated American artillery barrage yet laid down on the western front.

American ingenuity solved the problem of the flooded Roer, and before daylight broke over this smoke-strewn valley the Americans were bursting through weakly held Nazi defenses east of the river.

German strong points were pulverized by an artillery barrage involving about 2,000 guns and using close to a quarter of a million shells.

The attack more closely resembled Russian-type warfare than any previously undertaken on the western front. The jabbing, ripping artillery barrage was followed by infantry swarming across the river in assault boats and on foot bridges.

Cables Planted in Advance

One of the keys to a crossing of the swiftly running river, flooded recently by the enemy's opening of the big Schwammenauel Dam, was provided by American Army engineers. Night before last, engineer patrols crept across the river and planted steel cables from bank to bank, then submerged them in the muddy water, where they escaped detection yesterday.

When the artillery barrage opened this morning at 2:45 a. m. for the initial forty-five-minute preparation engineers hauled the cables taut and used them to support footbridges which were erected in a matter of a few minutes.

By the time set for the jump-off most of the assault waves already were on the east, or German, bank of the river.

The Germans, who apparently had expected the attack twelve hours before it began, threw in the largest number of jet planes yet used against the 9th Army. Twin-engined jets plunged like comets through masses of American fighter planes, dropped bombs and were gone in a matter of seconds, before the fighters or flak guns could touch them. They sped straight along the front at terrific speed, making no attempt to avoid the flak, which burst sometimes half a mile behind them.

Although their speed allowed them to operate in skies dominated by the Allied air forces, it also hampered their accuracy, and the bombs fell in a wide area.

The Moon Was Too Bright, And 3 A. M. a Lifetime Away

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By Don Whitehead

WITH AMERICAN INFANTRY ON THE ROER RIVER, Feb. 23 (A. P.).

THE moon was very bright—too bright—for a night attack. But orders had been issued for H-hour at 3.30 A. M. "Hell, the Krauts can see us coming a mile away," a soldier growled.

The men in a battalion command post in a basement near the flooded Roer River didn't have much to do now except to wait for the hour of attack which had been held up for days by the Germans releasing water from the dams to the south. All plans had been made and troops were in position near hidden assault boats in which they were to cross the river.

Captain Robert Neilson, of Bloomington, Calif., looked at his watch. His face was drawn and his eyes red from lack of sleep. It was midnight.

"It will be a lifetime from now till 3 o'clock," he commented. Outside, guns boomed occasionally. There was an undercurrent of tenseness in the little room. A truck idled by outside and the slight noise made everyone look up.

* * *

MAJOR RAY WATERS, of Richfield, Utah, laughed. "When I walked down the road a few minutes ago I tried to tip-toe. Those noises sound awfully loud at night with the Jerries just across the river," he said.

A telephone rang and someone reported figures were moving about on our side of the river. Captain Neilson began checking units to see who they were.

"We'd feel silly as hell if the Jerries came over and stole our boats," Waters chuckled.

They appeared relaxed and easy, but these men were sweating out those last hours before the attack.

Lt. Col. Fred Needham, Auburn, Calif., slept in the next room, resting up for the hard grind ahead.

Neilsen's check disclosed the men on the river bank were our troops putting out smudge pots to be used if necessary to throw up a smoke screen.

We decided to go down to the command post of Capt. Jerry Hooker, St. Petersburg, Fla., who was to lead one of the assault companies in the river crossing. The road toward the river was deserted and there was no sign of troops waiting inside the dark ruins of houses along the way.

Hooker looked much too young to be commanding a company. He looked younger even than his 24 years as he talked to ta[illegible] some Lt. Sam Jenkins, Cartersville, Ga., his weapons platoon leader.

"Don't wait for a signal from me," Hooker told Sam. "Three minutes before H-hour, shove 'em off."

Sam said, "Okay, will do," and he went out into the night.

WITH Captain Hooker were Sergeant Charles Courtney, of Fort Worth, Tex.; T/5 Robert Ogilvie, of South Pasadena, Calif.; Lieutenant Francis Ahrnsbrak, of Marshall, Okla., and Sergeant George L. Woods, of Riverside, Calif.

Captain Hooker pulled out a bottle of Scotch with a couple of drinks left in it. "I have been saving this," he explained.

He took a drink and handed the bottle to Lieutenant Ahrnsbrak, saying, "Have one, Francis."

Captain Hooker slung an automatic weapon across his shoulder. "I wish it were darker. It's a lot harder to get shot if they can't see you." Then he hung a grenade on his chest strap.

Suddenly the big guns, which had been firing only occasional rounds, opened up with a mighty roar.

"There the fireworks go," someone said.

Punctuating the booming of the artillery was the clatter of machine guns raking the enemy-held shore of the river. The soft moonlit night turned into a hellish roar of guns, the whispering of shells and the sound of the explosions.

At 3:15 Captain Hooker said quickly:

"Okay, boys, let's go."

They stepped into the night. Houses were disgorging troops who moved silently in the moonlight.

* * *

Chains of Tracers

We climbed into the attic of a battered house some hundreds of yards from the river to watch the attack go in.

Artillery shells burst in ripples of flame along the German-held bank of the Roer. Bright red chains of tracer bullets streaked across the leaden water. There was a continuous, pulsing roar of guns and angry outbursts of machine guns that grated against the nerves like some one dragging fingernails across a blackboard.

The dull glow of fire lit the sky and the smoke of explosions drifted upward, forming a fog in the moonlight.

Figures materialized from shadows, lifted assault boats and walked to the river. They slid the craft into the swollen stream and clambered in and began paddling furiously.

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The current caught the boats and they seemed to shoot downstream. Most of the boats got across safely, with a few German guns challenging them on the crossing, but some swamped in the swift stream and the men were thrown into the icy water—to be dragged under by the weight of their gear.

Once ashore, the Americans began clawing their way forward against mounting German opposition. Fog began to settle over the river, shielding movements, but then German guns began bombarding the river bank and its approaches. T[illegible]

The heavy crump of the shells made the old building tremble and the crash of artillery and explosions became louder. But on the ground floor a youth snored serenely as though it was a quiet spring night. He was Private First Class Allen Clawson, 2803 N. 13th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

"That guy can sleep through anything," a soldier remarked, and Private Clawson snored on.

Across the river fighting raged as the American infantry fought deeper into the German positions.

Eisenhower Asks Private For Farm Job After War

By The Associated Press.

IN FRANCE, Feb. 23—Two Kansas citizens talked over post-war employment this week. One was going to England for a rest, the other was returning to the front.

"What was your job before the war?" asked Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower of Abilene, Kan.

"Farming," replied Pfc. Rolla Ummel of Ness City.

"How about giving me a job after the war?" General Eisenhower suggested.

"I don't know, sir, but I'll keep you in mind," Private Ummel promised. Stars and Stripes related the story today.

Gen. White Heads 'Hell On Wheels'

With the U.S. 2d Armored Division, Western Front, Feb. 23 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Isaac D. White now commands the famous "Hell on Wheels" 2d Armored Division, it was disclosed officially today.

Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon, "Old Gravel Voice," who led the tanks in North Africa, Sicily, Normandy and the Ardennes campaigns, has been given a higher command. Harmon previously had declined promotion to stay with the 1st Army outfit.

White, 44, was a major when the division was activated in July, 1940. He is from Des Moines, Iowa. The general previously commanded Combat Command B of the 2d Armored Division. He is the son of the late Maj. Gen. D. M. White, veteran of the Civil and Spanish-American wars.

Reds Set For Drive On Berlin

Fall of Poznan Clears Way; Cost Germans 48,000

Fletcher

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 24 (AP).—Russian shock troops, including Stalingrad veterans, conquered the west Polish stronghold of Poznan (Posen) yesterday after a month's siege, killing or capturing 48,000 Germans and opening vital supply arteries for the impending knockout offensive against Berlin.

The last big Polish city held by the enemy fell to artillery, tank and infantry teams which blasted their way through six huge three-story subterranean fortresses and scores of lesser ones, finally reaching the cornered Nazis' last refuge, the citadel, an old fortress on the west bank of the Warta River.

Combined with Soviet artillery which blew gaps in its walls Russian ladder teams scaled its moated sides and with bayonets and grenades snuffed out the last German resistance.

A total of 23,000 Germans, including the commander and his staff, were captured at Poznan and 25,000 were killed, Moscow announced on the 27th anniversary of the Red Army. Hundreds of planes, guns and freight cars also were seized.

Other Soviet forces broke into the southern part of Breslau, besieged Silesian capital with a population of 630,000, capturing 20 city blocks, while in Pomerania the Russians captured Arnswalde, a seven-way road junction 38 miles southeast of Stettin, Baltic port for Berlin. Arnswalde, encircled since Feb. 11, had a prewar population of 110,000.

SQUEEZE TRAPPED FOE

In East Prussia another Russian Army squeezed the remnants of 25 or 30 trapped German divisions into a 325-square-mile area southwest of Koenigsberg, besieged provincial capital, Moscow announced.

These Russian triumphs occurred as Berlin said that other Soviet forces, threatening to turn Berlin's eastern defenses, had broken into Guben and Forst, 51 and 57 miles southeast of Berlin, crossing the Neisse River and establishing bridgeheads less than 10 miles from the Spree, last water barrier protecting the Reich capital. Moscow's communique ignored developments in this area.

Red Army troops also were attacking on the approaches to Goerlitz, Silesia's second largest city, on the upper Neisse River forty-eight miles east of Dresden, Saxony capital.

Poznan's capture represented a great strategic victory, released thousands of Russian troops for the assaults inside Germany and freed communication arteries feeding the Berlin, Stettin and Dresden fronts.

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A total of 23,000 Germans, including the commander, Major General Mattern, and his staff, were captured at Poznan and 25,000 were killed, Moscow announced on the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Red Army. Hundreds of planes, guns and freight cars also were seized.

Poland's third largest city, with a pre-war population of 270,000, Poznan lies 100 miles east of Frankfurt, besieged Oder River stronghold thirty-three miles from Berlin, and nine railways and six highways converge there. From Poznan communication spokes jut out to all parts of eastern Germany.

Premier Stalin's order of the day announcing the liquidation of the German garrison called Poznan "a fortress and strategically important defense center in the Berlin direction," and named nineteen Soviet generals and forty-two other commanders as distinguishing themselves in the siege.

The German garrison in Poznan was surrounded Jan. 27 by Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army, which flowed around it and raced on to Berlin's approaches, then stopped and began widening its Pomeranian flank on the north while Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukraine Army deepened the southern flank in Brandenburg and Silesia.

Nazis Predicted Drive

Enemy broadcasts for several days now have predicted that Zhukov's central army, which has reached to within thirty to fifty miles of Berlin, was getting ready for an all-out offensive now that Konev's army has wheeled into line in the Guben-Forest area due south of the Kuestrin-Frankfurt-Fuerstenberg strongholds east of Berlin.

Konev's troops have reached the confluence of the Neisse and Oder Rivers eight miles north of Guben and only six miles southeast of Fuerstenberg, southernmost of Berlin's outer bastions being attacked by Zhukov's forces.

Dispatches from Russia said that Konev had hurled in big tank reserves in his crossing of the Neisse River, and was striking toward Cottbus, key rail city on the Spree River, twelve miles west of embattled Forst and forty-seven miles from Berlin.

Soviet artillery fire had blocked rail and highway traffic between Forst and Cottbus and hundreds of Red Army planes were pounding enemy positions all along a sixty-mile front from Guben south to the Czechoslovak frontier.

Russian Artillery Pounds Guben Area Hard

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London, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Russians have captured Poznan, in Poland, Marshal Stalin announced tonight.

Moscow, Feb. 23 (AP)—Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukraine Army laid down a pulverizing artillery barrage today on German fortified points and communication centers between Cottbus, Guben and Forst, as the Russians pressed hard for control of springboards on the west bank of the Neisse River, southeast of Berlin.

The heavy Russian shelling blocked rail and motor traffic routes leading east and northeast from Cottbus. Russian vanguards approached within 12 miles of that city on the Spree River.

The Germans said today the Russians had fought into Guben and Forst, but declared the Soviets had been ejected from Guben.

Assaults' Intensity Grows

The intensity of the assaults mounted in the areas of Guben, Weiswasser and Goerlitz, controlling vital communications for an outflanking drive on the German capital.

Guben, on the Neisse river, 8 miles south of the Oder River bend and 51 miles from Berlin, was increasingly threatened with encirclement. Konev was reported to have reached the Neisse on either side of this big industrial town, which the enemy appeared to be turning into another Breslau die-hard fortress.

Cottbus A Bastion

Knoev must also overcome Cottbus, German bastion on the Spree River line, farther southwest, before he strikes directly at Berlin. The woody and hilly terrain in this sector was fiercely defended by German field guns and *Volkssturm* battalions.

Russian shock troops attempting to cross the Neisse at Weisswasser were meeting with stiff resistance.

Goerlitz Attack Reinforced

Konev sent powerful reinforcements into the fighting at the outskirts of Goerlitz, whose investments would achieve the dual purpose of securing his flank and clearing the way for new thrusts at Dresden.

The siege of Breslau continued with undiminished fury.

Resumption of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's offensive from the middle Oder River sector due east of Berlin appeared hinged on further advances by Konev's troops south of Zhukov's forces.

Warning To Germans

The Moscow radio early today followed up the Stalin order with a German-language broadcast declaring "the zero hour has struck" and added that "dissolution of the German Army in the East is in full swing."

"It is up to the German people in the army and factories to stop the war," the broadcast said. "Peace will not be negotiated with the generals."

Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's 2d Russian Army, striking out for Danzig, gained up to five miles yesterday on a 45-mile front stretching as far west as the Danzig-Berlin railway.

In the Polish corridor, the Russians were fighting close to Gniew, only 32 miles south of Danzig, the Poznan, capital of the early Polish kings, fell after a siege of twenty-seven days. Stalin said 23,000 Germans of the hold-out garrison, including the Commander, Major-Gen. Mattern and his staff, were taken prisoner. The city was whittled down in ruin by a slow block-by-block fight which had pushed the Germans first into the northern edge and finally into a narrow citadel.

The fall of Poznan, 100 miles east of the Oder and 137 miles west of Warsaw, opened to eventual Russian use a network of nine railways and six highways radiating from Russian rear bases to their Pomeranian, Oder and Silesian fronts.

Reported in Another Bastion.

Meanwhile, today the Germans reported that the Russians, fighting within thirty-two miles of Danzig, had broken into another encircled town, the Vistula fortress of Grudziadz.

Southeast of Berlin Marshal Ivan Konev directed a battle of mounting fury at the Neisse River fortresses of Guben and Forst and was reported reinforcing a toehold on the west bank of the Neisse. Guben, fifty-one miles southeast of Berlin, was reported nearly encircled, and the Germans told of street fighting in both that town and Forst, which is fifteen miles to the south. The fall of these two bastions would tear open the Germans' Neisse defenses and open the way for a smash into the gap between the Oder and the Spree toward Berlin.

Moscow dispatches said that Konev's First Ukrainian Army was believed to have edged a Neisse River bridgehead to within ten miles of Cottbus, on the Spree, twelve miles west of Forst. A battle was reported raging along the Neisse for seventy miles from the river's junction with the Oder near Fuerstenburg t othe Goerlitz area east of Dresden.

Stalin Sees Victory Near.

The Russians had smashed forward eleven miles to reach the Guben area and the mounting action indicated that the end-the-war stroke heralded last night by Stalin may soon be loosed by the Russian High Command.

"Complete victory over the Germans now is near," Marshal Stalin declared last night in a special order of the day which said that the great Russian winter offensive had already cost the Germans more than 1,150,000 killed or captured.

Marshal Stalin's proclamation, commemorating the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Red Army, said that the Russians had killed 800,000 Germans and captured 350,000 since January 12.

23,000 NAZIS TAKEN AS POZNAN FALLS AFTER 27-DAY SIEGE

London, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Marshal Stalin tonight announced the capture of Poznan, Poland's third largest city, after crushing a hold-out Nazi garrison which had blocked the main railway from Warsaw to the Berlin front on the Oder.

More than 25,000 Germans were killed during the siege of Poznan, the Soviet communique said.

Moscow also announced the capture of previously encircled Arnswalde, thirty-eight miles southeast of Stettin, and said Soviet troops had penetrated Breslau.

Koenigsberg Now 'Half Destroyed'

Moscow, Feb. 23 (AP)—The surrounded German force in East Prussia apparently contains elements of 34 divisions, Ilya Ehrenburg, *Red Star* correspondent, reported in a dispatch today.

The dispatch said Koenigsberg was "half destroyed" and is crowded with a host of civilian refugees.

Among those trapped in Koenigsberg, the writer said, is Erich Koch, the former Nazi governor of the Ukraine.

Gauleiter Koch Reported Trapped In Koenigsberg

By Louis P. Lochner.

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Soviet Officer In Captured Reich Town Phones To Berlin

Moscow, Feb. 23 (AP)—*Izvestia* reported with glee today that a Red Army major had talked by telephone with a Nazi secretary in Berlin's city hall.

"Everything is true in this story," said the account.

"Not long ago one of our detachments, after successfully outflanking a small German town, entered it so suddenly that inhabitants did not know what had happened until they drew their curtains the next morning.

Threatens To Complain

"Two hours later a passenger train arrived from the east and the chief conductor threatened to complain to the Reichsminister of Railways when ordered to halt his departure for the west.

"Surprised, the German garrison had not had time to disrupt communications and at the telephone station the girl switchboard operator placed a call to Berlin for one of our officers, Major Sergeive, who knows German.

"When Berlin answered he asked for the burgomeister. He was informed the burgomeister was absent, but the latter's secretary, Salzbach, answered.

"Things Are Bad"

"This is the burgomeister of ——," said the major. "How are things getting along?"

"Badly. The people say they've come quite close already," was the answer. "How is it with you?"

"Oh fine. One hour ago the Soviets captured our town."

"Don't joke so foolishly, I'll complain to the burgomeister," the Berlin official said.

"You're welcome to complain to Hitler himself," said the major. "This is a Soviet officer. See you soon, Herr Salzbach."

London, Feb. 23 (AP)—Gauleiter Erich Koch, reported in a Moscow dispatch today to be trapped in Koenigsberg, besieged Junkers capital, is known among his cronies as "the Czar of East Prussia."

The domineering and autocratic manner of the former governor of the Ukraine has caused him to clash frequently with other Hitler satellites — notably Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering—and his wholesale graft has made him one of the richest men in the Nazi party.

Arrest Reported

Some doubts were expressed in German refugee circles here that Koch still was in Koenigsberg, however. Information had been received here that the gauleiter had been arrested by the *Sicherheitsdienst* (Heinrich Himmler's super-Gestapo) at Rostock on charges of deserting his post.

These sources said a Dr. Meyer, gauleiter for northern Westphalia, had been arrested on a charge of conspiring with Koch to start a movement among gauleiters to insist that Hitler attempt to negotiate a peace.

At any rate, the 50-year-old Koch, when he was in Koenigsberg, was cock of the walk.

Wanted First Honors

Koch always insisted that the first honors anywhere in East Prussia rightfully were his own. When Goering arrived one day at an air-

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port near Koenigsberg he insisted on precedence over Koch in the matter of a *Luftwaffe* honor company's salute. The two men nearly came to blows. The matter was settled the Nazi bigwigs, who ruled that Goering, as a Minister of the Reich, outranked the gauleiter.

Koch assumed ownership of virtually all East Prussian coastal shipping companies. While doing so, he told an acquaintance of mine who formerly was in Franz von Papen's entourage:

"Why don't you come and visit me in Koenigsberg?" Man, I'll show you how to become a millionaire in a few weeks."

Bought Up Concerns

Koch's technique was somewhat like this: First, he consistently favored one set of East Prussian shipping companies by giving them Government contracts, issuing clearances and the like. This brought the disfavored other half to the verge of bankruptcy. Through middlemen, Koch then offered to buy up these concerns, and they sold out at low figures.

From then on, all business was swung in the direction of all Koch's newly acquired possessions. That made the other half go on the rocks. These, too, sold out at low figures to prevent bankruptcy.

Finding how well this trick worked, Koch began to apply it to other business undertakings. He soon became a multimillionaire.

10 Million Germans Lost in Soviet War, Red Analyzer Claims

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP).—Germany's losses in the war with Russia approximate 10 million men, a Russian radio commentator estimated in a broadcast from Moscow today.

Speaking on the 27th anniversary of the Red Army, the commentator "Analyzer," said the Germans lost an average of nearly 30,000 men a day in killed and captured during the Russians' 1945 Winter offensive. This figure did not include the wounded. The average for the first three years of the war was somewhere in the vicinity of 7,000 men killed or captured daily, the commentator said.

"The total number of Germans killed or captured for the first three years of Soviet-German hostilities were in excess of 7,800,000," the report asserted, adding:

"In fighting on White Russian soil last Summer, 505,000 German officers and men were wiped out. A battle fought in the south a little later cost Hitler another 25,000 men.

Nazis' Losses Put At 12 Million

New York, Feb. 23 (AP)—Premier Stalin's announcement that the Soviet winter offensive had cost the Germans more than 1,150,000 in killed or captured raised to at least 12,100,000 the casualties which the Russians say the Germans have suffered on the Eastern front in nearly four years of war.

Stalin announced on November 5, 1943, that the Germans had lost 2,700,000 men in four months. Added to the claims of previous communiqués this brought total German casualties to 9,100,000.

On April 24, 1944, a Soviet communiqué reported a total of 450,000 Germans killed and captured during the Soviet winter and spring offensive.

Chiang Lauds Russ Army

Chungking, Feb. 23 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told Premier Marshal Stalin today that his able military leadership and the gallantry of the Red Army forces had won the deep admiration of the Chinese people.

Evoked by the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Red Army, the message said the collapse of Nazidom was now only a matter of days.

Dr. Sun Fo, president of the legislative Yuan, wired Stalin that China was looking forward to the day when Chinese and Russians would fight shoulder to shoulder against "the common enemy of the world."

Prime Minister Churchill on plans for final defeat and long-range control of Germany and to pave the way for political reconstruction and the peaceful organization of the world after the war. The text of the message:

"In anticipation of our common victory against the Nazi oppressors, I wish to take this opportunity to extend my heartiest congratulations to you as supreme commander of this the twenty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the Red Army.

"The far reaching decisions we took at Yalta will hasten victory and the establishment of a firm foundation for a lasting peace. The continued outstanding achievements of the Red Army, together with the allout effort of the United Nations forces in the south and the west, assure the speedy attainment of our common goal—a peaceful world based upon mutual understanding and co-operation.'

The message was released through the State Department.

Roosevelt Salutes Red Army

Tells Stalin, on Its 27th Anniversary, That Yalta Will Hasten Lasting Peace.

Washington, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt told Premier Stalin today that the "far-reaching decisions we took at Yalta will hasten victory and the establishment of a firm foundation for a lasting peace."

The President sent the message to Marshal Stalin on the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Red Army. It constituted the President's first direct and formal published comments on the Crimea conference at which he and the Russian leader worked with

Marines At Second Airfield

Battle for Iwo Gradually Sways In Favor of U. S.

By ELMONT WAITE

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HQ., Guam, Saturday, Feb. 24 (AP).—The raging battle for Iwo swayed slowly in favor of three United States Marine Divisions Friday as they occupied one end of an airfield in the island's center and strewed the volcanic slopes of Mount Suribachi on the south tip with Japanese dead.

It still was a slugging match, with the Leathernecks requiring more than three days to cover 700 yards up sloping ground to the south tip of the two-runway fighter field.

The Japanese, constantly blasted by the guns of U. S. Fifth Fleet and dived on by carrier planes, fought back from concrete pillboxes.

THIRD DIVISION AT FIELD

The first Devildogs to get to the fighter field were elements of the U. S. Third Marine Division under Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine, veterans of the Solomons and Guam campaigns. That division entered the fiery struggle Wednesday at a time when the Fourth and Fifth Divisions had been halted in their push north from the southern third of the island in American hands.

The communique disclosed for the first time that the three divisions are fighting side by side in a coordinated push on the fighter field.

The Third is in the center. Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's Fifth is on the left flank toward the southwest coast. It was held to no gain Friday afternoon.

Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates' Fourth Division is on the right flank toward the southeast coast. It advanced slightly.

Headquarters, assessing the situation up to 6 p. m. Friday, said the Leathernecks had scored limited gains against "elaborate enemy defenses."

It was the first report of any real gains since Wednesday noon when they began the 700-yard drive from captured Motoyama bomber field, No. 1, in the south end of the island, north toward Motoyama fighter field, No. 2.

The advance, by three divisions in an enveloping movement is up slopes toward the plateau on which the fighter field is located. The Japanese have put up such bitter resistance, even throwing in strong counterattacks, that many of the Marine casualties have occurred there.

Today's communique made no further addition of casualty figures which up to Wednesday night had exceeded 5,000.

In the drive toward the only other usable airfield still in enemy hands, the Fourth Marine Division on the right fank edged forward 300 yards.

In the center of the advancing line, other elements succeeded in occupying the south end of the airfield which, in American hands, would base fighters within flying range of Tokyo, 750 miles to the north.

On Mt. Suribachi, on the south tip of Iwo, where Marines raised the U. S. flag Friday, a total of 717 enemy dead has been counted with the cleanup continuing. That was added to a previously announced figure of 1,222 Nipponese dead counted elsewhere on the island's eight square miles.

"In all sectors, the enemy is resisting our advance from concrete pillboxes, entrenchments and caves," the communique said.

The guns of the warships, which began unlimbering on Iwo three days prior to Monday's landings, still thundered in support of the attacking Devildogs.

Carrier-based planes, including a new type of Hellcat divebomber, also aided the slow drive.

Japanese on Kangoku Rock, just west of Iwo, fired mortars at the Marines but an American destroyer's guns knocked out the rock's defenses and also destroyed several landing craft.

MORE SUPPLIES LANDED

The unloading of supplies, now facilitated by steel mats spread over the loose, volcanic ash, continued.

The communique said "their rate of movement across the beaches is considerably improved in spite of the surf created by recent southeasterly weather."

However, the Japanese still managed to keep the beaches under fire during Friday afternoon.

To neutralize any bases just north of Iwo where the Nipponese might shuttle planes from Tokio, carrier aircraft made an offensive sweep over Chichi in the Bonin Islands.

Marines creeping forward through cold rain toward the airfield as well as those searing the enemy out of numerous strongpoints on Suribachi, to the south, were supported throughout Thursday night and Friday forenoon by naval gunfire. Carrier planes bombed and strafed enemy defenses.

A fight to the bitter end was expected on Iwo, a key bastion at the southern doorstep to Japan. Lieutenant General Holland M. Smith, commanding the marine expeditionary forces, told The Associated Press that "the fanatical enemy will fight to the bitter end." He added:

"It must not be forgotten that the Japs consider Iwo a part of their homeland. They have caused us some very serious difficulties.

The fierce resistance on the northern sector was paralleled on the steep, fortified slopes of Suribachi, which is 566 feet high. Some marines of the 28th Regiment, 5th Division, slashed and fought their way to the summit Friday forenoon and planted the American flag amid volcanic ash and lava rock.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz condensed the drama into this special communique: "The 28th Regiment of the United States Marines was observed raising the United States flag on the summit of Mount Suribachi on Iwo Island at 10:35 a. m. today."

Japanese Loss Heavy

Casualties on both sides were high, but the counted enemy dead already were virtually double the number of Americans reported killed. In the first fifty-seven hours of the savage fight for the island—from the invasion at 9 a. m. Monday up to 6 p. m. Wednesday—American casualties were estimated by Nimitz to total 5,372. Of this total, 644 were killed, 560 missing and 4,168 wounded.

Japanese air strength appeared to be reviving after crippling blows to Tokyo airfields delivered last week by American carrier planes. One small group of Japanese aircraft attacked shipping near Iwo Thursday and two other small groups approached the area. American fighters and anti-aircraft fire shot down six planes.

YANK MARINES REACH PEAK OF MT. SURIBACHI

Leathernecks Renew Their Drive to Win Second Jap Airfield.

REPEL FOE'S COUNTER-BLOW

Capture of Volcanic Height Ends Threat to Rear of Three U. S. Divisions.

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—American Marines reached the summit of Mount Suribachi at the southern tip of Iwo Jima today, and began a renewed drive on the central airfield after repulsing two Japanese counterattacks.

The Stars and Stripes were raised over the volcanic Suribachi fortress ninety-seven hours after the costly invasion began and Marines began cleaning out Japanese still clinging to the crater with flamethrowers.

Little progress was made elsewhere in the most costly fight in which the Marines have ever been engaged—a fight that cost 5,372 American casualties, including 644 dead, in the first three days.

Japanese swimmers made a hopeless attempt to attack American forces on the western side of the island from the rear last night. They were mopped up on the beaches this morning.

Carrier aircraft sweeping over the Bonin Islands in protective sweeps to eliminate repeated enemy attacks on American shipping assembled off Iwo shot down three Japanese planes.

Surmounting of Suribachi was the brightest spot in the entire Iwo compaign.

The Leathernecks won command of the 566-foot height from which the Japanese had cast down a deadly mortar and artillery fire on other Marines spread out over the south third of the embattled island. Its capture eliminated the threat to the rear of three Devildog divisions attempting to drive north where the main strength of the enemy garrison is dug in.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz condensed the drama into this special communique: "The Twenty-eighth Regiment of the United States Marines was observed raising the United States flag on the summit of Mount Suribachi on Iwo Island at 10:35 A. M. today.

The extinct volcanic cone had been encircled by the Fourth Marine Division under Major-Gen. Clifton B. Cates. Then for twenty-eight hours the Leathernecks clambered up the 45-degree cliffs despite grenades and demolition charges hurled down into their faces by the desperate defenders.

Before that Mount Suribachi

was hammered steadily for more than a week by naval guns and aerial bombs. The defenders fought on until killed in their dugouts by Marines advancing hole by hole and cave by cave with flamethrowers, grenades and rifles.

In his earlier communique, Admiral Nimitz reported strong Japanese counter-attacks on both flanks of the American force edging—only feet or yards at a time—toward the southern fringe of Iwo's central airfield.

Plane Base in U. S. Hands.

The main airdrome to the south already is in American hands.

One of the counter-thrusts apparently was repulsed, but there was no report on the other, on the American right flank.

By official count, 644 United States Marines were killed, 4,168 wounded and 560 were missing up to 6 P. M. Wednesday. This count covered the first fifty-eight hours of the Iwo fighting. During the same period 1,222 Japanese dead were counted.

No invasion of the Pacific war has been so costly for the Americans. Even on Tarawa, previously considered the bloodiest fight of the war, Marine casualties slightly exceeded 3,000 for the seventy-two hours required to kill every Japanese on the island.

The northern battle line of the three United States Marine divisions fighting on Iwo fringed the southern end of the central airfield, which is on a plateau. This is where the Japanese launched two counter-attacks yesterday with rifles and mortars, but came under the withering fire of American artillery and naval guns.

Jap Air Power Revives.

Japanese air strength appeared to be reviving after crippling blows to Tokyo airfields delivered last week by American carrier planes. One small group of Japanese aircraft attacked shipping near Iwo yesterday and two other small groups approached the area.

American fighters and anti-aircraft fire shot down six planes.

Enemy bombers made a similar attack at sunset Wednesday, causing "some" damage to fleet units.

The most cheering note in today's communique was the report that conditions on the beaches were generally improved, and a substantial quantity of supplies were unloaded.

The beaches still were littered with the debris born of D day when enemy artillery and mortars raked the American landing parties.

Marine combat correspondent Sgt. David Dempsey wrote that a thick layer of debris extended for two miles along the beaches and "wrecked hulls of scores of boats testify to the price we paid to get our troops ashore on this vital island."

Dempsey said that Japanese artillery, rockets and heavy mortars for two days "laid a curtain of fire along the shore. Their weapons had been aimed at the beach long before we landed. They couldn't miss, and they didn't."

He added: "Scattered among the wreckage is death. . . . On D day beach parties suffered heavy casualties in killed and wounded. . . . Death is not a pretty sight, but it has taken possession of our beach."

Vice - Admiral John Hoover, commander of forward areas who watched the invasion from a warship, disclosed in an interview that Monday's invasion "was touch-and-go for awhile" and for a time "our position on the beach appeared doomed."

With Mount Suribachi in American hands, the danger to the beaches will be greatly lessened. Intense fire from the northern plateau area prevented the use of the northern sector of the beach at first, and Mount Suribachi menaced — although to a lesser extent—operations at the southern end.

The Twenty-eighth Marine Regiment which raised the flag on the mountain is commanded by Col. Harry B. Liversedge of Pine Grove, Cal., who holds the Navy Cross after leading successful attacks in the New Georgia Island campaign in the Solomons.

New Weapon Used by Japs

By MORRIE LANSBERG

ABOARD ADMIRAL TURNER'S EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FLAGSHIP OFF IWO JIMA, Feb. 23 (Via Navy Radio) (AP).—The Japanese are using a new weapon—1,000-pound rocket mortars—in their desperate fight for Iwo Jima.

This was confirmed tonight by American gunnery experts. The missiles exploded on Iwo's southeast beach where the U. S. Marines landed four days ago.

The shell is described as having a nose fuse and a rocket motor. Launching platforms probably are required to launch these shells, and they probably were fired from rough terrain to the north which offers the enemy excellent cover.

The appearance of the new weapon again emphasizes the fact that Iwo's defenses are first rate. Another example of the Nipponese strength developed today when several hits by rocket firing planes were necessary to destroy an enemy pillbox.

The pillboxes are of concrete, covered with sand. Most of them are not new. This shows that the Japanese began long ago to build Iwo into the fortress that it is.

Gunnery experts said the rocket mortars probably were launched by jet propulsion, carried through the air by rocket power and then detonated at their destination by their nose fuses.

The enemy also used regular rockets, artillery, dual purpose antiaircraft guns, regular mortars and automatic weapons.

Marines Buried at Sea

ABOARD UNITED STATES TRANSPORT OFF IWO JIMA, Feb. 21 (Delayed) (AP) (Via Navy Radio).—Marines who died after being brought aboard this transport were buried at sea with full military honors while gunfire flashed in the background. Catholic Chaplain James J. Carberry, of Jersey City, and Commander H. C. Wood, Presbyterian chaplain, of Trenton, N. J., read the last rites.

Japs Fling Themselves Into Volcano On Iwo

By Morrie Landsberg

Aboard Admiral Turner's Flagship Off Iwo, Volcano Islands, Feb. 23 [*AP—Via Navy Radio*]—American Marines watched Japanese soldiers fling themselves into volcanic Mount Suribachi yesterday as the Leathernecks drew up the steep slopes of the dominating formation on the southern tip of Iwo Island.

In contrast to the fierce resistance to the north, "a number" of enemy troops chose spectacular suicide to being hunted down in caves of the 566-foot high mountain while others defiantly heaved grenades at Marines moving into position to assault the isolated fortress of lava rock.

First Jap Raid

There were no trails leading to the crater rim from which the Japanese jumped. Possibly the Japanese realized they had no choice except being killed or surrender—and Japanese just don't surrender to United States Marines. Or they may have been stunned or crazed by the incessant bombardment by naval warships and carrier planes.

Enemy planes succeeded in making their first raid last night. They came in the half twilight of the mist-shrouded sunset last night. In front of us we could see blasts of fire from United States ships shelling Japanese positions on Iwo. In the distance, on the gray horizon broken by red bursts of anti-aircraft fire, were the striking Nipponese planes. Sometimes there would be flames that told of the fiery finish of a plane. Seven, in all, were shot down, by our planes and ships' guns. But some ships were damaged.

Fight In Cold Rain

The 4th Marines fought in cold rain in the central sector of the island against continued strong opposition.

Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates, of the 4th Division, told Jim Lindsley, Associated Press correspondent, that a series of Jap sorties against the marine lines were supposedly the Japanese version of a co-ordinated counterassault. He said most of the attacks were light.

Lindsley also reported that the Marines were puzzled by the almost complete absence of Japanese tanks. The fact that only three enemy armored vehicles were seen led Cates to believe that either the enemy tanks were knocked out by the United States bombardment or that the Japanese were saving them for later counteroffensives.

Landing Hampered

Bad weather hampered the landing of supplies and shore-to-ship movements. A heavy surf tossed small boats about and many erews lost the way in the foglike mist. On the beach, handling of supplies was difficult because our vehicles were unable to travel over the soft lava sands. Even the jeeps couldn't make it. They had to be pulled out.

Steel matting was installed as far as possible on the beach to facilitate the use of vehicles. The beach was under intermittent fire by Japanese artillery and mortars.

Mines As Well As Gunfire Made Suribachi Difficult

By Hamilton Faron

With the 5th Marine Division, Iwo Jima, Feb. 22 [*AP—Via Navy Radio—Delayed*] — American Marines are fighting man-to-man in the battle for the conquest of Mount Suribachi, the most heavily defended Japanese position so far encountered on Iwo Jima.

[Leathernecks of the 28th Regiment reached the rim of the 566-foot mountain at noon today, a day after this story was written.]

Standing on the rolling plain near the base of the extinct volcano, I watched flame throwers sear into caves in the lower terraces, saw Marines using pistols, carbines and grenades, driving the Nipponese from countless positions on the side of the steep cliff.

Time To Duck

I watched, that is, until a series of sharp reports—like a string of Fourth of July firecrackers—warned of enemy light machine guns going into action from snipers' positions, or until the whine of a single bullet told me the sniper had the range.

Mortar shells also clumped down with dismaying regularity, forcing everybody to dive for the protection of shell holes scattered across the plain.

Moving closer to the base of the volcano, which the Marines have nicknamed "Mortar Mountain" and "Snipers' Summit," fire of all types increased in frequency.

Mighty Blast

Then came the land mines. Crouching and half-running, I moved toward the command post of the 28th Marine Regiment. There was a mighty blast of flame. Debris flew into the air. As I dropped to the ground for protection from flying bits of metal I saw three Marines throw themselves aside fro mthe blast, about 25 feet away. A few seconds later I moved forward. One Marine was dead, another was wounded. First-aid men quickly arrived.

The men had been inching around a rocky promotory seeking to track down a sniper and had tripped over a wire on a land mine.

Grenades Hurled Down

From the mouths of Jap caves, in adidtion to arms fire, all kinds of grenades are dropped down the cliffs on Leathernecks moving up the mountain side.

Lieut. Col. George A. Roll, of Westview, Pa., co-ordinating scattered reports at 5th Division headquarters, summarized the Suribachi fight this way:

"It's got to be a man-to-man fight, the way they're dug in. We can't hope to do it another way, despite our superiority in strength and equipment."

Whole Blood Saves Men On Iwo

Iwo, Volcano Islands, Feb. 23 [*AP—Via Navy Radio*] —Large-scale administration of whole blood forwarded from the United States has saved an uncounted number of lives in the bloodiest battle of the Pacific war, according to Commander R. S. Silvis, 4th Marine Division surgeon.

"I know five men whose lives were definitely saved by the difference between whole blood and plasma," Dr. Silvis said yesterday.

Flown From 'Frisco

"These cases are the demarcation line, plainly drawn. There are scores of other cases where whole blood probably meant the difference between life and death. The number probably runs into the hundreds."

The blood was flown in iced containers from San Francisco to Guam and brought daily by plane to this battle front, where the Yanks and the Japanese are contesting for a tiny bit of lava on the ocean highway to Tokyo.

There is no shortage yet, Silvis said, but "tell the folks at home to keep it coming."

Needed For Hemorrhages

Silvis said that plasma is nearly as efficient as whole blood in shock cases, but not for injuries with heavy hemorrhages.

"Plasma replaces the blood fluid," he explained, "but not the cells."

"We were prepared for a few deaths due to the reaction. But so far there has not been even a mild reaction in any case, much less a death due to transfusion."

Most Wounds Gaping Holes

Silvis said the nature of wounds in this battle makes whole blood administration especially important. There are very few bullet wounds.

Most wounds are deep gaping holes torn by shell fragments, with profuse bleeding and heavy shock.

Iwo Pounded Heavier Than Normandy, Africa

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP).—Lt. Cmdr. John McClain, the first man to return from the battle of Iwo Jima, said today it was preceded by a naval bombardment heavier than Normandy received.

He flew here with the first motion picture films of the battle. The movie coverage was his job.

McClain, a native of Marion, Ohio, has lived in recent years in Hollywood where he was a writer before being commissioned in the Navy.

Describing the action at Iwo he said "I never saw in my life such naval bombardment—not even was at the North Africa and Normandy landings." He said he believed that the first assault troops got ashore without heavy casualties because the shelling of the Japanese back from the beaches and into their caves.

28 U.S. Ships Hit, Japs Claim

San Francisco, Feb. 23 (AP)—An Imperial headquarters announcement claiming that "28 enemy warships had been sunk or heavily damaged" in waters adjacent to Iwo Island in fighting from February 2 until today was broadcast by the Japanese Domei news agency.

There was no confirmation of this claim from any Allied source. The Domei dispatch, beamed to North America and recorded here, follows:

"Instantaneously sunk were one aircraft carrier, one battleship, three cruisers and three vessels of unidentified category, while vessels sunk otherwise were one aircraft carrier, one cruiser, one vessel of unidentified category, two mine sweepers and four landing transports."

"Damaged were one cruiser and eight landing transports, while two vessels of unidentified category were set ablaze. Since these are only the confirmed war results and do not include results attained by our special attack corps, members of which are expected to inflict substantial damage, losses actually suffered by the enemy must have been far greater than indicated by the imperial headquarters announcement."

A broadcast by the Domei news agency said "the war situation on the island has not undergone any major change."

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The dispatch reported heavy fighting at the southern tip of the island and did not mention the American announcement that the Suribachi stronghold there had been captured.

1,900 Planes

Berlin, Railway Lines Lashed in Huge Attack

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 24 (AP).—Great fleets of R. A. F. heavy bombers roared over Germany again last night and early today, maintaining the massive air support to the new Allied offensive on the Western Front by hammering the Reich's battered traffic centers and rail lines.

One of the targets for the huge armada once more was much-battered Berlin but emphasis in the assault remained on the Nazis' transportation. Pforzheim, a communications center in the upper Rhineland, was one of the rail hubs hammered.

The air over the English coastline reverberated for hours with the sound of heavy motors as formation after formation of bombers winged toward Germany. One great fleet required more than an hour to pass over the North Sea.

The British heavies made a concentrated raid on Pforzheim, between Munster and Bielefeld. Berlin was pounded for the fourth consecutive night.

Twelve thousand American and British bombers and fighters—air power more massive than employed on "D" Day in France—virtually have paralyzed Germany's vast rail network during the last two days.

An estimated 20,000 tons of explosives rained down on Germany's battered transportation system in 48 hours of unusually fine flying weather. Hundreds of vital centers in the great German rail web were smashed.

Five thousand planes of seven Allied air commands were thrown into the campaign of amputating the Reich's rail sinews yesterday, following up the overpowering assault of 7,000 planes Thursday.

Nearly 2,000 American bombers and fighters stabbed so close to the Eastern Front they came within 150 miles of linking up with a similarly powerful air offensive undertaken by the Russians.

London, Feb. 23 (AP)—At least twenty freight yards and other rail targets were blasted today by 1,900 American planes continuing the gigantic offensive to knock out the German transport system that feeds both the Eastern and Western fronts.

A force of more than 1,250 Fortresses and Liberators and 650 fighters followed the same pattern as yesterday's assault and spread out in small formations to smash at widespread targets from the relatively low altitude of 6,000 to 12,000 feet.

There was every indication that this operation was only part of a free-for-all attack by all seven Allied air commands in this theater and Italy which probably were putting 5,000 planes into the air following yesterday's blow by 7,000 bombers and fighters.

From Italy Fortresses and Liberators again carried out a giant assault today with attacks on rail lines near Vienna, Innsbruck, Klagenfurt and Villach.

20,000 In Three Days

It was the eleventh day of ruinous attacks on Germany from both west and south in which 20,000 planes probably have been thrown against the Reich in the last three days.

More than 1,100 aircraft from Italy joined in the attack yesterday, hitting 54 separate rail targets in Germany, Austria and Italy, and the RAF kept the offensive going last night, with Mosquito bombers hitting Berlin and other objectives.

Eighth Air Force targets today were located in a triangular area stretching from Leipzig to south of Nuernberg.

Among the first places indentified as targets were Crailsheim, Kitzingen, southeast of Wurzburg; Ansbach, Neumarket and Treuchtlingen, all junctions through which German troops and supplies pass on the way to the Russian front.

10,000 Sorties

About 10,000 sorties were flown by dusk yesterday, probably exceeding the size of the attacks when 13,000 sorties were flown in a full 24 hours on D-day.

American, British and French tactical planes—light, medium and fighter bombers—based on the Continent flew more than 3,300 sorties, with some planes making two or three missions and racing up and down hundreds of miles of railroads.

These tactical outfits claimed the destruction of 290 locomotives, 841 freight cars, 300 motor vehicles and 65 bridges. Rail tracks were cut temporarily at 279 places, at least.

Allied losses, excluding those of the 15th Air Force in Italy, totaled 8 American heavy bombers, 5 American medium bombers, 21 light bombers and 40 fighters. Losses among Italian-based planes were 23—an over-all total of 97.

Yesterday's Targets

Among targets of the 15th Air Force in Germany yesterday were Immenstadt, Memmingen, Kempten, Rosenheim, Landshut, Plattling, Grafing, Weilheim, Altenmarkt and Partenkirchen.

In Austria the Italian-based planes attacked Spittal, Klagenfurt, Pichel, Lienz, Piesendorf, Reutte, Sillian, Jenbach, Worgl, Rattenburg, Rodstadt, Bischofen and St. Johann.

The destruction of 50 locomotives and 50 cars was claimed by the 15th Air Force, with almost every rail line leading into and out of Munich hit.

The Germans gave the first word today that these attacks were continuing at high gear.

40,000 Took Part

At 11 A.M., the German radio said that advance elements of a great armada stretching out 200 miles had reached the Brunswick area. Another formation was spotted over Austria, suggesting that 15th Air Force bombers from Italy also were out.

Approximately 40,000 airmen took part in yesterday's raids, during which some 8,000 tons of explosives were loosed on targets from Denmark to Austria.

Allied air chiefs have had the operation up their sleeves for some time, and have only been waiting for a break in the weather to give the word.

The destruction of fifty locomotives and fifty cars was claimed by the Fifteenth Air Force, with almost every rail line leading into and out of Munich hit.

The Germans gave the first word today that these attacks were continuing at high gear.

At 11 A. M., the German radio said that advance elements of a great armada stretching out 200 miles had reached the Brunswick area. Another formation was spotted over Austria, suggesting that Fifteenth Air Force Bombers from Italy also were out.

The attack on Berlin last night was in line with concentrated Allied effort to knock out vital German communications centers.

Approximately 7,000 Allied bombers and fighters hammered about 100 enemy communications centers yesterday in one of the greatest air assaults in history. Approximately 40,000 airmen took part in the raids, during which some 8,000 tons of explosives were loosed on targets from Denmark to Austria.

Allied air chiefs have had the operation up their sleeves for some time, and have only been waiting for a break in the weather to give the word.

Big Air Assault Continued by

Turks Join War At Big 3 Edict

LONDON, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Turkey declared war on Germany and Japan tonight after nearly six years of uneasy neutrality, frankly admitting that the declaration was exacted by the Big Three as the price of admission to the World Security Conference at San Francisco in April.

Hinting that the weight of Russian armies might be thrown into the Pacific war as soon as Germany is crushed, the Ankara announcement implied strongly that the Soviet Union was aligned with Britain and the United States in demanding that still-neutral nations declare war on Japan as well as Germany if they expected to have a voice in the future world organization.

DEADLINE OF MARCH 1

Turkey's move is not likely to be of much military importance to the Allies.

Asking the Turkish Assembly to approve the war declaration, Foreign Minister Hasan Saka said that the Big Three at the Crimea conference had agreed on belligerent status as qualification for membership in the United Nations, and pointed out that invitations to meet the deadline of March 1 had been presented to other nations as well as Turkey. The Assembly's vote was unanimous.

From Cairo it was reported that other nations in the Middle East, where President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill stopped off for conferences on their way home from the Crimea, also might declare war on Germany and Japan, including Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Transjordan.

RED ACTION HINTED

The suggestion that Russia had joined the western Allies in demanding neutrals declare war on Japan as well as Germany was contained in the following statement to the assembly by Foreign Minister Hasan Saka, as broadcast by the Ankara radio:

"In the name of his government the British Ambassador handed to me a memorandum in which it was stated that, in accordance with a decision of the Crimea conference taken by the three great Allied leaders, those nations will be qualified as 'associative nations' by the side of the United Nations who will have declared war on the Axis Powers before March 1, 1945."

The Foreign Minister, informing the assembly that adherence to the United Nations declaration would be expected also, said that the declaration of war within the framework of the decisions of the Crimea conference offered "the occasion and the possibility of contributing yet another decisive move in the Allied cause."

Turkey is hardly likely to get any troops into battle, at least in the war with Germany, and unanimous approval of the war declaration by the assembly was probably less valuable to the military purposes of the Allies than was maintenance of Turkish neutrality in the face of terriffic German pressure in the early years of the war.

She has a strong army of half a million or more men, considerably better off now in arms and motorized equipment than at the start of the war. Britain has sent large amounts of munitions and equipment to Turkey, much of it captured German material which fell into British hands during the rout of Nazi Marshal Rommel in Libya in 1943.

The Turkish Navy is hardly more than a token force—one battle cruiser 33 years old, two overage cruisers and a few destroyers, submarines, gunboats, minelayers and minesweepers. The Turkish air force is efficient but small.

Shortly before he spoke to ask for the war vote Saka signed with U. S. Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt a formal lend-lease agreement which had been under negotiation for several months.

The lend-lease signature on the same day that Turkey went to war was a coincidence, but Turkey's lend-lease shipments may now be augmented if Turkey proceeds from the declaration to positive military action.

Turks Declare War On Japs, Germans

London, Feb. 23 (AP)—Ankara announced today that the Turkish Assembly had voted unanimously to declare war on Germany and Japan as a result of a decision of the Big Three to qualify as "Associated nations" all countries which take up arms against the Axis before March 1.

The Assembly also voted unanimously to adhere to the United Nations declaration.

The disclosure that a declaration of war was the price of a seat at the San Francisco conference on world security in April was made by the Turkish Foreign Minister.

Told Of Invitation

He told the Assembly that the British Ambassador on February 20 had handed the Ministry a memorandum in which Turkey was invited to the San Francisco conference if the declaration of war was adopted.

The Turkish Government "reached the conclusion that acceptance of Great Britain's request to declare war would be entirely in keeping with our alliance and would serve the interests of the policy which we have unfalteringly followed always, and of which we have established many proofs and manifestations," the Foreign Minister said.

The Turkish announcement pictured Russia in the front against Japan.

Others May Declare

The Foreign Minister said the British memorandum stated that, "in accordance with the decision taken by the three great Allied leaders, those nations will be qualified as associated nations by the side of the United Nations who will have declared war on the Axis powers before March 1, 1945."

The Big Three at their Yalta meeting held out the same price for a seat at San Francisco to Egypt, Iceland, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, the Ankara broadcast said.

Cairo dispatches yesterday said Egypt, along with several other Middle Eastern countries, might declare war.

All the South American countries named have entered their declarations of belligerency recently.

Turkey's declaration of war on Germany and Japan bring several hundred thousand soldiers to the Allies' side.

Ankara said that Turkey had been invited to participate in the United Nations conference at San Francisco in April.

By any standards the Turk is a good soldier and fighting in his own element—rough terrain where individual courage is the yardstick of success—he probably is as good as any in the world.

Turkey's small but effective air force is manned by an ardent group of young Turks who combine the old fighting tradition with a love of good machinery.

The Turkish air force has not been previously tested in battle but British and American instructors, who have assisted in building up the force, testify that the individual pilots show uniform daring in the air.

Well developed air bases will be available for the operation of British and American bomber forces. These bases, secretly situated in the southwestern corner of the country for the most part, have been steadily improved throughout the war years with Allied assistance.

Organizationally the Turkish army is modeled on the German Wehrmacht.

So far as he follows international affairs the average Turkish soldier is pro-Allied. His father discovered he did not like Germany when that nation was

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an overbearing and dictatorial ally in the last war. But most of all he is obedient and loves a fight.

By American standards the lot of the Turkish soldier is a poor one. His uniform is badly made of poor material and his pay is fantastically low (approximately 20 cents a month). His officers have the right of life and death over him.

But the Turkish peasant stock from which the common soldiers are drawn is used to a tough life. The normal hardships of battle are little [illegible] than he is accustomed to [illegible] daily life.

New Dutch Regime Sworn In by Queen

LONDON, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Holland voluntarily reshuffled her cabinet today to give the resistance movement a sacrifice-earned voice in the Government. By retaining E. N. Van Kleffens as Foreign Minister, it assured small nations of an able champion at the coming World Security Conference at San Francisco.

Queen Wilhelmina swore into office the new government, headed by Professor P. S. Gerbrandy as Premier and War Co-Ordinator. Only five of the old cabinet retained their posts.

Retention of Van Kleffens, one of Europe's most experienced statesmen, indicates that Holland will take a front-line place in the fight to prevent the small countries from being assigned a weak role in the prospective world league.

New Dutch Cabinet Sworn In by Queen

London, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Queen Wilhelmina swore into office today a new Dutch Cabinet formed by Premier P. S. Gerbrandy. It includes five men who were not in the former Gerbrandy cabinet. E. N. Van Kleffens continues as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Commons Debate Extended

London, Feb. 23 (AP)—Next week's Commons debate on the Crimea Conference, originally scheduled for two days, has been extended to three days. Each session will run three hours longer than normal. Prime Minister Churchill expects to demand a vote of confidence in the debate, which starts Tuesday.

REPORT DORIOT DEAD

London, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Jacques Doriot, French arch-collaborationist, was killed when Allied dive-bombers attacked his automobile in south Germany, the Berlin radio said today.

Doriot, leader of the French People's party, had been mentioned repeatedly as most likely to succeed Pierre Laval during the Vichy regime. His stormy career began as a Communist in the Chamber of Deputies twenty years ago. He attempted to merge the principles of Communism and Fascism, openly approved collaboration with Germany and urged a French declaration of war on Britain and the United States.

BritaintoGet30,000U.S.Houses

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP).—The United States plans to ship to Britain 30,000 temporary houses, comparable in size to the standard British bungalow, Duncan Sandys, Minister of Works, said today.

Reds 'To Pursue Nazis To Argentina'

London, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today:

"The conscience of our people is so outraged by Hitler's army that it seems that even if the Germans went to Argentina we would follow them there."

Previous Moscow broadcasts have charged that Nazis were fleeing to Argentina via Spain.

Tedder Maintains Liaison With Reds

LONDON, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder has been made responsible for liaison between the western Allies and the Russians, Reuters said today, without quoting any authority. Military officials in London declined to comment on the report.

(A BBC broadcast recorded by NBC said Marshal Tedder had conferred with Premier Josef Stalin on the assault now in progress to coordinate the bombings with the ground action.)

ATTEMPT ANTWERP RAID

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP).—The Germans made an unsuccessful bid last night to provide fighter protection for E-boats attempting to break into Allied shipping routes to Antwerp, the Air Ministry disclosed today.

None of the Nazi fighters were shot down, but they were driven off and for the third straight night aircraft of the R. A. F. coastal command broke up E-boat formations in the lower end of the North Sea.

Drive For World Press Freedom Seen Gaining

London, Feb. 23 (AP)—Christopher Chancellor, general manager of Reuter, news agency, declared today that the campaign for international press freedom was gathering force and saw hope that clashing British-American and Russian conceptions of a free press might eventually "draw together."

Praising the drive begun in America for free access to the news and untrammeled transmission of news between countries, Chancellor said full success depended on the realization that "there are two different conceptions of press freedom—our conception and the Russian conception."

"Only Practical Line"

He pointed out that the Soviet press was controlled by the state and said criticism of the Government there by the press would be "unthinkable."

"If Russia is to play a part in this press freedom movement," he continued, "the only practical line is to emphasize the standards accepted in common."

He spoke before the Czechoslovak Institute and told the leaders that "you will soon have to work out measures in Czechoslovakia for the re-establishment of a strong, independent, democratic newspaper press."

French Plan New Deal

He said he had just returned from Paris, where leaders were planning a new deal for the French press. There was a realization in France, he continued, that the central problem was to discover means of maintaining an independent financial basis for newspapers and "to avoid the risk of newspapers being subsidized by special interests with resultant suppression or distortion of the news."

He said he believed that in time the reconstituted newspaper industry of France would be able to support another world news agency operating from Paris and join the agencies now existing in Britain and the United States.

Danger Cited

Chancellor said the campaign begun in America for "world right of interchange of news protected by international compact" was in danger of becoming confused by minor issues.

"This danger is inevitable," he said, "but I should like to emphasize the deep idealism with which this campaign has been launched and the disinterestedness of the man who is its real sponsor."

Chancellor said after his address that he referred to Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, when he spoke of the "real sponsor" of the free press program.

France Approves Lend-Lease Pact

PARIS, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—The cabinet approved today a Lend-Lease agreement recently negotiated in Washington. Its terms have not been made public, but are understood to call for roughly $2,000,000,000 in U. S. raw materials, armament and machinery. France in turn would supply about $1,000,000,000 in goods.

France Plans Profits Refunds To U.S. Firms

Paris, Feb. 23 (AP)—Thousands of American and English business men are going to receive from the French Government more than $30,000,000, representing the profits from German operation of their Paris firms during the occupation.

Checks totaling $8,000,000 already are en route to some of the 38,000 individuals and firms which, a Finance Ministry official said, would profit by France's gesture.

The sums range from $520,000 for the du Pont Company, Wilmington, Del., to $1.14 for the Thomas Crowell Company, of New York.

"We've decided to pay American and English firms and individuals the full amount now and hope to collect from the Germans after the war," said the official.

A Government census placed the total amount involved at $30,376,400.

Havas Chief Gets 5 Years

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP).—Emile Jore, chief of the Havas news agency's foreign service until the liberation of France, was sentenced today to five years' imprisonment. The Paris purge court convicted him of collusion with Germany during the occupation. A colleague named Holstein, reported to have fled to Germany, was sentenced in absentia to death.

GOULD PROPERTIES BLOCKED BY FRENCH

Paris, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—The French Government blocked all the property of Frank J. Gould and his wife in Monte Carlo tonight. The action was taken by agreement with the principality of Monaco.

The Goulds have a home in the principality and are reported to have important holdings there. Mrs. Gould is under investigation in connection with dealings with the Monaco Bank, which French authorities said was controlled by the Germans. She has said that she made an investment of about $100,000 to keep the Germans from kidnaping her ailing husband.

Her property in France has been sequestered pending the outcome of an investigation, but no formal charge has been lodged against her.

ARMY BLACK MART INQUIRY DEMANDED

Paris, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—An exhaustive investigation of factors lying behind black market operations by Army supply troops in France was urged yesterday by an Army prosecutor in addressing a court-martial which acquitted Major Walter H. Marlin of a charge of neglect of duty.

The prosecutor, Lieut.-Col. Carmon C. Harris, declared in closing the case that an investigation should be made regardless of how far and how high it may reach. He said the case had disclosed "neglect of duty from Camp Stoneham, Cal., to Versailles."

Major Marlin was commander of the 716th Railway Battalion in France and was tried in connection with alleged pilfering operations by about 100 members of his command.

During the trial a defense witness testified that Marlin was incapable of commanding a battalion of 800 men and never had been given a chance to learn how.

"Some one passed him for a major's commission and unfortunately they are not on trial here today," Col. Harris said yesterday. "I suggest that one of these days there will be a clean-up. Let the Army show it is big enough to correct its own mistakes."

Lieut.-Col. J. Richard Baldwin, chief of the military railway branch in the Army's rail division, said yesterday in Washington that the civilian experience of Marlin fully warranted his command of a railway battalion. He said it covered thirty-six years of railroading including several years in supervisory jobs.

Baldwin said that Marlin was recommended for the major's rank by L. D. McDonald, vice-president of the Southern Pacific. Marlin applied for the commission on September 21, 1942, and was appointed several months later.

More Hills Won By Allies in Italy

ROME, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Swift and well-timed "one-two punches" by U. S. mountain troops and the Brazilian Expeditionary Force have knocked the Germans off the last heights from which they had dominated for months the long stretch of Highway 64 from Pistoia to the battlefronts southwest of Bologna, the Allied Command announced today.

Brazilian troops in their first major victory of the war captured 3000-foot Monte Castello on Wednesday and then American doughboys on their left took the summit of 3500-foot Monte Torraccio.

OVERLOOK BOLOGNA ROAD

From these heights the enemy long had hampered troop and supply movement over a large section of Highway 64, leading northward from Pistoia to Bologna.

The co-ordinated action was described officially as a local attack and the nature of the terrain beyond into the Panaro River valley supported the assumption.

The Germans hastily organized numerous small counter-attacks which were smashed with heavy enemy losses. Allied casualties were described as relatively low, particularly in view of the deeply entrenched defenses.

BUILD AERIAL TRAMWAY

An aerial cable tramway was constructed over the difficult terrain for evacuation of casualties. The line makes a vertical descent of 1350 feet in a complete run of only 1800 feet.

This reduced the time needed to evacuate the wounded from ten hours to four minutes.

Yanks Win Second Italian Peak

Rome, Feb. 23 (AP)—American troops, exploiting the capture of Mount Belvedere west of the Pistoia-Bologna highway, today stormed through elaborate German trench systems and seized 3,500-foot Mount Torraccia in a 2-mile advance.

The Americans launched their attack from both sides of Belvedere and advanced in the face of fierce resistance.

The attacks were over terrain so difficult that some casualties were being evacuated by a cable tramway which makes virtually a vertical descent of 1,350 feet in a complete run of 1,800 feet.

Counterthrusts Repulsed

German counterattacks involving mostly 60 to 80 men were thrown against the Americans, but all were repulsed.

Brazilian troops on the Americans' right flank captured Mount Castello and dug in on the peak under heavy mortar fire yesterday. They suffered less than 50 casualties—nearly all wounded.

The mountain had been stormed three times previously by the Brazilians, and yesterday's attack brought the total Allied casualties to 400.

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Rome Has 3 Flourishing Cigarette Black Marts

By Noland Norgaard

ome, Feb. 20 (AP)—The cigar-hungry civilian back in the ited States may be interested know that he is not the only man the world who has difficulty in tting what he wants to smoke.

Let him consider the plight of Italian friend who complained me last night that Rome's black rket never offers the somewhat usual brand of American cigar-es he happens to prefer.

'I cannot get anything except ndard brands—and, of course, English cigarettes," he ex-ained.

Still Well Stocked

Despite somewhat more stringent ntrols imposed on the sources of pply lately, Rome's black mar-ets are well stocked with both merican and British cigarettes ent to Italy for the Allied armies.

How these supplies reach the lack market is now the subject f investigation, but so far respon-ibility has not been fixed publicly.

It seems apparent, however, that igarette bootleggers are supplied through the theft of American cigarettes after they arrive in this country for the troops.

Prices Listed

Black market prices for standard brand American cigarettes run from 140 to 150 lire ($1.40 to $1.50) per pack. English brands usually are about $1.20.

Rome has three well-patronized cigarette black markets. One flourishes in a street beside the Central Railroad station, another in the big general black market center on the Tor di Nona, just across the Tiber River from the Italian Ministry of Justice, and the third on the Viale Giulio Cesari.

To Americans old enough to re-member well the days of American prohibition there is something familiar in the workings of all three of these busy spots.

"Contact Man"

The "contact man" whom one ap-proaches to make a purchase sel-dom carries his own wares. When he is satisfied that the customer is

on the level he calls a helper wh produces the cigarettes.

Even the substantial profit fron straightforward black-market sale are insufficient for some Italians Recently, Romans who bought care fully sealed British cigarette opened the packs to find they con tained only wadded waste paper.

At the present time, American troops in Italy are receiving one package of cigarettes a day. Per-haps a few nonsmokers take the trouble to peddle their weekly ration to black-market operators, but their contributions would be only an insignificant part of the fairly liberal black-market stock.

Favorite Story

Occasionally, an Italian purchas-er runs into trouble with the law forbidding him to possess Allied military supplies. A favorite story told in Rome concerns a business man found in possession of three packages of American cigarettes and sentenced to one day in jail for each package.

He sent a messenger to inform his wife that he would be away from home for three days. The good woman sent back a parcel with the messenger. Jail attendants who opened it found six more packs of cigarettes.

Terror In Berlin Raid Shelter Described

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By Stig Carlson

[Swedish newspaper correspondent who recently returned to Stock-holm from Berlin] (AP)

Stockholm, Feb. 23—While the German home front has held to-gether under the Nazis' iron grip, the big question now is whether the nerves of the people—reduced to the barest necessities of life—can continue to stand up under Allied bombings and the threat of the Russian advance.

Berliners nowadays actually are very tough in respect to bombings. Not even the devastating effects of the last large-scale American air at-tack on February 3 could make them forget the still greater and imminent danger outside the east-ern gates of Berlin nor long delay the work of erecting barricades in every street.

I was in Berlin during that last great American attack. After ex-periencing more than 700 alerts and at least half as many raids, I can say that this unquestionably was one of the war's worst bomb-ings.

Thousands In Shelter

I sought safety in an under-ground railway tunnel which is one of Berlin's "safest" shelters. Thou-sands of people were packed to-gether there. They stood in clusters or sat on overcoats along the mas-sive concrete walls—a grotesque scene in the ghostly light.

Then the first bombs came. The ground heaved, lights flickered. It seemed as though the concrete walls bulged. People scrambled about like frighened animals.

Girls in a group of Russian la-borers began to sing. "Shut up!" somebody shouted, but the girls sang on.

Then came the next load of bombs—six or seven right above us and a string farther away. The lights in the tunnel went out. We sat in musty darkness. Some pocket torches were lighted, but proved useless in the cloud of chalky dust which came welling through the tunnel. It penetrated eyes, mouth, nose and ears.

Kneeled And Prayed

People kneeled on the asphalt and gravel of the railway tracks and prayed.

After the ear-shattering explo-sions there came complete silence.

Air pressure had increased in the tunnel, and I held my mouth open to equalize the impact of the next salvo on my eardrums.

A heavy bomb crashed through the tunnel roof a couple of hundred yards away and a wave of cold air followed by dust swept over us.

In the distance someone yelled for a doctor. The clamor for help was taken up by many voices, which were drowned in the next wave of bombs, more fearful than the first.

Upper Floors Hit

Explosions shook the concrete structure to its very foundation. By the crash you could tell several bombs had pierced through the pper floor of the elevated railway tation.

"For heaven's sake, stop it!" a woman screamed somewhere in the darkness.

"Shut up with that," broke in a ugh man's voice. A stir ran through the tightly packed people.

Four more strings of bombs tum bled down on us, shaking the ground like a series of earthquakes.

Finally there came a prolonged silence and we sat awaiting the clear signal. It was difficult to breathe in the dust. No one said much. Some women discussed in low voices the various types of Allied bombers, speaking with as much familiarity as though they were talking about asparagus.

Some Were Killed

The all-clear finally came. Above in the railway station there were dead. One man on a stretcher ap-parently had had his lungs crushed by the air pressure. Hardly any of the crowd gushing out of the tun-nel paid any attention to the dead. Everyone had his own troubles to take care of.

In the square a hurricane of fire raged. Smoke and flames limited visibility to less than 100 yards. I was blinded by smoke and soot.

Even before I arrived at my hotel I knew I had been bombed out for the fourth time. The Esplanade Hotel had been crushed by nine heavy bombs—of which six were full hits.

People's Court Burning

Bomb craters blocked the Belle-vue Strasse and many buildings along it were burning, including the detested People's Court across the street from the one-time Ameri-can Consulate General.

Outside the court many Berlin-ers had stopped. Streams of others were rushing by with bundles and suitcases. Half-suppressed taunts could be heard. The report spread that Dr. Roland Freisler, president of the court, had been killed.

Apparently nobody regretted his death. He had pronounced too many death sentences.

Time Bombs Later

Freisler was surprised by the alarm during a court session. He ordered the prisoners into a shel-ter, but was hit on the temple by a splinter as he was about to go down himself.

For two days after this raid de-tonations could be heard through-out the city as duds and time bombs exploded.

That night I traveled by car from the Stettiner Railway Station to Tempelhof Airfield. It took me two hours instead of the normal fifteen minutes. Great fires raged through-out the oldest part of Berlin, and at least every other street was blocked off because of danger from unexploded bombs. Life convicts were removing the charges.

More than 25,000 persons were killed. A full hit on one under-ground station alone killed 320 refugees from the east.

Water, gas and electricity were restored temporarily only after a long time, and for two weeks it was possible to telephone only from one sector of the city.

Postal and telegraph service also was knocked out.

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250 U. S. CAPTIVES ARE FREED SO FAR

Moscow, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—The United States military mission to-day received approximately 150 additional names of American prisoners of war who were liber-ated from Oflag 64 at Szubin, Poland, making the total to date 250.

The names were reported by detachments sent by Major-Gen. J. Russell Deane to Praga, Brest Litovsk and Lwow to locate and assist former prisoners of war.

Seven United States 8th Air Force flyers who crashed behind Red Army lines, and an American engineer sergeant who escaped from Stalag 3C in western Poland, arrived by Soviet plane in Moscow last night. They were Major Rob-ert Rosenthal, of 1595 East Thir-teenth Street, Brooklyn; First Lieutenant Robert H. Stropp, of Rome, N. Y.; Second Lieutenant Harry N. Schultz, of St. Louis; Technical Sergeant Howard U. Ganson, of Buffalo; Sergeant Paul L. Kerr, of Philadelphia; Technical Sergeant Charles N. Weber, of Elkton, S. D.; Staff Sergeant George A. Windish, of Louisburg, Kan., and Sergeant George Luka-shuwitz, of 1789 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx.

1,000 U.S. Prisoners In Reich Moved West

Washington, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Government said today that more than 1,000 American prisoners of war in Germany had been moved westward from Oflag 64 and Stalag III-B to Stalag III-A at Lucken-walde.

The announcement stated:

"Other Americans from Oflag 64 and a large number of American prisoners of war from Stalag *Luft* IV are in the vicinity of Swine-mund. About one half of the Amer-icans formerly detained at Stalag *Luft* III are en route to Moosburg, while the destination of the other half is reported to be Nuernberg. A small number of American of-ficers from Stalag *Luft* III were moved to Stalag IIIA at Lucken-walde.

"Pending notification to the con-trary, relatives and friends are urged to continue to address mail to individual prisoners of war to their last known addresses."

Ed Flynn Visits Alexei

Moscow, Feb. 23 (AP)—Edward J. Flynn, friend of President Roose-velt, who has been visiting in Rus-sia for several days, was received today by Alexei, patriarch of Mos-cow and all the Russians for the Russian Orthodox Church.

4 Arrested as War Criminals

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Debrecen said today that Hungarian police had ar-rested four persons accused of be-ing war criminals, including Gen-darme Lieutenant Colonel Giza Bator, accused of the mass slaugh-ter of Yugoslav civilians in the frontier town of Novisad.

Chinese Advance On Burma Road

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Troops of the Chinese 50th Division pushing down the old Burma Road from northeastern Burma have cap-tured Panghai, on the north bank of the Namtu River opposite Namtu and about 20 miles northwest of the important center of Lashio, Allied Headquarters announced today.

Two Japanese counter-attacks against the new British-Indian bridgehead across the Irrawaddy River opposite Myinmu, 35 miles be-low Mandalay, were reported to have been repulsed.

There was no official indication that either of the Allied forces con-verging on Mandalay had made ap-preciable progress in the past 24 hours, and it was apparent that Jap-anese resistance was stiffening.

Allied planes continued their me-thodical bombing in the Lashio area and around Mandalay. Fighters shot up many river craft and blew a hole in the Irrawaddy River oil pipeline.

Indian troops had about completed the clean-up of big Ramree Island on the west Burma coast about 75 miles below captured Akyab.

CHINESE PLAN TO AID AMERICANS ON COAST

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 23 (AP)—A Chinese Army spokesman said today that American suc-cesses in the Philippines and on Iwo would hasten the Chinese counter-offensive against the Jap-anese on the mainland.

The Americans, he said, were in a position to land anywhere on the China coast any time they want to, and the Japanese had shifted approximately three divisions from Manchuria, mainly to the coast south of Shanghai.

He admitted, however, that the Japanese had resealed the gap the Chinese recently slashed in the Canton-Hankow railroad, one of the main enemy lines of interior communication.

Plane Designer Honored

Chungking, Feb. 23 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer pinned the Distinguished Service Medal on Brig. Gen. Mervin E. Gross, 44, of Holly Hill, S.C., for exceptionally meritorious service with the head-quarters of the Army Air Forces in Washington. Gross played a major part in the development and design of American combat planes.

M'Arthur Troops Pour Into Manila Walled City

MANILA, Feb. 24 (Saturday) (A.P.)—The grim job of cleaning out Manila's remaining Japanese was under way in earnest today as 37th Infantry Yanks poured through a shell-made breach in the thick outer wall of the In-tramuros and engaged the corn-ered enemy in bitter hand-to-hand fighting.

General Douglas MacArthur said the Americans were "successfully seizing all remaining points of re-sistance." He reported that de-struction of the final enemy pocket in the Philippine capital was "in its final phases."

INVADE BIRI ISLAND

An American force took complete control of San Bernardino Straits, vital shipping lane between the United States and Manila, by invad-ing tiny Biri Island on Thursday.

Only light opposition was reported in this second invasion in two days of tiny islands lying in San Ber-nardino Straits between the long southeast tip of Luzon and northern Samar.

With seizure also of Capul Island, invaded Wednesday, the Yanks now control the straits through which supplies may flow from the United States to Manila.

HOLE BLASTED IN WALL

American penetration of the me-dieval Intramuros came after a two-siege in which howitzers and

cannon finally were wheeled up to blast away at the 40-foot-thick outer wall to clear an entrance way for tanks and infantrymen.

The Yanks could have pulverized the entire Intramuras, an area of about one-third of a square mile, with aerial bombs, but have been trying to spare the lives of thousands of civilians held virtual hostages inside.

At least 1500 Japanese troops, mainly Marines and Naval corpsmen, are hopelessly penned up in the old Spanish citadel determined to fight and die.

ISLAND TAKEN BY MACARTHUR

Landing Is Made to Clear Sea Route to Manila.

Manila, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Doughboys of the Americal Division, heroes of battles in the Solomons, mopped up Japanese today on little Capul Island off the south tip of Luzon after a new Philippine invasion aimed at clearing the shipping lane from the United States to war-torn Manila.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announcing the Yank landing on Capul Wednesday, said that those Yanks of the American Eighth Army encountered only light opposition. The island lies in San Bernardino Strait between Luzon and occupied Samar Island.

Capul is a controlling point in the straits through which units of the Imperial Japanese Navy steamed in an attempt to smash the American Leyte beachhead last October.

Only 260 Miles From Manila.

It lies 260 air miles from Manila, where other Yank fighters are locked in a fierce battle against a bitterly resisting Japanese garrison.

From the shattered southern portion of the capital Associated Press War Correspondent Fred Hampson reported Thirty-seventh Division Infantrymen seized the Manila Hotel, the City Hall and all of the General Post Office except the basement.

"The hotel was won," he said, "after a room-to-room and corridor-to-staircase fight through the succeeding floors. The Post Office was no less difficult."

Fight For City Hall

The three-story city hall was won after the Yanks had withdrawn from the building four times in the face of machine-gun fire.

The 1st Cavalry pounded with howitzers and cannon at the heavy walls of the Intramuros to prepare tunneled paths for its tanks.

Corregidor Greets First U.S. Plane In 3 Years

With the 503d Paratroopers on Corregidor, Feb. 22 [*AP—Delayed*]—The first American plane in three years landed atop the Rock today.

Lieut. James R. Thomas, of Louisville, Ky., had the distinction of piloting the first observation plane from the Bataan airstrip. He had an Associated Press correspondent as the first passenger.

Thomas landed on a strip hurriedly made by a bulldozer on the old parade grounds. It was less than 100 yards long. As he circled the strip, Thomas remarked: "Here we go." The correspondent sweated it out.

The little plane headed for a rubble pile and tree stumps at the near edge of the strip. Thomas gunned the engine at the last moment to hedge hop, then settled to the field.

Soldiers around the strip grinned, and one yelled: "Hooray, boys, our reinforcements have arrived."

Thomas is a trained paratrooper and a member of the 62nd Parachute Battalion.

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Manila Room Service, A La American Plan

With the 37th Division in Manila, Feb. 22 [*AP—Delayed*]—This is the way a battle report reads when you are fighting the Japanese:

10.15 A.M.—First Cavalry elements attached to this division entered the Manila Hotel without resistance, killing eleven Japanese stragglers around the Army and Navy Club.

Halls Barricaded

10.45—Cavalry reports many halls and doorways barricaded.

10.55—Cavalry reports small arms fire from Japanese in some of the first-floor rooms.

11—Cavalry reports Japanese setting off mines in the first-floor lobby and hallways and on the second floor. Troops shooting it out with Japanese behind sandbag barricades in hallways and rooms.

Noon—Cavalry reports first floor secure, but the Japanese still are resisting on the stairways.

This kind of fighting continued for two days before the cavalry was able to report "Manila Hotel secured." The cost was not light, but all the Japanese inside are dead. Not one surrendered.

Not only is it house-by-house fighting, it's room-by-room. One American doughboy said, "We go from the hall to the rooms and into the clothes closet. You almost have to look under the carpets. You find them everywhere."

Another said Malinta hill seemed to shake like an apple on a tree." Some occupants of the bomb-wrecked concrete barracks a mile away feared the skeleton buildings would collapse around them.

Men in foxholes atop Malinta said it felt as though the hill was trying to jump from under them.

Whether the Japanese were motivated by a desire to destroy the Americans while they (Japanese) took refuge in the tunnels, or whether it was a grandiose suicidal plan, remained a mystery.

Hundreds Of Japs Killed

Col. George M. Jones, of Memphis, Tenn., the American commander on Corregidor, believed concussion must have killed hundreds of Japanese.

An estimated 30 to 50 Japanese dashed from the entrance of the main tunnel behind the smoke of the explosion. The Americans above opened up with machine guns and grenades. Twenty-seven Japanese bodies were found outside the tunnel this morning. The Americans made no attempt to enter the tunnel.

Japs Still Being Killed On Guam

Mighty Blast Set By Japanese Rocks All Corregidor

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By James Hutcheson

With 11th Corps Troops on Corregidor, Feb. 22 [*AP—Delayed*]—All Corregidor shuddered last night from a mighty blast set off by the desperate Japanese.

Flames shot from three openings of tunnels which honeycomb the rock. A great chunk of Malinta hill's solid-rock south face was blasted loose. The resulting avalanche buried several American soldiers alive, injured others, and ripped out the road encircling the hill.

Rocks and boulders showered the beachhead like giant hailstones, causing additional lesser injuries. Hundreds of stunned soldiers dashed wildly into the comparative safety of the bay.

Like 50 Flame Throwers

"It was like a blast from fifty flame throwers," said one officer.

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 23 (AP)—There still is fighting going on with Japanese on Saipan, from where the B-29's first started flying to Tokyo.

And Japanese still are being killed right here on Guam, where Admiral Chester W. Nimitz has his headquarters.

The Admiral reported in today's communiqué a three-day fight with an organized group of 350 Nipponese on February 15, 16 and 17.

Elements of the Negro 24th Regiment killed or captured 131 of the enemy in a hide-and-seek engagement over mountainous terrain.

26,000 Japs Killed

Saipan was invaded in mid-June, 1944, and Japanese organized resistance was reported officially at an end on July 8, with more than 26,000 Nipponese killed. More than 3,000 Americans were killed and upward of 13,000 wounded.

Today's communiqué also disclosed that "routine patrols" killed 94 Japanese and captured 15 in the week ended February 17 on islands in the Marianas, including Guam, and on Peleliu, in the Palau group.

American casualties in these recent activities were seven killed and three wounded.

PARAMUSHIRU HIT HEAVILY

170 Tons of Shells Struck Main Airfield in Recent Ship Blow

AN ALEUTIANS BASE, Alaska, Feb. 19 (Delayed) (AP)—For twenty minutes just before midnight last night (Monday by Japanese time) north Pacific warships of Vice Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher's force heaped additional fuel on the flames of fear burning in the Japanese homeland by a bombardment of the enemy's largest airfield on Paramushiru.

One hundred and seventy tons of shells hurtled down on the targets in the brief period.

On this sixth surface raid of the northern Kuriles since Pearl Harbor, the criss-crossed airstrip, the hangers, shops, radio station and shore installations at Kurabu Cape at the southern tip of the island were hit.

Rear Admiral John L. McCrea, commander of the tactical force of warships, said there were no casualties or damage to the American cruisers and destroyers, which retired in good order after the midnight attack.

World Air Authority Urged

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 22 (Delayed) (AP)—All trunk airline routes should be controlled by an international authority, Air Minister A. S. Drakeford told parliament today. He said this would avert international friction.

Americas Given U. S. Peace Plan

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—The United States today proposed a resolution to the Inter-American Conference meeting here which may develop into giving the Pan-American Union the power of sanctions to keep the peace in this hemisphere.

The United States suggested in its proposal that the inter-American system should be improved and strengthened to enable it to assume its obligations as a regional system in the general international organization that will be set up at the San Francisco Conference

It suggested that the system be changed so it may function "in a manner consonant" with the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

The "big three" suggestions call for the use of political, economic and military sanctions, when necessary, to maintain the peace.

The United States proposes five major changes to improve the Pan-American Union so it can assume its new duties as a regional organization:

1. That the international conference of American States should meet regularly at four-year intervals.

2. That the meeting of American foreign ministers should be held every year.

3. That the governing board should be broadened.

4. That an Inter-American Economic and Social Council be created as well as an Inter-American Education and Cultural Council.

5. That the Pan-American Union be given the power to co-ordinate the 36 inter-American organizations functioning in this field at present.

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., in announcing the proposal at a press conference, said it represents the careful thought of the United States to give practical effect to the co-operation of the inter-American system.

WANTS STRONGER SETUP

"We should study and strengthen the system," he added, "so it can play a vital role in the international security organization.

"The stronger the inter-American system, the stronger will be the over-all international organization."

The United States proposal states that the methods for further improving the American republics system should be undertaken at the Ninth International Conference of American States to meet in Bogota after the war.

Regional Oaks Plan Asked

Mexico City, Feb. 23 (AP)—Proposals were put before the Inter-American Conference today which in effect would set up a regional Dumbarton Oaks plan, with compulsory sanctions if the frontier of any American country was violated.

Colombia presented the proposal, which provides for joint diplomatic, economic, communications and military penalties against any country that threatens or actually breaks the peace of this hemisphere.

Bolivia To Present Plan

Meanwhile, Bolivia prepared for presentation a plan to set up an American social and economic council which would co-operate on a regional basis with the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

The Bolivian proposal contains detailed stipulations on the conditions of workers, social security and health.

It provides for three subcommittees, one each on economic, social and sanitary subjects.

Urges Regular Meetings

Bolivia recommends regular meetings on a regional basis within the hemisphere of these topics.

Other nations could participate besides those primarily involved. Bolivia proposes, but could not change the agenda of the meeting without the approval of the majority of the group of nations in the region calling the conference.

s Asks reedom Hemisphere

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Would Also Add to Powers of Pan-American Union to Aid in World Security

By The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23.—Plans for enforcing peace in this hemisphere were placed before the Inter-American Conference today by the United States and several other countries.

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr. presented two resolutions. The first proclaimed the right of "free and impartial access to information." More than a third of the delegates have expressed support of this resolution, and Uruguay offered its own proposal along similar lines.

The second laid down directives aimed at turning the Pan-American Union into a strong political and economic organization which could function under a world security agency.

Brazil, Colombia and other nations introduced plans for military sanctions by joint American action and a new "Monroe Doctrine," to be enforced by all the republics instead of the United States alone.

Brazil asked that solution of disputes in this hemisphere be reserved to action by American countries—whether peacefully or by force. The world security or-

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Texts of U. S. Proposals at Mexico City Parley

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23 (AP)—The text of the United States proposal to the Inter-American Conference on "improvement and strengthening of the inter-American system":

The inter-American system, and the principles, instruments, agencies and modes of action which give it substance constitute the living manifestation of the determination of the sovereign American Republics to act together for the fulfillment of their common purposes in the maintenance of their peace and security and the promotion of the well-being of their peoples;

The inter-American system is and has traditionally been inspired by a deep sense of universal cooperation;

The American Republics have recommended in numerous resolutions the preparation of plans for the improved organization of the inter-American system;

The inter-American system should now be further improved and strengthened to enable it, as the expression of the common ideals, needs and will of the collectivity of American Republics in regard to the adjustment and solution of inter-American problems, to carry out its purposes even more effectively than in the past, and also to assume, in a manner consonant with the principles and purposes of the proposed general international organization, when established, the extended responsibilities and relationships which many devolve upon the inter-American system pursuant to the character and effective functioning of the general international organization;

The conference of the American Republics collaborating in the war effort resolves:

(1) That the inter-American system should be further improved and strengthened in the light of inter-American experience and tradition for the better implementation of the solidarity of the American Republics in the solution of their common problems, and to enable it to carry out the responsibilities which it may undertake in relation to the general international organization, when established;

(2) That the definitive measures to improve further and to strengthen the inter-American system and the adjustment of inter-American instruments necessary thereto should be undertaken by the Ninth International Conference of American States, which should be held at the earliest practicable date; and therefore recommends:

That the definitive measures to be adopted by the Ninth Inter-American Conference of American States should include provisions to give effect to the following stated objectives:

(a) The International Conference of American States should meet regularly at four-year intervals and should be formally constituted as the inter-American organ having final responsibility for the formulation of general inter-American policy and for the structure and functions of inter-American instruments and agencies.

(b) The meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics should be held annually and on special call during the intervals between the international conference of American States, and should be charged with responsibility for decision appropriate to immediate problems of common interest, including particularly situations and disputes of every kind which may disturb the peace and good relations of the American Republics;

(c) The Governing Board of the Pan American Union should, in addition to its present duties,

Take cognizance, under the international conferences of American States and the meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of any question affecting the effective functioning of the inter-American system and the solidarity and general welfare of the American Republics;

Convoke a special meeting of Foreign Ministers whenever it shall determine by an affirmative vote of fifteen members that the need for such a meeting exists;

Supervise inter-American agencies which are related to the Pan American Union or may be brought into relationship to it, and receive and consider annual or special reports from these bodies;

Discharge such further duties as may be authorized or directed by international conferences of American States or by meetings of Foreign Ministers of the American republics; and

Should provide for rotation of its chairmanship, on the basis of annual elections;

(d) There should be created an inter-American economic and social council, subsidiary to the Governing Board, which should be empowered:

To carry out recommendations of the international conferences of American States;

To serve as the co-ordinating element for all official inter-American economic activities;

To undertake studies and activities upon its own initiative or upon the request of any American Government;

To collect and prepare reports on economic and social matters for the benefit of the American Republics: and

To maintain liaison with the appropriate organ of the general international organization, when established, and with existing or projected specialized international agencies in the economic field;

(e) There should be created an inter-American educational and cultural council, subsidiary to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, which should be empowered

To facilitate consultation among leaders of the American Republics in educational and cultural fields:

To arrange for the exchange of information on major educational and cultural developments within the American Republics;

To conduct research in educational and cultural fields in the Americas and to encourage private agencies that are already active in these matters;

To assist those of the American Republics that desire and seek help in developing constructive programs of an educational and cultural nature; and

To maintain liaison with the appropriate organ of the general international organization, when established, and with such specialized international educational and cultural agencies as may be created:

(f) The Pan-American Union should be given direct responsibility, under the direction and supervision of the governing board of the Pan American Union, for the coordination of inter-American instruments, agencies and procedures, and accordingly should be authorized:

To prepare plans and make recommendations for a long-range program to improve the functioning of inter-American agencies and, when necessary to effeciency and economy, for a program for integration of agencies;

To make recommendations for a more equitable basis of contributions by the Governments of the several American republics for the expenses of the inter-American system;

To provide, as the principal secretariat of the inter-American system, for the improvement of secretarial service of all inter-American agencies brought into relation with it;

To prepare the annual budget of the Pan American Union and agencies related to it;

To expedite so far as feasible the establishment of branches of the Pan American Union in the several American republics, in order to advance its work in relation to the individual members of the inter-American system and to other inter-American bodies; and

To strengthen its staff by the addition of needed permanent personnel and by the employment of special experts when necessary and to adjust the salary scale of the Pan American Union in the interest of the effective discharge of its enlarged responsibilities;

(g) The consolidation and extension of existing inter-American peace instruments and the simplification and improvement of inter-American peace machinery should be expedited, and to this end early action should be taken with respect to the draft of an alterntive treaty relating to peaceful procedures prepared by the Inter-American Juridical Committee;

That until the economic and social council mentioned above is established, the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee should be continued;

That the following bodies, created by meetings of Foreign Ministers, should be continued pending a decision by the Ninth International Conference of American States as to their functions and status: The Inter-American Juridical Committee, the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, the Inter-American Defense Board;

That the several Governments of the American Republics prepare proposals with respect to the further improvement and strengthening of the inter-American system, and transmit such proposals to the Executive Committee on Post-War Problems of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in accordance with a resolution of the third meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs;

That the Inter-American Juridical Committee and the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee begin constructive studies and recommendations relative to international organization of American States, and to transmit such studies and recommendations to the Executive Committee on Post-War Problems; and

That the Executive Committee on Post-War Problems of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union be duly authorized to submit, for the consideration of the Ninth International Conference of American States, specific recommendations for the attainment of the objectives stated herein; and to this end to consider the proposals and recommendations transmitted to it and to invite other representatives to participate in its deliberations, and to obtain with the approval of the Governing Board any necessary technical assistance.

Plan to Lift News Curbs

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23 (AP)—The text of the United States resolution on free access to information, presented to the Inter-American Conference today, follows:

Whereas

The progress of mankind depends on the supremacy of truth among men;

Truth is the enemy of tyranny, which cannot exist where truth prevails, so that those who would erect tyrannies are constrained to attempt its suppression or to raise barriers against it;

The representatives of fascism, in their efforts to maintain and extend their despotisms over great masses of men, have in our time made every effort to keep their victims from knowing the truth and to obtain their acceptance, in its place, of cunningly contrived and malicious falsehoods;

It is one of the fundamental lessons of the present World War that there can be no freedom, peace or security where men are not assured of free access to the truth through the various media of public information:

The inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace recommends:

(1) That the American Republics recognize the essential obligation of democratic governments to assure to their people free and impartial access to information;

(2) That with this assurance in view they undertake, upon the conclusion of the war, the earliest possible abandonment of those measures of censorship, and of control over the services of press and radio, which have been necessary in wartime to combat the subversive political tactics and espionage activities of the Axis States;

(3) That the Governments of the American Republics take measures separately and in cooperation with one another, to promote a free exchange of information among their peoples;

(4) That the American Republics, having accepted it among themselves, make every effort to obtain acceptance throughout the world of the principle of free access to information for all people, to the end that freedom, peace, and confidence may be established in and among nations.

Argentina to Let Her Ships Call

Buenos Aires, Feb. 23 (A. P.)—The Argentine Cabinet today decreed Argentine merchant ships henceforth will be permitted to call at United States and Canadian east coast ports and at European ports including those in the Baltic and Mediterranean.

The permission was granted subject to approval of the Navy Ministry.

Calls at European ports had been barred since 1940, and traffic with the North American east coast since 1942 when Germany announced a blockade of those areas.

Jap Cabinet Hears Reports

San Francisco, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet met today and heard reports from war, munitions and transportation ministers, the Tokyo radio reported in a broadcast intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission.

Jap Construction Gets New Controls

San Francisco, Feb. 23 (AP)—All private construction firms in Japan today were placed under a Government control corporation with wide powers to conscript both men and machines, Domei News Agency said in a broadcast recorded by the FCC.

From now on, with the exception of projects undertaken directly by military authorities or other Government agencies, "all undertakings of urgent wartime construction will be entrusted solely to this new corporation," Domei said. Establishment of the control office was formally approved by the Cabinet.

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San Francisco, Feb. 23 (AP)—A single B-29 raided the "vicinity of Osaka" today and dropped "a small number of bombs," Tokyo radio said in a broadcast recorded by the FCC. There was no mention of any damage.

ganization would be limited to tackling only those troubles in this part of the world "which endanger the peace of some other groups of nations."

The United States plan for strengthening the American system leaves the decision on how much power the Pan-American Union should have to the next meeting of American states, scheduled at Bogota, Colombia.

It recommends that plans be made immediately, however, for detailed extension of the inter-American system. Specific proposals included:

1. Regular meetings of the inter-American states every four years. (At present they are scheduled every five years.)

2. Regular meetings of American Foreign Ministers every year, with additional meetings to be called by the Pan-American Union when fifteen countries approve.

3. Strengthening the Pan-American Union by giving it the power to take up any inter-American question and the general welfare of the American republics. (This would mean political and possibly military authority for the union, which now is primarily a clearing house.)

4. Create an Inter-American Economic and Social Council and an Inter-American Educational and Cultural Council under the Pan-American Union.

5. Give the Pan-American Union authority to co-ordinate all the other Inter-American agencies, with more money, personnel, and establishment of branches in several countries.

The United States freedom-of-information proposal urges "the earliest possible abandonment of censorship" and press control "upon conclusion of the war."

"It is one of the fundamental lessons of the present world war," it declared, "that there can be no freedom, peace or security where men are not assured of free access to the truth through the various media of public information."

Mexico, Cuba and other countries carried the principle one step farther in declarations on the rights of man. They urged adoption of assurances of free expression among the basic guaranties to every individual in this hemisphere.

Meanwhile, Bolivia prepared for presentation a plan to set up an American social and economic council which would co-operate on a regional basis with the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

The Bolivian proposal contains detailed stipulations on the conditions of workers, social security and health.

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Flagstad's Husband Reported Freed

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—The Norwegian Information Service distributed a dispatch today saying that Henry Johansen, wealthy husband of the opera singer Kirsten Flagstad, had been released from the Grini concentration camp in German-occupied Norway after only 15 hours' confinement.

The German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau, without stating any specific charge, announced Feb. 17 that Johansen had been arrested.

B-29 ARMADA HITS SINGAPORE'S DOCKS

'Large Force' Looses Daylight Blow at Japanese Shipping Key in Malaya

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 24 (AP)—India-based B-29's of the Twentieth Bomber Command struck at Singapore, harbor crossroads for war traffic between Japan and Japanese-occupied territory, in a daylight attack today.

Headquarters of the Twentieth Air Force here reported a "large force" of the Superfortresses, a term usually indicating about 150 of the big planes, hit at the extensive and well-established dock and harbor facilities. Results of the mission will be announced when operational reports are received in Washington, the preliminary report said.

The attack was the first by the "Superforts" on Singapore since Feb. 1, when Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey's B-29's destroyed a huge floating drydock capable of handling the largest warship in the world.

Singapore's dock and harbor facilities are prime targets for the Superfortresses. The naval yards were among the largest in the world when the Japanese captured the stronghold from the British. There are oil storage tanks, munitions dumps, warehouses and navy work shops in the area.

The Malay Peninsula port also has assumed greater strategic importance to the Japanese since the United States' victories in the Philippines and the punishing blows dealt the Japanese fleet.

The Twentieth Bomber Command made its first strike at Singapore last Nov. 6 and bombed the port again Jan. 11. The Feb. 1 blow destroyed the drydock, returning B-29 crewmen said. The round trip from the India base to Singapore is approximately 3,800 miles.

Big Bomber Hits Osaka

A single Superfortress raided the "vicinity of Osaka" at about 5 A. M. (Japanese time) yesterday, the Tokyo domestic radio reported. The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said that "a small number of bombs" was dropped."

Tarakan, in northeastern Borneo, was raided Thursday by American planes, according to a Tokyo overseas broadcast.

Roosevelt Sends a Message

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Peace-loving nations look to the American Republics "for light on the arduous road to world peace," President Roosevelt said today in a message made public by the State Department here, as follows:

The assembling of the conference of the American Republics on Problems of the War and the Peace moves me to send cordial salutations to you and my felicitations to the Government and people of Mexico as host to this significant meeting. Will you please communicate to the delegates my greetings and confident anticipation of notable accomplishment.

Since the days of their independence, the American Republics have tirelessly explored every pathway to human freedom, justice and international well-being, and today the common men of all peace-loving nations look to them and you for light on the arduous road to world peace, security and a higher level of economic life.

By their moral purpose, their intelligent effort, and their friendly spirit, they will make common cause among themselves and with other nations to attain the noblest objective of human aspiration.

Adlai E. Stevenson To Assist MacLeish

Washington, Feb. 23 (A. P.)—Acting Secretary of State Grew announced today the appointment of Adlai E. Stevenson of Chicago as a special assistant to the Secretary of State. Mr. Stevenson, who was special assistant and legal adviser to the late Secretary Knox of the Navy, has been assigned to work with Archibald MacLeish, Assistant Secretary of State, on problems of post-war international organization. A native of Los Angeles, Mr. Stevenson is 45 years old and lives at St. Mary's Road, Libertyville, Ill.

New Envoy Says Italy Hopes To Be One Of United Nations

Washington, Feb. 23 (AP)—The new Italian Ambassador, Alberto Tarchiani, declared on his arrival here today that "the greatest aspiration of Italy is to become a United Nation."

Achievement of that status, he made clear, will be his over-all objective but more immediately he will be concerned with trying to improve Italy's economic and financial situation so that actual reconstruction may be undertaken.

In this connection, Tarchiani disclosed that the United States has "put at our disposal about $120,000,000" by using Italian lira to pay American soldiers and army expenses in Italy.

Funds For Purchases

This arrangement was worked out some time ago to provide funds for Italiand purchases in this country even though it was generally understood the terms of the unpublished armistice provide that the Italiand people must pay the cost of occupation and control forces.

The greatest immediate political need of Italy, Tarchiana said at a news conference, is to have its relations with the Allies clarified.

"We need to know what cobelligerency means," he said. "We are not at war and we are not at peace. We are not an Allied nation. This general problem must be solved before any of the individual problems of relationship and of economic and financial nature can be solved."

Tarchiani brought with him a staff of nine persons. He hopes to take over the Italian embassy from Swiss protection very soon.

U. S.-Mexico Water Treaty Sent to Senate

Committee Votes 18 to 4 to Share Waters of the Colorado and Rio Grande

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted today to send the United States-Mexico water treaty to the floor with a recommendation that it be ratified.

The vote was 18 to 4. A two-thirds majority favorable vote in the Senate is necessary for ratification.

Senate action on the pact is expected to follow shortly after the return of the committee chairman, Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, from the inter-American conference in Mexico, probably about the middle of March. Senator Connally leaves tomorrow for Mexico City.

Terms of the treaty provide for a division of waters of the Colorado River and the Rio Grande, and authorize the governments of the two countries to work out a plan for development of the Tiajuana River in California.

Opposition has sprung mainly from Californians, who contend it gives to Mexico waters of the Colorado on which they count for future development of their state.

The State Department has urged ratification to settle a long-standing friction between the two countries over allocation of waters of the international streams, and asserted such action would stand the United States in good stead at the forthcoming San Francisco meeting of United Nations in April.

Backs Yellowstone Compact

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 23 (AP).—Montana completed ratification of the tri-state Yellowstone River Compact today as Governor Sam C. Ford signed a bill providing for distribution of the waters of the stream and tributaries.

Ratification by the North Dakota Legislature is all that remains before the document is sent to Congress for approval. Wyoming completed ratification of the measure last week.

Terms of the compact were approved previously by compact commissioners of the respective states. The compact allocates waters of the Yellowstone River, Clarks Fork, Big Horn, Little Big Horn, Tongue and Powder Rivers in southern Montana, northern Wyoming and eastern North Dakota.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today 2,019 casualties in the European area.

In all of these cases next of kin have been notified previously and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

Aid to Free Press Seen In War Message System

Use of Network to Cut World Tolls Urged in Capitol

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP).—Congressional policy makers sought today a means of using history's greatest communications system as a peace force by breaking down barriers to a free press.

Members of a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee considering a post-war international communications policy expressed hope war-built facilities can be instrumental in bringing transmission rates down all over the world.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, chairman, indorsed a suggestion yesterday by Senator Ernest W. McFarland, Democrat, of Arizona, that the United States work out an international agreement which "will adequately represent American interests." Senator Wheeler recently placed Senator McFarland in charge of a subcommittee instructed to lay the groundwork for such a policy.

"Our armed forces have built up during this war a communications system costing $250,000,000," Senator Wheeler told a reporter. "It ought to be used for the benefit of the people of the United States, rather than by some foreign country, in bringing about reductions in transmission rates, particularly for the press.

"Rate reductions will do much to remove the barriers to a steady flow of news among countries. And uncensored news can be a potent weapon in removing the misunderstandings which breeed wars."

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Insurance-Aid Bill Passed by House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Legislation exempting insurance companies from anti-trust laws until Jan. 1, 1948, was adopted by the House today.

Final action awaits only the formality of Senate ratification of a conference report making some minor changes in a previously-approved version.

The legislation, leaving with the States the power to regulate and tax the insurance business, was offered after the Supreme Court ruled the insurance business to be in interstate commerce, upsetting a 75-year-old concept of the law.

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More Freed Internees

Additional names of American civilians from the New York area released from internment camps in the Philippines were given out yesterday by the War Department through The Associated Press as follows:

BROWN, JESSIE and MARY MARGARET; Mrs. Mary Ross, 667 East 237th Street, New York.
BYDE, ANITA LOUISE, ERIC JOHN and JOHN DOUGLAS; Mr. Charles Bragin, 1525 West Twelfth Street, Brooklyn.
DANNER, PAUL RUTLEDGE; father, Mr. W. M. Danner, 5 Waterbury Road, Upper Montclair, N. J.
DINSBIER, RALPH; Mr. P. J. Dinsbier, 63 North Portage Street, Westfield, New York.
FERGUSON, ROBERT R.; sister, Miss Jean Ferguson, 2155 East Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.
HILL, JOHN A.; brother, Carl C. Hill, Watertown, N. Y.
KEISER, MARGIE RODMAN; mother, Mrs. Rudolph Bukeley, 45 East Ninth Street, New York.
LARSEN, EMILY S.; sister, Mrs. J. J. Sparkman, 31 Lincoln Street, Little Ferry, N. J.
LEWIS, CHARLES M., ANN H., LEWIS, ROBERT D. and GRACE S.; Robert E. Lewis, 28 Cedar Avenue., Rockville Centre, N. Y.
MACRAE, MARGARETTE L.; father, Gustave A. Adams, 265 Ellis Avenue, Irvington, N. J.
NECKER, ERNEST JOHN and ROSAMOND; mother, Mrs. Mary Necker, 109-42 Lefferts Boulevard, South Ozone Park, N. Y.
NELSON, CHARLES O. and ANNA B; Mrs. Ethel Bleich, 31-23 Eighty-ninth Street, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
STAIGHT MRS. ETHEL; Eric Staight, U. S. Government Survey of Foreign Experts, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York.
ABEL, WILLIAM S.; sister, Mrs. Eunice A. Davis, 46 Elm Street, Trumansburg, N. Y.
ALLEY, JOSEPH H.; Mrs. Lydia F. Frinch, Route 2, Groton, N. Y.
AUGUSTA, SISTER M.; Dr. Addison, secretary of Mission Board, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York.
BOZORTH, JOHN C.; mother, Mrs. John C. Bozorth, 25 Bispham Road, Mount Holly, N. J.
CHEVALIER, MARY E. R.; Dr. Thayer Addison, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York.
CORE, CHARLES HERBERT; sister, Mrs. J. H. Boyle, 114 West Sixteenth Street, New York.
CORLISS, GRACE B. and SUSAN M.; Mrs. Edna Leary, 63-27 84th Street, Rigo Park 1108, L. I., N. Y.
COTTERMAN, CATHERINE and ELENA S.; Clarence E. Mapes, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.
DWYER, JOHN FLYNN; son, Mr. J. F. Dwyer, 66 Reade Street, New York.
HARRINGTON, MARY P. and RUTH C.; Mrs. Elizabeth Cadwallader Noyes, 134 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York.
HARSTINE, JOHN FLOYD; brother, Mr. David L. Harstine, 362 Arlington Avenue, Jersey City.
HODGES, JOHN F.; wife, Second Lieutenant Lillie Mae F. Hodges, 77th Station Hospital, A. P. O. 872, c/o Postmaster, New York.
ISERSON, AGNES D. and ELIZABETH; Daniel M. Hanagan, Hotel Times Square, New York.
IVORY, HELEN M. and MARCIE M.; aunt, Mrs. Helen I. Niesen, 108-07 103d Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I.
LEWIS, THOMAS PIERIN, ELEANOR MARY, DONALD EDWARD and ROGER THOMAS; Mrs. Frederick Hoffman, 9014 Third Avenue, North Bergen, N. J.
MACKAY, MELA K.; Mr. George H. Fairchild, Salisbury Hotel, Fifty-seventh Street, New York.
MASSELL, CHARLES ADRIAN; daughter, Mrs. Stephen J. Lucas, 596 Silver Lane, Hartford, Conn.
MICHIE, CHARLES; sister, Mrs. Charles Michie, 34 Cornell Avenue, West New Brighton, Staten Island.
MUSRY, ALFONS MOSES; brother, Mr. Mac Musry, 244 Fifth Avenue, New York.
OLLMERS, GLADYS; sister, Miss Ethel C. Gorham, 12 Oxford Road, Manhasset, L. I.
OWEN, JOHN G.; sister, Miss May Owen, 1519 Howard Avenue, Utica, N. Y.
PEREZ, GILBERT S.; wife, Mrs. Gilbert S. Perez, 443 Kenwood Avenue, Delmar, N. Y.
POIRIER, KATHARINE M.; Mr. James Mosses, 942 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn.
POND, E. W.; president, Pacific Commercial Company, 120 Wall Street, New York.
PORELLO, PETER S. and ROBERT A.; Leo Porello, 361 Grand Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
POWERS, EDWARD J.; mother, Mrs. G. L. Sibold, 81 Berkeley Place, Glen Rock, N. J.
ROCKE, LUCIAN L.; L. E. Rocke 12 Battery Street, Plattsburgh, N. Y.
SCHREIBER, JOHN RAYMOND; mother, Mrs. Emma Schreiber, 738 Canton Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
STRACHAN, GORDON DOUGLAS JR.; Gordon Douglas sr. and Helen L., American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York.
UPDYKE, GERALD A. and MYRTLE; Austin H. Updyke, 7704 Park Avenue, North Bergen, N. J.
WARNER, SHERRY A.; brother, William Warner, 625 West Water Street, Elmira, N. Y.
WILSON, Mrs. GERTRUDE H., SAMUEL J. and WILLIAM P.; Mrs. John Elwis, 122 Castleton Avenue, Staten Island.
WING, RAYMOND COOLEY; daughter, Mrs. Raymond M. Neely, 8216 Fifty-fourth Avenue, Jackson Heights, Long Island.
AUBREY, MAY, STANLEY F. and JOAN F.; Mrs. A. P. Hancock jr., 40-10 Forest Drive, Douglaston, L. I.
AXE, AGNES J.; mother, Mrs. Mary R. Bretherton, 176 Beach 122d Street, Rockaway Park, Long Island.
BALL, HENRY F., FEDILLA, ROBERT W., ANNIE M. and ALBERT L.; William Frank Ball, R. F. D., Waterbury, Conn.
BENNETT, MARY C.; Mrs. Marcy C. Connor, c/o Brune Nadler & Guffe, 83 North Street, New York.
BLACK, FRANCES S. and CHARLES R.;

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Mrs. J. J. Sparkman, 31 Lincoln Street, Little Ferry, N. J.
BOMM, EDWARD C.; Mrs. Effie N. Bomm, Fourth Avenue, Westwood, N. J.
BRASSEFIELD, WILLIAM ALLEN; sister, Dr. Nell R. Brassefield, Meadowbrook Hospital, Hempstead, Long Island.
CADWALLDER, EDWARD F., BILLIE E. and WILLIAM F.; Mrs. Elizabeth Cadwallder Noyes, 134 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York.
CARBERY, CHARLES; Mr. Charles Connelly, Garden City, L. I.
CARLSON, FLORENCE G.; aunt, Mrs. L. J. Morrow, 195 Thornton Road, Rochester, N. Y.
COOKINGHAM, JAMES CLIFFORD; sister-in-law, Mrs. M. E. Gere, 191 Ridgewood Avenue, Hamden, Conn.
DISGANOWSKE, CASIMIRA M.; sister, Mrs. Joseph Dus, Warners, N. Y.
DOYLE, ARTHUR GORDON; sister, Mrs. Mildred Doyle Sheehan, 14 East Ninetieth Street, New York.
EGNER, CARL A.; brother, Robert J. Egner, 244 Brookside Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J.
FAIRMAN, KATHERINE D.; sister, Mrs. R. H. Anderson, 32 Garfield Place, Ridgewood, N. J.
FARDA, EUGENE; aunt, Mrs. Helen F. Curtis, Fisher Avenue, Huntley, N. Y.
HOWIE, DOROTHY K. and JAMIEL ELIAS; Gabriel Howie, 75 86th St., Brooklyn.
JEFFERSON, MARIE VIOLET; Ludwig Woldermar Wirth, 75 Worth Street, New York.
LEVY, DAVID W.; Jacob Levy, 66 Leonard Street, New York.
OFNER, ALBERT; Miss Louise Ofner, 34 East Eighty-first Street, New York.
OSSORIO, JOSE M., CLAIRE K., JOSE G., MARIE P. and DENNIS E.; Miguel J. Ossorio, Headspoint, Greenwich, Conn.
ROCKWELL, ANNA H.; sister-in-law, Mrs. Frances Krause, 92 Fort Hill Circle, Staten Island.

Additional names of military personnel from the New York area as reported through The Associated Press were:

JONES Capt. THOMAS S.; sister-in-law, Mrs. Edward B. Jones, 63d Street and Lexington Avenue, New York.
SCHOEFFLER, Pfc. WILLIAM F.; mother, Mrs. Anna Schoeffler, 339 East Tenth Street, New York.

New York City.
BLACK, FRANCES S., and CHARLES R.; Mrs. J. J. Sparkman, Little Ferry, N. J.
BOMM, EDWARD C.; Mrs. Effie N. Bomm, Westwood, N. J.
BOZORTH, JOHN C.; mother, Mrs. John C. Bozorth, Mount Holly, N. J.
BRASEFIELD, WILLIAM ALLEN; sister, Dr. Nell R. Brasefield, Meadowbrook Hospital, Hempstead, L. I.
BROWN, JESSIE, and MARY MARGARET; Mrs. Mary Ross, 667 E. 237th St., Bronx, New York City.
BYDE, ANITA LOUISE, ERIC JOHN and JOHN DOUGLAS; Charles Bragin 1525 W. 12th St., Brooklyn.
CADWALADER, EDWARD F., BILLIE E., WILLIAM F.; Mrs. Elizabeth Cadwalader-Noyes, 134 E. 24th St., New York City.

CARBERRY, CHARLES; Mrs. Charles Connelly, Garden City, L. I.
CARLSON, FLORENCE G.; aunt, Mrs. L. J. Morrow, Rochester 5, N. Y.
COOKINGHAM, JAMES CLIFFORD; sister-in-law, Mrs. M. E. Gere, Hamden, Conn.
CHEVALIER, MARY E. R.; Dr. Thayer Addison, 281 Fourth Ave., New York City.
CORE, CHARLES HERBERT; sister, Mrs. J. H. Boyle, 114 W. 16th St., New York City.
CORLISS, GRACE B., and SUSAN M.; Mrs. Edna Leary, 63-27 84th St., Rigo Park 1108, L. I.
COTTERMAN, CATHERINE, and ELENA S.; Clarence E. Mapes, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.
DANNER PAUL R.; W. M. Danner, father, 5 Waterbury Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.
DINSBIER, RALPH; P. J Dinsbier, 63 N. Portage St., Westfield, N. Y.
DISGANOWSKE, CASIMIRA M.; sister, Mrs. Joseph Dush, Warners, N. Y.
DOYLE, ARTHUR GORDON; sister, Mrs. Mildred Doyle Sheehan, 14 E. 90th St., New York City.
DWYER, JOHN FLYNN; son, J. F. Dwyer, 66 Reade St., New York City.
EGNER, CARL A.; brother, Robert J. Egner, Ridgewood, N. J.
FAIRMAN, KATHERINE D.; sister, Mrs. R. H. Anderson, Ridgewood, N. J.
FARDA, EUGENE; aunt, Mrs. Helen F. Curtis, Huntley, N. Y.
FERGUSON, ROBERT R.; Miss Jean Ferguson, sister, 2155 E. 16th St., Brooklyn.
HARRINGTON, MARY P., and RUTH C.; Mrs. Elizabeth Cadwallader Noyes, 134 E. 24th St., New York City.
HILL, JOHN A.; Carl C. Hill brother, Watertown, N. Y.
HODGES, JOHN F.; wife, 2d Lt. Lillie Mae F. Hodges, 77th Station Hospital, New York City.
HOWIE, DOROTHY K. and JAMIEL ELIAS; Gabriel Howie, 25 86th St., Brooklyn.
ISERSON, AGNES D., and ELIZABETH; Daniel M. Hanagan, Hotel Times Square, New York City.
IVORY, HELEN M., and MARCIE M.; aunt, Mrs. Helen I. Niesen, 108-07 103d Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.
JEFFERSON, MARIE VIOLET; Ludwig Woldermar Worth, 75 Worth St., New York City.
KEISER, MARGIE RODMAN; Mrs. Rudolph Bukeley, mother, 45 E. 9th St., New York City.
LARSEN, EMILY S.; Mrs. J. J. Sparkman, sister, 31 Lincoln St., Little Ferry, N. J.
LEVY, DAVID W.; Jacob Levy, 66 Leonard St., New York City.
LEWIS, CHARLES M., ANN H., LEWIS, ROBERT D., and GRACE S.; Robert E. Lewis, 28 Cedar Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.

LEWIS, THOMAS PIERIN, ELEANOR MARY, DONALD EDWARD, and ROGER THOMAS; Mrs. Frederick Hoffman, North Bergen, N. J.
MACKAY, MELA K.; George H. Fairchild, Salisbury Hotel, New York City.
MACRAE, MARGARETTE L.; Gustave A. Adams, father, 265 Ellis Ave., Irvington, N. J. 244 Fifth Ave., New York City.
MASSELL, CHARLES ADRIAN; daughter, Mrs. Stephen J. Lucas, Hartford, Conn.
MICHIE, CHARLES; sister, Mrs. Charles Michie, 34 Cornell Ave., West New Brighton, S. I.
MUSRY, ALFONS MOSES; brother, Mac Musry.
NECKER, ERNEST J. and ROSAMOND; Mrs. Mary Necker, mother, 109-42 Lefferts Blvd., South Ozone Park, N. Y.
NELSON, CHARLES O., and ANNA B.; Mrs. Ethel Bleich, 3123 89th St. Jackson Heights, N. Y.
OFNER, ALBERT; Miss Louise Ofner, 34 E. 81st St., New York City.
OLLMERS, GLADYS; sister, Miss Ethel C. Gorham, Manhasset, L. I.
OSSORIO, JOSE M., CLAIRE K., JOSE G., MARIE P. and DENNIS E.; Miguel J. Ossorio, Greenwich, Conn.
OWEN, JOHN G.; sister, Miss May Owen, Utica, N. Y.
PEREZ, GILBERT S.; wife, Mrs. Gilbert S. Perez, 443 Kenwood Ave., Delmar, N. Y.
POIRIER, KATHARINE M.; James Mosses, 942 Troy Ave., Brooklyn.
POND, E. W., president, Pacific Commercial Co., 120 Wall St., New York City.
PORELLO, PETER S., and ROBERT A.; Leo Porello, New Haven, Conn.
POWERS, EDWARD J.; mother, Mrs. G. L. Sibold, Glen Rock, N. J.
ROCKE, LUCIAN L.; L. E. Rocke, Plattsburg, N. Y.
ROCKWELL, ANNA H.; sister-in-law, Mrs. Frances Krause, 92 Fort Hill Circle, Staten Island.
SCHREIBER, JOHN RAYMOND; mother, Mrs. Emma Schreiber, Elizabeth, N. J.
STIRNI, DOROTHY V.; mother, Mrs. B. B. Vinyard, Milford, Del.
STAIGHT, Mrs. ETHEL; Eric Staight, U. S. Government Survey of Foreign Experts, Room 1064, 11 W. 42d St., New York City.
STRACHAN, GORDON DOUGLAS, Jr., GORDON, DOUGLAS, Sr., and HELEN L., American Institute of mining and Metallurgical Engineers, New York City.
UPDYKE, GERALD A., and MYRTLE; Austin H. Updike, North Bergen, N. J.
WARNER, SHERRY A.; William Warner, Elmira, N. Y.
WILSON, Mrs. GERTRUDE H., SAMUEL J. and WILLIAM P.; Mrs. John Elwis, 122 Castletown Ave., Staten Island.
WING, RAYMOND COOLEY; daughter, Mrs. Raymond M. Neely, 62-16 34th Ave., Jackson Heights, L. I.
VILLAFANA, GUILLERMO; 32 State Str., Brooklyn.
WALBO, ARTHUR A.; 675 Bay Ridge Avenue, Brooklyn.
WERNER, ALFRED; 7003 Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

Posthumous Awards

Posthumous awards, with addresses of next of kin:

ANDREASEN, HANS; 178 Constant Avenue, Waterleigh, S. I.
ASHLEY, ERNEST SHREVE; 701 W. 184th Street, New York.
BENGTSSON, OLAF FRANS; 7219 3d Avenue, Brooklyn.
BERNARD, ADRIAN THEODORE; 6256 83d Street, W. Forest Hills.
BILLINGS, HENRY OLIN; 526 W. 123d Street, New York.
BOGDONOVIC, ADAM; 710 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers.
CHAMBERS, FRED LEROY; 546 Mosel Avenue, Grassemere, L. I.
CLARK, CYRIL; 142 E. Dean Street, Freeport, L. I.
DWYER, WILLIAM J.; 312 W. 109th Street, New York.
FITZPATRICK, DANIEL JAMES; 105 Broad Street, New York.
FLOYD, ARTHUR; 109 W. 112th Street, New York.
FREELING, GEORGE; 2826 44th Street, Astoria, L. I.
GAGLIARDI, JOSEPH; 194 19th Street, Brooklyn.
GORMAN, WILLIAM PETER; 2754 Broadway, New York.
GRANT, EDWARD; 359 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.
HAANTI, WILJA; 509 E. 78th Street, New York.
HALES, DAVIS; 1928 Second Avenue, New York.
HARDING, JOHN LOUIS; 61 Eldridge Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I.
HELLEBY, LOUIS EGBERT; 261 West 118th Street, New York.
HENRY, ALPHONSO ALLEN Jr.; 419 West 129th Street, New York.
HOLMES, BARRY RANDOLPH; 600 West 169th Street, New York.
HUDSON, CARTER; 43-05 Sixty-fifth Street, Woodside, L. I.
HUMBLE, RICHARHAEL; 90 Meadow Street, Garden City, L. I.
JACOBSON, ALFRED; 228 East Fifth Street, Brooklyn.
JEREMIAS, CHARLES JOSEPH; 383 Whitehall Street, Lynbrook, L. I.
KANDER, VICTOR FRANCIS; Pacific Street, Mattituck, L. I.
KELLY, RAYMOND; 89-20 Vanderveer Street, Queens Village.
KIERNAN, WILLIAM JOHN; 417 Thieriot Avenue, the Bronx.
KNUTSEN, KNUTE; 87-39 Ninety-eighth Street, Woodhaven.
LEVANDOSKY, STEVE; 28 York Terrace, S. I.
LINDNER, OTTO ALOIS; 1110 Wyatt Street, the Bronx.
LINSTROM, WALTER ERICK; 133-01 140th Street, South Ozone Park, L. I.
LOPEZ, RAFAEL ARCANGEL; 205 East 114th Street, New York.
M'GILL, JAMES AUGUSTINO; 3534 Bronx Boulevard, the Bronx.
MARASCA, ANTONIO RICHARD; East Hampton, L. I.
MARKS, JOHN CORNELIUS; 980 Kelly Street, the Bronx.
MEARNS, ROBERT; 86-30 Ninety-eighth, Woodhaven, L. I.
MICHAEL, WILLIAM JOHN; 529 Van Duzer Street, Stapleton, S. I.
MITCHELL, BENJAMIN CARL; 218 West 122d Street, New York.
NICOLAI, WALTER MARTIN; 17 North Merrick Avenue, Merrick, L. I.
NICOLAOU, ELEFTERIOS; 303 West Eightieth Street, New York.
O'BRIEN, JOSEPH PATRICK; 188-26 119th Road, St. Albans, L. I.
POGUE, CHARLES CLARENCE; 659 Henry Street, Brooklyn.
RASSUSSMEEN, ROBERT LARSEN; 456 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn.
REILLY, JOHN; 136-25 220th Street, Springfield Gardens, L. I.
REILLY, RICHARD PHILIP; 250 Greene Avenue, Sayville, L. I.
RENSEMA, JOHN; 414 West Eighteenth Street, New York.
RIVERA, MATEO; 6 West 102d Street, New York.
SANDERS, JOHN FRANCIS; 1182 Glenwood Boulevard, Schenectady.
SCARRY, EDWARD JOSEPH; 94-26 Thirty-fourth Street, Jackson Heights, L. I.
SCHOEN, RICHARD J.; 431 Orchard Lane, New Hyde Park L. I.
SCHWETER, WOODROW ERNEST; Adams Street, East Islip, L. I.
SHARP, THOMAS ROBERT; 87-44 Fifty-second Avenue, Elmhurst.
SILLARS, WILLIAM ARTHUR; 455 West Twenty-third Street, New York.
SOUSA, MANUEL CORREIA; 1151 Grenada Place, Bronx.
SPINGOLA, JOSEPH SALVATORE; 180-01 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn.
STRONG, LUDWIG Jr.; 112-60 Dilton Street, Jamaica.
SUAREZ, JUAN; 288 Hudson Street, New York.
TOWNSEND, GORDON CASE; 189 Whitehall Road, Albany.
TSIMENIS, CONSTANTINE; 78 Irving Place, New York.
VIEIRA, JOSEPH; 170 Rivington Street, New York.
VINCENT, THOMAS GEORGE; 134-08 135th Street, South Ozone Park, L. I.
WALSH, DAVID; 3415 Ft. Independence Street, Bronx.
WEINSTEIN, ISADORE; 868 E. 7th Street, Brooklyn.
WILLIAMS, RAYMOND LEROY; 636 Saw Mill River Road, Yonkers.
WRIGHT, OSWALD SAMUEL; 31 W. 99th Street, New York.
ZUMPFT, HERBERT VICTOR; 317 13th Street, Brooklyn.

CIO And AFL To Carry Wage Battle To F. D. R.

Washington, Feb. 23 (AP) — The AFL and CIO said today they will urge President Roosevelt to override the advice of War Labor Board public members agains lifting present wage ceilings.

CIO President Philip Murray and the four active members and alternates representing the AFL on the board criticized the findings of the public members, emphasizing that they would carry their fight to crack the Little Steel wage formula direct to Roosevelt.

Murray's statement supplemented one by the CIO members of the board. He said a meeting of the organization's executive board will be called shortly to shape its assault on the wage formula, and campaign to completely overhaul WLB policies.

The public members, after working four months, reported to Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson, and through him to the President, that they did "not recommend a present change in the Little Steel formula as necessary to eliminate any over-all inequity in the war time stabilization program."

"Nor can we now recommend such a change, taken as a single step on one sector of the economic front, toward solution of the problem of reconversion," they added.

The basis on which the public members — William H. Davis, George W. Taylor, Frank P. Graham and Lloyd K. Garrison—arrived at their conclusion represented a shift in generally accepted treatment of the worker's pay.

It accepted as the controlling factor the amount of money earned each week, rather than the basic hourly rates.

Seamen Listed for Heroism

FEB 24 1945

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP).—Mariner's medals were presented to 242 seamen or their next of kin during January in recognition of heroic conduct in the war effort.

The War Shipping Administration announced that 186 were awarded posthumously and fifty-six went to men who sustained wounds, physical injuries or suffered from dangerous exposure.

Awards to Injured

Mariner's medals were awarded to these injured seamen from New York:

ALFONSO, ANTONIO; 282 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx.
BARBEE, ROBERT C.; 561 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.
BERMUNDE, SIMON; 459 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn.
BURNS, JAMES; 209-51 112th Road, Bellaire, L. I.
DE DUISIN, DUSAN; 49 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.
DOWRICH, ERNEST; 80 E. 116th Street, New York.
GOLDMAN, WILLIAM; 1914 West 13th Street, Brooklyn.
GREENE, DAVID; 1120 Brighton Beach, Brooklyn.
HANLEY, JOHN E.; 408 West Twenty-second Street, New York.
JENSEN, HENRY; 429 West Eighteenth Street, New York.
JOHNSON, BROR REINHOLD; 390 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx.
KING, ALBERT W.; 346 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.
KUNITSKY, ANTHONY J.; 319 East Thirteenth Street, New York.
KURTZ, GEORGE E.; 1851 Seventh Avenue, New York.
LIBRADA, EMILIANO, 72 Columbia Street, Brooklyn.
MARINO, MICHAEL; 221 Sackett Street, Brooklyn.
M'KENSIE, HOLBROOK GEORGE; 220 West Seventy-second Street, New York.
MOE, JOHN ELLIS; 87 Boerum Place, Brooklyn.
STEIN, NATHAN; 20 Smith Street, Monticello.

Army May Close Canol Project

Washington, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Army is about ready to close down its Canadian oil development and write off much of the $134,000,000 investment there as a strategic war expenditure, informed congressional sources said today.

War Department representatives were reported to have told the Senate War Investigating Committee recently that unless the combined chiefs of staff overrule the move, the Canol operation would be shut down after a resurvey of its potentialities this spring.

Formally Criticized

A decline in the needs for petroleum supplies in Alaska probably will be given as the immediate reason for abandoning the development. The committee has formally criticized the project as a waste of money, and Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes told Congress last year that it "ought to be junked now."

Committee members were said to have made it plain that if the War Department comes to Congress for additional appropriations, as it would have to do to keep the controversial development operating, they would fight the move.

Under Secretary of War Patterson won approval of a $16,000,000 appropriation for the project last year with an assertion that the joint chiefs of staff had ruled its continuation "a military necessity."

Congressmen Ask More Stringent Law To Curtail Union Authority of Petrillo

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Congressional resentment at powers over music and radio wielded by James C. Petrillo, music union chief, brought proposals today to broaden legislation limiting his authority.

Chairman Clarence F. Lea of California told the House Interstate Commerce Committee that "members seem to want broader legislation than we have before us."

The bill under consideration, passed in similar form by the Senate, makes it unlawful for any person to interfere with non-commercial broadcasts by students of educational institutions. Some Interstate Committeemen want to circumscribe the limits of interference in other fields of music.

"This fellow has gone too far," Representative Clarence J. Brown told newspaper men. "We've got to clip his wings. But we don't want to interfere with the legitimate functions of a union."

Mr. Lea said he wanted definite fines and imprisonment penalties written into the legislation, to be applied to any violator.

Army and Navy officers told the committee of protests by the union locals against performances by service bands. They said that these were "borderline" cases where the local contended a service band competed with local musicians.

The officers explained that regulations prohibit service men from competing with private arts, trades and professions, and that their bands are permitted to appear at patriotic and non-commercial functions.

Joseph E. Maddy, president of the Interlochen National Music Camp, Michigan, told the committee that Mr. Petrillo, under threat of a union strike, forced the National Broadcasting Company to take Interlochen's High School orchestra off the air and had "blacklisted" the school.

He described the musicians' union as "not democratic," but said in the pending legislation "we've got to protect the union as well as education. The fact that the union is in wrong hands now does not make it a bad organization."

New List of Rescued Manila Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Names of Americans liberated from Japanese prison camps in the Philippines released today by the War Department included the following:

MILITARY

GANN, 1st Lt. RALPH R.; Mrs. Ethel R. Gann, wife, Pearce Rd., Schenectady, N. Y.
JONES, Capt. THOMAS S.; Mrs. Edward B. Jones, sister-in-law, 63d St. and Lexington Ave., New York City.
SCHOEFFLER, Pfc. WILLIAM F.; Mrs. Anna Schoeffler, mother, 339 East Tenth St., New York City.
SKELLS, Lt. Col. JAMES F.; Mrs. Lillian T. Skells, wife, Farnham Rd., West Hartford, Conn.

CIVILIAN

ABEL, WILLIAM S.; sister, Mrs. Eunice A. Davis, Trumansburg, N. Y.
ALLEY, JOSEPH H.; Mrs. Lydia F. Frinch, Groton, N. Y.
AUGUSTA, Sister M.; Dr. Addison, secretary of Mission Board, 281 Fourth Ave., New York City.
AUBREY, MAY, STANLEY F. and JOAN F.; Mrs. A. F. Hancock Jr., 40-10 Forest Dr., Douglaston, L. I.
AXE, AGNES J.; mother, Mrs. Mary R. Bretherton, 176 Beach 122d St., Rockaway Park, L. I.
BALL, HENRY F., FEDILLA, ROBERT W., ANNIE M., ALBERT L.; William Frank Ball, Waterbury, Conn.
BENNETT, MARY C.; Mrs. Marcy C. Connor, c/o Brune, Nadler & Guffe, 83 North St.

DODGE STRIKE CUTS SUPERFORT PARTS

Detroit, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Production of parts for B-29 bombers, Bofors anti-aircraft cannon, rockets and tanks in the Dodge main plant of the Chrysler Corporation was interrupted today by a spreading strike following the discharge of seven workers in the bomber parts department.

A company spokesman reported that shortly before noon 6,788 workers had left their jobs. He said the seven men had been discharged for refusing to maintain scheduled production on an automatic gear-cutting machine.

Approximately 13,000 workers are employed in the Dodge main plant and fears were expressed by company representatives that the entire plant might be shut down before night.

Charges by the company that the strike was carefully organized and was "designed to paralyze manufacture of B-29 bomber engines" were not immediately answered by the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) Local 3, of which the strikers are members.

'Dash-Four' Has Rockets Under Wings

Paterson, N.J., Feb. 23 (AP)—The Curtiss-Wright Corporation announced today with the sanction of the United States Navy that a new and deadlier model of the Helldiver dive bomber, known as the SB2C-4, or "Dash-Four," now is in combat duty in the Pacific against the Japanese.

The new dive bomber can pour two streams of 20-mm. shells against the enemy from the wing cannon. It also can drop 1,000-pound bombs from wing racks, double the bomb weight its predecessor could carry, and can loose a fuselage bomb weight which the Navy will allow to be described only as "in excess of 1,000 pounds."

The Helldiver's newest and hitherto unpublished punch—it carries eight 5-inch rockets under its wings.

Navy Orders Two New 45,000-Ton Carriers

Three Smaller Flattops and Four Cruisers Ordered

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 23 (AP).—Award of contracts for two new 45,000-ton aircraft carriers by the Navy Department was announced this afternoon by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

The ships will bring to four the number of 45,000-ton flat tops to be built at the yard. Two are already under construction, and one, the Midway, is to be launched late in March.

The Norfolk Navy Yard was advised yesterday that the Navy has awarded contracts there for construction of two 27,500-ton carriers of the Essex class.

Four Heavy Cruisers Ordered

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23 (AP).—Contracts have been awarded to the New York Shipbuilding Company, at Camden, N. J., for four heavy cruisers, and the Philadelphia Navy Yard has been directed to start construction of an aircraft carrier, the 4th Naval District public relations office announced today.

Asks Censure of Hook Over House Fisticuffs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP).—The House controversy over what to do with two battling members flared up anew late today with a demand that one of the belligerents—Representative Hook (D., Mich.)—be rebuked.

The House thought it had heard the last of the Washington's birthday battle when Hook and his opponent, Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) stood before the membership today to say they were sorry if their words and acts embarrassed the members.

Nearly everybody thought that ended the affair. But late in the day Representative Smith (D., Va.) put in a resolution declaring Hook called Rankin "a God damned liar" (Hook denies any blasphemy) and demanding that the Michigan Democrat be publicly censured.

The Smith resolution was sent to the rules committee and its chairman, Representative Sabath (D., Ill.), promptly declared:

"It hasn't a chance on the floor. If anyone should be censured it should be Mr. Rankin. It was he who provoked Mr. Hook with his remarks." (Rankin called Hook an associate of Communists).

Sabath told a reporter he had no immediate plans to hold a hearing on the Smith resolution and added the observation that a similar document asking that Rankin be disciplined also will be introduced.

House 'Pugilists' Apologize To Colleagues

FEB 24 1945

Washington, Feb. 23 (AP)—Words of apology, solemnly voiced to an attentive membership, today closed the Washington Birthday fist-fight incident in the house.

Representative Frank E. Hook, Michigan Democrat, who set off the flurry of fisticuffs by using the word "liar" in an exchange with Representative John Rankin (D., Miss.), arose shortly after the House convened to apologize.

A few minutes later, Rankin followed suit in these words:

"If I have offended the membership of this House, I am sorry."

Cox Asks For Apologies

Hook offered his regrets after Representative Cox (D., Ga.) called upon the two men to beg the pardon of the membership for their brief but lively scuffle on the House floor during a discussion of the CIO's Political Action Committee.

After Hook completed his apology—in his words "just as broad as any member would desire"—Rankin took the floor and said:

"Mr. Speaker, I merely desire to make a statement."

With that he talked at length about his part in the fight, insisting he did not violate the House rules when he clashed with Hook, and said:

"I merely did what any gentleman would do.

Denies He Broke Rules

"If I were to apologize it would be for the disturbance caused members of this body. I didn't violate the rules for what I said."

Indications were that the membership — particularly Democratic leaders—were willing to let the matter drop.

Republicans sat in silence, apparently regarding the proceedings as a family matter among the Democrats.

Representative McCormack (D., Mass.), presiding in the absence of Speaker Sam Rayburn, recognized Cox as soon as the opening prayer was delivered at noon and Cox immediately proposed the two-ply apology.

Hook's Remarks

Hook then walked to the well and said:

"I rise this morning to apologize to this body for the unseemly events of yesterday, which I am sorry to say, did violence to the high repute which this House maintains, and I hope will always maintain in the nation's regard.

"I regret my part in it. . . .

"High, tempers, I agree, are unseemly in the consideration of great issues. It is my regret that I lost mine amid circumstances for which I ask and I hope I receive some attentuation from the generous members of this body."

Neither Looks At Other

He declared, however, he "felt that I could not politely and tolerantly sit by (yesterday) and hear remarks, however cleverly phrased, which impugned my loyalty and the loyalty of those citizens I represent, to our country.

"It is exactly because of this limit to even gentlemanly tolerance that certain rules govern the conduct of debate in this House. I ask, in petitioning the House to forgive my infraction of its rules, that it bear in mind the necessity of enforcing upon all members those fundamental rules of human comity, no matter how adroitly some would seek to impugn upon the rights of others by violating the cannons of fundamental decency and democracy."

Neither Rankin nor Hook glanced at one another as they spoke to a well-filled house and comparatively crowded galleries.

Rankin Steps In

Representative Hoffman (R., Mich.) had the floor yesterday when the fight started. He was attacking the PAC. Hook arose to defend the CIO and then Rankin got into it.

Hook shouted something about Rankin's "raving and ranting." Rankin shouted back that Hook was mixed up with the Communist party. That's when Hook called him a liar.

The 63-year-old Rankin tore across the floor, pulled off Hook's glasses, climbed up Hook like a ladder and pummeled him.

Pull And Heave

The Michigan Congressman, husky former wrestler who is 52, clinched with the Mississippian and they pulled and heaved at one another for several seconds.

It was a full minute before other Congressmen—about 100 were on hand—realized what was going on. Then they rushed to the floor to tug the battlers apart. One group grabbed Rankin and another group grabbed Hook. They propelled them to chairs a safe ten yards apart.

It threw the House into a tremendous uproar. Washington never had a birthday like this before.

Await Curfew Parley in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP).—Mayor La Guardia tonight said night clubs and other places of amusement in New York City may continue to operate under their present time schedules until he makes an announcement based on orders he expects to receive from Washington on the midnight curfew request.

The curfew, requested by War Mobilization Director Byrnes, is scheduled to become effective throughout the nation at midnight next Monday.

At present night clubs in New York City may stay open until 4 a. m. six nights a week, but must close at 3 a. m. on Sunday.

"All the people operating may continue status quo until I make an official announcement in New York City," La Guardia told a press meeting.

He said he expected to confer tomorrow with Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, regional director of the War Manpower Commission.

Mayor La Guardia conferred with officials in Washington yesterday on the curfew, which local entertainment operators said would be a crushing blow on their $100,000,000 business. Some clubs already have dismissed their troupes, effective next Monday.

"All the people operating may continue status quo until I make an official announcement in New York City."

La Guardia said he thought the night club situation in New York posed a different problem than in any other city. He did not amplify that statement.

The mayor also said he wanted to deny reports that the War Manpower Commission would extend the midnight curfew to 1 a. m. at his request.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP).—Government officials worked late tonight to complete a policy statement covering enforcement of the midnight curfew for entertainment places.

Spokesmen for the War Manpower Commission said there was "a good chance" it may be ready for announcement tomorrow. It will be aimed primarily at clarification of just which night spots must close each midnight beginning next Monday.

WMC officials conferred on the program for several hours and later called on War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, who issued the curfew edict to conserve coal, transportation and manpower. Byrnes has turned enforcement and interpretation over to WMC.

The WMC committee stayed on the job tonight to iron out details, but members declined to discuss the plan.

Officials said Byrnes had made it clear to WMC that he wants the curfew strictly enforced and as few exemptions as possible.

FEB 24 1945

WMC May Postpone Statement On Curfew

Washington, Feb. 23 (AP) — The War Manpower Commission said today a lot of the inquiries it is getting about midnight closing of night spots may have to go unanswered beyond the first time the curfew tolls.

"We are trying hard to get a policy statement out before the curfew goes into effect next Monday midnight, but the more we get into this matter of possible exemptions, the more complicated it becomes," a spokesman for the agency said.

Appeals To Patriotism

"We may have to ask for patriotic compliance across the board until we can get the details worked out."

Officials of WMC had stated earlier that they hoped to have such a statement ready today.

Appeals for rulings as to whether the closing edict applies in specified cases have been pouring in on WMC ever since War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes assigned to that agency the job of enforcing and interpreting the ban.

To Save Coal, Manpower

Byrnes requested the midnight curfew to save coal, transportation and manpower. He made it applicable to night clubs, bars and other specific entertainment spots, both public and private, and then added:

"And similar enterprises."

That phrase has brought a flood of questions as to whether bingo parties to lodge meetings where beer is available are covered by the ban.

Byrnes exempted restaurants serving food exclusively and thereby gave WMC a major headache. There have been dozens of queries whether places which served beer as a sideline only are exempt. Another question is whether restaurants may stay open if they stop serving drinks at midnight.

FEB 24 1945

30.24.23277

NEARLY 2,000 AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS STABBED SO CLOSE TO THE EASTERN FRONT THEY CAME WITHIN 150 MILES OF LINKING UP WITH A SIMILARLY POWERFUL AIR OFFENSIVE UNDERTAKEN BY THE RUSSIANS.

THE TASK OF WRECKING GERMANY'S RAIL TRANSPORTATION WAS A TASK OF AIR POWER ALONE, IN CONTRAST TO THE JOB IN FRANCE ON "D" DAY WHEN EFFECTIVE SABOTAGE ORGANIZED WITH THE HELP OF RESISTANCE FORCES AIDED IN COMPLETING THE BREAKDOWN OF THE FRENCH RAIL SYSTEM.

THE U.S.EIGHTH AIR FRCE SPEARHEADED TODAY'S 5,000-PLANE ATTACK BY SENDING SOME 1,250 FLYING

FEB 24 1945

FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS, ESCORTED BY 650 FIGHTERS, TO HAMMER AT LEAST 20 CHOCKED POINTS IN NUERNBERG AREA IN LOW LEVEL ATTACKS. RAF NIGHT BOMBERS KEPT THE MOMENTUM OF HISTORY'S GREATEST AIR OFFENSIVE RAGING THROUGH TONIGHT.

THE BRITISH HEAVIES MADE A CONCENTRATED RAID ON THE PFORZHEIM COMMUNICATIONS HUB BETWEEN MUNSTER AND BIELEFELD, AND ALSO ATTACKED BERLIN. IT WAS THE FOURTH SUCCESSIVE NIGHT OF AERIAL ATTACK FOR THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

AT LEAST 500 LOCOMOTIVES AND 7,000 RAIL CARS HAVE BEEN SHOT UP OR LEFT STRANDED ON TWISTED, TANGLED TRACKS DURING THE LAST TWO DAYS. RAIL CUTS, MOSTLY ON MAIN LINES, HAVE BEEN MADE IN AN ESTIMATED 300 TO 1,000 PLACES.

PLANES FROM ALLIED TACTICAL AIR COMMANDS ON THE CONTINENT FLEW NEARLY 2,500 SORTIES AND THE 15TH U.S. AIR FORCE IN ITALY SENT ALOFT 1,100 PLANES, JOINING THE FLOOD OF ALLIED AIR POWER OVER GERMANY. THE ITALIAN-BASED PLANES WERE STRIKING FROM THE SOUTH FOR THE 11TH CONSECUTIVE DAY.

INCOMPLETE REPORTS OF THE TACTICAL FORCES ON THE CONTINENT SAID THEY SHOT UP AT LEAST 2,897 RAILCARS, 1,091 MOTOR TRANSPORTS, 113MMVTVMM

THEY SHOT UP AT LEAST 2,897 RAILCARS, 1,091 MOTOR TRANSPORTS, 113 LOCOMOTIVES, 224 TANKS AND ARMORED VEHICLES AND 602 BUILDINGS. THIRTY RAILYARDS AND 68 TOWNS WERE ATTACKED AND 205 RAIL CUTS MADE.

THE NINTH AIR FORCE MADE 400 BOMBER AND 1,133 FIGHTER BOMBER SWEEPS WITH THE LOSS OF 17 PLANES. THE FIRST TACTICAL AIR COMMAND OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN SQUADRONS MADE 700 SORTIES WHILE THE SECOND TACTICAL AIR FORCE BASED IN BELGIUM WAS LIMITED BY POOR WEATHER TO LESS THAN 200 SORTIES OVER THE NORTHERN SECTOR OF THE FRONT.

IN FULL COORDINATION, THE R[illegible] AIR FORCE [illegible]PORTED BY MOSCOW DISPATCHES TO HAVE SWIRLED INTO ACTION IN GREAT FORCE WEST OF THE RIVER NEISSE, MAIN GERMAN DEFENSE LINE GUARDING THE SOUTHEAST APPROACHES TO BERLIN.

IN THE ZONE BETWEEN LEIPZIG AND NUERNBERG--WITHIN 150 MILES OF THE RUSSIAN OPERATIONS--SOME 1,250 FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS GUARDED BY 650 MUSTANG FIGHTERS SOWED 3,250 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON AT LEAST 20 FREIGHT YARDS AND OTHER RAIL TARGETS.

LATE IN THE AFTERNOON RAF BOMBERS ESCORTED BY MUSTANGS AND SPITFIRES POURED INTO THE RUHR AND MADE CONCENTRATED ATTACKS ON THE GREAT ARMAMENTS CAPITAL OF ESSEN, HOME OF THE KRUPP WORKS, AND ON A BENZOL PLANT AT GELSENKIRCHEN.

TACTICAL AIR COMMANDS ON THE CONTINENT HURLED FIGHTERS AND LIGHT AND MEDIUM BOMBERS AT GERMAN COMMUNICATION CHOKE POINTS IN HUGE NUMBERS, AND JOINING THE FLOOD OF ALLIED AIR POWER OVER GERMANY WERE AMERICAN HEAVYWEIGHTS FROM ITALY, STRIKING UP FROM THE SOUTH FOR THE 11TH STRAIGHT DAY.

TARGETS OF THE ITALY-BASED FLEET WERE VITAL RAIL LINES NEAR VIENNA, INNSBRUCK, KLAGENFURT AND VILLACH. MUSTANG AND LIGHTNING FIGHTERS WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE FORCE RANGED OVER A WIDE AREA, STRAFING TRAINS BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL BY THE BOMBERS. THEY REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF 50 LOCOMOTIVES AND ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF ROLLING STOCK OF ALL KINDS.

THE GERMAN RADIO TRIED TO EASE THE EVER-GROWING PRESSURE OF THE AIR ONSLAUGHT BY ANNOUNCING THAT "GERMAN FIGHTERS ARE ENGAGING THE ENEMY FIGHTER FORMATIONS OVER THE BATTLEFIELD AND GERMAN BOMBERS ARE POUNDING ENEMY RESERVES WITH SHRAPNEL BOMBS."

IN THE PAST 72 HOURS THE TEMPO OF THE GREAT ROUND-THE-CLOCK ATTACK HAD BEEN STEPPED UP TO A 20,000-PLANE FIGURE, WITH AN ESTIMATED AVERAGE OF 280 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES PLUMMETING ON GERMAN TRANSPORTATION EVERY HOUR DURING THAT PERIOD.

FEB 24 1945

B13

THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF A SECOND DAY OF CLEAR WEATHER, AGAIN OPERATED IN SMALL, LETHAL PACKS CLOSELY PROTECTED BY FIGHTERS. THEY WENT DOWN AND BLASTED THEIR TARGETS FROM LOW BOMBING ALTITUDES BETWEEN 6,000 AND 15,000 FEET.

RETURNING CREWMEN DECLARED THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WAS ABSENT AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WEAK. THEY DESCRIBED THE RAIDS AS "JOYRIDES OF DESTRUCTION."

"IN YESTERDAY'S BIG BLOW THE THIRD DIVISION RAN INTO A SUDDEN SPELL OF BAD WEATHER AROUND NUERNBERG, SO TODAY WE WENT BACK FOR A MOP-UP JOB," SAID A STAFF OFFICER. "WE BLASTED NUERNBERG WITH 2,100 BOMBERS TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY AND TODAY WE WENT AFTER THE SPOKES RADIATING OUT FROM THAT RAIL CENTER. WE GOT IN VISUAL ATTACKS WITH WHAT PROMISES TO BE GOOD RESULTS."

AMONG THE TARGETS WERE YARDS AT CRAILSHEIM, KITZINGEN, ANSBACH, NEUMARKT, TREUCHTLINGEN, SCHLUCHTERN, STEINAU, MEININGEN, LICHTENFELS, PLENFIELD, OTTINGER AND WURZBERG--ALL OBJECTIVES ON MAIN RAIL LINES.

COMPETENT AUTHORITIES SAID AT LEAST 500 LOCOMOTIVES AND SOME 7,000 RAIL CARS HAD BEEN SHOT UP OR STRANDED ON TORN TRACKS DURING THE LAST TWO DAYS OF INTENSIFIED AERIAL BLOWS. RAILROADS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN CUT IN APPROXIMATELY 550 DIFFERENT PLACES.

DURING THURSDAY'S RECORD OPERATIONS EIGHT HEAVY BOMBERS, FIVE MEDIUMS, 21 LIGHT BOMBERS AND 40 FIGHTERS WERE REPORTED MISSING, NOT INCLUDING LOSSES OF THE 15TH AIR FORCE BASED IN ITALY. AT LEAST 40 GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND 24 MORE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

PHOTOS TAKEN OF THURSDAY'S ATTACK ON THE CENTRAL GERMAN RAIL WEB BY THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE SHOWED THE UTTER DEVASTATION OF 20 DIFFERENT FREIGHT YARDS, SOME OF THEM PATTERNED BY AS MANY AS 300 DIFFERENT BOMBS.

BERLIN, HUB OF A GREAT PART OF GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS, WAS ATTACKED LAST NIGHT BY RAF MOSQUITOS FOR THE THIRD SUCCESSIVE NIGHT ANDMNUMEROUS OTHER OBJECTIVES, INCLUDING AIRFIELDS, WERE HIT BY RAF INTRUDER PLANES.

THE AIR MINISTRY DISCLOSED THAT RAF LANCASTERS CLOGGED THE VITAL MITTELLAND CANAL NORTH OF MUENSTER IN A MOONLIGHT ATTACK WEDNESDAY NIGHT WHICH HAD NOT BEEN PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED. THE WATERWAY IS LINKED TO THE BIG DORTMUND-EMS CANAL IN THE ENEMY'S WATER COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM BETWEEN CENTRAL GERMANY AND THE RUHR.

IN VIEW OF THE ALLIES' RAIL-TEARING CAMPAIGN, GERMANY'S CANALS ARE TAKING ON EVER GREATER IMPORTANCE, ALTHOUGH HAULING TRAFFIC BY WATER IS A SLOW AND TEDIOUS JOB.

WDSPEW

FEB 24 1945

Add Lotion to Kish (Fine) xxx military action.

ALLIED MILITARY DISPOSITIONS ALREADY HAVE BEEN MADE, AND TURKEY'S MILITARY STRENGTH HARDLY WOULD BE NEEDED TO TIP SCALES ALREADY HAVILY-WEIGHTED AGAINST THE AXIS.

FEB 24 1945

AFTER THE WAR WITH GERMANY STARTED IN 1939 TURKEY SIGNED A 15-YEAR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE, PLEDGING AID IN EVENT OF AGGRESSION BY A EUROPEAN POWER LEADING TO WAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. SHE REMAINED A NEUTRAL NONETHELESS WHEN ITALY DECLARED WAR, AND LATER WHEN GERMANY INVADED YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE.

IN MARCH, 1941, TURKEY SIGNED A NON-AGGRESSION TREATY WITH RUSSIA AND IN JUNE OF THE SAME YEAR SIGNED ANOTHER WITH GERMANY, PLEDGING CONSULTATION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IN ADVANCE OF "MAJOR DECISIONS."

MATTERS REMAINED ON THAT BASIS UNTIL LAST YEAR, WHEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES STRENGTHENED THEIR DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIONS BY HALTING SUPPLIES OF WAR MATERIALS TO TURKEY. SHORTLY THEREAFTER TURKEY SUSPENDED CHROME ORE SHIPMENTS TO GERMANY, AND IN AUGUST SEVERED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. STILL LATER SHE SEVERED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER, INFORMED ANKARA THAT HER SUSPENSION OF WAR MATERIALS SHIPMENTS TO GERMANY AND SEVERENCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BERLIN WERE NOT SUFFICIENT, AND THAT "FURTHER STEPS" WERE NEEDED TO JUSTIFY HER POSITION AS A FRIEND.

WHETHER TURKEY'S DECLARATION OF WAR WILL BE FOLLOWED BY SIMILAR ACTION ON THE PART OF THE VARIOUS ARAB NATIONS IS A MATTER OF CONSIDERABLE BEHIND-THE-SCENES DISCUSSION IN CAIRO, WHERE ARAB LEADERS RECENTLY MET AND DISCUSSED A POSSIBLE ARAB FEDERATION.

CAIRO DISPATCHES HAVE REPORTED A LACK OF UNANIMITY ON THE QUESTION. ONE POSSIBILITY IS THAT EGYPT MAY DECLARE WAR IN ORDER TO ACT AS SPOKESMAN FOR THE OTHERS.

ARAB LEADERS DOUBT THAT ANY FORCES FROM THE ARAB STATES COULD BE TRAINED AND EQUIPPED IN TIME TO PARTICIPATE IN EUROPEAN BATTLES, BUT THEY ARE AWARE THAT SUCH TROOPS MIGHT WELL BE USED IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN AND THEY ARE NOT DISPOSED TO INCUR SACRIFICES AND HARDSHIPS UNLESS CERTAIN OF REWARD.

FEB 24 1945

PS518PEW

Add London Dutch (Singleton) xxx World Peace

THE DUTCH ALREADY HAVE INDICATED THAT THEY WOULD PRESS FOR A CLAUSE IN THE LEAGUE CHARTER REQUIRING ALL DECISIONS TO BE APPROVED BY AT LEAST ONE-HALF OF THE SMALLER STATES ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL, AND THAT THEY WOULD OPPOSE THE RIGHT OF A BIG POWER TO VETO A DECISION IN WHICH IT IS INVOLVED.

PROF. J.M. SCHMUTZER, MINISTER FOR OVERSEAS TERRITORY, IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT WAS HELD BY THE GERMANS IN SEVERAL CONCENTRATION CAMPS BEFORE ESCAPING INTO LIBERATED HOLLAND.

TWO CABINET POSTS, THE MINISTRIES OF WAR AND PUBLIC WORKS, WERE FILLED ONLY TEMPORARILY WITH THE PROBABILITY THEY WOULD BE GIVEN LATER TO RESISTANCE MOVEMENT REPRESENTATIVES.

THE NEW CABINET, IN ADDITION TO GERBRANDY, VAN KLEFFENS AND SCHMUTZER, IS:

INTERIOR--DR. L.J.M. BEEL; EDUCATION--DR. G. ~~HOLKSTEIN~~ Bolkestein; FINANCE--DR. G.W.M. HUYSMANS; WAR--J.M. DE BOOY (TEMPORARILY); NAVY--J.M. DE BOOY; PUBLIC WORKS--DR. F.C. M. WIJFFELS TEMPORARILY) TRADE, INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE--DR. J.S. H. GISPEN, AND SHIPPING AND FISHERIES--J.M. DE BOOY.

PROF. GERBRANDY REMAINS PREMIER AND MINISTER FOR THE COORDINATION OF WARFARE AND, TEMPORARILY, IS ALSO HOLDING THE PORTFOLIO OF MINISTER OF JUSTICE. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PREVIOUS CABINET--WHICH RESIGNED FEB. 8--WHO HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT, ARE--

ELCO N. VAN KLEFFENS, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DR. GERRIT BOLKESTEIN, MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ARTS, AND SCIENCES, JAMES M. DE BOOY, WHO RETAINS HIS FORMER POST AS MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND FISHERIES AND IN ADDITION TAKES OVER THE PORTFOLIOS OF MINISTER OF THE NAVY AND.

TEMPORARILY, MINISTER OF WAR, AND JONKHEER E.F.N.J. MICHIELS VAN VERDUYNEN, WHO REMAINS MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

DR. BEEL, DR. HUYSMANS, WIJFFELS, AND PROF. SCHMUTZER ARE ALL ROMAN CATHOLICS ALTHOUGH NOT ATTACHED TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC POLITICAL PARTY. DR. GISPEN BELONGS TO THE ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY OR CALVINIST POLITICAL PARTY BUT, LIKE THE OTHERS, HAS OFFERED HIS SERVICES AND TALENTS AS AN INDIVIDUAL RATHER THAN AS A PARTY REPRESENTATIVE.

THE RECONSTRUCTED CABINET, THUS FAR, CONTAINS NO MEMBERS OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

FEB 241945

TH/JL847AEW

Add London German Losses XXX another 25,000 men.

"WHEN ALL THIS IS SUMMED UP ONE CAN SEE THAT EVEN THOUGH THE REPORTS FOR THE PAST EIGHT MONTHS ARE FAR FROM COMPLETE, THE GRAND TOTAL OF HITLERITE LOSSES IN KILLED AND CAPTURED ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT SINCE JUNE 22, 1941, MUST BE AT LEAST CLOSE TO TEN MILLION.

"CERTAINLY GERMAN LOSSES IN THIS WAR ARE VERY MUCH GREATER THAN DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR. THERE ARE NO NEW MANPOWER RESERVES FOR HITLER TO DRAW UPON NOW..."

WH708PEW

Add London German (Kasischke) XXX German shelling.

"THE AMERICANS ARE FIGHTING TO WIDEN THEIR BRIDGEHEADS AND SUPPLY THEIR GAINS," SAID THE BROADCAST, "BUT THE GERMANS ARE CONSTANTLY SHELLING THE BRIDGEHEADS AND FIGHTING TENACIOUSLY, TEARING GAPS IN THE RANKS OF THE ONRUSHING ENEMY. THE BATTLE IN THE LINNICH AREA IS OF SPECIAL FEROCITY."

IT ADDED THAT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAS RISEN TO MEET ALLIED FIGHTER FORMATIONS AND DOGFIGHTS RAGED OVER THE BATTLEFIELD.

PS524PEW

30.24 - 23279

GIVE THE WORD. Add London Nerol XXX give the word

EACH COMMAND WAS ASSIGNED A DIFFERENT SECTOR OF GERMANY TO PLOW UP A FEW SPECIFIC TARGETS CHOSEN IN ADVANCE.

THE CREWS WERE BRIEFED THOROUGHLY ON EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF RAILWAY JUNCTIONS, BRIDGES, TUNNELS AND CANALS IN THEIR AREAS AND TOLD TO GO AFTER THE BEST LOOKING TARGETS WHEN THEY GOT THERE.

SETTING THE PACE WERE 1,400 AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS. THEY BROKE UP INTO PACKS OF 30 TO 70 PLANES EACH AND DROPPED TO DARINGLY LOW LEVELS FOR WHAT AMOUNTED ALMOST TO POINTBLANK BOMBING OF SCORES OF TARGETS OVER A 38,000 SQUARE MILE AREA IN CENTRAL GERMANY.

THEY WERE FOLLOWED BY APPROXIMATELY 1,000 BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS THAT ATTACKED RAILS AND VIADUCTS AT BIELFELD AND ALTENBEKEN CARRYING THE TWO MAIN TRACKS BETWEEN BERLIN AND THE RUHR. THE RAF ALSO ATTACKED GASOLINE PLANTS AT SCHOLVEN AND OSTERFELD.

MORE THAN 500 U.S.15TH AIR FORCE BOMBERS FROM ITALY BATTERED A VARIETY OF RAIL TARGETS IN THE MUNICH AREA AND THE TACTICAL AIR FORCES BASED ON THE CONTINENT HAD SUCH A FIELD DAY BEATING UP STRIPS BEHIND THE WESTERN FRONT THAT PILOTS SAID IT LOOKED LIKE THE PLANES WERE FLYING IN LAYERS.

JP621AEW

QUOTING NORWEGIAN SOURCES

LONDON, FEB. 23--(AP)-- THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO SAID TODAY

THAT 11 GERMAN WARSHIPS ARE FLEEING THE BALTIC FOR OSLO FJORD, WHICH

HAS BEEN MINED BY THE BRITISH.

FEB 241945

ONE U-BOAT WAS REPORTED DESTROYED WHEN IT STRUCK A MINE AS IT

ENTERED THE FJORD, AND 300 OTHER U-BOATS ARE SAID TO BE

IN NORWEGIAN HIDEAWAYS.

APL/ 00732/KIN/ 416A

LONDON, FEB 23-(AP)-SQUADRON LEADER DAVID FAIRBANKS OF ITHACA, N.Y., WHO FLIES A TEMPEST FIGHTER WITH AN RAF SQUADRON IN BELGIUM, SHOT DOWN TWO FOCKE-WULF 190S YESTERDAY, BRINGING HIS SCORE TO 13 AIRCRAFT DESTROYED.

ME1025AEW

LONDON, FEB. 23-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SENT A MESSAGE TO PREMIER STALIN SAYING THAT THE RED ARMY, CELEBRATING THE 27TH ANNIVERSARY TODAY OF ITS ORGANIZATION, WAS "ON THE THRESHHOLD OF FINAL VICTORY" AND HAD SEALED THE DOOM OF GERMAN MILITARISM.

"FUTURE GENERATIONS WILL ACKNOWLEDGE THEIR DEBT TO THE RED ARMY AS UNRESERVEDLY AS DO WE WHO HAVE LIVED TO WITNESS THESE PROUD ACHIEVEMENTS," CHURCHILL SAID.

CB1156PEW

LONDON, FEB. 23-(AP)-SOON AFTER FLAK BURST THROUGH THE WING OF HIS MUSTANG, PILOT OTT JENKINS, HOUSTON, TEX., GOT REVENGE BY DROPPING HIS GASOLINE TANKS ON SOME LOCOMOTIVES BELOW AND THEN SETTING THEM AFIRE BY STRAFING.

WHEN JENKINS RETURNED FROM HIS MISSION TO GERMANY, HE FOUND A PIECE OF FLAK EMBEDDED IN HIS FLYING SUIT. HE WAS UNINJURED EXCEPT FOR TWO EYE BRUISES HE GOT WHEN THE FLAK BURSTS BOUNCED HIM AROUND IN HIS COCKPIT.

MJ1227AEW

FEB 24 1945

BY ROMNEY WHEELER

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE BASE FEB 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WHEN THREE ENGINES OF A FOUR-ENGINED BOMBER CONK OUT IT'S USUALLY CURTAINS. BUT LT.SAMUEL GOOSE OF 3840 MONTERAY ST., DETROIT, BROUGHT HOME THE FLYING FORTRESS "LEADING LADY" AND ALL OF HER CREW TODAY AFTER A DIZZY SPIN EARTHWARD OVER GERMANY.

FLYING IN SOUPY WEATHER THAT CLOSED IN NEAR THE TARGET, GOOSE WAS NEARING THE BOMB RUN WHEN THE NO.1 ENGINE BEGAN RUNNING OUT OF CONTROL. AS GOOSE FEATHERED THE PROPELLOR AND CUT THE ENGINE, THE SECOND ENGINE BURST INTO FLAME. THEN THE OIL SYSTEM WENT OUT ON NO.3 AND THE ENGINE WENT DEAD.

"I HAD THREE PROPS FEATHERED," GOOSE RELATED, "AND WE WENT INTO A SPIN LOSING ALTITUDE AT 3,000 FEET A MINUTE. THE CREW THOUGHT WE WERE DONE IN, AND WERE READY TO BAIL OUT THE MOMENT I'D RING THE ALARM--BUT I WAS TOO BUSY WITH THOSE ENGINES.

"OUR SPEED PUT OUT THE FIRE IN NO.2 ENGINE AND I PULLED BACK THE PROPS ON BOTH NO.1 AND NO.2. THE ENGINES TOOK HOLD AND WE GOT OUT OF THERE."

LT.FRANK J.THELEN OF DENVER, COL., THE CO-PILOT, SAID THE ENGINE FAILURES WERE JUST A CLIMAX TO EARLIER MISHAPS.

"THE OXYGEN LINE BROKE AND A GUNNER AND I WERE CUT OFF," SAID THELEN, WHOSE PARENTS LIVE IN PINE BLUFFS, WYO. "STAFF SGT.GILBERT BAKER (ROUTE 4, ATLANTA), OUR ENGINEER, CARRIED OXYGEN CYLINDERS TO KEEP ME GOING. WE SHIFTED THE GUNNER, CPL.WILBER M.GARR (CENTERVILLE, IA.) BACK TO THE WAIST UNTIL WE WERE BACK AT OXYGEN LEVEL.

"JUST BEFORE REACHING THE TARGET THE WEATHER CLOSED IN AND I SCARCELY COULD SEE A WING OF THE PLANE. ALL OF A SUDDEN GOOSE LOOKED OUT AND SAW ANOTHER FORT SWINGING INTO US. WE DIVED TO AVOID A COLLISION. THEN THE ENGINES BEGAN TO GO.

"GOOSE ORDERED THE NAVIGATOR TO SALVO THE BOMBS BUT THE SALVO SWITCH WOULDN'T WORK AND HE HAD TO DUMP THEM MANUALLY."

THE STRICKEN FORT CAME BACK ALONE AFTER LOSING FORMATION AND GOOSE SAID:

B7 G3

"IT WAS GREAT NAVIGATION. LT.STEWART (IVAN D.STEWART OF GILTNER, NEB.) WAS THE MAN WHO BROUGHT US HOME."

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PLANE'S CREW INCLUDED SGT.JERRY H.ROTENBERG, RADIOMAN, OF 445 CONNECTICUT ST., GARY, IND.; STAFF SGT.ANDRES G.ERBACH, BALL TURRET GUNNER, OF 2435 WEST MOFFATT ST., CHICAGO; CPL.THOMAS D.DRAKE, TAILGUNNER, OF WOODBURY, GA.; SGT.FRANK L.TROPP, WAISTGUNNER, OF MONGO, IND.

KK411AEW

AN EIGHTH AIRFORCE BASE FEB 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PILOTS SHOT DOWN AT LEAST THREE ENEMY JET PLANES DURING TODAY'S RAIL WRECKING AIR BLITZ ON GERMANY.

CAPT.GORDON E.COMPTON OF 1735 NORTH WINNETKA AVE., DALLAS, TEX., A MUSTANG PILOT OF THE 353RD FIGHTER GROUP, MADE A KILL.

MAJ.WAYNE K.BLICKENSTAFF OF CHINO, CALIF., CHASED TWO OF THE JET PLANES AROUND THE SKY OVER CENTRAL GERMANY AN

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ALMOST TO THE RUSSIAN LINES BEFORE HE BAGGED THE THIRD VICTIM.

"AFTER MY SECOND BURST HIT HIM, THE PILOT JETTISONED THE CANOPY AND BAILED OUT," BLICKENSTAFF REPORTED. "THE PLANE CRASHED IN THE MIDDLE OF SOME WOODS."

MUSTANGS OF THE 78TH FIGHTER GROUP STOPPED ONE GERMAN TRAIN AND PANICKED THE PASSENGERS--ENEMY TROOPS HEADED FOR THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

"WE CAUGHT THE TRAIN WEST OF NUERNBERG AND WENT DOWN AND KNOCKED OUT THE LOCOMOTIVE," REPORTED LT.PETER W.X.KLASSEN OF 8049 MEDBURY AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

"WE SAW SOLDIERS POURING OUT OF THE TRAIN AND AS THEY CLIMBED FROM THE WINDOWS AND DOORS WE SWEPT BACK AND FORTH ALONG THE TRACKS, SPRAYING THE WHOLE AREA. THE TRAIN WAS HEADING TOWARD THE RUSSIAN FRONT."

TECH.SGT.MELVIN CULROSS OF NEW CASTLE, IND., SAW "A HUGE WALL OF FLAME FROM A GROUND EXPLOSION IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BOMBS HIT. RAILWAY CARS, TRACKS AND TIES ROSE IN THE AIR, TURNING AND TWISTING AROUND."

"WE WERE BARRELING OVER GERMANY AT 9,000 FEET AND THERE WAS AMAZINGLY LITTLE INTERFERENCE," REPORTED LT.COL.JOHN M.JACOBOWITZ OF 511 SOUTH STERLING ST., STREATOR, ILL., WING COMMANDER OF A LIBERATOR FORCE.

LT.LESTER O.GRAHAM OF GALLATIN, MO., PILOT OF THE LIBERATOR "ANGEL," SAID "EVERYTHING WAS ZEROED IN. TRACKS AND ALL JUST JUMPED UP IN THE AIR AND THEN SETTLED BACK IN RUIN. OUR PLANE SHOOK FROM CONCUSSION."

SGT.DALE L.HYETT OF PITTSBURG, KAS., TAIL GUNNER ON A FORTRESS THAT BOMBED FROM 11,400 FEET, SAID HE COULD FEEL THE BLAST IN THE PLANE WHEN BOMBS HIT THEIR TARGET.

B10

EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PILOTS WHO REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND DURING TODAY'S MISSIONS AND THEIR REPORTED BAG INCLUDED:

THREE--2ND LT.HAROLD R.CRAWFORD OF 6308 EVANSTON BLVD., SEATTLE, WASH.

TWO--MAJ.A.P.DUFFIE OF 1413 FIRST AVE., YORK, PA.; 1ST LT.WILLIAM E.WHALEN OF 12 COLLEGE ST., HAMILTON, KY.

ONE--MAJOR CLIFFORD J.MOORE, JR., OF 10601 BELLAGIORD ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; CAPTS.CARL R.ALFRED OF ATWATER, O.; WILLIAM C.ANDERSON OF CALVERT, TEX.; 1ST LTS.PETER C.VASSEUR OF 4088 JURUPA AVE., RIVERSIDE, CALIF.; JAY C.MALONE OF 4424 EAST RANDOLPH ST., BELL, CALIF.; 2ND LT.ALFRED J.SMIGEL OF 356 SECOND AVE., GARWOOD, N.J.

KK425AEW

U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, FEB. 23-(AP)-MUSTANG PILOTS OF THE 355TH FIGHTER GROUP DESTROYED EIGHT PARKED PLANES, INCLUDING A JET PLANE, ON A FIELD NEAR NUERNBERG, GERMANY, DURING TODAY'S MIGHTY ASSAULT ON GERMAN TRANSPORTATION.

PILOTS WHO KNOCKED OUT ONE PLANE EACH WERE LT. COL. JOHN ELDER, JR., OF 312 NORTH CENTER ST., EBENSBURG, PA.; LT. ELMER RIFFLE OF

ADAR, PA.; LT. SELLERS HARDEE OF 1018 GENYER ST., COVINGTON, GA.; LT. COL. GORDON GRAHAM OF 420 OLIVE ST., TAFT, CALIF.; LT. ROBERT WALSH OF 418 MADISON AVE., ELIZABETH, N.J.; LT. NEWELL MILLS OF 3932-37TH ST., NORTH, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., AND LT. DURAN VICKERY, JR., OF 111 SOUTH DUVAL ST., TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

LT. HERBERT MANN OF 2502 CALENA ST., DENVER, COL., AND LT. DAVID TUNOLSKI OF 34 WOODSIDE AVE., BROCKTON, MASS., WERE CREDITED WITH ONE-HALF PLANE EACH.

WITH THE U.S. 8TH AIR FORCE, FEB. 23-(AP)-EIGHTH AIR FORCE AIRMEN REPORTED EXCELLENT RESULTS IN THE BOMBING OF RAILYARDS IN THE NUERNBERG AREA TODAY.

"I WATCHED OUT BOMBS BURSTING WITH BIG RED FLASHES IN THE YARDS AT NEUMARKET," SAID SGT. WILLIAM RAWLINGS OF 420 NORTH ALFRED ST., ALEXANDRIA, VA. "THEY CUT DIAGONALLY THROUGH THE YARDS, TEARING UP EVERYTHING."

LT. CARL HERSHFIELD OF HALLENAN AVE., LAWRENCE, MASS., SAID NAZI PLANES WERE TAKING OFF BUT THAT "THEY NEVER ATTACKED US FOR THE SKY WAS SWARMING WITH MUSTANGS."

"THE WEATHER WAS BAD MOST OF THE WAY BUT AS WE GOT TO THE TARGET AT ANSBACH, THERE WAS A BIG BREAK AND THE YARDS WERE LYING DOWN THERE JUST WAITING FOR US," REPORTED SGT. HARRY YEANEY OF BROOKVILLE, PA., BALL TURRET GUNNER.

FIVE GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT UP BY A GROUP OF MUSTANGS BEFORE THEY COULD TAKE OFF FROM A FIELD NEAR KITZINGEN.

"WHILE WE RAKED THE DROME WE COULD SEE BOMBS FALLING FROM FORTRESSES AT KITZINGEN YARDS TWO MILES AWAY," AID LT. DONALD SCHOEN OF 2359 DECOTEN ST., SIOUX CITY, IA., WHO DESTROYED TWO PLANES. "WE SWEPT ACROSS THE FIELD 20 FEET FROM THE GROUND AT BETTER THAN 350 MILES AN HOUR. FLAK WAS INTENSE."

LT. JAMES EVANS OF LONG BEACH, CALIF., DESTROYED TWO PLANES AND LT. LEROY PALTZ OF 2735 PEMBROOK AVE., HARRISBURG, PA., GOT ONE.

MJ1210AEW

(ADVANCE) MIDDLESBROUGH, ENG., FEB. 23-(AP)-HARCOURT JOHNSTONE, SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE DEPARTMENT, FORCAST TONIGHT INCREASED POSTWAR EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES AND SAID THERE WAS NO REASON FOR A TRADE WAR BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS.

JOHNSTONE TOLD A MEETING OF EXPORTERS THEY COULD MAKE PLANS "WITH GOOD PROSPECTS THAT THERE WOULD BE AT LEAST NO RAISING OF THE TARIFF WALL."

HE FORESAW "WHOLESOME RIVALRY," BUT SAID SHORTAGES CAUSED BY

30.21-23281

THE WAR'S DESTRUCTION AS WELL AS TECHNICAL ADVANCES AND A HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING SHOULD ASSURE THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM "WORK FOR THE EXPORT MMMM TRADES FOR DECADES."

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(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, FEB. 24)

At An 8th Air Force Bomber Station in England, feb. 23-(ap)

The Soldiers Medal for heroism has been awarded Sgt. Edwin Bogert of 925 East Gordon St., Allentown, Pa., a member of a military police unit stationed here.

When the flaming wreckage of two Liberator bombers which had collided crashed next to a farmhouse, Bogert ignored the danger of exploding bombs, entered the blazing farmhouse and rescued the occupants.

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE BASE, FEB 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PILOTS SHOT DOWN AT LEAST THREE ENEMY JET PLANES DURING TODAYS RAIL WRECKING AIR BLITZ ON GERMANY.

GUNNERS ON THE BOMBERS DID SOME STRAFING, ALSO.

STAFF SGT. JOHN A. COOK OF RACQUET RD., HOGANSBURG, N.Y., A NOSE GUNNER ON A LIBERATOR WHICH BOMBED RAILROAD MARSHALING YARDS, WATCHED HIS TRACERS BITE INTO LOCOMOTIVES AND SAID "I THINK I DAMAGED A COUPLE OF JERRY PLANES AS WE ROARED OVER THE AIRFIELD."

1ST LT. ROBERT M. WHITE OF 64 WEST 109TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, WAS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING TWO ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND.

KK503AEW

At An 8th Air Force Fighter Station in England, Feb. 23-(AP)-Lt. William Preddy, 20-year-old brother of the late Maj. George Preddy, Jr., who was top ranking 8th AirForce ace at the time of his death, has begun combat operations with the 339th Fighter Group.

Maj. Preddy had destroyed 27½ Nazi fighters in the air and five on the ground before antiaircraft fire brought him down in the Liege area Christmas.

The parents of the two Mustang pilots are Mr. and Mrs. George E. Preddy, of 605 Park Ave., Greensboro, N.C.

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ALBERTON, ENGLAND, FEB 23-(AP)-A SUFFOLK COUNTY FISHERMAN BUSILY PREPARING NETS FOR HIS DAY'S CATCH DROPPED EVERYTHING THE OTHER DAY AND RESCUED AN UNCONSCIOUS AMERICAN AIRMAN FROM THE DEBEN RIVER.

THE FLIER, SGT. JEWEL K. HAYNES, 23, OF 2508 MYRTLE AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO., WAS TAKEN BY THE FISHERMAN TO A PUB FOR FIRST AID TREATMENT.

HAYNES WAS A GUNNER ON A CRIPPLED FLYING FORTRESS WHICH FELL INTO THE RIVER AFTER HAVING BEEN STEERED AWAY FROM THIS TOWN IN ORDER TO AVOID CIVILIAN CASUALTIES. THE BOMBER NOSED OVER AND SUBMERGED QUICKLY IN 18 FEET OF WATER, TRAPPING ALL CREWMEN EXCEPT HAYNES AND THE PILOT, LT. FRED E.STINDT, 27, OF GRANTWOOD, N.J., WHO SWAM ASHORE.

M948AEW

~~OF JUELICH~~. Add Paris W Front (Bealmear) xxx broken into.

THE CITADEL IN THE NORTHERN PART OF JUELICH STILL WAS HOLDING OUT, BUT HAD BEEN BY-PASSED.

THE CITADEL IS A CLUSTER OF BUILDINGS SURROUNDED BY WALLS WHICH MEASURE MORE THAN 2,000 YARDS AROUND. THE WALLS ARE 13 TO 14 FEET THICK AND SOME 50 FEET HIGH, PROTECTED BY A MOAT 20 FEET DEEP AND 70 TO 100 FEET WIDE. IT WAS BELIEVED TO BE LIGHTLY HELD AND EXPECTED TO FALL MOMENTARILY, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WES GALLAGHER SAID IN A DISPATCH EARLY TODAY.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD, WITH THE FIRST ARMY, SAID CASUALTIES IN THE ATTACK WERE SURPRISINGLY LIGHT IN VIEW OF THE TRICKY MANEUVER OF CROSSING THE FLOODED RIVER IN DARKNESS.

JUELICH, THE BATTERED HULK OF A MEDIEVAL CITY, CRUSHED BY THE TREMENDOUS ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE OFFENSIVE, FELL TO SIMPSON'S TROOPS WITHIN 12 HOURS.

STORMING THE CITY DID NOT PROVE NEARLY AS HARD AS EXPECTED, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID.

THEY KICKED OFF AT 3:30 A.M., AND BEHIND THE GREATEST AMERICAN ARTILLERY BARRAGE IN HISTORY, QUICKLY SHREDDED THE ROER RIVER LINE WHICH HAD KEPT THEM MIRED EAST OF AACHEN SINCE LAST AUTUMN. PROGRESS WAS DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS SATISFACTORY.

ENEMY BROADCASTS DECLARED THE BIG PUSH WOULD BE SYNCHRONIZED WITH TEMPESTUOUS RUSSIAN BLOWS FROM THE EAST DESIGNED TO KNOCK GERMANY OUT OF THE WAR AND SAID THE OFFENSIVE WAS ON A 35-MILE FRONT WHICH MIGHT BE BROADENED BY A BRITISH SECOND ARMY ONSLAUGHT "AT ANY HOUR."

BY ASSAULT BOATS, INFANTRY BRIDGES AND AMPHIBIOUS JEEPS AND TANKS THE AMERICANS STRUCK IN THE MOONLIGHT BEHIND A 45-MINUTE BARRAGE IN WHICH GUNS MASSED 100 TO THE MILE CAVED IN DUG-OUTS AND TRENCH SYSTEMS AND LEFT MANY ENEMY FRONT LINE TROOPS TOO STUNNED TO RESIST.

A FIELD DISPATCH CALLED IT A "RUSSIAN STYLE OF ATTACK" COMBINING MAN AND GUN POWER.

BY 9 AM The ATTACK WAS GETTING ALONG WELL AND THE FIRST STREAMS OF PRISONERS CAME BACK--AN EXHAUSTED DISPIRITED LOT. THEY TOLD THEIR QUESTIONERS THAT THEY KNEW THE ATTACK WAS COMING, BUT DID NOT EXPECT IT THIS MORNING. NEITHER DID THEY EXPECT SUCH A VIOLENT ASSAULT, THEY SAID.

A FRONT DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WES GALLAHER SAID THAT EVERY BIT OF GROUND ACROSS THE ROER RIVER HAD BEEN CAREFULLY PLOTTED FOR THE ARTILLERY RAIN OF DEATH WHICH PRECEDED THE INFANTRY LUNGE ACROSS THE STREAM.

UNDER THIS STEEL CURTAIN THE AMERICANS WADED OUT INTO SMALL ASSAULT BOATS AND PADDLED ACROSS THE ROER OR DASHED OVEER TINY FOOTBRIDGES. THEY WERE FOLLOWED BY AMPHIBIOUS "ALLIGATORS" SPLASHING ACROSS CARRYING HEAVIER EQUIPMENT.

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SMOKE GENERATORS ALSO LAID DOWN A THICK BLANKET TO CAMOUFLAGE THE AMBITOUS ATTACKS DEEPER INTO GERMANY.

WAITING TO RECEIVE THE SHOCK OF THE ASSAULT WERE SIX GERMAN DIVISIONS SPREAD THINLY ALONG THE ARCHING FRONT GUARDING THEIR INDUSTRIAL MIGHT IN THE RUHR BASIN AND THE RHINELAND.

AT LEAST TEN OF FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT'S CAREFULLY-HOARDED DIVISIONS HAD BEEN PINNED DOWN BY THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY OFFENSIVE ON THE NORTH FLANK, AND THAT MANY OR MORE WERE TRYING TO HOLD BACK THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, HAMMERING TOWARD THE RHINE THROUGH THE EIFEL MOUNTAINS.

THE THIRD ARMY RIPPED ACROSS THE SAAR RIVER AT A THIRD POINT SOUTH OF THE ROCKING FORTRESS OF TRIER, AND WELDED TWO OTHER CROSSINGS INTO ONE BRIDGEHEAD AT LEAST TWO AND A HALF MILES WIDE AND AS MUCH AS TWO MILES DEEP.

TO THE NORTH IN THE EIFELS, THE THIRD ARMY ALSO WIDENED TWO WEST-WALL BREACHES TO NINE AND 19 MILES, NARROWED THE GAP BETWEEN THEM TO FOUR MILES, CAPTURED 10 MORE GERMAN TOWNS AND WAS THREATENING TO FORCE THE ENEMY INTO A 12-MILE RETREAT BACK TO THE PRUEM RIVER.

TO THE SOUTH, THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY POUNDED AT THE GATES OF SAARBRUECKEN, FIRST CITY AND CAPITAL OF THE SAAR COAL AND STEEL BASIN, AFTER CAPTURING NEARLY ALL THE GATEWAY TOWN OF FORBACH.

THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY RESUMED ITS DRIVE AFTER A TEMPORARY BREATHER, SCORING ADVANCES AT A NUMBER OF POINTS, PARTICULARLY IN THE SECTOR WHERE IT LAST WAS TWO MILES FROM THE ENEMY BASE OF UEDEM AND 15 MILES FROM THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE RUHR.

SCOTTISH INFANTRY IN THE CENTER CLEARED A LARGE WOODED SECTION AND FOUGHT SOUTH TO LITTLE MORE THAN A MILE OF WEEZE, CROSSROADS TOWN FOUR MILES SOUTH OF THE ENEMY'S FALLEN STRONGPOINT OF GOCH.

MORE THAN 2,000 AMERICAN WARPLANES CARPET-BOMBED GERMAN TARGETS AHEAD OF THE CHARGING FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES, CUTTING A WIDE SWATH BETWEEN THE ROER AND THE RHINE.

IN ALL, MORE THAN 5,000 ALLIED PLANES FLEW TO THE ATTACK, TEARING AT GERMAN TRANSPORT ALREADY BATTERED BY HEAVY BLOWS OF THE DAY BEFORE.

REPORTS FROM THE FRONT SAID THE AMERICANS MADE GOOD PROGRESSP TOWARD THE RHINE BEFORE RESISTANCE BEGAN TO STIFFEN. AOUNT OF ADVANCE AND EXACT LOCATION OF THE CROSSINGS WERE UNDER A SECURITY BLACKOUT.

THE GERMANS DECLARED ONE OF THE STRONGEST BRIDGEHEADS WAS FORGED JUST NORTH OF THE STRONGHOLD OF DUEREN, 21 MILES FROM COLOGNE, AND HAD BEEN EXTENDED INTO DUEREN ITSELF. THEY SAID THE ASSAULT, DESIGNED TO SEIZE ALL GERMANY WEST OF THE RHINE, ALSO HAD ESTABLISHED BRIDGEHEADS FARTHER NORTH IN THE AREAS OF JUELICH AND LINNICH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WES GALLAGHER DECLARED THAT COMBINED WITH ALLIED BLOWS ALREADY BEING DELIVERED FROM THE WEST, "THE FATE OF GERMAN ARMIES WEST OF THE RHINE WILL BE DECIDED IN THE

BATTLE NOW OPENED."

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30.34-23283

A53

THE TWO ARMIES JUMPED OFF TOGETHER, LT. GEN. COURTNEY H.HODGES' FIRST ARMY CROSSING THE ROER DUE EAST OF AACHEN.

LT. GEN. WILLIAM H.SIMPSON'S NINTH ARMY CROSSED ON THE FIRST'S IMMEDIATE NORTH FLANK.

INITIAL CROSSINGS WERE MADE SWIFTLY AND WITH LESS OPPOSITION THAN EXPECTED AS THE GERMANS' LINES BUCKLED UNDER THE TREMENDOUS BARRAGE, AND TROOPS IN THE TRENCHES WERE LEFT GROGGY.

THE AMERICANS FOUND THE ROER--WHICH THE GERMANS HAD TRIED TO CONVERT INTO A MOAT--HAD BEEN FILLED WITH UNDERWATER SPIKES, STAKES, STICKY FLOATING MINES AND WIRE.

IN THE SWIFT CURRENT SOME BOATS CAPSIZED, SWEPT OTHERS DOWNSTREAM, AND MADE IT DIFFICULT TO LAUNCH INFANTRY BRIDGES.

FROM THE EAST BANK CAME MORTAR FIRE, BUT THERE WAS LESS ARTILLERY FIRE THAN HAD BEEN FEARED.

WITH THE CROSSINGS THE AMERICANS PUT THE TWO MAJOR BARRIERS TO THE RUHR AND RHINELAND BEHIND THEM--THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND THE ROER, WHICH THE GERMANS HAD FLOODED BY BLOWING UPSTREAM DAMS.

BEFORE THEM, THE ATTACKERS EXPECTED TO ENCOUNTER AN ELABORATE SYSTEM OF TRENCHES, ANTITANK DITCHES AND PILLBOXES, ALL CONSTRUCTED SINCE THE CAPTURE OF AACHEN LAST FALL.

A54

BEFORE THEM ALSO ON THE COLOGNE PLAIN ARE NUMEROUS CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES, ALL PROBABLY FORTIFIED AS HAVE BEEN MOST OF THE COMMUNITIES INTO WHICH THE ALLIES HAVE FOUGHT SO FAR IN GERMANY.

MORE THAN 1,300 U.S. WARPLANES, REACHING OUT AHEAD OF THE ARTILLERY, SMASHED RELENTLESSLY AT THESE FORTIFICATIONS AND COMMUNICATION LINES EXTENDING ALL THE WAY TO THE RHINE.

AP CORRESPONDENT ON WHITEHEAD REPORTED FROM THE FIRST ARMY FRONT THAT THE ROER WAS CROSSED WITH SURPRISING SPEED AND WITH EXTREMELY LIGHT CASUALTIES.

AT ONE POINT THE CHARGING INFANTRY FOUND TRENCHES UNOCCUPIED AND DID NOT RUN INTO MORTAR FIRE UNTIL AFTER DAYBREAK, WHEN RESISTANCE BEGAN TO RISE.

THOSE IN ASSAULT BOATS FOUND THE CURRENT RUNNING AT 10 TO 12 MILES AN HOUR AND SOME WERE LOST IN THE CROSSING, BUT THERE WAS NO ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER.

RESUMPTION OF THE DRIVE TOWARD THE RHINE, INTERRUPTED WHEN FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT UNCORKED HIS ARDENNES OFFENSIVE, WAS HELD UP FOR DAYS, IT WAS DISCLOSED, BY GERMAN FLOODING OF THE ROER.

THE GERMANS IN NUMEROUS BROADCASTS DECLARED THE BIG PUSH HAD OPENED FROM THE WEST ALONG A 35-MILE FRONT, AND THAT SHOCK TROOPS AND TANKS HAD BROKEN ACROSS THE ROER AT THREE POINTS WITHIN 21 MILES OF THE RHINE.

FARTHER NORTH, IN THE PRUEM AREA, THE THIRD ARMY IN GAINS OF TWO MILES OR MORE WIDENED THE BREACH IN THE WESTWALL TO 18 MILES AND WAS THREATENING WITH ENCIRCLEMENT GERMAN FORCES WHICH HAD RESISTED THE INVASION OF THE REICH AT THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER.

ONE GERMAN BROADCAST, ADMITTING THE BORDER STAND WAS DOOMED, SAID AN ATTEMPT WOULD BE MADE TO FORM ANOTHER LINE ALONG THE PRUEM RIVER, AS MUCH AS 12 MILES EAST OF THE DUCHY'S BORDER.

THE ENEMY'S SHRINKING SALIENT HERE WAS BEING PINCHED FROM NORTH AND SOUTH, AND WAS BUT SIX MILES WIDE AT ITS BASE. ITS COLLAPSE AND A RETREAT TO THE PRUEM WOULD PUT PATTON'S TROOPS AND TANKS FROM ONE TO 12 MILES INSIDE GERMANY FROM NORTH OF PRUEM SOUTH TO ECHTERNACH.

THE THIRD ARMY CAPTURED 1,92 PRISONERS IN THE LAST 24 HOURS.

LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY WAS CLOSING ON ANOTHER CITADEL IN THE PERIMETER OF GERMANY'S DEFENSES, BATTLING HOUSE TO HOUSE THROUGH THE LAST THIRD OF FORBACH, FRENCH TOWN TWO MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUECKEN.

OTHER AMERICAN FORCES SIMULTANEOUSLY BROADENED THE ATTACK, PRESSED TO WITHIN A MILE AND A HALF OF SAARBRUECKEN FROM THE SOUTH AND SEIZED WOODED HILLS OVERLOOKING THE CITY.

FOR THE MOST PART, GEN.H.D.G.CRERAR'S CANADIAN FIRST ARMY WAS TAKING A BREATHER ON THE NORTH END OF THE FRONT, BUT IT WAS LASHING OUT NORTH, EAST AND SOUTH IN LIMITED GAINS.

FLOODS ON THE RHINE AND MAAS, WHICH HAD BEEN IMPEDING THE ATTACK, RECEDED THREE FEET DURING THE NIGHT, BUT THEY STILL WERE HIGH.

DUTCH TROOPS WERE DISCLOSED TO BE FIGHTING WITH THE CANADIANS ALONGSIDE BRITISH, SCOTTISH AND WELSH UNITS.

CANADIAN FORCES CAPTURED TILL, NORTHEAST OF FALLEN MOYLAND ON THE EASTERN FLANK OF THE 25-MILE FRONT, AS OTHER FORCES PUSHED A FEW HUNDRED YARDS DOWN THE HIGHWAY FROM MOYLAND TO THE ROAD CENTER OF CALCAR.

SCOTTISH INFANTRY ON THE CENTER OF THE FRONT WON SOME YARDAGE AND HAD CUT SOUTH OF THE GOCH-UEDEM RAILWAY, REGAINING TERRITORY LOST IN A COUNTERATTACK YESTERDAY.

PS343PEW

BY GERMAN ACCOUNT THE OFFENSIVE WAS PRECEDED BY TERRIFYING DRUMFIRE OF "MANY THOUANDS OF GUNS" LAST NIGHT. BERLIN SAID THE ATTACK ROLLED OUT AT 5:45 A.M. TODAY, AND THAT AT LEAST THREE ROER BRIDGEHEADS WERE FORGED, ONE OF WHICH SPREAD INTO THE RUBBLE OF THE STRONGHOLD OF DUEREN, 21 MILES FROM COLOGNE ON THE RHINE.

A DNB COMMENTATOR ASSERTED THE OFFENSIVE "HERALDS A CLIMAX OF FIGHTING UNPRECEDENTED IN THIS WAR, FOR WHICH GERMANY SHALL NEED ALL HER STRENGTH TO HOLD OUT."

IF THE GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT WAS TRUE, THEN EISENHOWER HAD COMMITTED PARTS OF FIVE OF HIS ARMIES TO BATTLE, WITH THREE MORE IN RESERE.

THE GERMANS SAID, HOWEVER, THAT FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY HAD BEGUN "NEW BREAKTHROUGH" ATTEMPTS WITH AN IMMENSE ARTILLERY BARRAGE, BUT DID NOT NAME THE SECTOR.

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A204

ENEMY BROADCASTS SAID LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON'S NINTH ARMY SPEARED THE "ALLIED GRAND SCALE OFFENSIVE" WHICH PROBABLY WOULD BE THE SIGNAL FOR "RESUMPTION OF THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE" IN THE EAST.

BUT, THEY INSISTED, LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' POWERFUL FIRST ARMY LIKEWISE HAD A HAND IN THE ONSLAUGHT AS THE BATTLE SPREAD FROM ROERMOND, NORTH OF AACHEN, 35 MILES SOUTHEASTWARD ALONG THE ROER TO THE RUINS AND FLOODLANDS OF DUEREN.

BY THESE ACCOUNTS, THE MOST MENACING OF THE ROER BRIDGEHEADS WAS ONE CARVED BY THE NINTH ARMY AT BIRKENDORF, A NORTHERN SUBURB OF DUEREN, WHEREUPON TANKS SLASHED A MILE SOUTHWARD INTO DUEREN ITSELF.

A SECOND BRIDGEHEAD, THE GERMANS SAID, WAS PLANTED FIVE MILES NORTHWEST AT SELGERSDORF, AND A THIRD WAS HACKED OUT TWO MILES BEYOND THE ROER AT GEVENICH, 13 MILES FROM THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF MUENCHEN-GLADBACH IN THE WESTERN REACHES OF THE RUHR BASIN.

A NAZI TRANSOCEAN DISPATCH SAID GERMAN GRENADIERS CROUCHED IN THEIR DUGOUTS UNDER THE "TERRIBLE ORDEAL" OF THE PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENT, "AND WHEN THE AMERICANS ADVANCED MET THEM FROM HALF CAVED-IN DUGOUTS WITH A HAIL OF MACHINEGUN AND SMALL AUTOMATIC FIRE."

THESE ACCOUNTS PUT THE FOCAL POINTS OF ASSAULT AT LINNICH, 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF AACHEN, AT JUELICH, SIX MILES FARTHER SOUTH, AND DUEREN, NINE MILES SOUTH OF JUELICH.

THIS IS THE LOGICAL ROUTE TO THE RHINE, BUT THE ROER HAS PRESENTED

A FORMIDABLE OBSTACLE BECAUSE OF FLOODS CREATED WHEN THE ENEMY BLEW
TSERVOTICUPSATES TO A GIANT

A FORMIDABLE OBSTACLE BECAUSE OF FLOODS CREATED WHEN THE ENEMY BLEW THE SLUICE GATES TO A GIANT RESERVOIR UPSTREAM.

THE GERMANS SAID THE AMERICANS SURMOUNTED THE DIFFICULTY BY SCREENING ENGINEERS WITH ARTIFICIAL FOG AND PHOSPHOROUS SHELLS WHILE THEY THREW PONTOON BRIDGES ACROSS THE STREAM.

THE ONLY NEWS FROM ALLIED SOURCES WAS A PARIS RADIO BROADCAST IN MID-AFTERNOON THAT "AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE WEST FRONT LAUNCHED AN OFFENSIVE EARLY TODAY."

TRUE OR NOT, THE ALLIES DREW A SECOND STRAIGHT DAY OF NEAR PERFECT FLYING WEATHER, AND HUNDREDS OF FIGHTERBOMBERS BATTERED GERMAN RAILROADS AND FORTIFIED TOWNS BETWEEN THE ROER AND THE RHINE, WHILE MORE THAN 1,200 U.S.HEAVY BOMBERS STRUCK RAIL CENTERS OF SOUTHEASTERN GERMANY IN A FOLLOW-UP TO YESTERDAY'S 8,000 PLANE BLOW.

FEB 24 1945

A205

SOUTH OF THE ROER, LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY FORCED A THIRD CROSSING OF THE SAAR TWO MILES NORTHEAST OF THE FALLEN CITY OF SAARBURG AND FOUGHT INTO THE GERMAN VILLAGE OF OCKFEN NINE MILES SOUTH OF THE FORTIFIED CITY OF TRIER.

PATTON WAS TRYING TO WELD TOGETHER TWO OTHER CROSSINGS SOUTH OF SAARBURG, WHERE VETERAN TROOOPS, FRESH AND CONFIDENT, WERE ASSAULTING THE GERMANS IN THEIR PILLBOXES BACK IN THE HILLS. ONE SMALL COUNTER-ATTACK WAS BRUSHED OFF.

NORTH OF SAARBURG, AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE SAAR AND MOSELLE RIVERS, THIRD ARMY FORCES WERE DRAWN UP ON HILLS FROM WHICH THEY LOOKED FOUR MILES NORTHEAST TO TRIER, THE FIRST BIG FORTIFIED HURDLE IN ANY MARCH ON THE RHINE, 60 MILES NORTHEAST ALONG THE MOSELLE FROM TRIER.

D WESTERN

BEGUN. Add to: W Front (Lead) X-X of Wallendorf.

THE BATTERING BY 15,000 PLANES IN THE LAST 48 HOURS WAS EXTENDED BY ALLIED AIR FORCES TODAY, AND THE GERMANS SAID GEN. EISENHOWER STRUCK WITH HIS GIGANTIC ARMIES AT 5:45 A.M. ON THE ROER RIVER FRONT ON BOTH SIDES OF LINNICH, 25 MILES WEST OF COLOGNE ON THE RHINE.

LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON'S U.S. NINTH ARMY HAS BEEN ARRAYED THERE, BALKED FOR WEEKS BY THE FLOOD STAGE OF THE NOW-SUBSIDING ROER AND POSSIBLY REINFORCED BY THE NUMEROUS AMERICAN DIVISIONS WHICH SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON SAID YESTERDAY HAD BEEN LANDED AT ANTWERP.

THE GERMANS REPORTED THE AMERICANS CROSSED THE ROER WITH TANKS NORTH OF LINNICH AND INFANTRY CROSSED SOUTH OF THE TOWN.

THE AMERICAN TANK FORCES BEGAN MOVING SOUTHWARD TOWARD DUEREN, THE INDUSTRIAL STRONGHOLD 20 MILES WEST OF COLOGNE, THE GERMANS SAID.

A92

THE CROSSINGS OF THE MUDDY ROER WERE PRECEDED BY THE SHELLING LAST EVENING ON KOERENZIG, 1 1/2 MILES NORTHEAST OF LINNICH, WITH PHOSPHORUS MISSILES, THE GERMANS SAID.

TO THE SOUTH OF THE LINNICH AREA THE AMERICANS ALSO WERE ATTACKING WITH TANK AND INFANTRY FORMATIONS ALONG THE ROAD LEADING TO BIRKESHOF, AMILE NORTH OF DUEREN, THE BROADCAST ADDED.

IT SAID YET OTHER ATTACKS WERE BELIEVED TAKING SHAPE SOUTH OF DUEREN, WHERE HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGES WERE DIRECTED AT NIEDERAU AND KREUZAU. RESPECTIVELY TWO AND 3 1/2 MILES SOUTH OF DUEREN.

LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S THIRD ARMY TANKS AND INFANTRYMEN WHO RIPPED TWO HOLES YESTERDAY IN THE NORTHERN EDGE OF THE SAAR, GERMAN COAL AND IRON MINING REGION, MOVED AT A PACE SO RAPID THAT ONE FRONT LINE ARMORED FORCE OFFICER SAID "THIS LOOKS LIKE THE PAYOFF."

A FIELD DISPATCH FROM THE THIRD ARMY FRONT SAID THAT OVERNIGHT THE 94TH INFANTRY MADE A THIRD CROSSING OF THE SAAR AND ENTERED OCKFEN, TWO MILES NORTHEAST OF SAARBURG. THIS SPEARHEAD WAS AIMED TOWARD TRIER, SCARCELY FIVE MILES DISTANT.

THE TWO BRIDGEHEADS WON SOUTH OF SAARBURG WERE BEING STEADILY EXPLOITED. ONE GROUP WAS ENGAGED IN HOUSE TO HOUSE FIGHTING IN SERRIG, EAST OF THE RIVER. THE OTHER WAS DRIVING AHEAD AGAINST SMALL ARMS AND MORTAR FIRE EAST OF TABEN.

FEB 24 1945

A75

PATTON'S TROOPS ALSO CAPTURED FIVE MORE TOWNS IN GAINS UP TO TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES ON A 15-MILE FRONT FROM SOUTHEAST OF PRUEM TO NORTH OF WALLENDORF.

ALONG THE LOWER EDGE OF THE SAAR BASIN THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY WON POSITIONS OVERLOOKING SAARBRUECKEN, THAT INDUSTRIAL REGION'S LARGEST CITY. IT ALSO CUT THE ROAD BETWEEN SAARBRUECKEN AND FORBACH, ONLY TWO MILES TO THE WEST.

YESTERDAY'S COORDINATED AIR BLOW TO KNOCK OUT GERMANY'S RAILWAY SYSTEM WAS NOT UNLIKE THE ISOLATION PROGRAM THAT PRECEDED THE ALLIED LANDINGS ON THE NORMANDY COAST. APPROXIMATELY 7,000 BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS STRUCK AT NEARLY 100 ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS HUBS DURING THE DAY. THE ATTACK CONTINUED INTO THE NIGHT.

BRIGHT SUNSHINE FAVORED OPERATIONS BOTH IN THE AIR AND ON THE GROUND. MUCH OF THE SNOW AND ICE THAT HAS HAMPERED GROUND OPERATIONS DURING THE WINTER WAS GONE.

PATTON'S THIRD ARMY TROOPS, MOVING WITH A SPEED REMINISCENT OF THEIR FAMOUS BRITTANY BREAKTHROUGH LAST SUMMER, WERE WIDENING TWO BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE SAAR RIVER 18 MILES INSIDE GERMANY BELOW CAPTURED SAARBURG. SIXTY-FIVE MILES OR SO AHEAD LIES THE MIDDLE RHINE--AND SUCH CITIES AS COBLENZ, MAINZ AND LUDWIGSHAFEN.

THIRTY-FIVE MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST ALONG THE SAAR'S LOWER FRONTIER, LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S U.S. SEVENTH ARMY WAS BATTERING THE OUTER RAMPARTS OF SAARBRUECKEN, LARGEST CITY OF THE REGION. HIS TROOPS YESTERDAY HAD CLEARED TWO-THIRDS OF FORBACH, TWO MILES AWAY.

(THE SWISS RADIO SAID THIS MORNING THAT THE AMERICANS HAD ENTERED SAARBRUECKEN AND HAD CUT THE FORBACH-SAARBRUECKEN ROAD AT TWO PLACES).

AT THE EXTREME NORTHERN END OF THE FRONT, THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, DRIVING SOUTH, LAST WAS REPORTED ALMOST IN CALCAR, ONLY 15 MILES FROM WESSEL, GATEWAY TO THE RUHR.

ALONG THE ROER, WEST OF COLOGNE, THE U.S. FIRST AND NINTH AND THE BRITISH SECOND ARMIES STOOD IDLE. IT IS THESE MIGHTY FORCES THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN PREDICTING ARE MOST LIKELY TO GET THE GO-AHEAD SIGNAL FOR AN ALL-OUT PUSH INTO GERMANY FROM THE WEST.

A16

IN BLASTING THE SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM AND FLOODING THE ROER THE GERMANS ALREADY HAVE PLAYED ONE OF THE TRUMP CARDS WITH WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN HOLDING BACK OPERATIONS IN THAT SECTOR. THE SCHWAMMENAUEL RESERVOIR NOW IS ABOUT 90 PER CENT DRAINED. WHETHER THE GERMANS CAN CAUSE FURTHER FLOODS IS NOT CLEAR.

PATTON'S RAMPAGING TANKS AND INFANTRYMEN YESTERDAY COMPLETED A WHIRLWIND CONQUEST OF THE 80-SQUARE-MILE MOSELLE-SAAR TRIANGLE, SEIZED SAARBURG AND 29 OTHER GERMAN TOWNS ON A 55-MILE FRONT, AND RAMMED A STEEL SPEARHEAD TO WITHIN FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF TRIER, AS WELL AS THROWING TWO BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE SAAR.

AS WELL AS THROWING [illegible]

TRIER, A FORTIFIED CITY OF 88,000 POPULATION, GUARDS THE MOSELLE, 60 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THAT RIVER'S JUNCTION WITH THE RHINE AT COBLENZ.

PATTON ALSO WAS STRIKING HARD IN THE VICINITY OF FALLEN PRUEM TO THE NORTHWEST, SQUEEZING THE GERMANS FROM THE FORTIFICATION-STUDDED EIFEL MOUNTAINS EAST OF THE DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG. THIRD ARMY TROOPS REGISTERED THREE MILE GAINS IN THAT AREA.

BZ340AEW

[illegible] Inset of With Army Infantry on the Roer River (Whitehead) xxchuckled.

THEY APPEARED RELAXED AND EASY, BUT THESE MEN WERE SWEATING OUT THOSE LAST HOURS BEFORE THE ATTACK. THERE WERE NEILSEN, WATERS, LT. ALLEN BEAN OF PHILLIPS, TEX., CAPT. MAX EISNER OF PITTSFIELD, MASS., AND CAPT. FRANK SCHIELE OF STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.

Add With Army Infantry on the Roer (Whitehead) Garrett Operations.

THESE ASSAULT UNITS IN THIS SECTOR WERE LED BY HOOKER, LT. ERNEST FOX OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, AND CAPT. RAYMOND CARINO OF HACKENSACK, N.J.

FEB 241945

AT THE ROER RIVER IN GERMANY--FIRST ADD OFFENSIVE (TOP A67) (BY GALLAGHER) X X X A WIDE AREA.

HERE IS WHAT I SAW FROM A RINGSIDE SEAT NEAR THE RIVER BANK BEGINNING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON:

THE SKY WAS FULL OF AMERICAN P47S AND P38S IN THE LATE AFTERNOON CIRCLING OVER THE RIVER. SUDDENLY OUT OF THE SUN THREE TWIN-ENGINE JET PLANES DROPPED THROUGH THE FIGHTER SCREEN AND LEVELED OFF AT 2,000 FEET, DROPPING ONE HEAVY BOMB APIECE ALONG WITH A REGULAR SNOWFALL OF TINY ANTI-PERSONNEL BOMBS NOT MUCH BIGGER THAN 50-CALIBER BULLETS WHICH BURST LIKE FIRECRACKERS.

JEEP DRIVER JOSEPH FINNICH, A FORMER TAXI DRIVER FROM ALLAQUIP, PA., CLEARED A SIX-FOOT FENCE BY A GOOD THREE FEET ENROUTE TO A FOXHOLE. IT WAS A RECORD.

OPERATING A 50-CALIBER FLAK GUN IN A NEARBY PIT WAS CORP. WILEY WILLIS, HARLAN, KY., WHO SNORTED: "THOSE THINGS ARE HERE AND GONE BEFORE YOU CAN GET A GOOD CRACK AT THEM."

AN ARTILLERY OBSERVATION AND COMMAND POST OVERLOOKING THE RIVER UNDER COMMAND OF LT. COL. PATRICK SEAWRIGHT, 17 GORDON AVE., SAVANNAH, GA., OFFERED A RINGSIDE VIEW OF THE ATTACK. IT WAS DOWN THE ROAD A MILE A

ND ENROUTE THE JETS APPEARED AGAIN IN ANOTHER QUICK ATTACK. EVEN THE P47S IN FULL DIVE COULD NOT GET CLOSE TO THEM.

ALTHOUGH A 500-LB. BOMB HIT A BUILDING IN WHICH THE COMMAND POST IS LOCATED A FEW HOURS BEFORE, IT WAS FUNCTIONING CALMLY AND THE OPERATIONS OFFICER MAJ. GORDON COLTRIN, 245 UPPER TERRACE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., EXPLAINS HOW THE GREAT BARRAGE WILL OPERATE.

"FOR THE FIRST MINUTE WE WILL CUT LOOSE WITH EVERY GUN ON QUICK FUSES WHICH CATCH THEM OUTDOORS," HE SAID. "AFTER THAT WE SEND IN DELAYED STUFF AND GO DOWN IN THE CELLARS AFTER THEM."

THE COMMAND POST WAS SET UP IN A CELLAR WHICH SAVED THE LIVES OF THE MEN WORKING THERE SINCE THE BOMB COMPLETELY DEMOLISHED ONE WING OF THE BUILDING. IT WAS A TYPICALLY-DESIGNED HITLER CELLAR WHICH MEANS REINFORCED CONCRETE FOR USE IN AIR RAIDS.

EVERY ROOM WAS CROWDED TO CAPACITY FOR THE BIG ASSAULT. IT WAS [illegible]

30 24 - 23285

A BRIGHT MOONLIT NIGHT, ALMOST MEDITERRANEAN IN QUALITY AND THE FRONT WAS QUIET IN THE EARLY EVENING ALTHOUGH THE ROADS WERE RESTLESS WITH DOUGHBOYS MOVING UP FOR THE JUMP-OFF. SOME ARE CURSING, OTHERS WERE GRIMLY SILENT AND ALWAYS A CHEERFUL MINORITY WAS WISE-CRACKING THEIR WAY TO POSSIBLE DEATH.

ACROSS THE RIVER EVERY INCH OF GROUND HAD BEEN CAREFULLY PLOTTED AND IN A FEW HOURS A RAIN OF DEATH WOULD COVER EVERY GERMAN POSITION.

IT WAS QUIET EXCEPT FOR A SPORADIC SHELL RIGHT UP TO THE OPENING BARRAGE.

FEB 241945

A104

IN THE CELLAR COLTRIN GAVE QUIET COMMANDS TO HIS COMPUTERS WHO RELAYED THEM TO WAITING BATTERIES. THE COMPUTERS HANDLED THEIR LIGHTNING JOB WITH VETERAN SKILL ALTHOUGH IN PEACETIME T-4 DANIEL NOVITSKY, HAZELTON, PA., WAS A TIME CLERK, T-4 CHARLES OTTINO, 620 EAST 152ND ST., NEW YORK CITY, WAS A SINGER, AND T-5 AUSTIN STEPSONY, 72 PARDEE ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y. AND CORP. JAMES WHITECOTTON, AUBURN, CALIF., WERE STUDENTS.

COLTRIN GAVE A TIME CHECK AND IN A FEW SECONDS THE AMERICAN FRONT FOR MILES ERUPTED INTO FLAME AND A MIGHTY ROAR OF SOUNDS.

THE MOONLIT LAND WAS SPLIT BY FLAME AND GUNS. THE ATTIC OF THE BUILDING GAVE A GOOD VIEW OF THE RIVER SINCE THE BOMB HAD KNOCKED ALL THE SLATES OFF THE ROOF.

ACROSS THE RIVER SOME THOUSAND YARDS AWAY BURST FLASHING RED BLOSSOMS LIKE SOME GIGANTIC FIREWORKS SHOW. IT SPREAD FOR MILES ALONG THE RIVER. SOME SHELLS STARTED FIRES WHICH BURNED STEADILY AMONG THE DEADLY TWINKLE OF THE BURSTING SHELLS.

"WE SURE ARE GIVING IT TO THEM," DECLARED LT. LOUIS DISKIN, 1882 CORNELIA ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., A SIGNAL OFFICER WHO RECENTLY WAS GIVEN A BATTLEFIELD PROMOTION FROM SERGEANT. "I NEVER SAW ANYTHING LIKE THIS BEFORE."

UNDER THIS STEEL EXPLOSIVE CURTAIN THOUSANDS OF DOUGHBOYS WADED OUT INTO SMALL ASSAULT BOATS AND PADDLED ACROSS OR DASHED OVER TINY FOOTBRIDGES. THESE WERE FOLLOWED BY AMPHIBIOUS ALLIGATORS WHICH SPLASHED ACROSS WITH HEAVIER EQUIPMENT LIKE SEA-GOING DINOSAURS.

THE BARRAGE THEN LIFTED FARTHER INLAND AND STARTED SWEEPING BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE FRONT FROM GERMAN STRONGPOINT TO GERMAN STRONGPOINT LIKE A GIANT SCYTHE.

"THEY SPOILED OUR BREAKFAST YESTERDAY MORNING AND NOW WE ARE SPOILING THEIRS," GRINNED CAPT. RICHARD POWELL, ANGLE ISLAND, SAN FRANCISCO. POWELL WAS BURIED IN THE BOMB ATTACK THE MORNING BEFORE BUT WAS DUG OUT WITH MINOR SCRATCHES AND REFUSED TO LEAVE HIS POST.

"I BET THE GERMANS DON'T KNOW WHAT HIT THEM," OPINED EXECUTIVE OFFICER MAJ. JOHN FRERICHS, 625 EDITH ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.

IT WAS SEVERAL HOURS BEFORE THE GERMANS STARTED TO RETALIATE.

JUST BEFORE DAWN THEY STARTED FIRING ROCKETS INTO AMERICAN LINES UP THE RIVER AT CROSSING SITES.

"I BET THOSE KRAUTS WONDER WHAT IS GOING ON," SAID PVT. ALTON DECKER, DERBY, ME.

ALTHOUGH THE MAIN ARTILLERY BARRAGE LIFTED AT 3:30 A.M., INCESSANT ARTILLERYY FIRE WENT ON AND ON FOR HOUR AFTER HOUR AND COUNTLESS THOUSANDS OF ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION POURED EASTWARD. THE BURSTING SHELLS ECHOED BACK ACROSS THE RIVER LIKE A SUMMER THUNDERSTORM.

AT THE FIRST LIGHT OF DAWN THE ENTIRE EAST BANK OF THE RIVER AS FAR AS I COULD SEE WAS COVERED WITH SMOKE FROM SHELLS AND SMOKE GENERATORS.

A NEGRO SMOKE GENERATING UNIT MOVED DOWN TO THE RIVER AND SENT UP CLOUDS OF WHITE SMOKE, CLOAKING OPERATIONS.

AS MORTAR SHELLS STARTED TO FALL AROUND THE RIVER ONE BIG NEGRO

SAID "THIS HERE SMOKE IS ALL RIGHT BUT I WOULD LIKE IT JUST A BIG BIT BETTER IF IT WAS MORE SOLID LIKE AND DIDN'T LET THOSE THINGS THROUGH."

FEB 24 1945

Q108

IN A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO KNOCK OUT THE FOOTBRIDGES WHICH WERE ONE OF THE LARGEST CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO THEIR UNDOING THE GERMANS ROLLED UP SELF-PROPELLED GUNS AND TRIED TO DIRECT THEIR FIRE ON THE CROSSINGS. THESE DID NOT LAST LONG AS SCORES OF ARTILLERY-SPOTTING CUB PLANES WHICH HUNG LIKE BUTTERFLIES ALL OVER THE FRONT SPOTTED THEM AND DIRECTED ARTILLERY FIRE ON THEM.

HUNDREDS OF P47 AND P38S SWEPT OVER THE FRONT FROM DAWN ON AND THE GERMAN JET PLANES DID NOT MAKE A SINGLE APPEARANCE UNTIL NOON.

THE DAZED GERMANS COULD NOT PUT UP A FLAK DEFENSE UNDER THE ARTILLERY BARRAGE AND THE P47S TWISTED AND DOVE, RAKING THE GERMAN POSITIONS IN THE FORESTS AND TOWNS WITH MACHINEGUNS AND BOMBS.

BY 9 A.M. THE ATTACK WAS GOING WELL ON THE ENTIRE FRONT AND THE FIRST STREAMS OF PRISONERS WERE MARCHED BACK. THEY WERE TIRED AND DISPIRITED. THEY SAID THEY KNEW THE ATTACK WOULD COME SOMETIME BUT DID NOT EXPECT IT THIS MORNING, NOR DID THEY EXPECT AS BIG OR AS VIOLENT AN ASSAULT.

UNDER THE STRAIN OF THE ATTACK SOME AMERICAN TELEPHONE LINES TO FORWARD BATTALIONS CRACKED AND LINEMEN SUCH AS STAFF SGT. EUGENE MITCHELL, FREDRICHSBURG, VA., WENT OUT TO KEEP THE LINKS BETWEEN THE DOUGHBOYS AND THE ARTILLERY GOING.

ENGINEERS SWEPT INTO THE FIGHT AND PUT UP BIGGER BRIDGES, WORKING UNDER CLOUDS OF SMOKE WHICH MADE THEM FEEL THEIR WAY AND COME OUT OF THE FOG EVERY FEW MINUTES TO AVOID BECOMING ILL.

"THIS IS OUR TOUGHEST BRIDGING SINCE THE ORIGINAL LANDINGS," LT. COL. C.H. DUNN, MOLINE, ILL., AN ENGINEER OFFICER, SAID. "WE PUT IN ONE FOOTBRIDGE FIVE TIMES THIS MORNING AND THEN FINALLY HAD TO ABANDON IT AND MOVE TO A PLACE WHERE THE CURRENT WAS NOT SO BAD."

PROGRESS WAS GOOD ALL ALONG THE FRONT, HOWEVER, AND IN PLACES WELL AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.

"IF THE WEATHER HOLDS GOOD WITH THE SUN OUT, THERE IS A GOOD CHANCE WE CAN GET TWO DAYS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE IN THE NEXT 36 HOURS," SAID LT. COL. HAROLD HASSENFELT, OCONTO, WISC., AN OPERATIONS OFFICER.

ARTILLERYMEN OPERATING WITH COLONEL SEAWRIGHT'S COMMAND INCLUDED:

T/5 FRANK DEOLA OF BROOKLYN, N.Y.

FEB 24 1945

THE 29TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND OF THE 9TH AIR FORCE SUPPORTED TODAY'S OPERATION, AND FIRST LT.EDWARD R.JOHNSTON, REYNOLDS, ILL., FLYING RECONNAISSANCE, SAW 50 P47S DIRECT THEIR FIRE ON A FREIGHT TRAIN OF 70 CARS CARRYING TANKS AND TRUCKS TO THE BATTLE AREA.

2ND LT.EDWARD J.BREJ, 52 GROVER ST., BUFFALO, N.Y., SAID "THE P47S WERE ATTACKING DUEREN IN STRENGTH. THE WHOLE CITY SEEMED A MASS OF FIRE AND SMOKE."

ARTILLERYMEN OPERATING WITH COLONEL SEAWRIGHT'S COMMAND INCLUDED: CAPT.DON DIETER, COBB, WIS., BATTALION SURGEON.

CAPT.SAM ROLPH, 2706 VIRGINIA ST., BERKELEY, CALIF., WHO USED TO BE A THEATER DESIGNER BUT NOW KNOCKS DOWN WHAT HE USED TO BUILD UP.

PVT.JAMES HERSH, MEENHALL, PA.; T-5 VERNON RUDER, KANAKEE, ILL.; SGT.BILL RITTER, PILOT ROCK, ORE.; T-4 EUGENE HALL, NEWTON, ILL.; T-5 GEORGE BRYANT, 1805 EVERGREEN RD., DETROIT, MICH.; SGT.HORACE CONQUEST, FLINT, MICH.; SGT.LOUIS CHRZCZON, ERIE, PA.; SGT.RICHARD LINDL, KEWOSKA, WIS; T-4 ROBERT SLANE, WEST NEW YORK, N.J.; T-5 ANDREW C.MARTENS, CARLSTADT, N.J.; CORP.JOSEPH KLINCZAK, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

ALSO T/5 HERBER HENDERSON MACKINAW, ILL; PVT. CHESTER KSBSKI (CQ), CHICAGO, ILL; PVT. JAMES O.COPELAND, PADUCAH, KY.; T/4 JAMES A.RIDGE, FT.THOMAS, KY.; CP). JAMES W.GISH, LOUISVILLE, KY.; PVT.HAROLD DAVIS, RT. 5, DEFIANCE, O.; CPL. LESLIE BARRICK, MACKINAW, ILL; SGT. MURLIN W.CRAMER, JENNINGS, KANS.; T/5 EUGENE OSTROM, SEATTLE, WASH.; PVT. ROBERT S.HANASETH, CHICAGO, ILL; T/5 GERALD B.WHITE, SHAWNEE, OKLA.; T/5 CARL J.PENCE, SIDNEY, O.

T/5 JOE W.HANNER, HILLSBORO, ILL.; T/5 RICHARD P.BNETTNER, ST.PAUL, MINN.; T/5 JOHN P.BRENNAN, CLEVELAND, O.; T/4 HOWARD T.FARRELL, MOLINE, ILL.; T/4 ERVIN PIERCE, EDNA, KANS.; SGT.WILLIS P.SCHULER, OMAHA, NEB.; AND PVT.RAYMOND WILLIG, FT.WAYNE, IND.

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SECOND LT.ARTHUR MILLER, JR., 1903 SOUTH GARY ST., TULSA, OKLA., SAID "THE CUB AIRPLANES WERE WORKING UP AND DOWN THE FRONT LINE AND THERE WAS SO MUCH SMOKE AND FIRE I COULD HARDLY SEE THE GROUND BELOW. I DIRECTED FIVE DIRECT HITS FROM EIGHT-INCH GUNS ON A WAREHOUSE AT LEAST 150 YARDS LONG."

FIRST LT.JAMES W.SMITH, PARIS, TEX., WHO LED THREE WAVES OF P47S AGAINST A 50-CAR TRAIN NEAR NEUSS, SAID THEY SCORED FIVE DIRECT HITS AND "SMOKE AND STEAM CAME FROM EVERY SECTION OF THE TRAIN."

P38 PILOT LT.JAMES T.BUDIG, GLENDALE, CALIF., REPORTING ON AN ATTACK ON A RAIL CENTER AT SEIGBURG, EAST OF BONN, SAID "I HIT THE DEPOT, CAPT.JAMES H.BUCKEY (JOHNSTON, PA.) HIT THE TRAIN, AND LT. WILLIAM W.MORRISON (LOS ANGELES, CALIF) WAS LOW ENOUGH TO STEEL TICKETS."

P38 PILOT 1ST LT. CHARLES HARMON, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SAID "WE WERE LAYING A SMOKE SCREEN ALONG THE ROER AND IT WAS REALLY BLOWING ALONG EAST OF THE RIVER WHERE THE TOWNS WERE BURNING."

D68

FIGHTER BOMBER P47 PILOTS REPORTED:

FIRST LT.GLEN NOYES, HERMOSA, CALIF., "AN INTENSE ARTILLERY BARRAGE WAS GOING ON AND IT WAS LIKE POKING INTO A HORNET'S NEST TO DIVE IN."

SECOND LT.JAMES P.MCGUIRE, 4306 CHALMERS AVE., DETROIT, MICH., "THE COORDINATION BETWEEN AIR AND GROUND FORCES WAS SWELL. WE HIT EVERYTHING IN SIGHT."

FIRST LT.HOMER J.LAYNE, 1812 SO. 9TH ST., WACO, TEX., "THE SMOKE COVERED THE WHOLE RIVER FRONT IN ONE AREA. WE PUT 14 FIVE-HUNDREDS IN A TOWN NEARBY."

FIRST LT.THOMAS W.CLURE, 2418 WEST AVE., BURLINGTON, IOWA., "GOING OVER OUR TROOPS LINES WE COULD SEE A HELL OF A BIG ARTILLERY BARRAGE."

CAPT.ANTON SADOWSKI, 630 NO. TROY ST., CHICAGO, ILL., "WE DIDN'T DO MUCH, JUST A LITTLE BOMBING. WE PUT 12 BOMBS IN THE TOWN OF BATZEM AND TWO ON THE OUTSKIRTS."

SN1117PEW

FEB 24 1945

30-21-23287

AT THE ROER RIVER, GERMANY, FEB. 23-(AP)-FIRST SGT. WALTER E.BRACKNELL, FRANKLINGTON, N.C., OF AN ARTILLERY BATTALION, IS NOT SUPERSTITIOUS, BUT AFTER ONE OF HIS COMPANY WENT TO A HOSPITAL OFR THE THIRD TIME IN THREE MONTHS HE IS KEEPING HIS FINGERS CROSSED.

"NOW LOOK," HE SAID, "I AM NOT SUPERSTITIOUS. BUT THIS GUY HAD THREE THIRTEENS IN HIS SERIAL NUMBER AND HE WAS FIRST HURT ON THE 13TH OF THE MONTH AND THEN YESTERDAY HE HAD JUST BEEN BACK 13 DAYS AND HE GETS IT AGAIN IN A BOMBING. WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THAT?"

RP1028PEW

FEB 24 1945

BY ROGER GREENE

FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, FEB. 23-(AP)-TWO U.S. ARMIES STORMED ACROSS THE FLOODED ROER RIVER TODAY IN AN OFFENSIVE THAT MAY WELL MARK THE BEGINNING OF THE LAST GREAT PHASE OF WORLD WAR II.

ALREADY HARD HIT BY FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S NORTHERN OFFENSIVE BETWEEN THE MAAS AND THE RHINE, THE ENEMY IS BOUND TO BE DESPERATELY PRESSED FOR MANPOWER, GUNS AND MATERIEL TO COMBAT THE SWEEP OF THE U.S. FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES.

THE GERMANS LONG SINCE HAVE SCRAPED THE BOTTOM OF THEIR BARREL OF RESERVES TO MEET THE TEMPESTUOUS RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN THE EAST AND ALLIED PUNCHES IN THE WEST.

HOWEVER, THE ENEMY IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS HAS ERECTED A DEEP DEFENSE BELT ON THE ROER FRONT, INCLUDING CONTINUOUS LINES OF FIRE TRENCHES SUCH AS CHARACTERIZED THE BATTLEFIELDS OF WORLD WAR I.

IN ATTITION THERE ARE A MAZE OF FORTIFIED VILLAGES, ANTITANK DITCHES AND CONCRETE PILLBOXES, THE LINES EXTENDING IN DEPTH TO POSSIBLY THREE MILES.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IS BELIEVED TO HAVE REVERTED TO THE LAST WAR'S TRENCH SYSTEM OF DEFENSE IN DEPTH AS A RESULT OF THE COLLAPSE OF ITS LONG-CHERISHED THEORY THAT ARMORED SPEARHEADS CAN BE PERMITTED TO BREAK THROUGH AND SUBSEQUENTLY BE ANNIHILATED BY THE REFORMING FORWARD WALL.

THE ENEMY IS FAVORED BY TERRAIN BETWEEN THE ROER AND THE RHINE WHICH IS MARKED BY A SERIES OF HIGH FEATURES DIFFICULT TO STORM AND BY GIANT INDUSTRIAL SLAGHEAPS AND WOODED VALLEYS IDEAL FOR AMBUSCADES.

GIVEN DRY WEATHER, ALLIED TANKS WILL FIND THE GROUND SUITABLE FOR FANNING OUT ACROSS FIELDS, INSTEAD OF HUGGING ROADS UNDER SHELLFIRE.

THE ROER RIVER IS FLOODED BY THE THAWS, FIVE WEEKS OF RAIN, AND ENEMY BLOWING OF THE BIG ROER DAMS.

NORMALLY ABOUT 40 TO 50 FEET WIDE, THE RIVER AT THE FLOOD CREST EXTENDED TO A WIDTH OF 500 FEET--SOME PLACES MUCH WIDER--AND NOW AVERAGES 250 FEET AS THE WATERS DROP STEADILY.

RP/WM829PEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U.S. 9TH ARMY IN GERMANY, FEB 23(A)-RISING OUT OF A SEA OF MUD AND THROWING ASIDE THE CLOAK OF MILITARY SECRECY, THE NINTH U.S.ARMY SLAMMED ACROSS THE SWOLLEN ROER RIVER IN GREAT STRENGTH TODAY.

THE GREATEST AMERICAN ARTILLERY BARRAGE OF THE WAR, INVOLVING HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS OF GUNS, THUNDERED A PRELUDE TO THE OFFENSIVE WHICH OPENED AT 3:30 A.M.

LT. GEN. WILLIAM H. (TEXAS BILL) SIMPSON'S FLEDGLING 9TH ARMY REACHED THE WEST BANK OF THE ROER LAST NOVEMBER BUT WAS HELD UP WHEN THE FIRST ARMY FAILED TO CAPTURE THE VITAL ROER RIVER DAMS.

THOUSANDS OF DOUGHBOY INFANTRYMEN DROVE ACROSS THE RIVER EARLY THIS MORNING ALONG A BROAD FRONT.

THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY'S OFFENSIVE AND THE NINTH'S STRIKE MEAN THE FATE OF THE GERMAN ARMIES WEST OF THE RHINE WILL BE DECIDED IN THE BATTLE NOW OPENED.

VAST STOCK PILES OF AMMUNITION HAVE BEEN ACCUMULATED FOR THE OFFENSIVE AND THIS IS THE FIRST TIME AN OFFENSIVE HAS OPENED WITH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO MEET ANY EMERGENCY.

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A39

THERE ARE MORE THAN 100 GUNS FOR EVERY MILE OF FRONT AND ONE SMALL AREA ACROSS THE RIVER WAS HIT WITH 17,000 SHELLS IN THE LAST 20 MINUTES OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

WHEN THE NINTH ARMY BECAME STALLED, LAST NOVEMBER AT THE ROER BY THE POSSIBILITY OF HAVING THE RIVER DAMS BLOWN BEHIND THE ADVANCING FORCES, IT MARKED TIME WHILE THE FIRST ARMY TRIED TO CAPTURE THE STRATEGIC DAMS FROM THE ENEMY. THEN CAME THE GERMANS' WINTER OFFENSIVE AND MANY CRACK DIVISIONS ATTACHED TO THE 9TH WERE DRAWN OFF TO MEET THE EMERGENCY IN THE ARDENNES FOREST.

ONLY RECENTLY THE 9TH WAS REVITALIZED SECRETLY IN ONE OF THE AMERICAN ARMY'S OUTSTANDING FEATS OF LOGISTICS.

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A46

THE PROCESS OF REBUILDING AND THE RE-EQUIPPING LEFT ROADS WHICH HAVE STOOD HUNDREDS OF YEARS OF WEAR POUNDED TO PIECES OVER NIGHT. IN SOME OF THE CENTURY-OLD HIGHWAYS HOLES HAD BEEN GOUGED BY HEAVY EQUIPMENT DEEP ENOUGH TO DROP A COMMAND CAR OUT OF SIGHT.

GOOD WEATHER GREETED THE AMERICAN ATTACK FOLLOWING SOME OF THE MOST APPALLING WEATHER OF THE WINTER. UNTIL THE BREAK, CEASELESS RAIN ON THAWED GROUND CREATED ACRES OF MUD.

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U.S. 9TH ARMY IN GERMANY, FEB. 23-(AP)-HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN TROOPS AND MACHINES WERE MOVING AHEAD TODAY IN THE GREATEST COORDINATED ALLIED BLOW IN THE WEST SINCE THE NORMANDY BREAK-OUT, AND MOST OF THE TROOPS WERE RELIEVED BY THE BREAKING OF WEEKS OF STALEMATE ALONG THE ROER RIVER.

HERE ARE SOME SAMPLE OPINIONS RECORDED JUST BEFORE THE JUMP-OFF:

PVT. AL COHEN, 2055 ANTHONY AVE., BRONX, N.Y., "THIS SITTING IS NOT GOOD. THERE IS TOO MUCH TIME TO MULL OVER AND WORRY ABOUT THE COMING ACTION. AFTER A FELLOW GETS STARTED HE HASN'T MUCH TIME TO DO ANY LONG RANGE WORRYING."

PVT. WAYLON BROWN, RFD 5, GREENVILLE, N.C., "LET'S CROSS OVER AND GET ON INTO GERMANY AND FIND A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE. I DON'T LIKE THIS PLACE. IT LEAKS, AND STINKS, TOO."

PVT. ROBERT W. MILLER, BEAVER DAM, WIS., "MY FONDEST HOPE IS THAT I SEE THE RUSSIANS COMING OVER THE RIDGE WHEN I GET ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER. LET'S GET OVER AND SEE."

CPL. LEWIS PELTON, AHSAAHA, IDA., "SURE, I'LL GO ALONG WITH THE FOURTH PLATOON ANYWHERE." WHERE THEY GO, I GO. BUT I DON'T LIKE THIS RIVER CROSSING. I SURE DON'T."

PVT. ROY A. SHIRLEY, RFD 15, SOUTH RICHMOND, VA., "I COULD SWEAT IT OUT RIGHT HERE FOR THE DURATION."

LT. ROBERT WEISBERG, 1716 67TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., "I WOULD KIND OF LIKE TO HAVE NOEL COWARD ALONG WITH US WHEN WE JUMP, THAT'S ALL."

PVT.RALPH SMITH, 306 KRAMER ST., DALLAS, TEX., "ALL I CAN SAY IS THAT I HOPE WE MEET THE RUSSIANS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER."

PVT.JESSE PROPST, ST.FRANCIS, MO., "NOBODY IS ROARING TO GO, BUT IF WE MUST, WE MUST."

PVT.JULIAN P.GONZALES, MEQUITE ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., "WE ARE PRETTY SNUG HERE, BUT IF WE GOTTA GO I'VE NEVER SEEN ANY ACTION BEFORE AND I AM SORT OF CURIOUS TO SEE HOW IT IS GOING TO BE."

PVT.HAROLD JANTZEN, 322 WEST 90TH ST., NEW ALBANY, IND., "THIS

SITTING AROUND AND MY BUNS GETS IN MY HAIR."

PVT. MARTIN BLESSANT, ROUTE 4, PITTSBURG, KANS., "ANYTHING IS BETTER THAN SITTING AROUND AND BROODING."

PVT. DIEGO A. PINO, 232 NO. HAGLE ST., HOUSTON, TEX., "I WAS GLAD TO WAIT. WE LEARNED A LOT IN PRACTICE."

SGT. ELDRIDGE R. WOOTEN, CILCO ROCK, ARK., "I DON'T DREAD IT A DAMN BIT. I HAVE SEEN WORSE THAN THIS IS GOING TO BE."

LT. ARTHUR J. SANLFIELD, 222 TWIN OAKS RD., AKRON, OHIO, "IT WILL BE A DIFFICULT OPERATION BUT LET'S GO."

MJ1012PEW

THIRD ARMY
BY THOBURN WIANT

WITH THE U.S. 94TH INFANTRY DIVISION ON THE SAAR RIVER, GERMANY, FEB. 23-(AP)-THE AMERICANS SEIZED MORE THAN 200 PRISONERS ON THE EAST BANK OF THE SAAR RIVER AT SERRIG, TWO AND A HALF MILES SOUTH OF SAARBURG TODAY, AND FOUND THEY WERE MOSTLY FROM THE VOLKSSTURM--HITLER'S PEOPLES' ARMY.

MAJ. CARL SCHOFIELD, ST. ALBANS, VT., SAID THAT "ONE VOLKSSTURMER CLAIMED HE WAS HAULED FROM BED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT AND PUT INTO A BUNKER. SHORTLY AFTERWARDS OUR DOUGHBOYS HAULED HIM OUT."

SEVENTY OF THESE OVERAGE GERMANS WERE ORDERED TO GUARD A SECTOR A MILE AND EIGHT-TENTHS WIDE.

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MILE AND EIGHT-TENTHS WIDE.

"THEY FIRED A FEW ROUNDS," SAID SCHOFIELD, "SOME OF WHICH WERE JUST AS EFFECTIVE AS THOSE FIRE BY GOOD SOLDIERS, BUT THEY GAVE UP QUICKLY WHEN THE DOUGHBOYS REACHED THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY."

ONE HIGH-RANKING VOLKSSTURM OFFICER IN CHARGE OF 15 BUNKERS SAID 90 PERCENT F HIS MEN WERE VETERANS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR. THEY WERE GIVEN ONLY RIFLES AND MACHINEGUNS AND WERE DENIED ARTILLERY.

WITH SGT. ALFRED SUKEY, 315 SOUTH MAIN ST., ANN ARBOR, MICH., TRANSLATING, THIS OFFICER SAID HE WAS A SERGEANT UNTIL 1940, WHEN HE WAS RELEASED FROM THE ARMY BECAUSE OF WOUNDS. NOW 46 YEARS OLD, HE SAID HE WAS RECALLED LAST NOVEMBER AND MADE A VOLKSSTURM OFFICER.

PFC NICK YURICK, 523 EAST ESPENSCHEID, ST. LOUIS, MO., ACTED AS TRANSLATOR FOR A NON-GERMAN WHO SAID HE WAS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS IN 1941, HAD BEEN FORCED TO DIG EMPLACEMENTS, AND WAS WILLING TO DON AN AMERICAN UNIFORM RIGHT NOW AND FIGHT THE GERMANS.

SIXTY-EIGHT OF THE PRISONERS WERE CREDITED TO CAPT. LEE BOYER, BERRYVILLE, ARK., AND LT. BERNARD YORK, HAZELTON, PA. THEY WERE BROWSING AROUND A TOWN WHEN THEY SAW TWO GERMANS.

"ANY MORE HERE?" ASKED BOYER.

THE GERMANS SAID THERE WERE SIX MORE IN A HOUSE ACROSS THE ROAD, AND BOYER SENT ONE TO GET THEM. WHEN THEY ALL REASSEMBLED, A GERMAN NON-COM REPORTED THERE WERE 60 MORE IN OTHER NEARBY HOUSES.

HE WAS SENT AFTER THEM, BOYER AND YORK WARNING HIM TO RETURN PROMPTLY WITH THE 60. THEY DID.

MJ1219AEW

NINTH ARMY (300)

BY ROBERT EUNSON

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY, FEB. 23-(AP)-EVERY PLATOON LEADER WHO TOOK HIS TROOPS ACROSS THE ROER RIVER TODAY CARRIED A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE POSITION HE WAS TO CAPTURE, AND KNEW THE EXACT LOCATION OF ENEMY GUN POSITIONS, FIRE TRENCHES AND IN SOME CASES, EVEN MINES.

FOR THE PAST FEW WEEKS, WHILE LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON WAS MASSING HIS FORCES FOR THIS POWERFUL ATTACK, LIGHTNING PILOTS HAD BEEN FLYING OVER ENEMY LINES DAILY, PHOTOGRAPHING THE LANDSCAPE BETWEEN THE ROER AND THE RHINE.

PRINTS OF THESE PICTURES KEPT SIMPSON INFORMED ON ENEMY MOVEMENTS, AND PHOTO INTELLIGENCE UNITS USED THEM TO PREPARE DETAILED MAPS OF THE COUNTRY WHICH TODAY BECAME A BATTLEGROUND.

PRACTICALLY EVERY SOLDIER FIGHTING ALONG THE MUDDY EAST BANKS OF THE ROER HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO PICTURE THE AREA BEFORE HAND.

A LIGHTNING SQUADRON COMMANDED BY LT.COL.LEON H.MCCURDY, FORMER CORNELL UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR FROM ITHACA, N.Y., HAS BEEN WINGING OVER ENEMY TERRITORY THROUGH RAIN, WIND AND SNOW SINCE THE NINTH PULLED UP TO THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER.

ARMED ONLY WITH CAMERAS, MCCURDY'S MEN USUALLY SHOOT FROM 5,000 FEET, BUT ONCE WHEN THE WEATHER WAS PARTICULARLY BAD AND THE GENERAL NEEDED TO KNOW WHAT WAS GOING ON BEHIND ENEMY LINES, CAPT.THOMAS A. ROBERTS, BEEVILLE, TEX., AND THREE OTHERS VOLUNTEERED TO GO IN AT 2,000.

ROBERTS AND SECOND LTS.ARCHIE F.BROWNE, 933 TUXEDO BOULEVARD, WEBSTER GROVE, MO., WILLIAM J.EVANS, 13115 THORNHURST AVE., GARFIELD HEIGHTS, CLEVELAND, OHIO, AND LUTHER S.KILLINGSWORTH, SANDERSVILLE, GA., HAD JUST GONE IN TO MAKE THE RUN WHEN THE SKY OPENED AND GAVE THEM ENOUGH CEILING TO GET BY WITHOUT TOO MUCH ACK-ACK.

EACH PLANE WAS EQUIPPED WITH THREE CAMERAS--TWO WITH 24-INCH FOCAL LENGTH FOR LARGE-SCALE PHOTOGRAPHY AND ONE SMALL-SCALE MAPPING CAMERA WITH SIX-INCH FOCAL LENGTH.

THEY ALL HAVE BEEN CHASED BY ARMED ENEMY PLANES, AND MOST OF THEM HAVE BEEN SHOT UP A FEW TIMES. THEY DON'T MAKE THE HEADLINES AND THEIR ONLY REWARD IS KNOWING THAT THE DOUGHBOYS DOWN THERE IN THE MUD HAVE A LITTLE BETTER CHANCE BECAUSE THEY HAVE SEEN THE PICTURES.

GB1037PEW

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THE SQUADRON HAD TWO MOBILE REPRODUCTION UNITS THAT CAN EACH TURN OUT 1,100 NINE-BY-NINE PRINTS PER HOUR. A ROLL OF PAPER 1,000 FEET LONG IS RUN THROUGH THE PRINTER DEVELOPER AND HYPO-WATER AND THEN COMES OUT ON A HIGH SPEED DRYER AT THE OTHER END. IT TAKES A PICTURE SEVEN AND A HALF MINUTES TO GO FROM THE PRINTER TO CUTTER.

THE DAY BEFORE THE ROER CROSSING THREE MEN TURNED OUT 6,000 PRINTS IN EIGHT HOURS.

THESE REGULAR MEMBERS OF THE THREE-MAN TEAM ARE STAFF SGT.MATTHEW DUFFY, 302 UNION AVE., A FORMER PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHER FROM RUTHERFORD, N.J., TECH. SGT.BURNELL MCQUOWN, WILLOW AVE., CAMDEN, DEL., AND PFC. ARTHUR COHEN, 22 SAYRE ST., ELIZABETH, N.J., CAPT.GEORGE HASTEN, 520 FILLMORE ST., DENVER, COL., IS IN CHARGE OF THE UNIT.

FROM HERE THE PICTURES GO TO THE CORPS WHERE CAPT.OTTO A. SCHIAVITTI, IRONWOOD, MICH., AND HIS STAFF COMB THEM WITH ALL TYPES OF MAGNIFYING GLASSES AND LOOK FOR GASOLINE DUMPS, AMMUNITION DEPOTS, ROCKET LAUNCHING SITES OR OTHER OBJECTIVES THE AIR FORCE MIGHT BE ABLE TO KNOCK OUT BEFORE THE DOUGHBOYS BEGIN FIGHTING THEIR WAY TO THE RHINE.

COL.MCCURDY'S SQUADRON IS PART OF THE 363RD TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE GROUP COMMANDED BY LT.COL.JAMES M.SMELLEY, ARCADIA, LA., A WEST POINTER. DEPUTY COMMANDER IS LT.COL.SETH A.MIZE, 930 NORTH DAVIS ST., ENID, OKLA.

THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE P38 SQUADRON ARE CAPT.WILLIAM S.SCOTT, JR., KELTYS, TEX., FIRST LT.ROBERT A.ADAMS, 1127 NORTH SPRING ST., INDEPENDENCE, MO., FIRST LT.ROBERT S.BAKER, 3218 NORTH COOK ST., SPOKANE, WASH., SECOND LT.EMERSON L.BAKER, 313 COLORADO AVE., BRUSH, COLO., SECOND LT.ARTHUR C.BLAIR, 3273 MINNESOTA AVE., SOUTHGATE, CALIF., SECOND LT.JAMES A.BRODERICK, 1331 WEST 72ND ST., CHICAGO, ILL., SECOND LT.GEORGE S.BROOKS, 3246 GRIM ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF., FIRST LT. WILLIAM C.CLEVENGER, 430 SOUTH CERRY ST., HARTFORD CITY, IND., FIRST LT. GEORGE L.COFFEE, 3620 20TH AVE., SACRAMENTO, CALIF., FLIGHT OFFICER JAMES W.FOSTER, 5216 LEXINGTON AVE., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., FLIGHT OFFICER THOMAS F.GORDON, CEDAR RAPIDS, NEBR., FIRST LT.JULIAN HARDOCK, 428 SOUTH FLEISHEL AVE., TYLER, TEX., SECOND LT.EVERETT P.PHILLIPS, POST OFFICE BOX 127, NO. 35TH AVE., OMAHA, NEBR., SECOND LT.RICHARD L. POWERS, 1325 WEST 22ND ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., SECOND LT.ROWLAND O.

30.21-23289

ANDERSON, 1125 SOUTH ST.FRANCIS ST., WICHITA, KANS.
SECOND LT. BURL R.STOKES OF 201 GREEN ST., PEORIA, ILL.; SECOND LT.ASHLEY VAN SLYCK OF ROUTE 1, RENO, NEV.; KELSEY D.WYNN (NO RANK GIVEN) OF BOX 341, ALBION, OKLA; AND CAPT.JOHN G.AUSTIN OF WICHITA, KANS.
ANOTHER TEAM OF INTERPRETERS INCLUDES S/SGT.JAMES D.MARTIN OF 316 BROADWAY, MT.PLEASANT, MICH.; AND CPL.STANLEY V.PISANI OF 840 PULASKI RD., CHICAGO, ILL.
MG11PEW

PARIS, FEB. 23-(AP)-SIDNEY HILLMAN, AMERICAN LABOR LEADER, AND LABOR UNION LEADERS OF THE U.S.S.R., ARRIVED TODAY FROM A CONFERENCE IN LONDON FOR TALKS WITH FRENCH UNION OFFICIALS.
CB147AEW

Add Rome Italian (Norgord) xxx (four minutes)

IN THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY'S ADRIATIC COASTAL SECTOR THE GERMANS ATTACKED AN OUTPOST ABOUT TWO MILES NORTH OF THE CASAL BORSETTI AND FORCED A SLIGHT WITHDRAWAL TO A NEW POSITION, BUT AMOTHER ENEMY ATTACK WAS REPULSED.

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ON THE REMAINDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT THERE WAS THE USUAL PATROLLING.

.250PEW

ROME, FEB 23-(AP)-MORE THAN $1,000,000 WORTH OF UNIFORMS AND OTHER POST EXCHANGE SUPPLIES WAS DESTROYED BY A FIRE WHICH SWEPT A U.S. QUARTERMASTER WAREHOUSE IN ITALY RECENTLY, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
M252PEW

U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, FEB. 23-(AP)-LT.RAY E.ADCOCK, PRE-WAR UNIVERSITY OF DENVER STUDENT OF ROCKY FORD, COLO., IS KNOWN HERE AS THE "ENEMY TRANSPORTATION EXPERT," AND THE NAZIS IN SOUTHERN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA PROBABLY WOULD AGREE WITH THAT TITLE.
WHILE STILL A SERGEANT SOME TIME AGO ADCOCK WAS ASSIGNED TO WORK OUT DETAILS FOR SMASHING BLOWS AT SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS. AMONG THE PROBLEMS THE SLIM, BLONDE, 23-YEAR-OLD SOLDIER WORKED OUT WAS THE RAID YESTERDAY IN WHICH 1,100 PLANES BLASTED 54 RAIL TARGETS IN SOUTH GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND NORTH ITALY WITH A LOSS OF TWO HEAVY BOMBERS AND FIVE FIGHTERS.
"FROM WHAT I SAW OF THE BOMBS HITTING ONE TARGET, I GUESS HITLER HIMSELF IS STILL SHAKING FROM THE CONCUSSION," SAID TECH.SGT.EMMANUELE CERNINNA, A LIBERATOR ENGINEER FROM 121 1/2 NORTH ST., SALE., MASS., WHOSE PLANE STRUCK ALONG A ROAD LEADING FROM NORTH ITALY INTO BAVARIA.
LT.JAMES WIENNER, A BOMBARDIER FROM 16604 LA SALLE BLVD., DETROIT, WAS CERTAIN HE KNOCKED OUT A BRIDGE, FROM THE BILLOWS OF SMOKE HE HAD SEEN.
LT.ANTHONY JERASONEK, 23 GOLD ST., CLAREMONT, N.H., A FIGHTER PILOT ADDED TWO LOCOMOTIVES TO HIS CREDIT.
"AFTER THE BOYS GET THROUGH WORKING THE TRAINS OVER TODAY," HE SAID AS HE CLIMBED OUT OF HIS LIGHTNING, "I DON'T THINK I'LL EVER FEEL SAFE RIDING IN ONE AGAIN."
LT.WILL M.BLAIR, MONTROSE, CALIF., DESTROYED THREE ENGINES, TOP FOR HIS MUSTANG GROUP. ON THE WAY A 20-MM. SHELL CRASHED THROUGH THE PLEXIGLASS IN THE NOSE OF HIS PLANE AND WENT OUT THE OTHER SIDE. WITH THE COCKPIT SMOKING HE WAS ABOUT TO BAIL OUT WHEN HE REALIZED THE SMOKE WAS LEFT BY THE TRAIL OF THE SHELL AND THE PLANE WAS NOT AFIRE.
SGT.JOHN W.MUELLER, BALL-TURRET GUNNER IN A BOMBER, WHO COMES FROM 231 NORTH FIFTH ST., KLAMATH FALLS, ORE., GRINNED AS HE TOLD HOW THE PLANES MET SURPRISINGLY LITTLE FLAK.
NAVIGATOR LT.EDWARD GRIGLIA, 3744 103D ST., CORONA, N.Y., SAID IT WAS "A MISSION TO REMEMBER." IT WAS HIS 50TH.
JJ1255PEW

VATICAN CITY, FEB 23-(AP)-ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J.SPELLMAN OF NEW YORK, MENTIONED AS POSSIBLY THE NEXT VATICAN SECRETARY OF STATE, MAY MAKE ANOTHER VISIT TO ROME IN THE NEAR FUTURE. REPORTS TO THIS EFFECT CIRCULATED AT THE HOLY SEE TODAY.

FEB 241945

ME956AEW

TURKISH PRECEDE LONDON
BY FRANK O'BRIEN (520)
ANKARA, FEB.23-(AP)-TURKEY DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY AND JAPAN TONIGHT IN ORDER TO WIN A SEAT AT THE FORTHCOMING WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO AND ENDED A 5 1/2-YEAR-OLD POLICY THAT HAD VEERED BETWEEN NEUTRALITY AND NON-BELLIGERENCY.
FOREIGN MINISTER HASAN SAKA ASKED FOR THE DECLARATION IN AN ADDRESS TO A SPECIALLY-CONVENED SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY, PRIME MINISTER SUKRU SARACOGLU CLOSED THE DEBATE WITH A SUPPORTING SPEECH, AND THE ASSEMBLY VOTED UNANIMOUSLY FOR WAR AGAINST THE AXIS.
SAKA'S PROPOSAL TO THE ASSEMBLY FOLLOWED THE PRESENTATION ON FEB.20 OF A MEMORANDUM FROM THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR STATING THAT IT WAS DECIDED BY THE "BIG THREE" AT THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE THAT ONLY NATIONS AT WAR WITH THE AXIS POWERS BEFORE MARCH 1 WOULD BE INVITED TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.
THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID THAT OTHER "ASSOCIATED NATIONS" WERE TOLD SIMILARLY THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TO DECLARE WAR ON THE AXIS TO QUALIFY FOR SAN FRANCISCO, NAMING THEM AS EGYPT, ICELAND, CHILE, ECUADOR, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY AND VENEZUELA.
(IN LONDON IT WAS CONSIDERED THAT THE ANKARA ANNOUNCEMENT IMPLIED STRONGLY THAT RUSSIA WAS ALIGNED WITH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN DEMANDING THAT STILL NEUTRAL NATIONS DECLARE WAR ON JAPAN AS WELL AS GERMANY IN ORDER TO HAVE A VOICE IN THE FUTURE WORLD ORGANIZATION. SOME REGARDED THIS AS A HINT THAT RUSSIA MIGHT JOIN IN THE PACIFIC WAR AFTER GERMANY IS CRUSHED.)
NATIONS. PREMIER SARACOGLU SAID FLATLY THAT "WE WANT TO TAKE OUR PLACE OFFICIALLY AMONGST THE UNITED NATIONS."
SHORTLY BEFORE HE SPOKE TO ASK FOR THE WAR VOTE SAKA SIGNED WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR LAURENCE A.STEINHARDT A FORMAL LEND-LEASE AGREEMENT WHICH HAD BEEN UNDER NEGOTIATION FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.
THE LEND-LEASE SIGNATURE ON THE SAME DAY THAT TURKEY WENT TO WAR WAS A COINCIDENCE, BUT TURKEY'S LEND-LEASE SHIPMENTS MAY NOW BE AUGMENTED IF TURKEY PROCEEDS FROM THE DECLARATION TO POSITIVE MILITARY ACTION.
WHAT THE MILITARY CONSEQUENCES OF TURKEY'S DECLARATION MIGHT BE WAS NOT CLEAR. AMONG THE MOST-DISCUSSED POSSIBILITIES IS THE SUGGESTION THAT TURKEY MAY PARTICIPATE IN A CAMPAIGN TO CLEAN UP THE AEGEAN ISLANDS, ON WHICH THERE ARE GERMAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS.

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THE GERMANS STILL HOLD A SMALL BUT HEAVILY-DEFENDED CORNER ON THE NORTHWEST COAST OF CRETE WITH APPROXIMATELY 12,000 TROOPS. THE GREEKS NOW CONTROL THE REST OF THAT STRATEGIC ISLAND. IN THE EASTERN AEGEAN THE GERMANS HOLD RHODES IN CONSIDERABLE STRENGTH, AND ALSO COO, LEROS AND MOST OTHER DODECANESE ISLANDS ALONG WITH SCATTERED FORCES IN THE CYCLADES AND OTHER AEGEAN ISLANDS.

ANKARA TOOK TURKEY'S NEW STATUS AS A BELLIGERENT WITH THE SAME CALM WITH WHICH IT HAS ACCEPTED THE DECISIONS OF ITS GOVERNMENT IN MANY OTHER MOMENTS OF WAR CRISIS.

THE DECLARATION ENDED A PERIOD OF AVOIDANCE OF WAR DURING WHICH TURKEY SHIFTED BETWEEN NEUTRALITY AND NON-BELLIGERENCY AS THE FORTUNES OF WAR BROUGHT VARYING PRESSURE UPON HER FROM ALLIED AND AXIS QUARTERS.

AS IN MOST OTHER INSTANCES DURING THE WAR, TURKEY'S DECISION WILL HAVE MAINLY POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES.

THE DECLARATION REGULARIZES TURKEY'S STATUS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION PLANNED AT THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE AND PRESUMABLY CLEARS UP MISUNDERSTANDINGS WHICH IN THE PAST HAVE EXISTED BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY ON THE SCORE OF TURKEY'S NON-BELLIGERENCY.

TODAY'S ASSEMBLY DEBATE LAID THE STRONGEST STRESS UPON TURKISH-SOVIET RELATIONS. THE MOSCOW RADIO HAS IN PAST MONTHS ATTACKED TURKEY'S POLICY AND THE ATTITUDE OF THE TURKISH PRESS TOWARD RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

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A72

THERE WAS STRONG EVIDENCE IN SPEECHES FROM THE FOREIGN MINISTER AND VARIOUS ASSEMBLY LEADERS WHICH PRECEDED THE WAR VOTE THAT TURKEY NOW HOPES AND BELIEVES THAT RUSSIA AND TURKEY CAN HENCEFORWARD GET ALONG AMICABLY.

SAKA'S SPEECH AND OTHERS LEFT NO DOUBT THAT TURKEY'S DECLARATION OF WAR WAS A DIRECT OUTGROWTH OF HER DESIRE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE AS A FULL-FLEDGED MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR PUT A NEAT FINISHING TOUCH TO THE THREE-YEAR CAREER IN TURKEY OF AMBASSADOR STEINHARDT, WHO IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE WITHIN A FEW DAYS FOR WASHINGTON PREVIOUS TO TAKING OVER HIS NEW JOB AS AMBASSADOR TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA. STEINHARDT WATCHED THE ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS FROM THE DIPLOMATIC GALLERY.

RP8PEW

BY JERJE GRANBERG
(SWEDISH NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT WHO RECENTLY RETURNED TO STOCKHOLM FROM BERLIN)
WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
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STOCKHOLM, FEB 23-(AP)-YOU HAVE TO BE A BORN EXPLORER TO GET VEGETABLES IN BERLIN TODAY.

A HOUSEWIFE COMPLAINED TO ME A FEW DAYS BEFORE I LEFT THAT AFTER A FOUR-HOUR VEGETABLE HUNT SHE HAD MANAGED TO FIND ONLY ONE TURNIP.

HOUSEHOLDERS WHO DID NOT BUY A WINTER'S SUPPLY OF POTATOES LAST FALL FOR THEIR STORAGE CELLARS BECAUSE THEY FEARED TO LOSE THEM THROUGH AIR RAIDS NOW MUST EAT DEHYDRATED POTATOES--IF THEY CAN GET ANY AT ALL.

THERE IS A DEADLY MONOTONY IN THE DIET. A FOREIGNER TOLD ME: "I HAVE EATEN SO MUCH KOHLRABI (NORMALLY USED AS FODDER IN GERMANY) THAT I WON'T DARE LOOK A DECENT COW IN THE FACE WHEN I RETURN HOME."

ONE CANNOT SAY THAT STARVATION HAS YET STRUCK BERLIN, BUT IN THE PAST TWO TO THREE WEEKS IT HAS BECOME MORE AND MORE DIFFICULT TO BUY THE FULL RATIONS YOU ARE ENTITLED TO, AND THE PROBLEMS OF A HOUSEWIFE ARE TUMBLING AROUND HER LIKE AN AVALANCHE.

MILK IS A CHAPTER IN ITSELF. THE PROPRIETOR OF A DAIRY ON ADOLF HITLER PLATZ HAD TO FETCH HIS SUPPLY OF MILK IN A BABY BUGGY. PUSHING IT TWO MILES DAILY FROM GLEISDREIECK IN CENTRAL BERLIN. BECAUSE HIS DECREIPT "DELIVERY WAGON" COULD NOT CARRY ENOUGH MILK, ALL CUSTOMERS HAD TO BE SATISFIED WITH A REDUCED RATION.

THE SUPPLY BOTH OF WHOLE MILK FOR CHILDREN AND SKIMMED MILK HAS DIMINISHED.

MINERAL WATER CANNOT BE FOUND EXCEPT IN BETTER CLASS RESTAURANTS, AND BEER IS AS THIN AS THE OXEN DRAWING THE BREWERY WAGONS. BUTTER AND FAT RATIONS HAVE SHRUNK NOTICEABLY AND FREQUENTLY MARGARINE MUST BE TAKEN IN PLACE OF BUTTER.

THE MEAT SUPPLY IS SOMEWHAT BETTER. SALT AND MATCHES ARE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN.

TWO WEEKS AGO A DANISH JOURNALIST WAS EXPELLED FROM BERLIN BECAUSE HE SENT A REPORT THAT BERLINERS WERE EATING RATS, CATS, DOGS AND HORSES AND THE FEW REMAINING ANIMALS IN THE BERLIN ZOO FOR MEAT.

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A188

THAT IS NOT TRUE, AND THE SUPPLY SITUATION IS NOT THAT ACUTE, BUT THE SCALE OF INCREASING DIFFICULTIES IS REFLECTING IN BLACKMARKET PRICES. A POUND OF BUTTER COSTS 800 INFLATED MARKS ($320 AT PRE-WAR RATE), CIGARETTES ARE THREE OR FOUR MARKS EACH, A BOTTLE OF COGNAC 200 TO 400 MARKS, A POUND OF COFFEE APPROXIMATELY 2,300 MARKS.

AS THE RED ARMY MOVES CLOSER, SUPPLIES FOR BERLIN'S 5,500,000 PERSONS WILL BE FURTHER STRANGLED. AS THE AIR BOMBARDMENT IS STEPPED UP DISTRIBUTION WILL BE FURTHER STRAINED.

HOW BADLY DISTRIBUTION ALREADY HAS BEEN DISLOCATED IS SHOWN, FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE LACK OF COAL, WHICH PERHAPS IS BERLIN'S WORST PROBLEM. YOU ONCE COULD SEE PEOPLE GATHERING CIGARET BUTTS IN THE STREETS OF BERLIN, BUT THEY DON'T LOOK FOR THAT ANY MORE--PARTLY BECAUSE HARDLY ANY ARE TO BE FOUND BUT MAINLY BECAUSE THEY NOW ARE GATHERING PIECES OF COAL OR WOOD FOR FUEL.

COOKING IS BECOMING MORE AND MORE OF A PROBLEM. ON THE LAST MORNING OF MY STAY IN BERLIN I PREPARED A CUP OF BOUILLON IN MY HOTEL ROOM ON A TINY CANNED HEAT STOVE, BUT I WAS SHIVERING SO I COULD HARDLY HOLD THE CUP.

IT VIRTUALLY IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GET A HOT BATH IN BERLIN. THE LARGEST REMAINING PUBLIC BATH, THE ADMIRALSBAD, HAS BEEN REQUISITIONED BY THE SS.

ELECTRIC STOVES WERE BANNED A MONTH AGO BUT STILL ARE USED SECRETLY. THE ELECTRIC CURRENT IS SWITCHED OFF SEVERAL TIMES DAILY. THIS HAS HAD UNEXPECTED CONSEQUENCES. AIR RAID WARNINGS ON THE RADIO CANNOT BE HEARD AND STORES, OFFICES AND SHOPS WHICH HAVE REPLACED BLASTED WINDOWS WITH CARDBOARD OR WOOD ARE FORCED TO SHUT DOWN WHILE THE CURRENT IS OFF BECAUSE THEY HAVE NO LIGHT.

--DASH--

EDITORS: YOUR ATTENTION ALSO IS CALLED TO GRANBERG'S STORY ON AMERICAN BOMBING OF BERLIN, CARRIED IN THE DAY REPORT.

THE AP

M22OPEW

MOSCOW, FEB 23--(AP)-- GUNS IN WARTORN SOVIET CITIES FROM THE VOLGA TO THE BALTIC WERE PRIMED TO SALUTE TONIGHT THE 27TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RED ARMY, CREDITED WITH KILLING 800,000 GERMANS

AND CAPTURING 350,000 IN THE PRESENT WINTER OFFENSIVE.

ANNIVERSARY EDITIONS OF MOSCOW PAPERS PUBLISHED LARGE PORTRAITS OF PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN, AND THE INSIDE PAGES CONTAINED NUMEROUS PHOTOGRAPHS OF WRECKED GERMAN TOWNS AND BATTLE SCENES.

STALIN CITED THE ANNIVERSARY WITH A SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY PROCLAIMING THAT GERMANY'S COMPLETE DEFEAT WAS NEAR.

APW 00740/KIN/ 540A

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coast south of Shanghai.

Add Chungking Chinese (Moose) xx communication.

THE SPOKESMAN REPORTED THAT THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND HAD RE-ESTABLISHED CONTACT WITH GUERRILLAS OPERATING BEHIND THE JAPANESE LINES AND WAS SUPPLYING AND EQUIPPING THEM.

THE SPOKESMAN ESTIMATED THAT IN THE PAST 20 DAYS OF FIGHTING ALONG THE RAILROAD, THE JAPANESE HAD SUFFERED 7,400 CASUALTIES.

ALTOGETHER, THE SPOKESMAN DECLARED, THE JAPANESE HAD LOST AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A SHOWDOWN ASSAULT ON CHUNGKING AND THEIR PRIMARY CONCERN NOW WAS TO STRENGTHEN DEFENSES ON THE MAINLAND AND THE COAST--PREPARATIONS WHICH ARE FAR FROM COMPLETE.

ON THE POLITICAL FRONT, GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK SENT A MESSAGE TO PREMIER-MARSHAL STALIN OF RUSSIA ON RED ARMY DAY SAYING THE COLLAPSE OF NAZIDOM WAS NOW ONLY A MATTER OF DAYS IN VIEW OF THE SWIFT ADVANCE OF THE SOVIET ARMIES.

HE DECLARED THE SUCCESS OF SOVIET ARMS WAS DUE TO STALIN'S LEADERSHIP AND THE GALLANTRY OF THE RED ARMY, THAT THE COLLAPSE OF GERMANY WOULD MEAN THE END OF JAPAN AND BEFORE LONG WORK ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WORLD PEACE COULD BE EMBARKED UPON.

DR. SUN FO, PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE YUAN, ALSO WIRED STALIN SAYING CHINA WAS LOOKING FORWARD TO THE DAY WHEN CHINESE AND SOVIET FORCES WOULD FIGHT SHOULDER TO SHOULDER AGAINST "THE COMMON ENEMY."

WD532PEW

MANILA, ~~SECOND~~ ADD ~~THIRD~~ NIGHT LEAD PIPS (McDaniel)
X X X AND DIE.

THE YANKS WHO BURST THROUGH THE INTRAMUROS' EASTERN WALL FOUND ANOTHER BLOODY SCENE OF JAPANESE ATROCITIES AGAINST CIVILIANS, FRONTLINE REPORTS SAID.

GEORGE THOMAS FOLSTER OF NBC TERMED THE INTRAMUROS "A WRECKED PLACE OF MURDER," REPLETE WITH "MORE MASS MURDER OF CIVILIANS."

HE SAID HE SAW DEAD CIVILIANS ON ALL SIDES. HE REPORTED FINDING A LARGE PILE OF DEAD FILIPINOS, THEIR HEADS SHAVED AND THEIR HANDS TIED BEHIND THEIR BACKS. THE JAPANESE HAD TRIED TO BURN THE PILE OF BODIES, HE SAID, BUT THE FIRE FAILED TO CONSUME THEM.

BLUE NETWORK CORRESPONDENT ARTHUR FELDMAN SAID SOME CIVILIANS WERE BROUGHT OUT IMMEDIATELY ON YANK ASSAUNT BOATS. AMONG THE FIRST ACROSS THE PASIG RIVER WERE 11 NUNS, TWO PRIESTS AND ONE FILIPINO CIVILIAN. THREE OF THE NUNS WERE ON STRETCHERS.

THIRTY-ONE NUNS REMAINED BEHIND IN THE CONVENT, FELDMAN SAID. "ITS WALLS WERE FAST CRUMBLING, BUT THEY FEARED TO LEAVE THE REFUGE."

30.21-23291

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FELDMAN SAID HE SAW ANOTHER NUN "HOLDING A KERCHIEF FROM WHICH BLOOD WAS SPURTING. THERE WAS A MIDDLE-AGED FILIPINO WHO HAD BEEN BAYONETED THROUGH THE RIGHT SHOULDER BY A JAP. HE KEPT MUMBLING ABOUT THE JAPS KILLING EVERYONE, AND ABOUT HOW LUCKY HE WAS."

MACARTHUR SAID AMONG THE BRUTALITIES PRACTICED BY THE JAPANESE DURING THE CLEARING OF MANILA WAS THEIR SHELLING OF LIBERATED INTERNEES AT THE SANTO TOMAS CAMP, BUT "FORTUNATELY CASUALTIES WERE VERY LIGHT AND FAMILIES HAVE NOW ALL BEEN INFORMED."

FIRST CAVALRY AND SIXTH DIVISION TROOPS CAPTURED THE TOWNS OF SAN MATEO AND TAYTAY IN THEIR PUSH TOWARD THE MARIKINA WATERSHED EAST OF MANILA.

IN THE UNRELENTLESS AIR WAR, HEAVY BOMBERS DROPPED 95 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON NORTHERN BORNEO AIRDROMES, HIT AIRFIELDS AT DAVAO ON MINDANAO WITH 62 TONS AND SWEPT THE CHINA SEA, DAMAGING FOUR SMALL FREIGHTERS NEAR KEELUNG.

JAPANESE SHELLING OF THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP AREA IN MANILA TWO WEEKS AGO WAS DESCRIBED BY DON BELL, A MANILA BROADCASTER WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED THERE, AS A "REALLY SHOCKING CHAPTER OF JAPANESE BRUTALITY."

"THE JAPANESE," HE SAID, "IN SUDDEN SPITE LEVELLED THEIR ARTILLERY NOT ON AN ADVANCING ARMY BUT ON DEFENSELESS CIVILIANS--MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

"CASUALTIES OCCURRED AFTER THE CIVILIANS THOUGHT THEIR SHARE OF SUFFERING HAD ENDED. ALL IS PEACE, REST AND REJUVENATION IN SANTO TOMAS NOW, BUT THAT SHELLING WILL ALWAYS BE REMEMBERED."

VWQ

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SANTO TOMAS NOW, BUT AT SHELLING WILL ALWAYS BE REMEMBERED."

FIERCE HAND-TO-HAND AND GRENADE FIGHTING TURNED MANILA'S DOWNTOWN BUILDINGS INTO HELLISH HONEYCOMBS TODAY AS AMERICAN TROOPS CLOSED ON THE JAPANESE DEFENSE CORE IN THE OLD WALLED CITY.

BATTLING FROM ROOM TO ROOM, 37TH DIVISION INFANTRYMEN HAD ONLY THE BASEMENT TO GO BEFORE CLEANING THE JAPANESE FROM THE HUGE GENERAL POSTOFFICE, FIRE-BLACKENED NOW BUT ONCE ONE OF MANILA'S FINE EDIFICES.

WITH THE CITY HALL AND MANILA HOTEL CLEARED OF THE ENEMY, DOUGHBOYS AND TROOPERS OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION TURNED TO BLASTING THE NIPPONESE FROM THE NORMAL SCHOOL AND THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

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THESE BUILDINGS, ALONG WITH THE METROPOLITAN THEATER AND OTHER OFFICE STRUCTURES ARE IN THE VICINITY OF THE WALLED CITY AND MUST BE WRESTED FROM THE JAPANESE BEFORE THE YANK INFANTRY AND TANKMEN CAN TACKLE THE OLD WALLS.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY CONTINUES TO HAMMER THE HEAVY WALLS, PREPARING THE WAY FOR PENETRATION INTO THE AREA WHERE THE JAPANESE ARE EXPECTED TO MAKE THEIR LAST AND MOST DESPERATE STAND.

YANK PARATROOPERS AND DOUGHBOYS ON CORREGIDOR CONTINUE TO MOP UP THE REMNANTS OF NIPPONESE STILL CLINGING TO THEIR TUNNEL AND CAVE DEFENSES ON THE FORTRESS ROCK AT THE ENTRANCE TO MANILA BAY.

WHILE FLAMETHROWERS SCORCHED THE NIPPONESE IN THEIR CORREGIDOR HIDING PLACES AND DEMOLITION SQUADS SEALED OTHERS INSIDE

THE TUNNELS, THE YANKS CLEARED A LANDING STRIP ON THE ROCK, AND THE FIRST PLANE HAS LANDED.

THE MOP-UP OF MINOR JAPANESE ELEMENTS ON CAPUL ISLANDS IN SAN BERNARDINO STRAITS WAS PRESSED BY TROOPS OF THE AMERICAL DIVISION WHICH LANDED THERE WEDNESDAY.

SEIZURE OF THE LITTLE ISLAND, BETWEEN LUZON AND SAMAR, GAVE THE AMERICANS CONTROL OF THE STRAIT THROUGH WHICH SHIPS TRAVEL BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES TO MANILA, HEADQUARTERS SAID.

UNITS OF THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION OPERATING SOUTHEAST OF MANILA STRENGTHENED THEIR HOLD ON THE WEST SHORES OF LAGUNA DE BAY, ADVANCING TO MUNTINLUPA AND CUTTING OFF THE ESCAPE ROUTE ACROSS THE LAGUNA F( ) JAPANESE TROOPS IN A POCKET SOUTH OF THE CAPITAL.

MM325PCW

OF MUNTINLUPA. Add Manila Philippines XXX its lanlrs

MEANWHILE, THE EXTERMINATION OF JAPANESE MARINES HOLED UP ON THE FORTRESS CORREGIDOR IN THE MOUTH OF MANILA BAY WENT ON. THE 24TH INFANTRY AND 503RD PARATROOPS DIVISIONS POURED LIQUID FIRE AND HURLED EXPLOSIVES AT THE SURVIVING ENEMY IN ISOLATED CAVES AND TUNNELS.

TO THE NORTH OF MANILA--ON THE GREAT CENTRAL LUZON PLAIN--THE AMERICAN 14TH CORPS CAPTURED OR DESTROYED VAST STORES OF ENEMY MATERIEL AND SUPPLIES. THE EQUIPMENT INCLUDED 712 ARTILLERY PIECES OF ALL CALIBER AND 705 MACHINEGUNS.

THE FIRST CORPS YANKS GAINED HIGH GROUND EAST OF SISON IN THE CARABALLO MOUNT

&€ ; 59 ; -)82--'8)8 FEB 24 1945

OF ALL CALIBER AND 705 MACHINEGUNS.

THE FIRST CORPS YANKS GAINED HIGH GROUND EAST OF SISON IN THE CARABALLO MOUNTAINS IN THEIR DRIVE TO PUSH THE JAPANESE INTO NORTHEAST LUZON.

AIR ACTIVITY WAS BRISK. HEAVY LIBERATORS RANGED OUT ON THEIR DAILY STRIKE AT FORMOSA AND SHIPPING OFF THE CHINA COAST. FIVE FREIGHTERS WERE SUNK.

MM1231APW NM

A93FX

Insert + VSPFHQ, Guam-Iwo-(Waite)xx slightly

THE JAPANESE ON IWO ARE WELL ARMED. AMERICAN GUNNERY EXPERTS HAVE CONFIRMED THE JAPANESE ARE USING A NEW WEAPON NEVER ENCOUNTERED BEFORE IN THE PACIFIC -- 1,000-POUND ROCKET MORTARS.

THE SHELL HAS A NOSE FUSE AND A ROCKET MOTOR. LAUNCHING PLATFORMS PROBABLY ARE USED BY THE ENEMY.

THE COMMUNIQUE TONE SUGGESTED THAT FRIDAY WAS THE TURNING POINT IN THE TOUGH FIGHT, ALTHOUGH THE BATTLE STILL IS FAR FROM OVER.

THE ADVANCES TOWARD THE FIGHTER FIELD ARE OVERRUNNING EMPLACEMENTS OF ENEMY GUNS, THUS REDUCING TOWARD THE VANISHING POINT THE FIRE ON THE BEACHES WHERE SUPPLIES ARE BEING UNLOADED STEADILY.

HEADQUARTERS, ASSESSING THE SITUATION ETC

SECOND GRAF SECOND MI

MARINE CPL. DAVID CERCHIO, (86 WALLIS AVE.,) JERSEY CITY, SOUNDED TAPS AS A MARINE FIRING SQUAD GAVE THE FALLEN LEATHERNECKS A FINAL TRIBUTE. Add Akl U.S. transport off Iwo-funeral services xx last writes.

OTHER MARINES STOOD AT SALUTE. ONE OF THEM WAS MAJ.GEN.CLIFTON B.CATES, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FOURTH DIVISION.

THE DIVISION BURIAL OFFICER, CAPT.LEWIS M.NUTTING, SYRACUSE, N.J., HAS GONE ASHORE TO BE IN THE TASK OF BURYING MEN KILLED IN THE SANGUINARY IWO CAMPAIG,

FJ457ACW

IWO, VOLCANO ISLANDS -- FIRST ADD BLOOD (TOP ON AYE) X X X HEAVY SHOCK. (Lindsley)

SILVIS PLAYED FOOTBALL AT COLUMBUS COLLEGE, SIOUX FALLS,S.D., AND WAS GRADUATED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA MEDICAL COLLEGE. HE IS A STRAPPING RED-HEADED SIX FOOTER WHO HAS BEEN IN THE NAVY FOR 14 YEARS. HE NEVER PRACTICED PRIVATELY. HIS MOTHER IS MRS. I.S.SILVIS OF ARLINGTON,VA.

FJ74QACW NM

WITH THE 11TH CORPS, CORREGIDOR--FIRST ADD TUNNEL BLAST (A94-96) XXX THE TUNNEL. (Hutcheson) FEB 24 1945

PFC. CLARENCE GRAHAM, OF GUNTOWN, MISS., WHO MANNED A MACHINE GUN, SAID THE JAPANESE WERE JABBERING WILDLY, AND SOME WERE YELLING "BANZAI" AS THEY RUSHED OUT. HE SAID THE ORDERS OF THE JAPANESE OFFICERS WERE PLAINLY AUDIBLE AS THEY MADE THREE SEPARATE SORTIES FROM THE TUNNEL.

PFC. BILL CRAWFORD, FORMERLY OF WINTER, S.D., (WIFE LIVES ELY, NEV.,) ANOTHER MACHINE GUNNER, SAID HE HEARD WHAT SEEMED TO BE PISTOL SHOTS IN THE TUNNEL AFTER THE CHARGE. HE BELIEVED THE JAPANESE WERE COMMITTING HARA KIRI. OTHERS CORROBORATED THE STORY.

THE EXPLOSION BLEW A GAPING PIT 50 FEET WIDE AND 15 FEET DEEP.

STAFF SGT. DONALD J. O'NEILL (253 DIVISION ST) OSHKOSH, WIS., WAS SLEEPING WITH TWO OTHERS 100 FEET FROM THE LARGEST LANDSLIDE. "THERE WAS A TERRIFIC JOLT," HE SAID. "I THOUGHT WE WERE FLYING OUT OVER THE BAY."

TWO MEN INJURED IN THE SLIDE WERE BURIED UP TO THEIR NECKS AND HAD TO BE DUG OUT.

PVT. FRANK STIBIL, JR., (206 SOUTHELMWOOD AVE.) BUFFALO, N.Y., HAD NARROW ESCAPE AS HE WALKED PAST THE ENEMY DEAD AT THE TUNNEL ENTRANCE. A POSSUM-PLAYING RAPANESE GRABBED STIBIL AND TRIED TO BAYONET HIM. STIBIL BROKE HIS KNUCKLES ON HIS ASSAILANT'S JAW BEFORE COMPANIONS KILLED THE JAPANESE SOLDIER.

MEANWHILE, 503RD PARATROOPERS, MOPPING UP THE RAVINES IN THE SURROUNDING ROCKS, HAD KILLED 300 JAPANESE IN ONE SMALL AREA.

LT. COL. JACK NELSON (402 SPENCER AVE) NEW BERN, N.C., REPORTED FIVE SMALL JAPANESE SUICIDE BOATS WERE FOUND IN CAVES ALONG THE SHORE.

XA1014ACW

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG (240)

ABOARD ADMIRAL TURNER'S EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FLAGSHIP OFF IWO, VOLCANO ISLANDS, FEB. 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-
(VIA NAVY RADIO)-MARINE LT. GEN. HOLLAND SMITH SAW CLEAR INDICATIONS TODAY THAT "OUR FANATICAL ENEMY WILL FIGHT TO THE BITTER END" ON IWO JIMA.

"IT MUST NOT BE FORGOTTEN," SAID THE RUGGED, HARD-HITTING GENERAL, "THAT THE JAPS CONSIDER IWO A PART OF THEIR HOMELAND.

30.24-23293

"THEY HAVE CAUSED US SOME VERY SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES. THERE HAS BEEN A LARGE AMOUNT OF WRECKAGE IN THE DESTRUCTION OF BOATS, LVTS AND DUCKS. BUT IN SPITE OF THESE DIFFICULTIES THERE HAVE BEEN SUFFICIENT RATIONS, WATER AN AMMUNITION TO CARRY ON THE BATTLE."

STAFF SGT. DAVID DEMPSEY, (74 WEST 12TH ST.) NEW YORK, MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, DESCRIBED A SECTION OF THE BEACH WHERE TROOPS LANDED FOUR DAYS AGO AS "A SCENE OF INDESCRIBABLE WRECKAGE. AND THE WRECKAGE IS OURS.

"YOU CAN SEE AMPHIBIAN TRACTORS TURNED UPSIDE DOWN LIKE PANCAKES ON A GRIDDLE, DERRICKS BROUGHT ASHORE TO UNLOAD CARGO TILTED AT INSANE ANGLES WHERE SHELLS BLASTED THEM; ANTI-TANK GUNS SMASHED BEFORE THEY HAD A CHANCE TO FIRE A SHOT.

"EVEN BULLDOZERS LANDED EARLY TO CLEAR A PATH FOR OTHER VEHICLES HAD HEAVY CASUALTIES IN THIS QUICKSAND-LIKE BEACH. ARTILLERY COULD NOT BE LANDED FOR 24 HOURS.

"DEATH IS NOT A PRETTY SIGHT BUT IT HAS TAKEN POSSESSION OF OUR BEACH. THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF A TANK LANDING BOAT GOT A DIRECT SHELL HIT WHILE TRYING TO FREE HIS BOAT FROM THE SAND. HE WAS BLOWN IN HALF. A LIFE PRESERVER SUPPORTS THE TRUCNK OF HIS BODY IN THE WATER.

MARINES KILLED ON THE BEACH WERE BURIED UNDER THE SAND AS THE TIDE CAME IN."

JAPANESE ARE BITTERLY RESISTING THE SLOWLY ADVANCING LINE OF GREEN-JACKETED MARINES. THERE HAVE BEEN NO MASS WILD BANZAI CHARGES WITH WHICH THE ENEMY CLIMAXED ITS CERTAIN DEFEAT ON SOME ISLANDS, SUCH AS SAIPAN.

WW4APW

FEB 24 1945

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY CORP. ODOM FANNING, U.S. MARINE CORPS, OF 399 WEST ONTARIO AVE., ATLANTA, GA., A FORMER REPORTER FOR THE ATLANTA JOURNAL.)

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, FEB. 17-(AP)-(DELAYED)-SATURDAY, FEB 17, WAS THE FIRST DAY NO JAPANESE WERE KILLED ON GUAM SINCE THE INVASION OF THE ISLAND LAST JULY. 21.

THE TOTAL COUNT OF JAPANESE KILLED ON GUAM TO DATE IS 18,002, OF WHOM 4,242 HAVE BEEN KILLED SINCE AUGUST 15, A FEW DAYS AFTER THE ISLAND WAS DECLARED SECURE.

MOST OF THIS TOTAL WAS KILLED BY THE THIRD MARINE DIVISION WHICH CELEBRATED THE SEVENTH MONTH ANNIVERSARY OF GUAM'S D-DAY BY GOING ASHORE AT IWO JIMA, THE NEXT STEP ON THE ROAD TO TOKYO.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAPTURED ON THE ISLAND NUMBERED 659, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST FIGURES. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TWO OF THESE HAVE SURRENDERED SINCE DECEMBER 1 TO LOUDSPEAKER UNITS SENT INTO THE THICKLY WOODED INTERIOR TO PERSUADE THE JAPS TO GIVE UP.

WW506APW NM

BY JIM LINDSLEY

ADVANCED COMMAND POST, IWO JIMA, FEB.23-(AP)-IWO JIMA'S NUMBER ONE AIRFIELD WAS CAPTURED BY MARINES TUESDAY BUT THE AMERICANS WILL HAVE TO KNOCK OUT SOME MORE JAPANESE ARTILLERY AND MORTAR POSITIONS BEFORE THEY CAN USE IT.

I AM WRITING THIS IN A DUGOUT ABOUT 250 YARDS FROM THE EDGE OF THE FIELD. AT REGULAR INTERVALS THE JAPANESE ARE SENDING OVER FIENDISH SOUNDING MISSILES TO SMACK THE AIRDROME AREA.

COL.W.W.WENSINGER, COMMANDER OF THE FOURTH MARINE DIVISION'S 23RD REGIMENT, WHICH WITH THE AID OF FIFTH MARINE UNITS SEIZED THE FIELD, SAID IT WAS NOT BADLY DAMAGED THUS FAR, AND THAT IT MIGHT BE OF USE TO FIGHTERS AND DIVE BOMBERS AS SOON AS THE ENEMY SHELLING ENDS.

WENSINGER IS A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. HE WAS BORN IN FREMONT, OHIO AND HIS WIFE, KATHERINE, LIVES AT LA JOLLA, CALIF.

THE INITIAL ASSAULT ON THE FIELD WAS MADE BY THE 23RD REGIMENT'S FIRST BATTALION. A UNIT LED BY MAJ.JAMES L.SCALES, OF STONEVILLE, N.C., ATTACKED ON THE LEFT AND ANOTHER HEADED BY MAJ.ROBERT DAVIDSON, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., WENT IN ON THE RIGHT FLANK.

"OUR TANKS WERE HELD UP BY DIFFICULT TERRAIN OR WE COULD HAVE TAKEN IT THE FIRST NIGHT," WENSINGER SAID.

DV1105PCWNM

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

AT A FOURTH MARINE DIVISION ADVANCED COMMAND POST, IWO JIMA., FEB. 23-(AP)-THIS IS, BY IWO STANDARDS, AN ELABORATE SETUP. WE ARE SOMEWHER ALONG THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE CAPTURED SOUTHERN AIRFIELD.

WE ARE INSTALLED IN A SERIES OF WELL DUG-IN JAPANESE POSITIONS. THE OCCUPANTS TERMINATED THE LEASE SUDDENLY UNDER A POUNDING BY MARINE ARTILLERY AND AERIAL BOMBS. HOWEVER, THEY APPARENTLY HAD TIME TO TAKE THEIR SAKI (RICE WINE) WITH THEM.

THE RIDGE NEAR US WAS TAKEN OVER AMID A DRIVING RAINSTORM AND WHILE A HEAVY SURF WAS SMASHING THE BEACHES. THE DUGOUTS ARE WELL CONSTRUCTED AND DRY AND DO NOT SHOW APPRECIABLE DAMAGE.

HEAVY FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS AS THE MARINES PUSHED TOWARD THE CENTRAL AIRFIELD. THERE WAS SOME JAPANESE MORTAR FIRE DURING THE NIGHT AND THE ENEMY MADE AN INEFFECTIVE COUNTERATTACK.

THE JAPANESE CONTINUED TO HIT THE EASTERN BEACHES WITH ROCKET FIRE AS WELL AS MORTARS. SOME OF THE ROCKETS WERE BELIEVED TO BE FIVE OR SIX INCHERS. THE FIRE WAS COMING FROM THE NORTH END OF THE ISLAND WHERE THERE ARE EMPLACEMENTS IN HEAVY SCRUB TIMBER.

AT OUR HEADQUARTERS COL.F.L.MCCORMICK, OF PHILADELPHIA, SAID THE JAPANESE SEEMED TO HAVE CONCENTRATED THEIR STRENGTH ON THE MIDDLE OF THE LINE.

WW-JP646APW

FEB 24 1945

CORREGIDOR,P.I.,FEB 23 (AP)-CORP.ERNEST SPIOTTO (7043 SOUTH PAULINA ST.) OF CHICAGO WAS BITTEN BY A JAPANESE SOLDIER HE PULLED FROM THE WATER.

THE JAPANESE, FINDING THIS ROCK ISLAND UNHEALTHY, HAVE BEEN TRYING TO ESCAPE BY SWIMMING AND ON RAFTS. SPIOTTO WAS A MEMBER OF A BOAT CREW WHICH CAUGHT THREE OF THE ENEMY ON A TIMBER CROSSARM.

THE MEN WERE PULLED ABOARD THE BOAT AND ONE OF THEM BIT SPIOTTO ON THE HAND.

GC1017ACW NM

GUAM, FEB. 23-(AP)-CABLE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GUAM AND THE UNITED STATES, VIA HONOLULU, HAS BEEN RESTORED FOR SEVERAL MONTHS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

CENSORSHIP HERETOFORE PROHIBITED RELEASE OF THE NEWS OF THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CABLE SERVICE AFTER AN INTERRUPTION OF MORE THAN THREE YEARS.

THE FIRST MESSAGE TRANSMITTED WAS A CHRISTMAS GREETING FROM MAJ.GEN.HENRY LARSEN ON GUAM TO FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ (THEN AT HIS HONOLULU HEADQUARTERS).

THE LINE PROBABLY WILL BE USED AT FIRST FOR LOW RATE STANDARD MESSAGES BETWEEN SERVICEMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES AT HOME AS WELL AS OFFICIAL ARMY AND NAVY BUSINESS.

HW-UM958PPW NM

SAIPAN, FEB. 23-(AP)-AFTER ALMOST A YEAR OF PLANNING AND SWEATING, A GROUP OF GI'S HUDDLED IN A QUONSET HUT ON SAIPAN TODAY AND WATCHED THE FIRST EDITION OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC YANK (CAP WPY) ROLL OFF A BRAND NEW ROTARY OFFSET PRESS. IT WAS THE CULMINATION OF ONE OF THE MOST UNUSUAL PRINTING OPERATIONS OF THE WAR.

THIS NEWEST EDITION OF THE ARMY'S GLOBAL PUBLICATION-
THERE ARE 14 OTHERS - WILL SERVICE TROOPS THROUGHOUT THE
ENORMOUS REACHES OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

PREVIOUSLY, "YANK" FOR THIS SECTOR WAS PRINTED IN
HONOLULU.

BOTH THE CREWS AND THE PRESS HAD TRAVELED 10,000 MILES AND
EVERYONE IN THE HUT, INCLUDING THE LONE COMMISSIONED OFFICER,
MAJ. JUSTUS J. CRAEMER OF SAN FRANCIECO, STRIPPED TO THE
WAIST AND WORKED NIGHT AND DAY SINCE LAST DECEMBER TO GET INTO
OPERATION.

MH840PPW

FEB 24 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND

B-29 BASE, SAIPAN, JAN. 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DEATH CUT THE LUCKY
'LEVEN CREW DOWN TO TEN TODAY AS 1ST LT. KENNETH B. SMITH FLEW HIS
SUPERFORTRESS BACK FROM NAGOYA, JAPAN, WITH THE CO-PILOT'S BODY
BESIDE HIM.

THE PLANE CAME IN ON TWO ENGINES AND LOW ON FUEL. THE EXHAUSTED
CREW PILED OUT, GLAD TO BE BACK FROM THE 16 HOURS AND 20 MINUTES
RUN.

THE CO-PILOT, 2ND LT. JOHN W. MILLER, OF WORTHAM, TEX., WAS HIT
BETWEEN THE LEGS BY A 20 MM. SHELL. HE BLED TO DEATH DESPITE THE
FRANTIC EFFORTS OF THE CREW.

SMITH OF (38 MAIN ST.) POTSDAM, N.Y., A 23-YEAR-OLD WEST POINT
GRADUATE AND FORMER HARVARD STUDENT WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT BLACK HORSE
LANE, COHASSET, MASS., SAID THE TROUBLE STARTED ON THE BOMB
RUN OVER NAGOYA.

"WE COULD SEE THE FIGHTERS COMING UP, 150 OR 200 OF THEM," HE
SAID. "A TWIN-ENGINE FIGHTER HIT OUR NO. 1 ENGINE AND THE FUEL
PRESSURE DROPPED OFF. THIRTY SECONDS LATER THE RING GUNNER RE-
PORTED A BAD FIRE THERE. I CUT OUT THE FUEL, FEATHERED THE PRO-
PELLOR AND THE FIRE WENT OUT.

"A FEW SECONDS LATER MILLER GASPER OVER THE INTERPHONE, 'THEY'VE
GOT ME.' WE WERE BEGINNING TO DROP BACK AND FIGHTERS WERE COMING
IN FAST. THEN A 20 MM. SHELL TORE THROUGH THE TOP AND EXPLODED
IN THE TUNNEL, DEPRESSURIXING THE PLANE.

"THE SUCTION FORCED A FLIGHT BAG AGAINST THE TURRET AND TEMPORARILY
KNOCKED OUT THE RIGHT GUNNER (SGT. LEONARD W. WINTER, 221 WALL ST.,
SANDOVAL, ILL.) WHEN WINTER CAME TO HE SAW TWO FIGHTERS BORING IN.
HE HIT ONE AND SAW IT GO SMOKING DOWN OVER THE WATER. IN FIVE
MINUTES WHILE WE WERE BY OURSELVES WE GOT 50 TO 60 ATTACKS.
JUST THEN THREE B-29S FINALLY FOUND US."

MEANWHILE THE RADIO OPERATOR, CPL. EDWIN MARTIN TORONTO, TIMBLIN,
PA., (WIFE, 3814 VICKSBURG ST., DETROIT) AND THE NAVIGATOR,
2ND LT. JOHN B. ENDICOTT, CARMI, ILL., WERE CARING FOR THE
CO-PILOT.

OTHER MEN IN THE LUCKY 'LEVEN'S CREW INCLUDED: 2ND LT.
JULIUS P. PLAWECKI, 24, (2422 SCHRAGE AVE.) WHITING, IND.,
ENGINEER; SGT. HOMER L. YARBROUGH, 22, BAINBRIDGE, GA.,
ELECTRICAL SPECIALIST; SGT. WALTER S. ANTISDEL, 28, DOWAGIAC, MICH.,
(WIFE, 1522 CHERRY ST., NILES, MICH.,), LEFT GUNNER; CPL.
DONALD L. JOHNSON, 24, MASSENA, IA., TAIL GUNNER.

Add Buenos Aires Shipping XXX these areas,

THE DECREE ALSO REAFFIRMED A DIRECTIVE THAT SHIPS OF
EUROPEAN BELLIGERENTS SEIZED AT ARGENTINE PORTS WHEN WAR BROKE OUT
MUST RESTRICT THEIR TRAFFIC TO THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IN ACCORDANCE
WITH INTERAMERICAN AGREEMENTS.

FE'215PEW

Add Mexico City Press Freedom (Lewis) and ncarth

IN ADDITION TO DEMANDING "FREE AND IMPARTIAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION"
FOR THE PEOPLE OF EACH AMERICAN REPUBLIC, THE RESOLUTION ASKS FOR
A FREE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AMONG THE COUNTRIES OF THIS HEMISPHERE.

IT ALSO PROVIDES "THAT THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, HAVING ACCEPTED
IT AMONG THEMSELVES, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO OBTAIN ACCEPTANCE THROUGH-
OUT THE WORLD OF THE PRINCIPLE OF FREE ACCESS TO INFORMATION FOR ALL
PEOPLE, TO THE END THAT FREEDOM, PEACE AND CONFIDENCE MAY BE
ESTABLISHED IN AND AMONG NATIONS."

URUGUAY PRESENTED A PROPOSAL ALONG LINES SIMILAR TO THE UNITED
STATES RESOLUTION, AND DELEGATES FROM MANY OTHER COUNTRIES SAID
INFORMALLY THAT THEY WERE IN ACCORD WITH THE PRINCIPLE LAID DOWN.

FEB 24 1945

THE PROP

OSALS TO ENABLE THE AMERICAN NATIONS TO ENFORCE PEACE
CENTERED ON THIS HEMISPHERE, ALTHOUGH SOME NATIONS URGED ADOPTION
OF THEIR PLANS FOR THE WHOLE WORLD.

BRAZIL, HOWEVER, TOOK THE OTHER TACK AND SOUGHT TO KEEP THE
REST OF THE WORLD OUT OF AMERICAN CONFLICTS UNLESS THEY THREATENED
PEACE ABROAD.

OTTAWA, FEB. 23-(AP)-THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE AN OPTION
TO BUY THE CANADIAN OIL DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES WHEN
THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS THROUGH WITH IT BUT, SO FAR AS CAN BE
LEARNED, THE GOVERNMENT HAS NO PLANS TO DO SO.

THE $134,000,000 PROJECT INCLUDES OIL WELLS AT FORT NORMAN AND
PIPELINES AND A REFINERY AT WHITEHORSE, YUKON.

THE AGREEMENT COVERING DISPOSITION OF THE PROJECT WHEN THE WAR
ENDS OR WHEN IT IS NO LONGER USEFUL FOR WAR PURPOSES PROVIDES FOR
A JOINT APPRAISAL OF ITS COMMERCIAL VALUE BY REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

AFTER THE APPRAISAL IT IS TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE AT THE
APPRAISED VALUE, FIRST TO THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT. IF THE
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DOES NOT BUY IT IS TO BE OFFERED IN THE OPEN
MARKET.

IF THERE ARE NO BUYERS IN THE OPEN MARKET THE PROBLEM IS TO
BE REFERRED TO THE CANADA-UNITED STATES JOINT DEFENSE BOARD FOR
A REPORT.

FD145PEW

Add New York Casualties XXX spring offensive.

30.21.83295

ON NOV. 10, 1944, SOVIET COMMUNIQUES HAD REPORTED 1,400,000 GERMANS KILLED AND CAPTURED IN THE OVER-ALL SUMMER CAMPAIGN BEGINNING JUNE 23.

JJ112PAEW

UNDATED INTRAMUROS (300)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 24 1945

SCENES OF SAVAGE JAPANESE BRUTALITY AGAINST THE THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS HELD WITHIN THE ANCHIENT INTRAMUROS OF SOUTH MANILA WERE DESCRIBED TODAY BY RADIO REPORTERS IN THE PHILIPPINE CAPITAL.

"ELEVEN NUNS, TWO PRIESTS AND ONE FILIPINO CIVILIAN WERE THE FIRST ONES OUT OF THE SMOKING FIERY INFERNO OF INTRAMUROS," SAID ARTHUR FELDMAN OF THE BLUE NETWORK.

"THEY WERE DAZED, SHOCKED, BEWILDERED AND FREIGHTENED. ALTOGETHER THEY WERE PITIFUL AS THEY CAME ACROSS THE (PASIG) RIVER FROM HELL TO A HEAVEN WHICH LAY IN THE SHADOW OF A BROKEN BUILDING. THREE NUNS WERE ON STRETCHERS.

"THIRTY-ONE NUNS HAD REMAINED BEHIND IN THE CONVENT. ITS WALLS WERE FAST CRUMBLING, BUT THESE 31 WERE AFRAID TO LEAVE. IT HAD BEEN A REFUGE DURING THE FRIGHTFUL DAYS AND NIGHTS WHEN AMERICAN STEEL WAS RINGING THE INTRAMUROS ON THE OUTSIDE AND THE JAPS WERE GOING CRAZY ON THE INSIDE.

"ANOTHER ASSAULT BOAT CAME OVER. FROM IT CAME ANOTHER NUN HOLDING A 'KERCHIEF TO AN ARM WHICH WAS SPURTING BLOOD. AND A YOUNG BOY WITH A CRIMSON STAINED BANDAGE AROUND HIS HEAD WAS CARRYING A SMALL STATUE OF THE LORD.

"THERE WAS A MIDDLE-AGED FILIPINO WEARING ONLY TROUSERS AND SANDALS. HE HAD BEEN BAYONETTED BELOW THE RIGHT SHOULDER BY A JAP, AND HE SWAYED DRUNKENLY BACK AND FORTH. TWO MEDICS PUT BANDAGES ON HIM HE KEPT MUMBLING ABOUT JAPS KILLING EVERYONE AND ABOUT HOW LUCKY HE WAS.

"THERE WAS A YOUNG MAN IN A TORN SHIRT WITH A STRING OF BLACK ROSARY BEADS AROUND HIS NECK, AND A 10-MONTHS-OLD BABY IN HIS ARMS. HE WAS TREMBLING AND WEEPING AND SAYING 'I DON'T KNOW WHERE MY SISTER IS.'"

GEORGE THOMAS FOLSTER OF NBC DESCRIBED THE INTRAMUROS AS "A WRECKED PLACE OF MURDER."

"I FEAR THAT THIS IS ANOTHER HORROR STORY," HE SEID. "IT IS ANOTHER CASE OF JAPANESE MASS MURDER OF CIVILIANS. THEY WERE MERCILESSLY CUT DOWN BY THE JAPS, AND THE DYING LIE ABOUT WITH THE DEAD.

"IN ONE ROOM OF THE GOVERNMENT MINT THERE WAS A STACK OF FILIPINO DEAD, THEIR HEADS HAD BEEN SHAVEN AND THEIR HANDS TIED BEHIND THEIR BACKS. BUT THE FIRE THE JAPS TRIED TO START DIDN'T CATCH. OUR SOLDIERS BURIED THEM DECENTLY AND THE WHOLE WORLD SHOULD PRAY FOR THEM. BUT LET US JUST REMEMBER THAT THE BATTLE FOR JAPAN HAS YET TO BE FOUGHT."

MH817PPW

FIRST LEAD UNDATED PHILIPPINES 150.
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
AMERICAN FORCES HAVE TAKEN CONTROL OF OR HAVE MADE SUBSTANTIAL
'ANDINGS ON FOURTEEN ISLANDS OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO IN FOUR
NTHS OF LIBERATION OPERATIONS.
RE ARE 7,053 ISLANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES BUT MOST OF THEM ARE
TS ON THE MAP AND MANY ARE UNINHABITED, ONLY TEN ARE OF
MPORTANCE GEOGRAPHICALLY. THEY ARE LUZON, MINDORO, SAMAR,
'ANAY, NEGROS, CEBU, BOHOL, MINDANAO AND PALAWAN.

THE YANKS NOW CONTROL THREE OF THESE MAJOR ISLANDS -- LEYTE, SAMAR AND MINDORO, AND HAVE A STRANGLE-HOLD ON THE MOST IMPORTANT PARTS OF LUZON, THE PREDOMINANT ISLAND OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

THEY ALSO HOLD PANOAN, HOMONHON, PORO, PONSON, DINAGAT, SULUAN, MARINDUQUE, GRANDE AND THE FORTRESS ISLE OF CORREGIDOR. ON WEDNESDAY THEY LANDED ON CAPUL, A SMALL ISLAND BETWEEN LUZON AND SAMAR WHICH COMMANDS THE WESTERN END OF SAN BERNARDINO STRAIT, THE SEA ROUTE BETWEEN MANILA AND THE OPEN PACIFIC. THE NEXT DAY THEY LANDED ON BIRI ISLAND, A SENTINEL POINT AT THE EAST END OF THE STRAIT.

ON SOME OF THE INVADED ISLANDS MOPPING UP OPERATIONS CONTINUE, ESPECIALLY ON LEYTE AND CORREGIDOR.

(NO PICKUP)

DV11PCW

FEB 24 45

BROADCAST

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB 23--AN UNCONFIRMED RADIO TOKYO BROADCAST, PICKED UP BY THE BLUE NETWORK TODAY, CLAIMED THAT AMERICAN MARINES ON IWO JIMA HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BACK TO THE LANDING BEACHHEADS AFTER BEING FORCED TO ABANDON "ONE POSITION AFTER ANOTHER BY DARING JAPANESE INFILTRATION TACTICS."

TOKYO ADDED THAT BAD WEATHER AND JAPANESE AIR ATTACKS HAVE PREVENTED THE AMERICANS FROM LANDING ADDITIONAL MEN AND SUPPLIES ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND.

GG145PCW

UNDATED JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED

TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED TWO BELT-TIGHTENING MOVES TODAY BY JAPAN'S WARTIME GOVERNMENT.

IT SAID ALL PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION FIRMS WERE PUT UNDER AUTHORITY OF A WAR CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION WITH POWER TO CONSCRIPT MEN AND MACHINE

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO DISCLOSED PLANS TO CONSOLIDATE INTO ONE ORGANIZATION THREE GROUPS WHICH HAVE HAD A VOICE IN OPERATING LARGE OCEAN-GOING STEAMSHIPS.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

MH819PPW

NEW YORK, FEB. 23-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, Q[UOTING] THE NAZI-CONTROLLED RADIO IN NORTH ITALY, ANNOUNCED THE DE[ATH] OF SERAFINO MAZZOLINI, 54, FORMER FASCIST HIGH COMMISSIONE[R] MONTENEGRO AND RECENTLY-APPOINTED UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN MUSSOLINI'S PUPPET REGIME.

[T]ODAY

CB148AEW

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT TODAY (160)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 24 1945

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (FRI) NIGHT:

NORTHERN SECTOR: U.S. FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES OPENED ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE EAST OF AACHEN, STORMING ACROSS ROER RIVER IN PRE-DAWN ASSAULT PRECEDED BY GREAT ARTILLERY BARRAGE; GERMANS SAID THREE BRIDGE-HEADS ESTABLISHED; ALLIED COMMAND REPORTED "SATISFACTORY PROGRESS."

CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS MADE SWEEPING GAINS IN SWIFT DRIVE INTO THE SAAR, CAPTURING 10 MORE GERMAN TOWNS AND ADVANCING WITHIN THREE MILES OF TRIER.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICANS REPORTED BY SWISS RADIO FIGHTING INTO SAARBRUECKEN, CAPITAL OF SAARLAND.

--DASH--

ARMIES IN THE WEST

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: BATTERED CLOSE TO STRONGHOLD OF CALCAR, 15 MILES FROM THE RUHR.

BRITISH SECOND: NOT OFFICIALLY REPORTED IN ACTION.

U.S. FIRST AND NINTH: OPENED LONG-EXPECTED ALLIED OFFENSIVE ALONG THE ROER.

U.S. THIRD: MADE SWEEPING GAINS IN SAAR, CAPTURED 10 MORE TOWNS.

U.S.SEVENTH: FIGHTING IN LAST THIRD OF FORBACH; REPORTED BY SWISS TO BE ENTERING SAARBRUECKEN.

FRENCH FIRST: NO MAJOR ACTIVITY.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS:

94TH INFANTRY: MADE ITS THIRD CROSSING OF THE SAAR NEAR SAARBURG.

QQ759PEW

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THE WAR AT A GLANCE (150)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: BERLIN SAID LONG-EXPECTED EISENHOWER OFFENSIVE WAS LAUNCHED; BRITISH-CANADIANS BATTERED AT CALCAR, KEY TO WESEL AND THE RUHR; BRITISH AND AMERICANS POISED FOR SIGNAL ALONG ROER; AMERICANS MADE SWEEPING GAINS IN SAAR BASIN, REPORTED BY SWISS RADIO TO BE BATTERING INTO SAARBRUECKEN IN THE SOUTH.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: RUSSIANS LUNGED FORWARD IN GUBEN SECTOR; MASSED GREAT ARMIES ALONG NEISSE AND ODER RIVERS FOR WHAT GERMANS FEARED WAS ALL-OUT BLOW; NEW GAINS MADE IN POLISH CORRIDOR DRIVE ON DANZIG.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: AMERICANS STORMED THROUGH GERMAN TRENCH SYSTEMS, CAPTURED 3,500-FOOT MONTE TORRACCIA IN TWO-MILE ADVANCE FROM MOUNT BELVEDERE.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: MOUNT SURIBACHI, AT SOUTHERN TIP OF IWO JIMA, CAPTURED; BATTLE AT VIRTUAL STALEMATE ELSEWHERE ON ISLAND; NAVY ANNOUNCED 5,372 CASUALTIES, INCLUDING 644 DEAD, IN FIRST THREE DAYS OF INVASION; AMERICANS MOPPED UP ENEMY ON LITTLE CAPUL ISLAND IN PHILIPPINES OFF SOUTHERN TIP OF LUZON; TOOK HOTEL, CITY HALL AND MOST OF POST OFFICE IN BITTER MANILA BATTLE.

JR817AEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB.23, 1941--MUSSOLINI ANNOUNCES THAT ITALY HAS 2,000,000 MEN UNDER ARMS; SAYS EQUIPMENT INCLUDES 779 TANKS, 9,584 TRUCKS, AND 4,809 MOTORCYCLES AS WELL AS 1,924 CANNON OF ALL SIZES.

JP640AEW

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).

2--WESTERN FRONT: 296 MILES (FROM WEST BANK OF THE RHINE AT EMMERICH).

3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

JP639AEW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD GRIPSHOLM

NEW YORK, FEB. 23-(AP)-THE LAST OF THE 622 CIVILIAN PASSENGERS WHO ARRIVED WEDNESDAY ABOARD THE EXCHANGE LINER GRIPSHOLM LEFT THE BOAT LATE TONIGHT AFTER INTENSIVE GRILLING BY PANELS COMPOSED OF FBI, ARMY AND IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES.

APPROXIMATELY 300 WERE CLEARED THROUGH THE CUSTOMS OFFICE WHILE THE REMAINING WERE TAKEN TO ELLIS ISLAND FOR FURTHER QUESTIONING BY IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION OFFICIALS TO CLARIFY THEIR CITIZENSHIP STATUS.

MANY OF THESE RELEASED WERE TAKEN SINGLY OR IN SMALL GROUPS, THEIR FEW BELONGINGS WRAPPED IN CLOTH OR OTHER IMPROVISED COVERING, TO RAILROAD STATIONS OR RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS WHERE FRIENDS WAITED.

SOME HAD BEEN OUT OF THE UNITED STATES SO LONG THAT THEY HAD FORGOTTEN ANY ENGLISH THEY EVER KNEW. MOST WERE HOLLOW-CHEEKED AND GAUNT DESPITE 13 DAYS OF COMPARATIVELY LUXURIOUS EATING ON THE GRIPSHOLM'S 13-DAY CROSSING FROM MARSEILLES.

ONE OF THOSE RELEASED WAS MRS. HELENA GIZOWSKA, 28, OF BERWICK, PA., A PRETTY BLONDE, WHO SAID SHE SAW THE GERMANS HAND 27 POLISH YOUTHS IN ONE DAY DURING THE RUSSIAN SIEGE OF WARSAW LAST FALL.

"EVERY DAY THERE WERE EXECUTIONS," SHE SAID, ADDING THAT SHE SAW 14 YOUNG MEN BLINDFOLDED AND HANGED ON A BALCONY ONE MORNING AND 13 OTHERS, 14 YEARS OLD AND UPWARD, SIMILARLY HANGED A FEW HOURS LATER.

TWO CHICAGO-BORN BROTHERS, JOSEPH AND VLADYSLAW PLEN, WHO WENT TO POLAND 25 YEARS AGO, SAID THEY SAW A GERMAN OFFICER SHOOT DOWN AN AMERICAN AVIATOR.

THE OFFICER "FIRED TWO BULLETS INTO THE BACK OF THE AMERICAN AVIATOR" AND LEFT HIM DEAD ON THE SIDEWALK, WLADYSLAW SAID.

THE BROTHERS, WHOSE AUNT, MARY REPELEWICZ, LIVES IN CHICAGO (3231 LITHUENIA AVE.) SAID THEY WERE PUT INTO FORCED LABOR IN AUSTRIA AFTER THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR.

CB1042PEW

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PRINCE DE LA TORRES TASSO, OF ITALY, AND HIS WIFE, THE FORMER FANNIE GOODYEAR, OF BUFFALO, N.Y., WITH THEIR 5-YEAR-OLD SON WERE AMONGTHE LAST TO LEAVE THE BOAT YESTERDAY.

SHE IS AN HEIRESS TO THE GOODYEAR RUBBER FORTUNE. HER HUSBAND SAID THEY LEFT THE U VTVO

THEY LEFT THE UNITED STATES IN 1938 TO GO TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA WHERE THE PRINCE MANAGED A FAMILY ESTATE. HE SAID THE ESTATE WAS SEIZED BY THE NAZIS.

A NUMBER OF RETURNING AMERICAN MERCHANT SEAMEN OFFERED CONFIRMATION OF THE STORY OF A WOLFPACK SUBMARINE ATTACK ON MURMANSK SHIP CONVOY, AS TOLD YESTERDAY BY WALTER STANKIEWICZ, 28 OF BALTIMORE.

STANKIEWICZ AND SURVIVING CREW MEMBERS OF THE S.S.CARLTON AND THE S.S.HONOMU SAID ALL BUT FOUR OF 38 SHIPS ON THE CONVOY WERE SUNK BY THE ENEMY AFTER BRITISH ESCORT VESSELS LEFT THE CONVOY TO CHASE THE GERMAN BATTLESHIPS SCHARNHORST AND GNEISENAU IN JULY, 1942.

IN LONDON THE ADMIRALTY OFFICIALLY IGNORED THE STORY; UNOFFICIALLY DESCRIBED IT AS "ARRANT NONSENSE."

ONE REPATRIATED SEAMEN, JERRY PETRO, OF (7505 AVENUE O) HOUSTON, TEXAS, SPENT 23 DAYS IN A LIFEBOAT AFTER HIS SHIP, THE HONOMU, WAS TORPEDOED OFF NORWAY IN 1942. HE WAS CAPTURED BY THE CREW OF A GERMAN SUB AND SPENT TWO AND A HALF YEARS IN A GERMAN PRISON CAMP.

YESTERDAY WAS HIS FIFTH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY AND HIS WIFE WAS HERE TO CELEBRATE IT WITH HIM.

"I DIDN'T SHAKE WHEN THE SHIP WAS TORPEDOED UNDER ME BUT I CERTAINLY DID WHEN I TALKED TO MY WIFE," HE SAID.

COMMENTING ON GERMAN TREATMENT OF PRISONERS, PETRO SAID: "WHEN THEY WERE WINNING THE WAR WE WERE JUST A BUNCH OF PIGS BUT MORE RECENTLY WE HAVE BECOME GENTLEMEN WITH THEM."

A CIVILIAN REPATRIATE, 18-YEAR-OLD FRED EROTSIEKI, FORMERLY OF DES MOINES, IA., SAID THE GERMAN FOOD WAS SO BAD THAT "WHEN WE GOT POTATOES IT WAS LIKE THANKSGIVING DINNER TO US." EROTSIEKI WAS INTERNED WHEN THE GERMANS INVADED HOLLAND, WHERE HE HAD GONE FROM DES MOINES IN 1928 TO LIVE WITH AN AUNT AND UNCLE AT HILVERSUM.

"I'M GOING TO JOIN THE ARMY AS SOON AS I CAN AND JOIN THE AIR FORCE," HE SAID. "I WANT TO KILL A FEW NAZIS BEFORE THE WAR IS OVER."

LIEUT.GUY C.ROGERS, A BOMBER PILOT FROM MISSOULA, MONT., WHO WAS AMONG THE SERVICE MEN TAKEN FROM THE GRIPSHOLM TO HALLORAN HOSPITAL, SAID HIS PLANE EXPLODED OVER BERLIN AND HE FELL 15,000 FEET IN A BURNING PART OF THE FUSELAG BEFOR HE MANAGED TO EXTRICATE HIMSELF.

B44

HE GOT HIS PARACHUTE OPEN ABOUT 4,000 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND. WHEN THE GERMANS TOOK HIM PRISONER THEY FOUND THAT ALL HIS CLOTHING EXCEPT

30.24 - 232297

HIS UNDERWEAR HAD BEEN BURNED OFF.

S/SGT. RAY SCHULTZ, OF ST.LOUIS, 23-YEAR-OLD TAIL GUNNER ON A B-24, WAS WOUNDED IN THE KNEE BY FLAK DURING A RAID ON BERLIN. HE MANNED HIS GUNS UNTIL THE PLANE EXPLODED.

"I WAS BLOWN OUT BY THE EXPLOSION, BALL TURRET AND ALL," HE SAID. "I HAD TO BAIL OUT OF THE TURRET."

THE HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT 140 OF THE RETURNING SERVICEMEN HAVE BEEN AWARDED DECORATIONS. TEN OF THESE PRESENTED WITH MEDALS YESTERDAY IN SPECIAL CEREMONIES AT THE HOSPITAL WERE:

T/SGT.MIKE SZENYCK, OF MILWAUKKE, SILVER STAR AND AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS; SGT.BILLIE E.RADICAN, OF MT.VERNON, TEXAS, SILVER STAR; PVT.CLIFFORD W.OLERICH OF MICHIGAN, SILVER STAR; PVT.GUY R. EXON, OF BAYS FIELD, COL., SILVER STAR; 1ST LIEUT.JOSEPH E.WRIGHT, OF SPOKANE, WASH., DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER, AIR MEDAL WITH ONE SILVER CLUSTER AND TWO BRONZE CLUSTERS; 2ND LIEUT.ROSS B.LEHMAN, OF POTTSVILLE, PA., DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND AIR MEDAL WITH TWO OAK LEAF CLUSTERS; S/SGT ROLAND D.GANGWEER, OF BETHLEHEM, PA., DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, AIR MEDAL WITH THREE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS; S/SGT.WILLIAM C.RASNAKE, OF DUTY, VA., DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, AIR MEDAL WITH THREE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS; S/SGT AUGUST ULLRICH, OF BROOKLYN, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WITH TWO OAK LEAF CLUSTERS, AND PFC.JOSEPH KOLESAR, JR., OF WAR, W.VA., BRONZE STAR MEDAL.

BZ756AEW

SAN FRANCISCO,FEB.23-(AP)-THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE HERE IN APRIL WILL BE "AS PUBLIC AS POSSIBLE," WILLIAM D.WRIGHT OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

"THERE IS DEFINITELY MORE AND MORE STRESS BEING LAID ON MAKING THE CONFERENCE AS PUBLIC AS POSSIBLE," WRIGHT TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE. "THE TENDENCY NOW IS TO GIVE PEOPLE MORE AND MORE INFORMATION."

WRIGHT, ASSOCIATE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES, IS HERE TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONFERENCE'S HOUSEKEEPING.

HE AND LYLE L.SCHMITTER, FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPECIALIST OF THE DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, INDICATED THERE IS A STRONG LIKELIHOOD OF THE PUBLIC BEING PERMITTED TO ATTEND PLENARY SESSIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

WRIGHT ANNOUNCEC LINCOLN WHITE, A STATE DEPARTMENT MEMBER, WOULD FLY HERE FROM WASHINGTON NEXT WEEK TO BE PRESS REPRESENTATIVE.

THE CITY'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, WHICH SEATS 3300, MAY BE INCLUDED AS ONE OF SEVERAL ALTERNATIVE MEETING SITES, HE SAID. THE SELECTIONS WILL BE SUBMITTED WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 23-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED THE NAMES OF EIGHT AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR OFFICIALLY REPORTED LIBERATED BY ADVANCING SOVIET FORCES.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AS MISSING OR AS PRISONERS, THEY INCLUDE:

COMSTOCK, WILLIAM C., 2ND LT.--CHARLES D. COMSTOCK, FATHER, 123 WEST BURTON ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CRAWFORD, RALPH E., 2ND LT.--MRS. E.A. WIGGINS, MOTHER, 1703 NORTH VASSAR ST., WICHITA, KAS.

DEW, JAMES R., 2ND LT.--MRS. LELA DEW, MOTHER, CALVERT CITY, KY.

FARBER, LEO J., 1ST LT.--MRS. JOSEPHINE FARBER, MOTHER, 1132 RADCLIFFE DR., TOLEDO, OHIO.

SAGER, EDWARD L., 1ST. LT.--MRS. FREIDA A. SAGER, WIFE, 1508 WEST LAKE ST., MINNEAPOLIS.

GW226PEW NM

FEB 241945

WASHINGTON, FEB. 23.-(AP)- THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED THESE ADDITIONAL NAMES OF CIVILIANS LIBERATED FROM JAPANESE PRISON CAMPS IN THE PHILIPPINES (WITH NEXT OF KIN):

AYRES, CLIFFORD THOMAS--GEORGE B. AYRES, FATHER, 1152 21ST ST., APT. 3, DES MOINES, IOWA.

BAKER, CHARLES--HENRY B. BAKER, SON, 508 16TH ST., OAKLAND, CALIF.

BOHANAN, C. OTIS--MRS. MYRTLE GALBRAITH, SISTER, 1123 POINSETTIA DR., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

BONNEMORT, ROBERT J AND LUCILE-- MRS. LYMAN ILL, 243 E. FIRST ST., SOUTH BOUNTIFUL, UTAH.

BOWEN, DIMITOA LERICH--MISS ANNA MORANG, 5539 S. LAFLIN ST., CHICAGO.

BROAD, WILLIAM H, LENORA T, GEORGE H, AND IDA MOLLY-- MRS LILLIAN BROAD MOORE, , BOX 3140, HONOLULU, HAWAII.

BROADUS; MARJORIE E., EVELYN D, ELIZABETH L. AND ALICE RUTH-- ELGIN BROADUS, UNCLE, BOX 275, LANCASTER, KY

BROADSU, SARAH E AND VICTOR N, --BENJAMIN F. BROADUS, GRAND-FATHER, LANCASTER, KY

BROWN, DAVID GEORGE--MRS. GERHMOTHER, 2234 LEE ST., SALEM ORE.

CLARK, ELBERTA J.--MRS. BESSIE JEANS, MOTHER, 301 E. SAN BERNARDINO RD., COVINA, CALIF.

CLELAND, MAUREEN F MARJORIE J AND MRS. MARY E JR--GEORGE H. THAYER, 1934 1/2 CHARITON ST., LOSANGELES.

CONNER, FRANCES L, JAMES B., JR JUDITH A., -,$ 14-,13' ?-- MRS. W. O. SAYER, 1905 W. PALM LANE. PHOENIX. ARIZ.

B56WX

CONRAD, RALPH MORITZ- MR AND MRS. R. E. CONRAD, PARENTS, 3741 WOODRUFF AVE. OAKLAND, CALIF.

COTE, ANNIE L.,- LIONEL D. HARGIS, AUBURN, CALIF.

COREY, FLORA, - MRS. E. N. BANKS, MOTHER, 300 PITKIN, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

COUSART, EARL MURRAY, - MRS. VIOLA COUSART STUMP, DAUGHTER, ROUTE 11, BOX 517 PHOENIX, ARIZ.

COX, CLAUDE G., - MRS. MAY FARISS, SISTER, TRIANGLE "F" RANCH, CAMPO, CALIF.

CLYNE, JAMES MATTHEW, - MRS. LLOYD E. WOODS, NIECE, 4236 N. KENMORE, CHICAGO.

DANG, DONALD, - MR. LAWRENCE Y. DANG, BROTHER, 2817 LEIOLANA AVE., HONOLULU, OAHU, T.H.

ELMER, MRS. EMMA OSTERMANN, - A. D. ELMER, SON, 5833 S. E. MADISON, PORTLAND, ORE.

FILDEY, REV. HAROLD G., - C. CLIFFORD FILDEY, BROTHER, 104 E. OAK ST., MASON, MICH.

FILDEY, ANNE LERA, JANE LOUISE, VADNA SHELTON, AND TWO CHILDREN UNIDENTIFIED - MRS. I. J. SHELTON, CAPE FAIR, MO.

FULSTONE, GERALD M., JACK WAYNE, AND MARION ALBION - MCS. CORA CAGNACCI, 729 SANTA PAULA ST., SANTA PAULA, CALIF.

GATHERCOLE, FRED ASHLEY, - MRS. CLARENCE LANGLEY, NIECE, SPALDING, NEB.

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GRAY, CARMEN P., - MRS. HARRIET GRAY, MOTHER-IN-LAW,

PLATTE, S.C.
GREEN, JOSEPH M. - MRS. M. L. BURKE, SISTER, R. D. NUMBER THREE, MASSILLON, OHIO.
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B37WX
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B38WX
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B39WX
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BOOTH, DAVID V., - MRS. FANNY COOKINS, R.F.D. NO.2, OSGOOD, IND.
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DURHAM, HARRIEDOOOOOOOO

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WASHINGTON--ADD NAMES X X X PARK, CALIF.
CANON, BRUCE B., LOUISE, MARIE L., ROSCOE H., AND ROSCOE H., JR.,--MRS. JOSEPH MILTON CANON, SHRINER, TEXAS.
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B34WX
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B35WX
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PARSONS, NEVILLE GEORGE--CLIFFORD I. PARSONS, FATHER, ENTRAL CITY, COLO.
QUILLEN, CHARLES--CHARLES QUILLEN, BROTHER, CUBA, ILL.
ROSENBAUM, ROSE--DAVID L. SILVERMAN, N.W. CORNER SIXTH ND SOUTH STS., PHILADELPHIA.

136WX
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TANNER, ADAM DANIEL--MISS HILDA A. TANNER, SISTER, LANCASTER, WIS.
WATTERS, CLARENCE T.--MR. WILLIAM H. WATTERS, BROTHER, 30 8TH ST., INDIANAPOLIS.
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WILLEY, JOHN W.--MRS. ADA WILLEY SAWGLE, SISTER, SAWDUST CORNERS, ROUTE 4, LAPEER, MICH.

EDS: IN B34 AFTER FANTOM, READ:
FEE, DOROTHY G.--MRS. WILL T. GRAHAM, MOTHER, C/O POLO NATIONAL BANK, POLO, ILL.
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WAVES OF CARRIER PLANES HITTING TOKYO, JAPS REPORT FIERCE SKY BATTLES RAGING; YANKS RIP 5 MILES ACROSS COLOGNE PLAIN

FEB 26 1945

1,600 WAR PLANES ATTACKING TOKYO DISTRICT, JAPS SAY

Nimitz Announces Mitscher's Force Overwhelms City's Defenses.

NO DETAILS REVEALED

Military, Naval and Air Installations Smashed, Battleships Take Part.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Sunday, Feb. 25.—(AP) Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's world's largest carrier task force is sending waves of carrier planes against Tokyo today in strength estimated by the enemy at 1,600.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced in a special communique that Mitscher's mighty air arm which kept the enemy fleet in hiding and overwhelmed Tokyo's defenses Feb. 16 and 17 is back at it again.

A Tokyo broadcast, made while the raid was in progress, described it as even in greater strength than those of Feb. 16 and 17 which destroyed or damaged 659 Nipponese planes and 36 ships, including an escort carrier and three destroyers.

1,600 Planes Take Part

"Following the first raid with carrier planes on Feb. 16 and 17, this time the enemy raided our mainland with a sum total of about 1,600 planes," the broadcast said.

"It is believed that these planes had been giving aid to the operations now going on over Iwo island."

"Our air forces are continuing to corner these carrier planes at each opportunity, and at this moment fierce aerial interceptive battles are taking place," the enemy claimed.

The broadcast said the raid was concentrated on the Kanto district which embraces Tokyo and Yokohama. It includes 10 neighboring prefectures.

Tokyo said the attack on the city of 8,000,000 people began at 7 a.m.

Tokyo's claims drew no immediate navy comment. The headquarters communique reported the raid without elaboration.

(The purpose of the new attack most likely is to keep cut up and pinned down any enemy home air fleet which could be sent 750 miles south to support the Nipponese garrison being pushed back into the north half of invaded Iwo).

Nimitz said the carrier aircraft are attacking military, naval and air installations "in and around Tokyo."

The enemy radio said the attacks ranged from Tokyo to its port city of Yokohama.

As on the other two-day raid, which preceded the Marine invasion of Iwo, Mitscher's task force is backed by mighty 45-000-ton battleships and lesser units of Adm. Raymond A. Spruance's Fifth fleet.

The Fifth is in such great strength that it can send a force large enough to handle anything the Japanese home fleet might offer while other big units constantly shell Iwo's eight square miles in support of Leathernecks, who are in the seventh day of their invasion there.

The Feb. 16-17 attack was scored as a "decisive" victory by Nimitz and fulfilled the desires of every officer and man of the United States Pacific fleet.

Nimitz made no reference to the size of the carrier force but the enemy radio reports suggested it was in the same strength as that of Feb. 16 and 17 when some 1,500 Hellcats, Helldivers and Avengers blasted Tokyo's 200-odd square miles.

Thus the Fifth once more is challenging the Japanese fleet, twice trounced in engagements dating back to last June, to come out and fight.

In the Feb. 16-17 onslaught, not an American warship was damaged but 49 raiding planes were lost along with between 30 and 40 pilots.

The nature of the targets specified as under attack today supported the likelihood that the new assault is as powerful as was that earlier in the month—the first such large scale carrier attack of the war on Japan proper.

30 TOWNS SEIZED BY U.S. ARMIES IN GREAT OFFENSIVE

Germans Say Drive Is Largest Eisenhower Has Ever Staged.

FEB 26 1945

HALF OF DUEREN TAKEN

American Spearheads Strike Within 12 Miles of Ruhr Basin.

FEB 26 1945

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 25—(AP) The American First and Ninth armies plunged nearly five miles across the Cologne plain beyond the shattered Roer river defense line yesterday, engulfing 30 towns and villages and capturing thousands of the German west bank Rhine force which Gen. Eisenhower declared he was going to destroy.

At dusk on the second day of the powerful push—by German account "the greatest offensive Eisenhower has ever staged"—American spearheads were 12 miles from the western Ruhr basin and 19 from Cologne, and had won half of the Roer river bastion of Dueren.

Expects to Destroy Nazis

Eisenhower confidently told a press conference: "our attack is progressing as favorably as can be expected. I expect to destroy every German west of the Rhine and in the area in which we are attacking."

The thunderous battle flamed along a 22-mile front. Massed artillery was smashing German villages in the path of the surging ground forces, and battle planes bombed and machinegunned columns of Germans trying to reach the front. Rail traffic was paralyzed. Tactical air forces on the continent flew 3,315 sorties during the day, destroying thousands of German vehicles on the highways and hundreds of locomotives and freight cars on railways behind the front.

A late report said that Marshal Von Rundstedt was rushing German reserves from the south into the battle on the approaches to Duesseldorf and Cologne. Other than this report there still was no sign that the enemy was ready to make a new stand.

Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth army on the north flank of the offensive gained momentum after smashing through Baal, 12 miles southwest of Muenchen Gladbach, an industrial city of 200,000 at the western fringe of the Ruhr.

High ground was seized beyond Baal and Simpson's troops were astride the railway to Muenchen Gladbach. They were 25 miles from the big Ruhr center of Dusseldorf. "We're looking down their throats," declared a high-ranking staff officer.

Three miles to the southeast troops of the 102nd division captured Hottorf, five miles north of American-held Juelich, and also completely cleared the enemy from Gevenich, Glimbach, Tepz, Boslar and other villages in the area. Troops of this spearhead also were about 25 miles from Dusseldorf.

Yanks Seize Hottorf

The capture of Hottorf and the plunge beyond put the Americans eight miles from the Erft river, where a new German stand may be made 10 miles from the Rhine.

The 102nd division alone took more than 800 prisoners since they jumped off east of Linnich, and both the Ninth and Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army had taken at least 1,400 in the first 24 hours of the offensive. Hundreds more were streaming back into the prison pens yesterday.

Both armies had swarmed up on high ground dominating the Cologne plain, and front reports said the offensive was ahead of schedule.

In the center, American forces captured Niederzier, 19 miles west of Cologne, and nearby Hambach. A German column trying to flee from Hambach forest was wiped out by artillery fire. The enemy in the past has used wooded areas for stands costly to the Allies.

The First army cleared half of bomb-shattered Dueren and captured the towns of Birkesdorf and Niederau which flank it on the north and south, and the 104th divisions fought on into Arnoldsweiler, two miles northeast of Dueren. The 104th and the Eighth division operating on its southern flank presumably both have troops inside

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Dueren.

Four towns on the west bank of the Roer, beyond the northernmost sector of the bridgehead northwest of Linnich, were taken by American troops who closed up to the river on a six-mile stretch of the west bank which had not been cleared previously. They were Porselen, Obertruck, Kempen and Schanz.

Engineers at the cost of the highest casualties since D-Day finally erected bridges across the Roer, and tonight heavy equipment, antitank guns, troops and supplies poured across in a never-ending stream. The German chance to smash the bridgeheads was gone.

Associated Press Correspondent Wes Gallagher said from the front there was no indication of a German stand, and the Ninth "might well punch through the so-far feeble German defenses to the Rhine in hours or days."

Light Casualties Expected

Eisenhower declared that casualties were expected to be lighter than in previous fighting on this front, but added:

"If the German continues to show the spirit he has now there is only one way he can be beaten—the Allied armies must meet the Russian armies in the center of Germany."

The general of armies disclosed that the Ninth army for the current offensive had been placed under the over-all command of Field Marshal Montgomery for purely operational reasons.

While the Ninth army attack thus was geared to the British-Canadian drive on the north, Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley remains in overall command of the U. S. First and Third armies.

Eisenhower left no doubt that the western Allies intended to keep right on attacking and to hurdle the Rhine at the earliest opportunity.

More than 1,100 U. S. heavy bombers continued the campaign to isolate the Rhine-Maas-Roer battlefronts with attack on rail and oil targets of northwest Germany, and tactical planes blasted gun emplacements and traffic on the roads.

First and Ninth Gain 4 Miles—Seize 17 Towns—Patton's Men Take 16 Places —Many Germans Captured.

FEB 25 1945

Paris, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—American troops advanced more than four miles beyond the Roer River today, and there still were no signs of a German stand against the huge offensive now within nineteen miles of Cologne and twelve of Muenchen Gladbach.

DAY

Gen. Eisenhower asserted the goal of this two-army push was to destroy the German Army west of the Rhine on this northern end of the western front and that he expected to be able to do it. He termed progress of the First and Ninth armies "certainly satisfactory."

American infantrymen overran seventeen towns and the prisoner toll soared above 1,400 as they fought forward across the Cologne plain.

Drive Ahead of Schedule.

"All objectives are being taken ahead of schedule, particularly north of Linnich on the Ninth Army front, where the speed of advance showed a marked increase," Associated Press Correspondent Wes Gallagher wrote tonight from the front. These men were a dozen miles or less from industrial Muenshen Gladbadh and twenty-four from Duesseldorf.

Bridgeheads had been secured along a twenty-two-mile front, and had been pushed more than four miles beyond the flood-muddied Roer.

Troops crossing between fallen Juelich and besieged Dueren captured Niederzeir, nineteen miles short of Cologne. Farther north the American Ninth Army's deepest surge toppled Baal, twelve miles from Muenchen Gladbach.

The American battle line was being pressed forward over the trench-slit Cologne plain against an enemy who was stunned by the first shock of the assault.

Push Still Growing.

Berlin broadcasts declared the full force of Gen. Eisenhower's push had yet to be reached, and that "forty Anglo-American divisions are thus far employed in the western offensive." The German High Command reported bitter fighting, but asserted the Americans had been unable "to penetrate to our main battlefield in major depth."

The Germans, staggered by tremendous shelling and hampered by the aerial seal-off of the battlefield, struck back with six tank-led counter-attacks which failed to halt the American onrush.

United States First Army troops cleared one-fourth of Dueren, on the Roer's east bank twenty miles from Cologne on the Rhine.

But thick and strong defenses lie ahead. German resistance was reported stiffening.

Through the night more men and supplies were hurried across the muddy, flooded Roer River, breached at last in sudden, powerful onslaught.

Third Makes Big Gains.

South of this breakthrough bid, the United States Third Army seized sixteen more towns and gained up to four miles along a twenty-mile sector. Germans in northern Holland are thinning their forces, pulling back to the Ijssel River line from the Arnhem area north to the Zuider Zee, another front dispatch declared.

Doughboys of the First and Ninth Armies, headed back for the Rhine where their fathers stood peace watch in 1918-19, were driving well beyond the Linnich-Juelich-Dueren road by nightfall yesterday.

Their push, presumably hatched at Yalta to coincide with huge Russian operations, seized all of Juelich except the ancient, wide-moated citadel there, and enveloped Baal, Korrenzig, Broich and Hambach in brisk street fighting.

Six German divisions spread along the Roer front were spread too thin to halt the drive, but they were backed up by still powerful German forces. Some of these, however, had been sucked out of position by other attacks—three Panzer divisions were rushed over a week ago into the defense against the Canadian Army's push around the Kleve flank of the Siegfried Line.

Counter-attacks Delayed

The Ninth Army, pouring thousands of men over the Roer by nightfall, also captured Selgersdorf south of Juelich, Broich and Altenburg just north of Juelich, and Glimbach, Genevich, Boslar, and Rurich.

Kempen and Oberbruch were taken. North of Dueren, doughboys neared higher ground above the river slope, capturing Daubenrath, Selhausen and Neiderzeir.

The German counter-attacks fell in the Genevich-Glimbach area. So great were the shock of the American attack and the ruinous effect of the aerial seal-off of the battlefield that the first did not come until 9:30 P. M. last night.

Associated Press Correspondent Wes Gallagher with the Ninth Army said the offensive was General Eisenhower's long-delayed power thrust to break the Western front deadlock. It coincided with the crushing blows the Nazis were receiving from the Red Army on the east.

Gallagher said German resistance thus far had been much less than anticipated. He added that if sunny weather continues, drying the muddy terrain, Lieut. Gen. William Simpson's Ninth Army doughboys might smash through to the Rhine in hours.

Juelich Citadel By-Passed

Simpson's doughboys seized Juelich, on a direct highway leading to Cologne, but by-passed its ancient citadel, a cluster of buildings surrounded by walls 13 to 14 feet thick and some of them 50 feet high. It was lightly defended, however, and its fall was expected momentarily. A moat 20 feet deep and 70 to 100 feet wide protects the structure.

The Ninth captured Genevich, Boslar Glimbach and Rurich, north of Juelich, and Selgersdorf to the south. Most of these towns, including Juelich, were little more than heaps of rubble as a result of the artillery barrage and aerial pounding that preceded the assault. Six hundred fighter-bomber sorties were flown over the Ninth Army front alone.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges' First Army troops on the south flank of the Ninth were four miles closer to Cologne with their smash into the industrial city of Dueren, also on a main highway leading to the prize Rhine city objective.

American infantry met stiff resistance at some of the river crossings, but once the Germans were pushed out of their original positions they seemed to lose their zest for battle, front dispatches said.

The enemy has built a vast system of trenches similar to those of the last war across the Cologne plain, however, and it remained to be seen what progress the Allied drive makes when it bumps up against them. The Yanks were not expected to encounter these until they reached the vicinity of the Erft River, midway between the Roer and the Rhine.

The drive across the Roer began at 3:30 A. M. yesterday behind a moonlight artillery barrage described as the greatest of the war.

EISENHOWER SAYS ASSAULT AIMED AT REACHING RHINE

Opened

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Feb. 24—(AP) Gen. Eisenhower declared today that the new Allied offensive was aimed at reaching the Rhine and that it was progressing satisfactorily in coordination with Red Army operations on the Eastern front.

The Allied leader made it clear, however, that he had no hope of an imminent German collapse and anticipated a hard fight which would end only when Allied armies meet the Russians "in the center of Germany."

Expects Guerrilla Warfare

Even after organized resistance is crushed guerrilla fighting from the mountains may be looked for, Gen. Eisenhower said, and even after that is ended the Germans may persist in underground battles and continue the struggle by assassination and plotting.

Gen. Eisenhower addressed War correspondents on arrival from the front area and came with information of the progress of battle up to 20 minutes before his appearance in front of the great maps in the SHAEF briefing room.

The wrinkles in his forehead were slightly deeper than at the time of the last press conference in November, but the General appeared well and healthy and smiled broadly as usual when he began to speak.

The Allied attack is progressing as favorably as can be expected, he said, adding "I expect to destroy every German west of the Rhine in the area in which we are attacking."

"Given a continuation of conditions as we see them now and a reasonable break in the weather—and I am not asking for July Kansas weather — the attacks we are seeing now should mark the beginning of the destruction of German forces west of the Rhine," he said.

The Commander-in-Chief said he expected Allied losses in the current drive would be lower per division than those of the sweep through France or in the repulse of the December Ardennes breakthrough.

"There is going to be no cessation of aggressive action anywhere on the Western front," he said.

Eisenhower disclosed that the American Ninth army was placed under the command of British Field Marshal Montgomery to meet the exigencies of battlefield coordination.

He also disclosed that operations were coordinated with those of the Eastern front and said he had satisfactory liaison with the Russian army.

"The Russians have furnished me with all the information I needed to know and have done so cheerfully and willingly," he said. "Our liaison with the Russians has always been as close and as intimate as was necessary to meet the situation at a particular moment."

What 'Frightened' Him

Allied Headquarters, Paris, Feb. 24 (AP)—Smiling broadly, General Eisenhower told the Allied press today that he and his high staff were not quite as stunned by the Germans' Ardennes breakthrough in December as some folks.

"I wasn't nearly as frightened during the action," he said, "as when I saw newspapers from the United States a few weeks later."

When Will Nazis Quit?—Ike's Through Guessing

Allied Headquarters, Paris, Feb. 24 (AP)—Gen. Eisenhower is not making another guess about how long the war will last.

The Allied supreme commander said today he had had enough of guessing when in October, 1943, he ventured the one about the war ending in 1944.

He said at that time he calculated that, with the Russian pressure, the Germans would fold up by the time Allied troops advanced as far into Europe as they ultimately did last September. It looked like a good bet then—but the Germans just did not quit.

Engineers Bridging Roer Suffer Heavy Casualties

Erect One Span Eight Times So 9th Can Drive On

JUELICH, Germany, Feb. 24 (AP).—Thanks to engineers, who bridged the Roer River under fire and took their heaviest casualties since D-Day, the United States 9th Army drive to the Rhine gained momentum today, smashing forward through a maze of defenses four to four and a half miles beyond the jump-off points.

Although the Germans had been pushed from many observation posts, their gunners had carefully zeroed in the river and raked it with fire. For the second day, grim, mud-soaked engineers disregarded comrades wounded around them and kept the traffic flowing.

One bridge was put in eight times before it finally stayed, and each time the cost was met in blood and courage by the engineers, who often have the dirty Army jobs but seldom get the headlines. This time their casualties were higher in proportion than the attacking infantry.

One young engineer officer was hit four times by shell fragments in five hours before he could be forced off the job into an ambulance. Because of such valor jeeps, trucks and every type of Army equipment were streaming across the Roer tonight.

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Raiders Got Across Roer First

Group of Yanks Secured a Battalion Front Without Losing One Man.

With the United States Ninth Army on the Roer, Feb. 23 (Delayed) (A. P.).—This is the story of a group of doughboys who rowed two wooden boats across the Roer River thirty minutes before H-hour and secured a battalion front for assault waves of a division in the center of the Ninth Army attack.

The highest rank in the outfit was a silver bar, but on this tiny spearhead of volunteers hung the fate of whether Lieut.-Gen. William H. Simpson's great offensive would get off smoothly.

Lieut. Roy L. (Buck) Rogers of Allentown, Pa., and his raiders scrambled up the east banks of the Roer at 3:02 A. M., just twenty-eight minutes before the first assault waves took off. By H hour Rogers and his men had cleared 500 yards of shore on a 200-yard deep perimeter, knocked out five machine-gun nests, six automatic weapon positions, killed fifteen Germans and captured eight.

And in all this thirty minutes of fighting not one American boy was killed.

The raid really began in the basement of an old German schoolhouse on the west banks of the Roer.

Pvt. Milton Fischer of 8602 Park Forest, Woodhaven, L. I., pulled his lifebelt tight around him and suggested that this "might be the one we all go home on."

Then it was time to go. Rogers said goodby just as if he were going out to play football again for the University of Minnesota.

"Buck Rogers raiders ride again," some one remarked as the men went away in the darkness.

When Rogers got back to the schoolhouse cellar and was sitting on a box of K rations, some one said:

"The General wants to see you."

Buck walked over to where his general was standing among a group of officers, all beaming like proud fathers.

"I suppose you know our bridgehead is going very smoothly," said the General.

"I'll pin this 'on-the-spot' Bronze Star on you now. There will be a Silver Star coming up later."

Then every one in the room shook the big guy's hand.

It was exactly 3 A. M. when the raiders had placed their two little boats in the water and began to row across the river.

As their paddles dug into the racing stream a German machine gun fifty feet away opened fire in the group's direction, but the stream of red tracers kept pouring high.

At 3:02 A. M. the boats hit the Roer's east bank. They fanned out around the Nazi machine gunner until somebody got close enough to throw a hand grenade. Then they got organized.

A squad on the inside flank, led by Sergt. Albert Charpentier of Lawrence, Mass., had the job of curving in toward German mine fields.

Moving south, Roger's raiders ran across four more machine-gun nests and several batches of Krauts—and captured them all.

"There was nothing spectacular about this raid," Rogers said later. "It was all very methodical."

Long Island City; Pfc. Joseph Bellay, 436 East 75th street, New York; Pfc. William F. McLane, 162 Grove street, Bloomfield, N. J., and Pfc. Willard Wilbur, 124 Maple street, Norwich, Conn.

Queens Man Second Across

ON THE ROER RIVER, Feb. 23 (Delayed) (AP)—Maj. Edward J. Regan of Providence, R. I., was credited today with having been the first man across the Roer River on the American First Army front. According to the same reckoning, the next was Lt. Col. Robert O. Kleefelt of 70-01 113th Street, Forest Hills, Queens.

Danbury Soldier Aids In Capture Of Rurich

With the Ninth Army, Feb. 23—(Delayed)—(AP)—The commanding general of the forces assigned to attack Rurich today got that old German city six miles north of Juelich somewhat before he expected it.

He had ordered his infantrymen pushing north to stand by for an attack on the town after an artillery barrage. He was pacing the floor in his command post, waiting for the roar of the opening guns.

His field telephone rang.

"Tell the general Rurich is his," the caller reported.

Capt. Alcee Peters, Monroe, La., and his doughboys had decided to try to infiltrate and capture Rurich before the artillery barrage started. They [illegible]ked.

Unwitting German Officer Brings Yanks Breakfast

By The Associated Press.

WITH AMERICAN 102D DIVISION IN GERMANY, Feb. 24—Men in Lieut. Col. John Wohner's battalion had German Army rations for breakfast this morning in Glimbach, which they captured yesterday.

The Ozark Division sentries were startled at 5 A. M. when a German quartermaster came into town, driving a horse and wagon. The prisoner said he didn't know the Americans had taken the place and was bringing in food for the German garrison.

His wagon was loaded with potatoes and sauerkraut.

U. S. Fighting Man, 18, Is Paging Gen. Patton

He Wants to Join 3d Army and Eisenhower Agrees

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Feb. 24 (AP).—Eighteen-year-old Herbert Wills, a private in a reinforcement camp, is going to see a general about a job.

His search for employment started last September when Lieutenant General George S. Patton's troops were knocking the Wehrmacht groggy. Anxious to fight with the 3d Army, Wills made inquiries, but his Niagara Falls draft board was unimpressed. He was only seventeen.

So Wills returned the next day, forged his age on a draft registration blank and waited for the Army to catch up with him. It did, three months later, but by that time the youngster was a crack rifleman at Fort Benning. He was also slated for overseas.

Yesterday, Private Wills and General Dwight D. Eisenhower arrived at a reinforcement camp. Inspecting the new troops, General Eisenhower asked Wills what outfit he wanted.

"Third Army, Sir," said the private.

"See George Patton and tell him I sent you," said the general. A "Stars and Stripes" correspondent related the story today.

Use Of Red Cross Food By Foe Foreseen

Birkesdorf, Germany, Feb. 24 (AP)—United States 1st Army intelligence officers are investigating a possibility that German troops have been consuming food from Red Cross packages intended for French prisoners of war.

Lieut. Col. Mark Plaisted, of Springfield, Ill., discovered in Birkesdorf three empty cartons, each of which had contained 48 pounds of Red Cross foodstuff.

"It seems conclusive the Germans were using this food themselves," he said, "but we are having an investigation made. We know no prisoners have been held in Dueren for months, and yet these boxes all are new and freshly opened."

GERMANS GLOOMY OVER YANK DRIVE

LONDON, Feb. 24—(AP) Amid unconfirmed reports that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's Russians were crossing the final German defense lines before Berlin, Nazi commentators said the "greatest mass of men and material ever assembled since the Normandy invasion" were forcing open the historic gate between the Maas river and the Eifel mountains.

Gloomy German broadcasts telling of crushing blows on the east and west coincided with the latest Hitler speech demanding the "very last ounce of strength" from the bomb-battered German people and with propaganda exhortations to hold fast against the flood of disasters.

Commentator Sertorius declared Gen. Eisenhower had hurled not less than 40 divisions at the Maas-Eifel sector alone and predicted still greater Allied blows to the south.

On the west front Cologne was reported aflame after an aerial hammering and Berlin admitted "many" bridgeheads had been merged across the Roer river between Linnich and Dueren in the last 24 hours as American Doughboys wedged deeper into Nazi defenses.

"By using his vastly superior air force," said a Transocean commentator, "Eisenhower has been able to stop all movements behind the German front."

Behind the lines the home front began to feel the pinch of the disruption of the transport system as supplies dwindled and it became a question of whether still more drastic food cuts might be imposed.

A commentator for the German News agency DNB described the American western assault as "the greatest offensive Eisenhower ever has staged."

A Nazi radio propagandist, Alex Schmalfuss, said that while Field Marshal Von Rundstedt had made thorough preparations to meet the Allied offensive, "nobody is harboring any illusions that the battle will not be one of utmost severity."

DNB said that the current Allied offensive had been timed to start with the mighty Russian Winter assault but that the German counteroffensive last December had thrown the Allies off schedule.

Russians Optimistic

They Look Forward to Meeting Western Armies Inside Reich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—The Soviet Embassy said today that Red Army officers and men "see the hour approaching" when they will meet somewhere inside Germany the American, British and Allied armies. The statement was made in commenting on the offensive just launched on the western front.

An article in the embassy's information bulletin also said, "The strength of an army is composed of two factors, materiel and morale, and Americans have proven themselves strong in both respects in the present war."

KONEV CROSSING NEISSE IN FORCE

Report Says He Is Menacing Junction Of Cottbus

London, *Sunday*, Feb. 25 (AP)—Russian shock troops, driving to within 3 miles of the heart of burning Breslau, yesterday hurled the enemy out of fifteen more blocks in the Silesian capital, while other Soviet forces pushed to within 33 miles south of Danzig.

A front dispatch said that Red Army troops also had smashed in growing strength across the Neisse River and were threatening Cottbus, big rail center 47 miles from Berlin, but Moscow officially has not confirmed this important development which threatens to turn the Reich capital's eastern defenses along the stalemated Oder River sector.

Oltaschin Taken

The raging battle in Breslau's streets was the main event mentioned by Moscow, and in their smash into the southern part of the bombarded city the Russians captured the suburb of Oltaschin, 3½ miles from the heart of Breslau.

In one of the briefest communiqués issued since the Russians opened their winter offensive January 12, Moscow announced slight gains in German Pomerania near the Polish frontier and the capture of nine more localities in the shrinking Nazi pocket southwest of Koenigsberg, besieged East Prussian capital.

Melee In Streets

The assault on Breslau — Germany's eighth-largest city, of 630,000 population—mounted in intensity, and an enemy broadcast said that in a wild melee in the streets one Soviet force had penetrated to the neighborhood of the German barracks deep inside the city before being thrown back to "the outer town ring."

Berlin said the Russians were using "several army corps," and that these had been ordered to take the important industrial and communications city quickly and avoid a long siege. Russian artillery barrages had been stepped up, and Berlin acknowledged that German nests inside Breslau had been wiped out by the Russians.

100,000 Men In City

A Nazi garrison believed to number 100,000 men fought savagely to hold Breslau and delay the Russian advances on Berlin and Dresden.

Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army, attacking on a 70-mile front, gained up to 7 miles from their previous positions, capturing ten localities in the Polish "corridor" and in Pomerania on the west.

Flanking the Vistula River town of Gniew one Soviet group seized Dzierzazno, 4 miles east of Gniew and 33 miles south of the former free city of Danzig. In this area the Russians were within 8 miles of the border of Danzig territory and were attacking toward the ten-way road and rail junction of Starogard, on the Berlin-Danzig trunk railway.

With the capture of Maxhausen, nine miles west of Gniew, one Soviet column was within nine miles south of Starogard, while another unit seized Ossowo, 11 miles southwest of Starogard, in a two-day three-mile gain.

"Fighting on the Neisse is raging in full blaze with massive Russian forces fiercely attempting to widen their narrow bridgeheads."

The struggle along the river extended over a 60-mile front from the Guben area south to the approaches to Goerlitz, Silesia's second city 48 miles east of Dresden, Saxon capital.

Little activities aside from artillery duels and reconnaissance was reported on the Oder river front due east of Berlin, but yesterday's capture of Poznan in western Poland opened what had been a supply bottleneck for Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army. The Germans expected a grand scale assault in this sector shortly.

German and Moscow accounts agreed that fighting inside encircled Breslau, Silesian capital 165 miles southeast of Berlin, had mounted in fury.

Defenders to Fight to Death

The Soviet radio said Breslau's garrison, believed to number 100,000 men, had been ordered to fight to the death and therefore Konev had told his assaulting forces "to tear it to pieces stone by stone."

Street battles were in full swing in the southern part of this eighth city of Germany. It is the largest Reich city ever tackled by the Russians. With tanks, grenades and flame throwers Stalingrad veterans were blasting their way through street barricades and ripping into one fortified building after another, routing the enemy out of cellars and attics and intervening floors.

Other rear hedgehog positions by-passed by the bulk of the Russian forces were being reduced by Red army shock troops and the Russians also were battling to extend their Pomeranian flank before launching the all-out frontal push toward Berlin.

A Paris radio report said the German garrison had fled Koenigsberg, besieged East Prussian capital, after opening an escape corridor to Pillau, Baltic port 23 miles to the west, but the Germans said their troops still were holding out there.

Southwest of Koenigsberg the exhausted remnants of perhaps more than 20 divisions were squeezed into a narrow pocket, and Berlin

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sa[illegible] he attacking Russians were trying to drive a wedge through the center of the pocket to the coast.

In the Polish "corridor" between the Vistula river and the German Pomeranian frontier other Soviet forces were pushing relentlessly northward toward Danzig. Behind their front another German garrison was on its last legs in encircled Grudziadz. Berlin said the garrison had "withdrawn to the southern fringe of the town where they were holding against further strong Russian attacks."

a Moscow dipatch that both cities "seemed in immediate danger of being cut off from communications."

Reported heavy fighting in East Prussia, the Germans said a Soviet attack failed north of Mehlsack and Zinten, both south of encircled Koenigsberg.

Poznan Is Cleared of Foe.

Clearing their supply lines along the direct-line route to Berlin, Russian troops wiped out the last German resistance in long-encircled Poznan and Arnswalde

Marshal G. K. Zhuvok's First White Russian Army in its drive to the Oder River, fell yesterday after a month's siege. The Germans lost 48,000 killed or captured.

Arnswalde Falls

Farther north, the German garrison in Arnswalde, a smaller but formidable Nazi fortress town bypassed by other Zhukov units driving through Pomerania toward Stettin, was liquidated. Arnswalde is a seven-way road junction 38 miles southeast of Stettin, Baltic port for Berlin. It had been encircled since February 11.

Moscow announced that a total of 23,000 Germans, including the commander and his staff, were captured at Poznan and 25,000 were killed. The booty also included

Konev's Troops Fight to Breach Nazi Lines on Neisse and Spree Rivers—Foe's Defenses Are 12 Miles Deep.

London, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army engaged the Germans in a large-scale tank battle today in the no man's land region of Goerlitz, southeast of Berlin, as the Russians assaulted in force the enemy's Neisse and Spree river lines.

Russian attempts to establish bridgeheads on the west bank of the Neisse were beaten back, the German communique said. A Moscow dispatch declared that Marshal Konev's troops were attacking a defense system some eight to twelve miles deep in trenches and anti-tank ditches.

While Soviet dispatches did not put Marshal Konev's troops far beyond the Neisse it seemed they might be holding several salients well on the Berlin side.

Reds Break into Breslau.

The German war bulletin said the Russians were thrown back to the north at Goldberg, thirteen miles southwest of Liegnitz and thirty-six miles due west of the by-passed and surrounded Nazi stronghold of Breslau. Marshal Konev's assault troops have broken into the southern defenses of Breslau, and have rolled the Germans back in the direction of Hirschberg, in the Katzbach Mountains on the road to Prague.

To the north Marshal Konev's tanks and tommygunners drove into the streets of Guben and Forst, fifty-one and fifty-seven miles southeast of Berlin, against German veterans and Volkssturm units. Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore said in

The capture of Poznan shortened by some fifty miles the first White Russian Army's communications with the rear.

A Moscow broadcast said last night that Germany's losses in the war with Russia were approximately 10,000,000 men.

The Russian commentator, "Analyser," speaking on the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Red Army, said that the Germans lost an average of 30,000 men a day killed and captured during the Russian offensive this year.

The average for the first three years of the war, the commentator said, was about 7,000 Germans killed or captured daily.

The figures did not include any wounded.

Simultaneously, the Russians stepped up pressure on besieged Breslau in an effort to reduce that German Silesian stronghold and free additional Soviet units for Marshal Ivan S. Konev's flanking drive on Berlin from the southeast.

The Paris radio, which sometimes is unreliable, said today that the Germans had evacuated the besieged East Prussian capital of Koenigsberg, abandoning the civilian population "to its fate," and that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian troops had crossed the Oder River in force. Last German reports insisted Koenigsberg still was in their hand despite a Russian breach just south of the city).

Poznan, Nazi stronghold in Western Poland which was bypassed by

hundreds of planes, guns and freight cars.

In capturing the city, Soviet tank and infantry teams blasted their way through six huge underground fortresses.

An official Russian war bulletin said Soviet units, after fierce fighting broke through the southern defenses of Breslau, captured the radio station and a motor car works and cleared the Nazis from the southern park area.

City Heavily Defended

This great industrial Oder River city of 630,000 bristles with Nazi fortifications, but Moscow said Konev's assault groups were routing the Germans "from one block house after another."

Berlin said other units of Konev's forces, far to the northwest, had broken into Guben and Forst, 51 and 57 miles southeast of Berlin in the Neisse River area where the Russians have laid down terrific artillery barrages in the last few days, suggesting the imminence of a new push off for the German capital.

The German accounts said the Russians had crossed the Neisse River, establishing bridgeheads less than 10 miles from the Spree, last water barrier protecting the German capital from Konev's advance.

Other spearheads of Konev's troops were battling on the approaches to Goerlitz, Neisse River citadel 48 miles east of Dresden.

Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian Army, meanwhile, squeezed the remnants of 25 to 30 German divisions trapped in East Prussia into a 325-mile square area southwest of Koenigsberg.

HITLER GOADS REICH ONWARD

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Hints Fear Of Revolt—Death To Shirkers Threatened

London, Feb. 24 (AP)—Adolf Hitler told the Old Guard of the Nazi party today that Germany had taken such a "terrible" beating that now "there is no greater terror in store for us," and he called upon every man, woman and child in the Reich to fight until the last breath, threatening shirkers with death.

Hitler's speech to his old party comrades on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the announcement of the National Socialist program, read for him by an aide and transmitted to the press by the DNB news agency, contained hints of fear of an uprising inside Germany.

Anyone who showed himself a coward, refused to join the *Volkssturm* (home guard) or attempted to sabotage the fanatical defense of the country would be annihilated, Hitler warned. Threats against slackers and unbelievers in the Nazi regime were sprinkled throughout the speech.

Fear Of Russians Paramount

Predicting that a turning point in the war would come this year but without saying in whose favor the turn would be, the Führer likened Nazi Germany's role to that of the central European nations who centuries ago held off the invasions of Huns and Turks "who threatened to turn our continent into a desert."

"We shall be weighed in this century, and particularly in our own decade, according to whether we are steadfast enough to encounter an invasion from central Asia such as the world has seen many times before since the dawn of history," he declared.

Germany's preoccupation with fear of the Soviet invasion was shown clearly in Hitler's emphasis on the "Jewish Bolshevist plague" and his references to the Western Allies only as the aides of the Russians.

Hitler In Martyr's Role

Assuming a martyr's role, Hitler declared he would be "happy to bear everything others have to bear to the last, as far as this is possible for a human being."

He even expressed regret that his mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden had not been destroyed in a recent Allied air-raid, for "whatever I can call my own is no more valuable than what belongs to my people."

Only toward the end of his long harangue did Hitler show anything but pessimism. Then he declared, "Twenty-five years ago I predicted the victory of our movement. Today, filled as always with belief in our nation, I predict final victory for the German race."

Hitler And "Providence"

"This Jewish Bolshevist annihilation of nations and its Western European and American procurers can be met with in one way," Hitler told his people, "——by using every ounce of strength with extreme fanaticism and stubborn steadfastness which a merciful God gives to men in hard times for the defense of their life."

Again and again he repeated that one hope was that "Providence" would not let the nation down when it put up a last-ditch fight.

The speech was read at the party gathering in Munich by Hermann Esser, secretary of state in the propaganda ministry, and was prefaced with the explanation that "consciousness of my duty and work do not allow me to leave my headquarters."

This "Unnatural Alliance"

He asserted that when the early members of the Nazi party met on February 24, 1920, to proclaim their principles, "the same coalition of deadly enemies was united against the German people then as it is today."

"The unnatural alliance between capital exploitation and Bolshevik murder that is trying to throttle the world today was the enemy on whom, on February 24, 1920, we declared war to preserve the nation. As today, seemingly contradictory factors had united these extreme forces as an expression of the uniform will of the selfsame agitator and profiteer. International Jewry had for a long time adopted both guises to destroy peoples' freedom and happiness."

Germany faces, Hitler stated, "the most infamous and bloody tyranny of all times against man's freedom," but, he added, if his party had not come to power and reconstructed the country, "neither the German Reich nor the German nation would exist today."

Couldn't "Bear Sign Of Weakness"

"Never again must we stray from the path of building up the character of our nation. Uninfluenced by class distinction, we shall be above stupid pride of various strata of society and we shall be filled with conviction that the carriers of the eternal values of the people are our best sons and daughters."

"The life which is left to us should serve only one task," the Führer cried to his beleaguered Reich, "namely, to make up for all the wrongs done by international Jewish criminals and their henchmen to our nation. It must be our unshakable will to think of Germany alone until our last breath. Man after man, woman after woman, in towns and in country, we shall live only for the task of liberating our nation from this distress, to reconstruct Germany's culture."

Hitler Urges Last-ditch Fight

Calls On Germany to Resist With Fanaticism —Predicts Turning Point in War.

Chester FEB 25 1945

London, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler today called on Germany to fight to the end, and warned that "whoever is weak falls and must perish." In a message to a Munich celebration marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of his National Socialist program, he described Germany as an "unshakable community of people," and repeated over and over that Providence would not let the German nation down if it put up a last-ditch fight.

He made no personal appearance, pleading pressure of affairs, the Berlin radio said. He told the party Old Guard: "The very last ounce of strength must be thrown into the battle with the utmost fanaticism and stubborn steadfastness."

He threatened death to any one who "shows himself to be a coward or who even sabotages the fight" and declared he valued his own life "only for what it is worth to the nation." Any one who did not join the Volkssturm (home guard) would be annihilated, he warned.

Predicts Turning Point.

Hitler also predicted an "historical turning point" in the war this year. He was vague on this subject, however, and offered no prospect of any immediate change in Germany's fortunes.

He appealed to a "merciful God" Who, he said, "gives strength to a man in the difficult times when his life is at stake."

"Providence shows no mercy to weak nations but only recognizes the right of existence of sound and strong nations," the message said, and declared that without the "National Socialist reconstruction there would neither be a German Reich nor a German people today."

"Not at a talking shop at Geneva, nor by any other convention, will Bolshevism be beaten back, but solely by our determination to win victory and by the strength of our arms," the message said.

Warns Allied Peoples.

In his message Hitler also declared that all the Allied peoples "will sooner or later be victims of those spirits they have invoked today," and added: "They have given us such a terrible lesson that there is no greater terror in store for us."

In a harangue against capitalism, Bolshevism and the Jews, Hitler said that the "enemy on whom we (the National Socialist party) declared war on February 24, 1920, because we wanted to preserve our nation," was the same one threatening to engulf the world today. He said: "The same coalition of irreconcilable enemies was fighting against the German people at that time, just as they are fighting Germany now."

It was just a quarter of a century ago that Hitler, in a prison cell, began drafting the Nazi program to overthrow the German republic.

The Nazis' ascent to power after a thirteen-year fight, Hitler declared, "was the result of a tough fanatical battle which often seemed completely hopeless."

He Reads British Papers.

"I recently read in the British papers that the Allies intend to destroy my Berghof (Hitler's mountain house)," he said. "I almost regret that this did not happen so far, since my personal property is of no greater value than that of other Germans. I shall be happy——as far as this is possible for anybody—to bear al lthat others have to bear.

"The only thing I should not be able to bear would be the weakness of my nation."

Hitler concluded: "I predict the final victory of the German race. The life which is left to us should

serve only one task, namely, to make up for all the wrongs done by the international Jewish criminals and their henchmen to our nation.

"It must be our unshakable will to think of Germany alone until our last breath. Man after man, woman after woman, in towns and in the country, we shall live only for the task to liberate our nation from this distress, to reconstruct Germany's culture."

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Text of Hitler's Message

The text of a message by Adolf Hitler "on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the announcement of the National Socialist (Nazi) party's program," as transmitted by Berlin yesterday and recorded by The Associated Press:

The consciousness of my duty and my work do not allow me to leave headquarters at the moment when, for the twenty-fifth time, that date is being commemorated on which the fundamental program of our movement was proclaimed and approved at Munich.

The evening of the 24th of February was under the auspices of prudence, a development the significance of which probably only today becomes clear to us in its terrible meaning. An unreconcilable enemy already was at that time united in a common struggle against the German people in the same manner as it is today.

The unnatural alliance between exploiting capitalism and destructive Bolshevism which today threatens to strangle the entire world has been the enemy to whom we threw the gantlet on Feb. 24, 1920, in order to safeguard the existence of our nation. The same as in these years, the apparently contradictory factor in the co-operation of such extreme forces was only the expression of a unique desire of a common instigator and profiteer. International Jewry has long used both forms for the annihilation of liberty and the social welfare of nations.

Difference Over the Years

However, there is an enormous difference between the Germany of 1920 and the Germany of 1945. The Germany of 1920 had been completely paralyzed, the Germany of today is defending herself with the utmost fanaticism. The social order of 1920 had been antiquated and was bound to collapse. Today there exists an unshakable community of the people.

If the former Germany had possessed only a small fraction of the power of resistance inspiring the Germany of today she would not have capitulated. If the German people today possessed only a part of the former weakness it would have ceased to exist long ago. February 24, 1920, will later be regarded as a great milestone in the history of mankind. Without German National Socialist reconstruction there would be neither a German Reich nor a German people today.

Providence shows no mercy to weak nations but only recognizes the right of existence of sound and strong nations. The fact that the National Socialist movement in 1933 succeeded after roughly thirteen years in gaining power by legal means was the result of a stubborn and hard struggle which often seemed to be hopeless.

Who dares to deny that even the strongest will power would not have sufficed to defy this devilish coalition threatening us today without Germany's successful material rearmament after the National Socialist revolution? Nobody but the foolish bourgeois can believe that the flood from the east would not have come if Germany had met it with theoretical international laws instead of guns, tanks and planes.

Recalls Other Invasions

Just as the Hun assault could not be beaten back by pious wishes or fair warnings, just as the invasion of our Reich from the southeast in the course of centuries was not warded off by diplomatic tricks and the Mongolian onslaught did not spare old monuments of culture, this danger also will not be overcome by right in itself, but only by strength supporting this right.

Right itself is nothing but dutw to defend the life interusted to us by the Creator of the world. It is the sacred right of self-preservation. Whether this self-preservation will be successful depends solely on the greatness of our efforts and on willingness to make any sacrifice to preserve this life for the future.

Attila's power was broken not at a meeting of the League of Nations but in battle on the Catalaunian Plains. Not at talking shop in Geneva nor by any other convention will Bolshevism be beaten but solely by our determination to win victory and by the strength of our arms.

We all know how difficult this struggle is. No matter what we shall lose, it is by far not what it would be if this struggle was not successfully concluded.

Several areas in the eastern part of the German Reich now experience Bolshevism. The crimes committed against our women and children and men by this Jewish plague are the most terrible fate ever conceived by human beings.

This Jewish Bolshevist annihilation of nations and its western European and American procurers can only be met with in one way: by using every ounce of strength with the extreme fanaticism and stubborn steadfastness which merciful God gives to men in hard times for the defense of their own lives.

Warns Those Who Waver

All those who weaken will be crushed and left to decay. In the same manner as once the coward bourgeois compromise parties had been first driven into a corner by the Bolshevist wave and then been swept away, all those bourgeois states will disappear today whose stupid representatives think they can conclude a treaty with the devil, cherishing the hope that they will be more cunning than he is satanical.

It is a gruesome repetition of the former inner-German process which is now going on in a gigantic world political field of the present war. But just as we formerly overcame the narrow-minded party particularism and knocked down the Bolshevist opponent in order to create a National Socialist people's state, we shall today win a victory over the medley of bourgeois democratic-state conceptions and will crown this victory by annihilation of Bolshevism.

Just as once all the compromising bourgeois parties were swept away by the Bolshevist flood, so today all bourgeois states are disappearing. Their misguided representatives believe they can come to terms with the devil in the hope of outwitting him. It is a horrid repetition of what once happened in Germany, but on a global scale.

Just as we then smashed the Bolshevist enemy despite petty-bourgeois particularism and set up a National Socialist state, so victory shall be ours t oday despite bourgeois democratic states.

The greatest king of our history, Frederick II, was threatened with succumbing to superiority of a world coalition and it was due only to his heroic soul that a nucleus of the coming Reich was created and remained victor in the end.

All peoples whose statesmen have made a pact with the Bolshevist devil will sooner or later become its victim.

But let there be no doubt that National Socialist Germany will carry on this struggle until in the end, and that will be the case this year, the historic turning point comes.

No power in the world will weaken our hearts.

Sees "One Task" Ahead

Our enemies have destroyed so much that is beautiful and holy that we can now live only for one task—to create a state which will rebuild what they have destroyed. It is, therefore, our duty to maintain liberty of the German nation for the future, not to permit German labor to be carried off to Siberia but to mobilize it for reconstruction on behalf of our own people. It is frightful what the homeland has to endure and tasks of the front ae superhuman, but if a whole people are to show themselves equal to such suffering, as our nation does, then Providence will not deny us in the end the right of survival.

We have suffered so much that it only steels us to fanatical resolve to hate our enemies a thousand times more and to regard them for what they are—destroyers of an eternal culture and annihilators of humanity. Out of this hate a holy will is born to oppose these destroyers of our existence with all the strength God has given us and to crush them in the end. During its 2,000-year history our people have survived so many terrible times, we have no doubt but we will also master our present plight.

If the homeland continues to do its duty and even does still more, if the soldier at the front takes the valiant homeland as an example and stakes his life for his native land, then the whole world will be shattered in its assault against us. If the front and the homeland are jointly determined to destroy those who renounce the law of self-preservation, those who act like cowards or those who sabotage the fight, then they will save the nation. Then at the end of this struggle a German victory must come, and we will enjoy our proud good fortune.

Cites Present Youths

When this war comes to an end, we shall put victory into the hands of a young generation. This youth is the most precious thing that Germany possesses. It will be an example for all generations to come.

This, too, is work of National Socialist education and the result of a challenge which twenty-five years ago went out from Munich.

My own life has only the value which it possesses for the nation's work unswervingly to re-establish and strengthen our fronts for revenge and attack, to create weapons of proved as well as of novel design, to put them into action to stiffen the spirit of our resistance and, if necessary, also as in the past, to eliminate all those pests who do not want to participate in the preservation of our nationhood or even oppose it.

I recently read in the British papers that the Allies intend to destroy my Berghof (evidently referring to the American attack on his mountain home near Berchtesgaden last week). I almost regret that this did not happen thus far, since my personal property is of no greater value than that of other Germans.

I shall be happy—as far as this is possible to anybody—to bear all that the others have to bear. The only thing I should not be able to bear would be the weakness of my nation.

What makes me very happy and proud, however, is the conviction that the German people in its greatest distress shows its hardest character. In these weeks and months may every individual German remember that it is his duty to sacrifice all for the German nation's preservation for centuries to come.

Whoever suffers must know that many Germans have lost more than he. The life which is left to us should serve only one task—namely, to make up for all the wrongs done by the international Jewish criminals and their henchmen to our nation. It must be our unshakable will to think of Germany alone until our last breath. Man after man, woman after woman, in towns and in country, we shall live only for the task of liberating our nation from this distress, of reconstructing Germany's culture, as well as her National Socialistic life.

It is our firm will never to cease working for the true people's community, far from any ideology of classes, firmly believing that the eternal values of a nation are its best sons and daughters, who, regardless of birth and rank, just as God gave them to us, must be educated and employed.

Twenty-five years ago I predicted the victory of our movement.

Today, filled as always with belief in our nation, I predict the final victory of the German race.

Himmler, Not Hitler, Orders Last Stand

Moscow, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler—and not Hitler—is sending the rallying cries to the eastern front for battles to the last man, a dispatch from the captured citadel of Poznan in western Poland said today.

The dispatch said that German captives told Red Army commanders that Himmler had ordered the long, futile fight in Poznan. Similar orders which went to the Nazi garrisons in Budapest had come from Hitler.

COLOGNE DISTRICT AFLAME IN RAIDS

Jameson

London, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—More than 1,100 United States Eighth Air Force bombers swarmed over northwest Germany today in a series of flaming attacks on rail yards, oil refineries and submarine bases, as the record Allied aerial offensive against the Reich continued unabated into its twelfth straight day.

In support of Gen. Eisenhower's mighty new offensive, rail targets behind the western front were attacked heavily, as the airmen kept up their knockout effort against the Nazi transportation network launched two days ago. Bombers also attacked U-boat pens at Hamburg and Bremen and oil refineries at Hamburg and at Misburg, near Hannover.

While this broadside was under way, heavy bombers of the Italy-based United States Fifteenth Air Force belted German communications for the twelfth consecutive day, hitting the Graz rail yards on the main line from Yugoslavia to Vienna, and Klagenfurt, just north of the Yugoslav border.

Tactical Air Force bombers in swarms smashed at German front line positions in support of the ground forces in the west. Fighter pilots who flew over the western front at mid-day said the whole area around Cologne, goal of the new Allied offensive, seemed to be in flames. The Flying Fortresses and Liberators crossed the North Sea from Britain in a huge formation, then broke up in more than a half dozen task forces. More than 500 fighters accompanied the raiders.

As a result of the almost continuous hammering by close to 20,000 planes since last Thursday, Germany's spiderweb rail network was reported in complete chaos.

Pilots who made low-level inspection flights over hundreds of miles of the blitzed rail systems reported traffic at a complete standstill.

Wreckage is piled high in the major yards. Hundreds of trains have been knocked out on tracks or bottled up by rail cuts and blown bridges resulting from perhaps the greatest sustained aerial assault in history.

5,000 Locomotives Hit

It was estimated by competent observers that at least 5,000 locomotives and 7,000 freight cars have been shot up or stranded since Thursday night.

A force of 500 to 750 R. A. F. bombers last night attacked Pforzheim, southeast of Karlsruhe and an important junction on the main line to the U. S. Third Army front. Crews reported dropping saturation loads of high explosives on the vital junction for Nazi supply movement.

Berlin was hit for the fourth successive night by R. A. F. Mosquitos carrying 4,000 pound blockbusters.

Shortly before dusk two fleets of British heavies hit the industrial cities of Essen and Gelsinkirchen, in the Ruhr.

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'SKY SCOUTS' AID FLIERS

Former Bomber Pilots Now Check Weather, Act as Escorts

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The United States Eighth Air Force disclosed another of its secrets today in announcing the existence of "Sky Scouts," former heavy-bomber pilots who now fly Mustang fighters ahead of bomber forces as last-minute weather observers.

More than once the reports of these scouts have resulted in changes of targets after the bombers were en route. The scouts were organized last July by Col. Budd J. Peaslee of Santa Cruz, Calif. On one occasion one of three scouting forces checked sixteen possible targets while the bombers were coming in. The scouts also do duty as fighters.

FIVE NEUTRALS DENIED SEATS

Cannot Attend San Francisco Parley Under Any Terms

London, Feb. 24 (AP)—Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Argentina and possibly Eire have been banned from the San Francisco world security conference, it was reliably reported tonight.

Even a declaration of war—the price of admission to the peace table for other neutral nations—apparently has been turned down in the cases of these nations.

Only a change of government, it was reported in responsible quarters, might win some of these countries a place back in the good graces of the major powers and a seat—with a vote—in the projected world security league.

It is significant that none of the countries apparently was cut in on the Big Three decision to give other neutrals until March 1 to make up their minds.

But at the same time it was obvious that nations which profited through dealings with the Nazis when the Axis were in ascendency will have to pay in the loss of prestige.

Result Of Russ Fiat

The decision—confirmed by Turkey's announcement that it had until the first of next month to make up its mind—was regarded here as chiefly the result of an ultimatum laid down by Russia.

Earlier Russia had indicated she would refuse to share the peace table with any representative of Generalissimo Franco's regime.

Eire's position was considered a bit different here. Although neutral, she has been making an important contribution to Britain's economy, both through manpower and resources and volunteers for the fighting forces.

British Navy Denies Deserting Convoy

London, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—The British Admiralty today described as "entirely without foundation" the statement of a repatriated American seaman that British escort ships had once abandoned a Murmansk-bound convoy to engage German warships, with the result that thirty-four Allied merchantmen were sunk by submarines and torpedo planes. In a formal statement the Admiralty denied the charge and said: "The attention of the Admiralty has been called to reports which have appeared in the American press concerning the conduct of British naval vessels escorting a convoy to Russia two and a half years ago. A further press notice will be issued."

British Dispute Story of Convoy Left To Be Sunk

Sailor's Tale of Murmansk Run in '42 Supported by U. S. Officer's Statement

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 24 (AP).—The Navy Department today removed its censorship from a statement given to The Associated Press by an officer that a Murmansk-bound convoy was instructed by its escort to scatter because the German battleship Tirpitz and twenty-three other warships were approaching.

The British Admiralty earlier today had described as "entirely without foundation" the statement this week of Merchant Marine Seaman Walter Sankiewicz, of Baltimore, recently repatriated from Germany, that British escort ships had once abandoned a Murmansk-bound convoy to engage German warships with the result that thirty-four Allied merchant vessels were sunk by torpedo planes and submarines.

When the Admiralty's denial was published today, the Navy Department was asked to permit publication of a paragraph previously deleted by Navy censors from a story obtained from Lieutenant (j. g.) Charles M. Ulrich, U. S. N. R., of Pitman, N. J. The Navy thereupon said it had no objection to its publication.

Interviewed at Norfolk in July, 1943, Lieutenant Ulrich said he had been in command of a Navy gun crew aboard a merchant ship bound for Murmansk in convoy with thirty-nine other ships a year before; that, on ths sixth day out of Iceland and for five days thereafter, the convoy was attacked repeatedly by Nazi torpedo planes and dive bombers; that several ships were sunk, and that:

"At the end of the fifth day our escort radioed us to scatter because the Tirpitz and twenty-three other war ships were heading for our convoy."

This was the paragraph which was deleted by Navy censors when the story was submitted for review.

After the convoy dispersed, Lieutenant Ulrich said, his ship "tried to sneak around Franz Josef Land and Novya Zembla, but an ice floe blocked us, and we sailed southwest of the floe."

"We heard radio messages from near-by ships that they were being sunk," he said.

"A squadron of seven Junkers-88s with gold-tipped wings found our ships and attacked.

"We put up a fire. They dropped bombs all around us, blew part of our stern off and opened our plates. We counted twenty-one bombs. The ship was set afire. We abandoned ship in two lifeboats."

Ten days later the boats reached Novya Zembla, 400 miles from the scene of the attack, Lieutenant Ulrich reported, adding that there were twenty-three men in each boat and that two men froze to death.

The Americans remained in a hospital for five weeks and then returned to the United States, where Lieutenant Ulrich received the Silver Star and his gunners received letters of commendation for their conduct under fire.

Assassin's Bullet Misses Radescu in Bucharest

Romanian Premier Reports Firing by Street Group

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP).—The Swiss radio, quoting Bucharest reports, said tonight that the Premier's office, the Royal Palace and the Ministry of the Interior in the Romanian capital had been attacked by "a group of stateless individuals."

The broadcast said a Romanian government proclamation subsequently announced that order had been restored, but some gunfire was reported, and there were disorders in the province of Bucharest as well as the city.

[Premier Nicolae Radescu, in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said two persons were killed and eleven injured by a "handful of people" who fired on the palace and on government buildings, and said that he himself had been the target of an assassin's bullet fired through a window in the Interior Ministry.]

Martial Law in Craiova

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (AP).—Martial law has been declared in the Romanian town of Craiova, dispatches reaching Moscow said today, amid protests and demonstrations against the government of Premier Nicolae Radescu.

[A Moscow broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission Thursday quoted "Pravda," Communist party newspaper, as criticizing the Radescu government for "anti-democratic" policy and declaring: "Romania is in the rear of the Red Army and the rule of pro-Fascist elements must be liquidated in this rear."]

NORSE PATRIOTS STRIKE

Increasing Sabotage in Denmark and Netherlands Also Reported

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The last ramparts of Hitler's war-won empire were defended tonight by a desperate Wehrmacht against patriot sabotage from within. In a series of blows, patriots in Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands added their weight to Allied land and air attacks against Germany's hard-pressed forces.

Norwegian Forces of the Interior received new orders to sabotage and hinder German attempts to evacuate troops from Norway where at least 100,000 Germans still are trying to escape from the country. Norwegian patriots attacked inland communications, hampering the transfer of the vitally needed troops.

Norwegian underground leaders meanitme warned patriot groups to stand by for action. Norwegian officials here repeatedly told the homefront to be on the alert for "final action."

The Germans were reported stepping up the arrest of Norwegian leaders in an efort to clean out the underground in Oslo and other coastal ports.

In Denmark a new wave of sabotage broke out with patriots reported attacking German ammunition dumps and other strategic points.

In the Netherlands sabotage against German ammunition dumps was reported by underground messages received by the Netherlands Government here.

Sir Guy Garrod Gets Mediterranean Post

London, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Air Marshal Sir Guy Garrod has been appointed commander in chief of the R. A. F. in the Mediterranean and Middle East theaters and deputy to the air commander in chief of the Allied Air Forces in the Mediterranean, the Air Ministry announced last night.

He succeeds Air Marshal Sir John C. Slessor, who is taking another assignment.

Rail-Air Links Planned

London, Feb. 24 (AP)—Nine shipping companies operating short sea lines have accepted a partnership from the railway companies in their rail air plan for postwar services in the United Kingdom and Europe.

Nylon Yarn Factory Planned By Britain

Newport, Monmouthshire, Feb. 24 (AP)—Hugh Dalton, Board of Trade president, announced today that Britain would seek to reduce her dependence on imports of nylon by constructing a factory for the spinning and processing of nylon yarn.

The factory, covering 1,000,000 square feet, will employ 1,700 persons. Construction will start at Pontypool, near Newport, within a few weeks, Dalton said.

Two Soldiers Killed In France as Army Breaks Ration Racket

Paris, Feb. 24 (AP)—Two members of a gang of nine Negro soldiers were killed and two military police were wounded in a raid of the gang's headquarters that broke up what was described by officials today as one of the biggest ration rackets in the European theater of operations.

Officials told this story:

The soldiers deserted and drew Army food in wholesale lots for the black market. They took over a hotel in the little town of Ermenonville to provide storeroom space.

The men were drawing rations for 250 men daily, using forged requisition forms and stolen Army trucks to transport the food from Paris to Ermenonville. Black market operators motored to the little town to pick up the stolen supplies.

Military police found 1,100 cans of evaporated milk, more than 2,000 pounds of meat and numerous grocery staples in the storerooms.

The seven, who signed confessions, are awaiting trial on charges of desertions and theft, with possible death penalties.

As a result of this and other less sensational cases the Army routine for requisitioning food supplies has been strengthened.

Looting Trial Delayed

Paris, Feb. 24 (AP)—Trial of Capt. William P. Olson, first of four company commanders to face the general court-martial in the prosecution of army train looting, was postponed today until Monday because of the illness of defense counsel.

Says Petain Is Well Treated

Paris, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Marshal Petain is in good health and is being well treated in his exile at Sigmaringen, Germany, the former Vichy consul at Barcelona said today. The consul said that he received a letter written January 1 from the marshal.

Hillman Confers in Paris.

Paris, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Sidney Hillman, American labor leader, and labor union leaders of the U. S. S. R. arrived yesterday from a conference in London for talks with French union officials

BelgianDurationMeapsEurope

BRUSSELS, Feb. 24 (AP).—Defense Minister Leo Mundeleer said today Belgian soldiers who enlisted for the duration expound to serve "only for the duration of hostilities against Germany and her European allies." He made the statement in reply to a Chamber of Deputies question whether Belgian soldiers would be compelled to fight against Japan.

ALLIES HAMMER BOLOGNA DEFENSES

ROME, Feb. 24—(AP) Allied activity intended to tie down a maximum number of German divisions spread along the Fifth army front in Italy today, accompanied by a continued aerial offensive from Italian bases against the enemy's southern European communications.

U. S. infantrymen and Brazilian troops consolidated their newly-won heights around Monte Belvedere, 30 miles southwest of Bologna. American raiding parties punched into German fortified holdings south of Bologna. Farther to the right, artillery fire blasted the enemy from some positions.

Key points in the network of railroads in northern Italy essential for an enemy withdrawal behind the Alps were left smoldering by more than 60 hours of day and night bombing by American and British war-planes.

Several sharp German counterattacks hurled against newly-won American positions at Mount Della Torraccia have been beaten off, Allied headquarters announced.

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, in a desperate bid to win back the former German positions south of Bologna, marched some of his men for six days and then loaded them into trucks for the final dash to the front.

On the Eighth army Adriatic front the situation was reported quiet, with only normal patrol activity.

FIFTH SOLIDIFIES GAIN NEAR BOLOGNA

Rome, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—American troops have secured more commanding ground around newly won Mount Belvedere, southwest of Bologna, while on their right flank the Brazilians wiped out several pockets of Germans,

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Allied Headquarters announced today.

Fifth Army infantrymen completed the conquest of Mount Torraccia, two miles north of Belvedere, in the face of several sharp Nazi attempts to win back the ground.

Southwest of Belvedere, Italian partisans captured the mountain village of Rocca Corneta. Good weather along the front enabled the air force to give strong support to the ground action. The situation remained quiet on the Eighth Army front east of Bologna.

Olive Oil Harvest Reaches 29,000 Tons

Rome, Feb. 24 (AP)—A drive to bring in liberated Italy's olive oil harvest so far has produced 264,770 quintals (about 29,000 tons) of pressed oil, the Allied commission announced today, expressing satisfaction with the progress of the drive.

In previous years March collections have shown a big drop compared with January and February. This year, however, owing to the lateness of the crop, the present collection rate is expected to be maintained.

Pope, Recovered, Celebrates Mass

Vatican City, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII, now virtually recovered from influenza, celebrated Mass in his private chapel today. He is expected to resume audiences tomorrow.

EGYPTIAN PREMIER IS MURDERED

Ahmed Maher Shot After Reading Declaration Of War On Axis

Lord Winster finds outlook better for Arab League.... *Page 11*

Cairo, Feb. 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Ahmed Maher of Egypt was shot and killed in the Chamber of Deputies tonight shortly after he had read a royal decree declaring war on the Axis.

The Prime Minister had just completed his reading of the decree by King Farouk and was leaving the chamber when three shots were fired at him from close range.

Witnesses said the assailant was a 22-year-old member of the Extremist party and some identified him as a young lawyer. His name was not announced, although he was arrested immediately.

All three bullets struck Ahmed Maher in his stomach, and he died half an hour late

The King, notified of the attack on the Prime Minister, hurried to the parliamentary building at once.

Egypt and other nations of the Middle East had been expected to enter the war against Germany and Japan since Turkey's declaration yesterday.

Consequence Of Conference

Government sources said the decision to join the Allies was the consequence of recent conferences conducted with Middle Eastern leaders near here by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

It was after these meetings that Ahmed Maher began emergency councils with other officials of the Government, culminating in the decision to enter the war.

The Chamber of Deputies was convened in secret session tonight to hear the royal decree declaring war.

Ahmed Maher was head of the Saadist party which swept the polls in the Egyptian elections last month. He subsequently formed a coalition government.

Suez Rights Retained

Although the war has been fought on Egyptian soil, the country never was a belligerent.

The agreement dissolving the British protectorate over Egypt in 1936 ended British military occupation of the country, but British interests in the defense of the Suez Canal were maintained, permitting full use of Egyptian bases by the British when the Germans invaded North Africa.

Rommel's eastward advances carried well inside the western border of Egypt and within less than 60 miles of Alexandria, but it was the British Army, not the Egyptian, which defended the country and subsequently drove the Germans back.

Big 3 Decision Forces It

The decision of Egypt and other nations of the Middle East, like that of Turkey, is explained in diplomatic circles to be the result of the Big Three agreement making a declaration of war on the Axis a condition of participation in the United Nations meeting at San Francisco April 25.

For Egypt the question became complicated with internal politics and opposition groups were fighting the war declaration. A vote was not necessary under Egyptian law, however, and the Premier recommended that the King declare war by decree.

The Parliament was convened at 5.30 P. M., and Ahmed Maher made a brief statement reviewing the reasons for the Government action, then normally read the royal decree.

How Shooting Occurred

He was heard in absolute silence. Concluding, he stepped from the Speaker's dais and walked toward a corridor.

A newspaper photographer halted him, asking that he pose in the doorway. At that instant a young man stepped close, produced a pistol and fired into the Premier's body at point-blank range.

The wildest tumult ensued. Scores of Deputies rushed into the corridor as the Premier sank to the floor. A well-known Egyptian physician, Aly Ibrahim Pasha, who was seated in the chamber, went to the Premier's side, but death occurred before he could stanch the flow of blood.

The Premier's daughter was present in the chamber. Fighting her way to his side, she was overcome by hysteria and collapsed.

Decree Stands

The King was notified immediately and reached the chamber before his chief minister died.

It was made known that regardless of the assassination, the decree placing Egypt at war stands as read.

The Cabinet issued a formal announcement of the death, expressing its sorrow and declaring, "a criminal hand has assassinated him. He died while carrying out his duty in the service and to the glory of his homeland and his King."

A Government statement later said the assassin was considered to be pro-Axis but "it is understood the crime is not connected in any way with Egypt's declaration of war."

It was learned, however, that there was no connection between the assassination and the death sentences passed on the slayers of the late Lord Moyne.

U.S. Voices Distress To Egyptian Minister

Washington, Feb. 24 (AP)—Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, today telegraphed to Cairo the "deep distress" of the United States Government because of the assassination of the Egyptian Prime Minister.

Grew sent this telegram to S. Pinckney Tuck, American Minister:

"Please inform the Egyptian Foreign Minister the deep distress caused this Government by the report of the assassination of Prime Minister Ahmed Maher Pasha. The loss to Egypt of this distinguished leader has profoundly shocked the American people."

HITLER IS CALLED 'FORGOTTEN MAN'

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Berliners Concerned Only With Saving Their Own Skins, Swedish Writer Says

By JERGE GRANBERG

Swedish Newspaper Correspondent

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STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 24—Adolf Hitler may be dubbed "the forgotten man" as far as the Germans are concerned.

He is discussed more abroad than in Germany. Of course, the people sometimes wonder where he is living and whether he is still deaf as a result of the July 20 bomb attempt, but on the whole the people talk about him very little. Marshal Hermann Goering is as little discussed as Hitler, but reports that he is a prisoner are untrue because he is frequently seen.

More and more one begins to understand that in these grim times each German is being left more and more to his own initiative and resources. He is beginning to look toward the future. In spite of short rations and air-raid losses, almost every Berlin family is attempting to scrape together a small store of food and clothing as a reserve for the bitter end.

A more grotesque turn to this thought for the future is the fact that some Berliners are attempting to obtain "a guardian Jew." In spite of German persecution, it is estimated that between 1,000 and 2,000 Jews or persons with Jewish blood remain in Berlin.

Persons with big bank accounts and good black-market connections are reported to be competing with one another in smothering these Jews with food, wine and clothing so that, "when the moment comes," they will be able to count on their good-will and friendly solicitude. Persons of smaller means are said to have offered bread-ration coupons to Russian workers and prisoners in the hope that they may be able to depend on them as guardian patrons.

Although Berliners are visibly frightened of the Russians, they are even more horrified at the prospect of gas warfare. This fear was intensified at the end of January when local party leaders distributed instructions on how to combat gas.

Under the influence of propaganda built around the story of Frederick the Great, the Germans are clinging even now to the hope of a miracle.

Four months ago I visited the scene of the attempt on Hitler's life. His headquarters at the end of July was just east of Rastenburg in East Prussia. Even though the headquarters had been moved we were not allowed to see too much. Hitler's barracks and headquarters had been mostly destroyed. Over the entire area a clever camouflage made it look like a park from the air.

Amid the rubbish in the streets of Berlin just before I left, I found three Nazi party badges. If I had taken the trouble, I probably could have found more.

Badges Found in Street.

Perhaps this should not be taken as a certain sign of flight from the party, but badges also were found in the street a couple of years ago when flight from the party was stopped by stringent Nazi measures.

On the whole the party has been obliged to take a back seat to "volksgemeinschaft" (community feeling).

This is primarily due to the fact that the party has such great problems to solve that it has not had time to beat its usual propaganda drums.

For years the party has taken over virtually all public functions and responsibilities. Now it is beyond its depth and unequal to the major tasks, such as caring for millions of refugees and increasing numbers of wounded.

TURKEY'S PART IN WAR PLAN

Ankara Looks for It to Aid in Cleanup of Crete.

Ankara, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—The military consequences of Turkey's declaration of war against Germany and Japan have not yet been made clear, but the belief was being expressed today that this country may participate in a campaign to clean up the eastern Mediterranean islands.

Approximately 12,000 Germans still are clinging to a small but heavily defended corner of the northwest coast of Crete. The Greeks now control the rest of that strategic island. In the eastern Ægean the Germans hold Rhodes in considerable strength, and also Kos, Leros and most other Dodecanese Islands.

The Germans for the most part are without adequate arms and ammunition. Cut off from the homeland, they get their food now in pirate raids against islands they do not hold.

How Berlin Views It.

London, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio said today that Turkey's declaration of war against Germany and Japan was "an event of little importance." The Tokyo radio reported the Turkish move without comment.

The Greeks Uneasy.

Athens, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—The Greek public took a cold view today of Turkey's eleventh-hour entry into the war on the Allied side. The Greeks fear that the Turks' belated belligerency was prompted by a desire to claim at least some of the Dodecanese Islands, which Greece regards as her own.

The Swedish Viewpoint.

Stockholm, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Sweden's policy of neutrality has been unchanged by the Turkish declaration of war on the Axis, it appeared today. The Foreign Office withheld comment, but from other well-informed sources it was understood that Sweden received no deadline notification to declare war on the Axis as a prerequisite for participation in the San Francisco conference.

Greeks are convinced that the new turn of events will cloud post-war territorial settlements in the Aegean area, where Greece is intent on holding her own against all claimants.

There was no official comment from the foreign ministry.

The usually well-informed newspaper Anexartisia quoted Turkish quarters in Athens as saying that Turkey would send a division to the Western front to symbolize her participation in the Allied cause.

MOVE BY TURKEY FEARED BY GREEKS

ATHENS, Feb. 24—(AP) Greeks, fearing that Turkey's declaration of war against Germany may result in claims to at least some of the Dodecanese islands, took a cold view today of the Turkish entry into the conflict.

(Ankara dispatches said that one of the most likely military results of Turkey's declaration would be Turkish assistance in cleaning up German-held islands in the Aegean, including the Dodecanese, which lie off the Turkish coast and were Italian before the war. The remainder of the island-dotted Aegean is largely Greek.)

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Turk Entry Into War Fulfills Yalta Ruling

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Washington, Feb. 24—(AP)—The belated rush of pro-Allied countries to declare war on the Axis is regarded here as conforming with decisions reached at Yalta to simplify the task of establishing a lasting peace.

This is particularly true in the case of Turkey, it was said, since Washington officials now feel that Turkey should be qualified for some voice in future United Nations meetings as contrasted with such countries as Spain and Argentina.

The records of the Madrid and Buenos Aires governments are considered here to have favored Axis interests at critical periods of the war.

March 1 Is Deadline

President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill determined at Yalta that all countries like Turkey which feel they have a right to sit at the forthcoming peace conference would have to fall in line by March 1.

Mr. Roosevelt's first direct published comment on the Crimea conference came in a message to Marshal Stalin released here yesterday as officials were studying the Ankara government's decision to assume full belligerent status. Occasion for the message to Stalin was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the Red Army.

"The far reaching decisions we took at Yalta," the President said, "will hasten victory and the establishment of a firm foundation for a lasting peace."

The United States, American diplomatic officials said, has a direct interest in encouraging the countries which have been aiding the Allied war effort to get formally into the war.

This interest arises from the American Government's desire to wipe out minor distinctions among the Western Hemisphere nations and to have all, except Argentina under its present government, represent in United Nations peace conferences. The first will be the meeting opening at San Francisco April 25.

Broke With Axis

Turkey, it was pointed out proclaimed itself many months ago to be a non-belligerent ally of Britain. Subsequently, under Allied pressure, Ankara broke relations with the Axis and took other political and economic measures which the Allies argued would aid the war effort.

Spain, conversely, under a government which both Washington and London have considered pro-Fascist and which Moscow recently has assailed, took various economic steps which the Allies urged but did so only on a bargaining basis and while insisting upon full neutrality.

Sweden and Switzerland likewise maintained their neutrality but are regarded here as having been favorably disposed toward an Allied victory from the first although their geographical positions prevented their taking the same attiude which Turkey finally assumed.

HEBREW AGENT DEPORTED

Eri Jabotinski Sent From Turkey to British-Controlled Area

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 24 (AP)—Eri Jabotinski, representative in Turkey of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, with headquarters in Washington, has been deported from Turkey to British-controlled Palestine. Mr. Jabotinski is a subject of Palestine.

He told correspondents in Ankara that he had been courteously treated by Turkish police, who allowed him to wind up his affairs in Istanbul, where he was arrested. Mr. Jabotinski asked correspondents to mail a letter of protest he had written to the British Ambassador in Turkey.

Key Town Retaken In Chinese Attack

Chungking, Feb. 24 (AP)—Lienhwa, key town on the Japanese supply route to Kanhsien and Suichwan, former American air bases in Kiangsi province, has been recaptured, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

Situated in western Kiangsi province 90 miles east of the Japanese-held Canton-Hankow railroad, Lienhwa also was one of the strongholds protecting the east flank of the enemy's China-Indo-China corridor. Its recapture marked the first real success of Chinese counterattacks designed to interrupt the flow of enemy supplies to the fallen airbases.

Local militia co-operated with Chinese regulars in the attack Thursday and the town was completely occupied Friday. The Japanese were driven eastward, the high command stated.

In Hunan province, the Japanese continued their attacks west of Paoching, 63 miles west of Hangyang in what might be the opening of a drive against other Chinese airbases.

Meanwhile, the Japanese units struck southwestward from Siang-Siang, 60 miles north of Hengyang, and advanced 7½ miles.

The Chinese Catholic newspaper *Social Welfare* today urged British action in the Orient in addition to the Burmese campaign which, it said "is a long way from Singapore." It suggested that the British might invade Malaya in a drive toward Singapore.

JAP KEY CAPTURED

Chingking, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Chinese troops have recaptured Lienwha, key point in the Japanese supply line to Kanhsien and Suichwan, fallen American air bases in Kiangsi province, the Chinese high command announced today. Lienhwa, ninety miles east of the Japanese-held Canton-Hankow railway junction of Hengyang, protected the east flank of the enemy's China-Indo-China corridor.

Chinese regulars, collaborating with local militia, attacked Thursday. The Japanese garrison was driven eastward. The town was reoccupied completely the following morning.

CHINESE COLUMNS CLOSE ON LASHIO

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 24—(AP) Two Chinese formations converged today on Lashio, Burma road railhead and the biggest Japanese base in eastern Burma, from positions less than 25 miles away.

One force drove across the Namtu river and captured the town of the same name 25 miles northwest of Lashio.

A communique announced that these troops, members of the 50th Chinese division, then fought on southward and seized some hills after a sharp fight.

In the hills near the Burma road less than 25 miles northeast of Lashio, Chinese wiped out Japanese elements which tried to make a stand, the war bulletin said.

Southwestward, British Fourteenth army troops were patrolling the south bank of the Irrawaddy river west of Mandalay, where a bridgehead has been secured as an outflanking threat to Mandalay itself.

Heavy bombers of the Eastern Air command and other aircraft were active.

Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—The Chinese Fiftieth Division driving down the old Burma Road from northeastern Burma has plunged across the Namtu River and captured the town of Namtu, about twenty miles northwest of Lashio, Southeast Asia Command headquarters announced today.

The division had captured Panghai on the north bank of the river only the day before. Troops of the Chinese First Army drove Japanese from positions near the Burma Road south of Hsenwi.

Grim-faced Yanks of Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's 37th (Buckeye) and Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge's First Cavalry divisions, the first to enter Manila, slaughtered the last remnants of an enemy garrison once estimated at 20,000.

Many more enemy dead remain to be counted in the fire-scarred and rubble-strewn city where "the enemy apparently expected to turn the tide of battle in a supreme effort," Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Final victory crowned a battle so bitter that at times Americans were fighting on one floor of a building against Japanese above them or in the basement.

Its last stages were marred by Japanese practice of murder and rapine against unarmed civilians.

Highlighting air attacks, planes ranged over the China sea to attack an enemy convoy, sinking a destroyer. An 8,000-ton freighter transport probably was sunk. Three other vessels were damaged. Another enemy destroyer was damaged off the French Indo China coast and a 2,000 ton freighter possibly damaged off Swatow, China.

U. S. Casualties Light

Contrary to all expectations, American casualties in the intramuros fighting were light, reported Associated Press Correspondent Fred Hampson with the troops.

He said most of the 3,000 rescued were women and children. Few male civilians escaped death. Many of the freed, the bulk Filipinos, had been wounded or burned. There were a number of priests and nuns.

The last Japanese were dynamited in caves and tunnels under the walled city.

Hampson disclosed that Manila's famed waterfront pier seven, one of the longest concrete piers in the world, was captured yesterday by the cavalrymen but the Japanese had wrecked the port terminal.

MacArthur significantly pointed out in announcing the victory that it "presages the early clearance of the entire archipelago," meaning all the Philippine islands. Several large islands, notable Mindanao, still are in enemy hands although they have been by-passed.

The communique disclosed a 10th division, the Thirty-third, is in action on Luzon, operating in mountains east of the central plain.

"Troops of the 37th infantry and First Cavalry division of the 14th corps overwhelmed the enemy's final positions in South Manila and completed the destruction of the trapped garrison," MacArthur announced. "More than 12,000 enemy bodies have already been counted in Manila with many more to come.

"It was here the enemy apparently expected to turn the tide of battle in a supreme effort.

3,000 Civilians Released

"Three thousand civilians caught in the walled city and held there by this incorrigible enemy were successfully released by our troops in the final onslaught. They comprised many nationalities, the bulk being Filipinos.

"A number of Catholic priests and nuns were included. All had suffered unbelievable indignities and dangers.

"This operation and the tremendous and disproportionate losses in men and material sustained during the progress of our advance through Luzon following the catastrophic defeat in Leyte dooms General Yamashita's Philippine campaign and presages the early clearance of the entire archipelago."

Manila was first entered Feb. 3. The slugging match started a few days later when the Japanese devastated a square mile of the main business district on the north side, blew up all bridges over the Pasig river and then put up a building and street defense on the south.

Yank Forces Complete Liberation of Manila

12,000 Japs Killed in Bitter Battle for Philippine Capital.

MANILA, Sunday, Feb. 25.—(AP) Manila, strewn with the bodies of more than 12,000 Japanese, was completely liberated Saturday — three weeks to a day after Yanks first entered it.

The death gasp of the enemy's fanatical garrison was emitted within the centuries-old walls of the Intramuros where 3,000 frightened and tortured civilians were rescued—a day after the dramatic behind-the-lines liberation of 2,146 civilians southeast of the city at Los Banos.

Jap Garrison Slaughtered

YANKS DRIVING LAST JAPANESE FROM MANILA

Americans Enter Intramuros — Some Civilians Already Liberated

Manila, Feb. 24—(AP)—Three regiments of 37th Division infantrymen fought from building to building inside the ancient Intramuros today, clearing the last Japanese from Manila amid tragic scenes of Nipponese brutality.

Fierce fighting in this closing phase of the three-week battle for the Philippine capital was announced by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who also disclosed American troops had invaded a second small island, Biri, to complete control of San Bernardino Straits between Luzon and Samar.

Half-starved, bayonetted, beaten and rapid civilians, held by the doomed Japanese garrison inside the centuries-old Intramuros during the two-week American siege were treated at field hospitals, but many non-combatant dead remained among the rubble.

The Japanese commander of the old walled city had not replied to an American offer that he and his men would be permitted honorable surrender if the civilians, held as virtual hostages, were released.

Death Fight Looms

The enemy appeared determined to fight and die there.

Three days of shelling the 20-foot-thick northeast wall came to a thundering climax early yesterday. In one hour 7,000 shells thudded into the medieval masonry.

The wall was breached in two places after this most concentrated ground shelling of the Pacific war.

The Third Battalion of the 129th Regiment, under Col. John D. Frederick, of Springfield, Ill., then dashed across a wide boulevard and an old golf course which was once a moat, and leaped into the Intramuros to engage in hand-to-hand combat with the near-crazed defenders.

Simultaneously, the Second Battalion of the 145th Regiment, under Col. Cecil B. Whitcomb, of Cleveland., O., moving under a heavy smoke screen, crossed the Pasig River near its mouth in assault boats. The move caught the Japanese by surprise.

The Yanks landed near the wrecked Philippines mint, crossed the golf course and poured through another breach in the wall.

Once inside, veteran Yank street fighters began the job of building-by-building cleanout.

Engineers In Action

Two-man tommy-gun teams could be seen darting into a rubble-filled building entrances, spraying the hallways and firing bursts as they proceeded from room to room.

Behind the second wave of doughboys came sappers removing mines from the approaches, and behind them were bulldozers clearing the rubble for tanks.

American artillery laid down a rolling barrage inside the walled city ahead of the doughboys.

The Yanks could have pulverized the Intramuros and everyone inside with aerial bombs long before, but they wanted to spare civilian lives. Nonetheless many non-combatants were injured, perhaps killed, in the intense but necessary artillery bar-

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rage.

An hour after the troops entered, the first of the civilians began to trickle out. In a half hour about 30 civilians were huddled near the wall of Letran University.

By mid-afternoon most of the assault troops, including part of the 148th Regiment under Col. Lawrence K. White, of St. Louis, Mo., were within the walls.

The first civilians to reach safety were 11 nuns—three of them on stretchers. Thirty-one other nuns chose to remain behind in a convent, preferring that refuge although its walls were fast crumbling.

were not detected by the Japanese.

Parachutists Come In

Before dawn Friday units of the 11th Division moved across Laguna de Bay in amphibious craft.

As the guerrillas and amphibious forces closed in, big transport planes loaded with paratroops roared away from Nichols Field, on the outskirts of Manila. These troops, a selected detachment of the 511th Parachute Regiment, jumped directly over the prison camp.

All three forces attacked simultaneously. The Japanese camp commander, members of his staff

the bay shore.

Last Known Prison Camp

Liberated were 1,589 Americans, 329 Britons, 56 Canadians, 33 Australians, 89 Dutch, 22 Poles, 10 Norwegians, 16 Italians, 1 Frenchman and 1 Nicaraguan.

Los Banos was the last known Japanese prison camp on Luzon Island. In previous dramatic rescues of American and other United Nations nationals the Rangers and guerrillas freed 511 military prisoners, while doughboys liberated 3,700 civilians at Santo Tomas and 800 military prisoners and 550 civilians at old Bilibid penitentiary in Manila.

lowed two of the rescuing force were killed and two wounded.

Amphibious Troops Arrive.

The attack was opened when the paratroopers under the command of Col. Robert H. Soule dropped directly on the camp, surprising the Japanese garrison at its morning calisthenics. At the same time, the guerrilla forces, which had quietly infiltrated the area surrounding the camp for several days, attacked by land.

By the time the Japanese commander, his staff and 243 guards had been killed, amphibious

the guerrillas into the area adjacent to Los Banos were so skillfully conducted they went undetected by the jungle-sensitive Japanese until the moment of the strike.

Rescue Made Smoothly.

The complicated operation went off so smoothly that the first load of 1,000 men, women and children reached safety within four hours of the moment the first paratroopers dropped to overpower the unsuspecting guards.

Before they were completely

civil officials throughout the conquered territory of Southeast Asia was found safe and well today in the Los Banos Camp—breathing easy for the first time in three years of hide and seek.

He is William Heath Donald, Australian high adviser and friend of Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

[It was previously reported that Mr. Donald had been found among prisoners in the Santo Tomas internment camp, who were rescued several weeks ago.]

Mr. Donald, who intervened in person with the "Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-liang in 1936 to free General Chiang Kai-shek from confinement at Sian, left Chungking for his first vacation in a decade in 1941 and was recuperating in the Solomon Islands when Madame Chiang summoned him to return.

He got as far as Manila five days after the war broke out.

"Time and again," said Mr. Donald, "Japanese searched the camp records for my name. I always was known as W. H. Donald. I registered on the internees' list truthfully as William H. Donald. That confused the Japanese. But what fooled them most was my recorded age—nearly 70. 'See that,' they would shrug their shoulders and say. 'That's not the same man. We're looking for a much younger man.'"

2,146 Freed At Los Banos By Americans And Filipinos

Los Banos, Philippines, Feb. 24 (AP)—More than 2,000 civilian prisoners of the Japanese—most of them Americans—were free today, liberated by Yank soldiers and Filipino guerrillas in a daring rescue.

The liberating forces struck yesterday from the sky, over land and across water, far behind the Japanese lines, to free 2,146 men, women and children and wipe out the entire Japanese garrison at the Los Banos internment camp, about 45 miles southeast of Manila.

Six Yanks Lost In Operation

The internees, pinched by hunger and showing signs of more than three years' internment, quickly were carried to safety. Some of them, including the aged, were brought out on litters.

American casualties in the sensational operation totaled six—two soldiers killed, two wounded and two internees slightly injured.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who ordered the rescue, said Providence was certainly with the doughboys and the guerrillas. He declared: "Nothing could be more satisfying to a soldier's heart than this rescue. I am deeply grateful."

Eleven Nurses Rescued

Among the rescued were eleven United States navy nurses. They were captured at the Canacao Naval Hospital, near Cavite, in January, 1942. First interned at Santo Tomas camp, they volunteered to take over duties at the Los Banos Hospital when the Japanese opened the latter camp in May, 1943.

The rescue was engineered by Col. Robert H. Soule with 1,500 soldiers of the 11th Airborne Division and the guerrillas.

The guerrillas filtered into the area through volcanic country for several nights before the actual strike. These jungle-wise fighters

and 243 guards were at morning exercise. The Nipponese, taken completely by surprise, were killed to the last man in a brief battle.

"O God . . . A Long Time"

As the Yanks entered the camp, however, their hopes sagged when no internees were sighted. A Filipino, bleeding from a Japanese bayonet wound, directed them to the barracks. There the internees, clutching little bags of clothes, hugging children beside them, crying and yelling greetings, came pouring from the buildings.

One American said: "O God, it's been a long time we have waited for just such Hollywood American stuff."

In an amtrack under machine-gun fire on the way out of Los Banos, one woman said: "After so many years of Japanese war, what is one more little affair? Give me another one of those cookies."

Rice Allowance Cut

The internees at Los Banos were in better physical shape than the 3,700 civilians liberated at Santo Tomas. They had better food supplies than the others until last October. Recently the Japanese cut

rice allowance to a starvation

grams a day.

Many of the rescued were thin and pale but generally looked better than the starved Santo Tomas people.

The internees, lined up for morning roll call, were ordered back into their barracks and surrounded by a defense guard of Yanks. As speedily as possible they were removed across the bay in amtracks to a safe rendezvous.

Japanese snipers fired on the rescuers and the rescued as they passed through Los Banos city to

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Paratroops Rescue 2146 From Japs

Yank Amphibious Forces and Filipinos Share in Liberating Captives.

ATTACK LOS BANOS CAMP

Rescuers Sweep In on Jap Guards and Kill All in Perfectly Timed Operation.

Manila, Feb. 24 (A. P.). — Striking with quick precision from the sky, by land and over water deep into enemy territory at dawn yesterday, American troops and Filipino guerrillas brought relief and freedom to 2,146 Allied and co-belligerent captives in the civilian internment camp at Los Banos, thirty miles south of Manila.

In writing the fourth heroic act in the drama of liberation in the Philippines, 1,500 men of the Eleventh Airborne Division and American-led Filipinos killed the Japanese camp guard to the last man and within a matter of hours carried to safety 1,589 Americans, 329 Britons, 89 Dutch, 56 Canadians, 33 Australians, 22 Poles, 16 Italians, 10 Norwegians, one Frenchman and one Nicaraguan.

Only two of the captives were wounded in the brief battle at the camp and in the running fight with snipers which fol-

troops reached t[illegible] by beaches of Laguna de Bay and began evacuating the internees in Amtracks.

The internees, lined up for morning roll call, were quickly surrounded by a defense cordon and motor vehicles rolled up to remove litter cases. The entire group was then taken to safety.

Although pinched by hunger, the liberated captives of Los Banos were in stronger condition than were their fellow sufferers in Santo Tomas prison camp.

Of their number, many of them

in advanced years, were carried to freedom in litters.

Yesterday's dramatic raid brought the total of men, women and children rescued this month to approximately 7,700.

This great release may be the last, although American forces may come across other civilian and war prisoners as they penetrate deeper into Luzon.

Truly, as Gen. Douglas MacArthur said, God was certainly with us today.

The daring exploit matched the drama of the rescue by American Rangers and Filipino guerrillas of the men of Bataan, Corregidor and Singapore from the Cabanatuan prison camp, and the liberation of internees from Santos Tomas University and Bilibid prison.

Elements of the Eleventh Division crossed Laguna Bay the night before the morning of the attack while the paratroopers were taking off from Nichols Field in Manila. Movements of

out of danger, however, the internees survived two short, sharp clashes with snipers and patrols from the 8,000 Japanese soldiers estimated by intelligence officers as being within striking distance of the operation.

Some of the internees were thin, many were pale, but generally they looked better than the Santo Tomas internees because the Japanese had been enforcing food restrictions at Los Banos only since October. Thereafter they subsisted for the most part on a basic diet of a few mouthfuls of unhusked rice daily.

RESCUE OF 2146 THRILLS M'ARTHUR

Manila, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—"God was certainly with us," Gen. Douglas MacArthur said, when American troops rescued 2,146 civilians from the Los Banos internment camp today.

Immediately after announcing the dramatic rescue, he said:

"Nothing could be more satisfying to a soldier's heart than this rescue. I am deeply grateful. God was certainly with us today."

W. H. DONALD FOUND IN LOS BANOS CAMP

MANILA, Feb. 23 (Delayed) (AP) —A man who was hunted by the Japanese police, gendarmerie and

N. Y. and N. J. Residents Rescued at Los Banos

7-Month-Old Girl Is Listed Among U. S. Internees

WITH LOS BANOS RESCUE FORCE, Luzon, Feb. 23 (Delayed) (AP).—Internees rescued at Los Banos included:

Alexander B. Calhoun, Manila manager of the National City Bank, New York City; William H. Young, Schenectady, N. Y.; Henry M. Gerry, Margate, N. J.; Ralph Todebush, 30 Oxford Road, Manhasset, L. I.; Don Schworer, New York; Leon Jepson, New York; Harold R. Bailey, 87 Sacramento Avenue, Forest Hills, L. I.; Marshal L. Coleman, address Care Walter Marshall, "The New York Daily News"; Henry Heesch, Rochester.

Also Clyde Dewitt, Manila attorney, Beekman Place, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Hal Bowie, Ridgewood, N. J., and their seven-months-old daughter.

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Marines Open All-Out Drive on Iwo, Seize Half of Jap's Last Airfield

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Sunday, Feb. 25—(AP) Three Marine divisions, driving straight into the face of the most modern weapons Japan has yet employed in the Pacific and over a maze of long-built defenses, captured half of the enemy's last airfield on Iwo Saturday afternoon.

Pushing their lines north to encompass nearly the whole south half of the island, they ground out gains of 300 to 500 yards.

But it was paid for in blood every inch of the way past pillboxes, blockhouses and fortified caves. On one flank alone 100 caves, 30 to 40 feet deep, had to be knocked out.

Bud Foster, NBC war correspondent aboard the expeditionary flagship of Vice Adm. Richmond Kelly Turner off Iwo, said today the "final all-out drive" is on.

Warships of the fleet have moved in closer to Iwo in backing up the offensive.

The Marine invasion army of Lt Gen. Holland M. (Howlin' Mad) Smith, perhaps exceeding 40,000 men, apparently passed the crisis on Iwo Friday and, with steadily unloaded equipment, is north bound in accumulated power, screened by artillery, carrier planes and warship guns.

But today's communique went to unusual ends to emphasize that the Nipponese power of resistance also remains great despite absence of supporting warships and planes.

Headquarters in its communique of inter-locking Nipponese underground strongholds; it described pillboxes with bulkheads four feet thick; it mentioned enemy rockets weighing around 1,000 pounds.

The three attacking divisions had to move across mine fields. The Leathernecks were paced by tanks and the Japanese opposed these with weapons similar to the American bazookas.

The Nipponese also continued to pour in fire of heavy type rockets.

Seizure of the south half of Motoyama airfield No. 2, which has two runways, puts the devildogs well atop the plateau on which the field is located. It is the last enemy airfield in enemy hands, Being 700 yards north of the captured bomber base.

The advance was scored by Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's Third division.

On the right, Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates' Fourth Marine division has extended the east coast beachhead northward 600 yards. This made its width more than 5,000 yards.

On the left of the third division, Maj. Gen. Keller C. Rockey's Fifth division, advanced "several hundred yards," today's morning communique reported.

"In every zone of the fighting, the enemy resisted our advance to the full extent of his armament," announced Adm. Chester W. Nimitz.

The total count of enemy dead on the island, cut down out of an original garrison of 20,000, has reached 2,799.

The last report of Marine casualties dates back to 6 p.m. Wednesday when it was placed at 5,372 including more than 600 killed.

Nimitz's reference to Japanese usage of a bazooka-type weapon augmented previous reports of the enemy's modern armaments. Previously it was disclosed the Japanese are using rocket mortars, presumably fired from launching platforms. Their caves and tunnels have been described as steel-reinforced and the product of many years of labor.

The Fourth division, in a 500 yard area on the east coast alone, neutralized about 100 caves yesterday. Many were between 30 and 40 feet deep.

Enemy artillery fire "into the interior of the area of our control" is diminishing, Nimitz said.

Marine artillery fire against the northern Volcanic positions, where the bulk of the enemy garrison is entrenched, has intensified.

Battleships, cruisers and destroyers of the Fifth fleet kept pounding away as they have done since three days before the invasion opened Monday in a move to obtain air bases within 750 miles of Tokyo.

MARINES OPEN ALL-OUT TANK ATTACK ON IWO

Planes, Artillery and Naval Guns Back Up Their Concentrated Assault.

MEET TERRIFIC RESISTANCE

Yanks Able Only to Inch Ahead, but Turning Point of Battle Is Believed Reached.

Guam, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Led by tanks and backed by a terrific bombardment from aircraft, heavy artillery and the guns of warships standing offshore, the American Marines on Iwo Jima opened their most concentrated attack of the six-day battle today, but were only inching forward against a virtually unyielding enemy opposition.

The tank-supported attack was launched from the southwestern tip of the airdrome in the morning and by noon was making slow progress, Fleet Admiral Nimitz reported. Terrific resistance from Japanese artillery, small arms and automatic weapons made every inch of ground gained a bitter, costly affair.

The Marines appeared, however, to have reached the turning point in their conquest of the island, having taken Mount Suribachi at the south end of the island and being now engaged in mopping up operations against remnants of the garrison at that one-time enemy stronghold.

Dig Japs Out of Pillboxes.

They dug out Japanese from pillboxes and blockhouses extending even inside the crater of the volcano. More than 700 already have been killed.

Supplies on the beaches grew from a trickle to a flood as the advance toward the island's center overran Nipponese gun positions which had been shelling the debris-littered shore.

[London heard the Tokyo radio make a claim that the Americans now have 65,000 men on the tiny island.

[Tokyo radio claimed that the Americans have established two new beachheads on the southeast coast of Iwo Jima, BBC reported today on a broadcast recorded in New York by CBS.]

Have 1000-pound Rockets.

The Nipponese are opposing the three Marine divisions with such modern weapons as 1,000-pound rocket mortars, presumably fired from launching platforms.

They are using deep pillboxes, linked by tunnels, which were years in the building and can only be knocked out by a direct shell hit, flamethrowers or a well-placed hand grenade.

But the over-all significance of this morning's communique, despite the fact it records limited advances, is its strong suggestion the crisis is past.

Across the beachhead which naval authorities have admitted actually appeared doomed in the early stages engineers have built roads under fire which are getting ashore the necessary equipment for bone-crushing blows.

Across a beachhead which naval authorities have admitted actually appeared doomed in the arly stages engineers have built roads under fire which are getting ashore the necessary equipment for bone-crushing blows.

The outstanding development in the morning communique was stated thus:

"The unloading of supplies is continuing and their rate of movement across the beaches is considerably improved in spite of the surf created by recent southeasterly weather."

Second Airfield Reached

Friday afternoon, Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's Third Marine Division, landed during a critical hour Wednesday, fought on to the south tip of the two-runway Motoyama Airfield No. 2.

It is the last usable airfield on the island in enemy hands. The big bomber base known as Motoyama Airfield No. 1 was captured by the Fourth Marine Division Tuesday.

It took from Tuesday to Friday to cover those 700 yards to the second airfield.

The U. S. Third Marine Division, veterans of the Solomons and Guam campaigns, is in the center of an enveloping drive aimed at the fighter field.

On the right, Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates, Fourth Division gained 300 yards yesterday.

On the left, Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's Fifth Marine Division was unable to gain. That division is on the southwest coast, flanking the menaced airfield. It was under mortar fire from Kangoku Rock, less than 2,000 yards offshore, until a Fifth Fleet destroyer knocked out the position.

The Japanese have elaborate defenses in the rock-strewn north plateau sector defending the fighter field. Each burned position has to be burned or blasted into wreckage.

At the island's south end, along the 566-foot slopes of Mt. Suribachi, where the Japanese have more caves and tunnels, Col. Harry B. Liversedge's 28th Regiment of the Fifth Division mopped up the positions with grenades, flamethrowers and automatic weapons. The 28th gained command of the volcano Friday morning by reaching the summit and raising the United States flag.

The morning communique today supplied no additional figures for Marine casualties which up to 6 P. M. Wednesday, after 58 hours of invasion action, were placed at 5,372, including 644 killed.

(A Navy spokesman in Washington said the Iwo casualties approximated 6,000).

Far from complete reports of the enemy dead total approximately 2,000, including 717 counted in the volcano area.

Woman on Hospital Ship Views Iwo Landings

Bonnie Wiley Heard No Whimpering When Wounded Marines Were Brought Aboard.

Bonnie Wiley, the first woman war correspondent in the Pacific, accompanied amphibious forces to Iwo Jima, making the trip aboard a hospital ship.

By BONNIE WILEY.

Aboard a United States Hospital Ship Returning From Iwo Jima, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Marines are very tough. I found that out on this trip—a trip that carried the unconcerned Navy doctors and nurses so close to Iwo Jima it looked as though I could have tossed a rock onto the beach.

There is no whimpering aboard this ship where the wounded of this bloodiest, stiffest battle in all 168 years of Marine Corps history are being treated.

Even the worst cases are more interested in what happened ashore than in their own wounds. Many are not badly injured. One group, all of whom suffered only slight wounds, got together on our ship's decks the afternoons of Feb. 21 and 22 to compare stories of their lucky escapes.

"Those Japs acted like a bunch of doggone fools," said one marine, who was wounded by shrapnel in his leg as he tossed grenades into an enemy pillbox.

"We would toss in a few grenades and out would come these doggone Japs in a frantic charge. They acted like they were doped. They weren't yelling, though—not until they were hit." He continued:

"I dropped two grenades right in their fire trench and they sure started yelling then."

Our hospital ship, greeted by the boom of war guns, plowed into the Iwo Jima battleground the morning of D day plus one.

Grand-stand View of Battle.

Doctors and nurses lined the rails watching flashes from the ships' guns of the amphibious fleet and answering puffs from the island. Smoke was blasting up from hits ashore, ringing the island like a San Francisco fog.

We watched waves of Marines waiting in small boats to back up their buddies who already had made beach landings. If I weren't too dumb I would have been terribly afraid. News of the battle was blaring over our ship's loudspeaker as I sat on deck writing.

At first I used binoculars to watch gun flashes on the horizon as we neared the little island. Later I didn't need any glasses.

We were interrupted soon—very soon—by a new voice blaring forth on the loud speaker:

"All stretcher bearers attention!"

Over the side came the ship's first wounded. War is not unreal. These are real men and they are wounded. They are not complaining.

"Help these other fellows. I'm not hurt bad," one begged.

The guns kept booming and the flashes grew brighter.

But the Island Wasn't Taken.

At first, I kept waiting for the pleasant voiced announcer to explain that this is the way the might of the American Navy took Iwo Jima. But Iwo wasn't taken yet. The island still was fighting back—viciously. It still was, as our ship left the scene laden with wounded.

For hours I watched the wounded lifted carefully by stretcher bearers up the swaying gangway into this white ship. I saw one youthful Marine, face drawn in pain, jump off a stretcher protesting somebody worse off than he should be carried aboard.

"Don't let them carry me. Don't let them. I can walk, see?" and off across the deck he went limping badly but walking proudly.

There were unexpected reunions too.

Tokyo's Version of Iwo Battle

An unsupported claim that American casualties on Iwo Island up to Friday night "totaled 17,000" was broadcast by the Tokyo radio yesterday, The Associated Press reported.

The broadcast, beamed to North America and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said that "the enemy's advance has been stemmed—as a matter of fact, the enemy has had to with-

draw his line somewhat."

The Japanese radio had nothing to say about the American capture of Mount Suribachi, claiming instead that fighting continues there "without distinction to day or night, as our matchless drawn-swords continue to penetrate into the enemy midst."

"More than 40,000 enemy troops are caught and unable to move in a small area about three kilometers in length running from the south dock toward the west, and one kilometer deep from the coastal area to Sunajigahara," Tokyo said. "With this concentration of enemy men as a target, our shells are being well aimed, and not one shell explodes but that it makes its mark."

Another unconfirmed radio Tokyo broadcast heard by the Blue Network reported that eight more United States warships, including two battleships, five cruisers and one warship of unidentified type, had been sunk or damaged in the Iwo area.

On Friday the Domei news agency broadcast an Imperial Headquarters announcement that "twenty-eight enemy warships had been sunk or damaged" in waters adjacent to Iwo from Feb. 2 to Feb. 23.

PHOTOGRAPHER WINS PRAISE FOR WAR JOB

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24 (AP)—The outstanding series of pictures of the Iwo invasion, published this week in American newspapers, was taken by Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press staff photographer on assignment with the wartime picture pool.

One of the pictures was described by one editor as "the most beautiful of the war" and another was referred to by a publisher as "the greatest picture of the Pacific war."

Mr. Rosenthal often said: "They wouldn't let me carry a gun (he wears glasses with lenses a half inch thick), but I can pack my camera right with the boys in the front lines and show they're fighting."

He wanted to do something. His brother, Sol, has been in an Army hospital in England for many months and another brother, William, is also in the Army. A third brother, Marcus Roth, is an electrician in a San Francisco area shipyard. Finally Mr. Rosenthal went on leave as an Associated Press photographer here and joined the Maritime Service as a warrant officer photographer. He was sent to England, then to the Mediterranean and finally back to the United States, always just missing action.

[Before joining The Associated Press in 1941, Mr. Rosenthal was bureau manager of the Times Wide World in San Francisco.]

INFILTRATION WATCH ASKED

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U.S. Offers Security Plan To Mexico City Conference

Mexico City, Feb. 24 (AP)—The United States presented long-range plans to the inter-American conference today to keep tight controls on subversive activities throughout the hemisphere.

The plan fitted closely with the Washington attitude toward Argentina. It was learned on best authority that the main condition for United States recognition of Argentina is far-reaching action by Buenos Aires to block any activities which would threaten the hemisphere's peace.

Mere gestures, such as a declaration of war, would fail to satisfy this demand, it was understood.

A Cuban resolution calling for "all the nations of America to declare war on Nazi Germany and on Japanese militarism" stimulated terrace chatter, however, on the possibility of Argentina's entrance into the war.

Only One Not At War

Argentina has broken relations with the Axis, but is now the only American nation not at war with either Germany or Japan.

The issue of Argentina, with this development in the United States' position, shifted away from the Government of President Edelmiro Farrell toward erection of defenses within the hemisphere against any fifth column.

Unless Argentina joined a continent-wide program, it was pointed out, the barricade would have a gaping hole.

The United States subversive-activities proposal would set up, as a joint American project, machinery to stop future enemy espionage, economic domination, psychological, financial and political infiltration during the war-to-peace transition.

Policy After Last War

After World War I, officials said, all controls were dropped eighteen months following victory.

While the United States resolution here refers specifically to the period between the war and re-establishment of normal peace conditions, it was learned that Washington intends to broaden the proposal at the United Nations conference in San Francisco.

There it would be put as a permanent, co-operative defense to insure permanently against development of the groundwork for aggression.

Attacking another angle of the strategy against allowing hemisphere relations to weaken to the point that an enemy could penetrate the continent, the United States introduced two and prepared five more resolutions on economics.

Two Proposals Ready

The two proposals before the conference deal with health, nutrition and sanitation, and with the relaxtation of wartime trade controls.

The United States takes the position that, if wartime purchases are cut suddenly, it will throw many Latin American countries into complete economic tailspins which are likely to result in revolutions and a severe setback to the cause of democracy.

A plan is being worked out with the Foreign Economics Administration, it was learned, to give advance notification of contract termination and provide for tapering off in buying so that the Latin nations can adjust themselves.

Another method which probably will be used to bridge the gap between war economies and peacetime trade is direct Government assistance through the Export-Import Bank.

Will Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, is scheduled to present United States views on economics Tuesday. He is expected to take up transition problems and long-range economic programs.

For the long-range, United States officials believe a plan should be adopted to diversify Latin-American economies and do away with dependence on the export of a single product.

This fits closely with the Latin hopes for United States aid in industrialization and mechanization of agriculture.

Presentation of the economic program was delayed, it was learned, because a plane carrying half of the economic experts was grounded for three days.

Johnston in Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 24 (AP)—Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who arrived today for the Inter-American Conference, said he considered the meeting primarily of economic rather than political interest because "economic unbalances are the principal cause of wars."

ple in the Dumbarton Oaks plan for a world organization.

In a broadcast which is the opening shot, he hinted that several decisions on unanswered questions of the peace organization, rather than one decision, were reached in the Crimea conference. It has been announced only that Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin agreed on voting procedure for the proposed security council.

Stettinius noted that as originally drawn up in Washington the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were incomplete.

Supplemented At Yalta

"They had to be supplemented in several important respects," he said. "This was one of the great accomplishments of the Crimea conference." He did not elaborate.

However, there have been some reports that the Big Three agreed on a system of trusteeships for the old League of Nations mandates. They may also have discussed how to integrate other parts of the old League organization into the new machinery.

Stettinius spoke in the first of a series of seven broadcasts which he said are designed "to put before the people of the United States the facts about the proposed world organization." Others on tonight's program, speaking from Washington, were Dean Acheson and Archibald MacLeish, assistant secretaries of state.

Polish Decision Applauded

Acheson said that the Dumbarton Oaks amplifications worked out in the Crimea were the most important decisions reached there but that "for the immediate future, the decision on the Polish question was a great achievement."

MacLeish declared it was "more or less an accident of history" that the Curzon Line agreed on in the Crimea "was not the boundary of Poland after World War I."

Such a boundary, he declared, was favored by Allied representatives at the Versailles conference in 1919 because "they found that to the east of this line the population was predominantly Russian and Ukrainian, while to the west of it the population was predominantly Polish.

The Text of Stettinius' Radio Speech Hailing Peace Talks

Stettinius On Dumbarton Oaks

Washington, Feb. 24 (AP)—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State, speaking from Mexico City, tonight launched a campaign to build up interest and understanding among the American peo-

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—The text of the radio talk of Secretary Stettinius tonight from Mexico City was as follows:

It is particularly appropriate that a series of broadcasts on the building of the peace should be opened from a conference of American nations in Mexico City. This conference propitiously follows the meeting in the Crimea which revealed the broad pattern of aims and purposes of the nations associated in the war and precedes the United Nations meeting to be held in San Francisco.

We Americans of all the American republics have lived our lives—have lived our histories—in the discovery and the building of new worlds.

We know that worlds can be discovered such as men in older continents had never imagined. We know that worlds can be built such as men in other ages had never seen. We are not frightened, therefore, or discouraged or dismayed when we are brought face to face with the necessity of creating something new—an effective world organization.

Delegates from the American republics are assembled in this beautiful city of Mexico to strengthen the fraternal ties developed through many decades, and to improve the inter-American system of relations.

They are engaged in the serious business of considering how their friendship and unity of purpose may best contribute to a world organization for peace, security and a better way of life. This meeting affords a forum where the ideas and opinions of the American republics may be given expression.

"Past of Bold Explorations"

Already we have offered to the conference resolutions intended to accomplish the more effective cooperation of the American republics with the proposed new world structure.

Our entire American past is a past of bold explorations, of hardy settlement, of arduous construction, of difficult beginnings. We are accustomed to labors without precedent. We are hardened to the seeming impossible. We know how to do what was never done before. We have brought a vast and untamed continent to human order within a space of time which would seem impossible to those who measure what can be done in the future by what has been done before. In the Americas, we have sought to foster a spirit of neighborliness, which is indispensable to a new society of mankind.

We have good reason, therefore, for approaching the greatest labor of human history with such high hopes, with such unshakable determination. We have not listened in the past, and we will not listen in the future, to voices of frustration and defeat which tell us that we cannot do what we believe we must do. There is nothing in our American history that needed doing which did not find the men to do it.

But this labor of the construction of a peaceful world is not a labor to be spoken of in terms of hope and purposes only. Much has already been accomplished. Four nations have agreed among themselves on proposals for the organization of a peaceful world, and those proposals had been submitted to the people of the earth for their consideration.

Sovereign Rights Stressed

Never before has a proposal worked out by specialists and experts and agreed upon by representatives of several nations been submitted to such searching examination by the peoples of the world before its submission to a formal conference. At the San Francisco conference, all of the United Nations will take part in setting up the permanent machinery for international security. They will participate as independent sovereign states. Sovereign equality of nations, large and small, is a basic principle underlying the proposals.

Those proposals not only embrace the sovereign equality of nations, but they also intend that the power of all nations shall be used in the interests of world peace, security and freedom. Only on such a foundation may we realize the aspiration of mankind for a new and better world, with greater opportunity and well-being for all people.

The fact that the nations which took part in the primary discussions at Dumbarton Oaks were the nations which now bear, and have borne, the principal burden of the war, makes it natural, and indeed inevitable, that Great Britain, the Soviet Union, the United States and China should have taken primary responsibility for the initiation of these proposals, as they have been obliged to take primary responsibility for the prosecution of the war.

The Dumbarton Oaks proposals, however, were incomplete. They had to be supplemented in several important respects. This was one of the great accomplishments of the Crimea Conference.

The voting procedure agreed upon at the Crimea Conference is a procedure, as I stated to the Inter-American Conference two days ago, which recognizes "the two essential elements of a successful world organization—unity of action by the great powers who alone have the military and industrial strength to prevent aggression; and the equal sovereignty of all nations, large and small, who must act together to create the essential conditions of lasting peace."

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Asks All Facts Be Known

Once the world organization is established and measures for social and economic welfare are undertaken, the true democracy of the organization of the world for peace will become apparent.

It is to put before the people of the United States the facts about the proposed world organization that the Department of State has undertaken this series of broadcasts. I like to think that our people for the next few weeks will study, discuss and reflect on these proposals which are so significant to the destiny of all mankind.

It is my belief, and the belief of my colleagues in the department, that our duty in this regard is to put the facts before the country and let the facts speak for themselves. This is the democratic method. It is the only method that will be acceptable to our people.

Here in Mexico City we have sought to support that democratic method by offering a resolution which declares the right of peoples to have free access to information. In this way, and only in this way, will truth, the enemy of tyranny, assert itself for the freedom and security of mankind.

30.24-23313

150 B-29's Made Singapore Raid

Washington, Feb. 24 (AP)—Upward of 150 B-29's attacked the Singapore dock area today with good results. Smoke billowed up 20,000 feet from the Japanese-held harbor facilities there as the American raiders drew away.

Reporting this second strike of the month against Singapore from India bases the 20th Air Force said that only weak fighter opposition was encountered and none of the B-29's was lost to enemy action.

The announcement suggested this may have been the biggest raid thus far on Singapore.

It was the fourth strike by Superfortresses against the former British base at the tip of the Malay Peninsula.

On February 1, the big bombers hit and sank a floating dry dock there capable of handling the world's largest ships.

The air force pointed out that Singapore harbor is "the main clearing center for enemy war supplies and equipment between the Japanese homeland and its troops in occupied territories."

SUPERFORTS STRIKE SINGAPORE DOCKS IN DAYLIGHT RAID

Force of 150 Big Bombers Hit at Extensive Harbor Area.

Washington, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—India-based B-29s of the Twentieth Bomber Command struck at Singapore, harbor crossroads for war traffic between Japan and Japanese-controlled territory, in a daylight attack today.

Headquarters of the Twentieth Air Force here reported a large force of the Superfortresses—a term usually indicating upward of 150 of the big planes—hit at the extensive and well-established dock and harbor facilities. Results of the mission will be announced when operational reports are received in Washington, the preliminary report said.

[The Tokyo domestic radio today broadcast a series of air-raid alarms accompanied by reports that American planes were over the Tokyo-Yokohama industrial districts. Alerts were also reported sounded in the Shizuoka prefecture and at the Yokosuka naval station.]

Struck on Feb. 1.

The raid was the first by the Superforts on Singapore since February 1, when Brig.-Gen. Roger M. Ramey's B-29s destroyed a huge floating drydock capable of handling the largest warship in the world.

Singapore's dock and harbor facilities are prime targets for the Superfortresses. The naval yards were among the largest in the world when the Japanese captured the stronghold from the British and there are oil storage tanks, munitions dumps, warehouses and Navy work shops in the area.

The Malay peninsula port also has assumed greater strategic importance to the Japanese since the United States' victories in the Philippine Islands and the punishing blows dealt the Japanese fleet by Admiral Halsey's carrier task forces.

The Twentieth Bomber Command made its first strike at Singapore last November 6 and bombed the port again January 11, resulting in destruction of the drydock. The round trip from the Superforts' India base to Singapore is approximately 3,800 miles.

Uruguay Joins Allies After War Declaration

Washington, Feb. 24 (AP)—Uruguay today joined the United Nations, having declared war against Germany and Japan last Thursday.

The Uruguayan Ambassador, Juan Carlos Blanco, signed for his country. The list of signatures now includes all American nations except Argentina.

U.S. Army Investigating Switzerland Complaint

Washington, Feb. 24 (AP)—Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, today said an Army investigation was under way into a Swiss complaint that United States planes attacked Swiss towns Thursday.

Mr. Grew asserted that if American planes were responsible, reparation would be made "insofar as that is humanly possible."

He disclosed in a statement that the Swiss Minister had declared United States aircraft had bombed and strafed, causing deaths of sixteen and injury to many more.

ALLOT HOUSES TO BRITISH

WPB Heads Order Materials for 30,000 Pre-Fabricated Homes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The War Production Board announced today the allotment of materials for 30,000 pre-fabricated houses for England, to be built here for $50,000,000 and shipped under lend-lease.

The allotment was made to the Foreign Economic Administration, which supported the British request for temporary emergency dwellings. Officials said the British were unable to replace bombed dwellings because of the labor shortage.

"The material will come out of allocations that would otherwise have been made to our own civilian economy and will represent practically no impact upon the military effort," said Samuel W. Anderson, WPB's program vice chairman.

"The urgency of the need of the people of England for a partial solution to their severe shelter problem exceeds the urgency of the needs of the civilian economy of our country for these materials."

Italy Would Welcome Bid To San Francisco Parley

Tarchiani Says Nation Already Has Paid for Fascist Crimes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—Alberto Tarchiani, the new Italian Ambassador, asserted today that his people have paid long enough for Mussolini's crimes and now merit full partnership in the United Nations.

Italians "want to put an end to the status of co-belligerency," the Italian envoy said in an interview, adding:

"They are beginning to feel that Italy has paid heavy penance long enough for what the Fascists did and should be invited now into the family of United Nations."

Tarchiani called Mussolini's war declaration on Britain and the United States "a criminal disaster." The Italian people, he said, have sought to give "every aid" to the Allies in the war against Germany and "would be grateful" if invited to the San Francisco United Nations Conference on April 25."

Earlier at a news conference Mr. Tarchiani listed Italy's contributions to the Allied war effort as the entire Italian Fleet, five divisions of troops, of which two are at the front; 200,000 soldiers aiding behind the lines and some 50,000 merchant seamen ready to man Allied transports.

ARMY-NAVY JOURNAL ANALYZES DE GAULLE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Army and Navy Journal suggested today that Gen. Charles de Gaulle might have snubbed President Roosevelt "in the belief that, to calm down his [General de Gaulle's] feathers," the President would support French territorial demands.

General de Gaulle rejected the President's invitation to meet him in Algiers after the Yalta conference.

While France is expected to take part in the San Francisco conference in April, a meeting set up by the Yalta conferees, "her officials do not permit to be lost sight of their profound concern over the area of Germany which their Government will be allowed to occupy," the unofficial service publication said.

"General de Gaulle is determined to control the entire Rhineland and is also arguing that French forces shall garrison a part at least of Austria," the publication asserted. "Having a representative on the European Advisory Commission, he will insist upon his rights to the zones he holds to be essential to France."

DRAFT TO CALL MORE 30 TO 33

Selective Service Issues Order On Age Group

Manpower-bill fight to center on criminal-penalties ..... Page 5

Washington, Feb. 24 (AP)—Selective service tonight ordered increased drafting of men 30 through 33 years old, by permitting their deferment only if they are "necessary to" an essential industry.

Heretofore men of that age only had to be "engaged in" such an industry.

The new instructions to draft boards mean that a larger number of the approximately 1,500,000 men in that age bracket holding occupational deferments will enter military service this year, a selective service spokesman said.

30 Per Cent Of Draft

While unable to estimate how many of the 30-33's will be needed to fill the Army's mounting manpower demand, the spokesman called attention to testimony of Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, draft director, last week that men over 30 would make up 30 per cent of the entire draft call by the end of this year.

"If all other factors are equal, a father should be given greater consideration for occupational deferment than a nonfather in this age group," Hershey's memorandum to draft boards directed.

The local boards were instructed that the 30-33 registrants, to be eligible for deferment, must be "necessary to and regularly engaged in an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety or interest."

"Regularly Engaged"

Being "regularly engaged in" such activity continues to be the deferment rule for men aged 34 through 37.

"Physically fit men in the 30-through-37-year-old group — especially those under the age of 34—are confronted with the prospect of induction to the extent necessary to fill the calls," the selective service announcement said.

The agency emphasized the heavy demand for combat replacements, the virtual exhaustion of physically fit men in the 18-25-age group, and the "extremely limited" supply of men 26 through 29.

"The prospect for registrants 18 through 29 is that they will be inducted unless the information submitted to local boards by employers indicates that they are . . . indispensable and irreplaceable in an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety and interest."

Details Of Method

The same memorandum gave details of the method by which a limited number of men under 30 holding key positions in war industries will be considered for deferment.

Fifteen Government agencies were designated to certify whether registrants should get strong consideration, as an aid to the decisions of local boards.

The new procedure also calls for the filing of a new form for under-30 men whose deferment is sought.

Employers may file the form with the local board even though the Federal agency having jurisdiction refuses to issue a certificate or if the employer does not come within the jurisdiction of any Federal agency, selective service said. In such cases the local board will use its best judgment, but certified requests are to be given the most serious consideration.

The list of agencies which may issue certificates follows: Army Service Forces, Navy Department, Army Air Forces, War Production Board, Maritime Commission, Petroleum Administration for War, Office of Defense Transportation, War Food Administration, Coordinator of Fisheries, Rubber Reserve, Solid Fuels Administration for War, Review Committee on Deferment of Government Employees, National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, Office of Scientific Research and Development and the Procurement and Assignment Service.

MINE SHUTDOWN FEARED BY WPB

Krug Asks Coal Wage Pact As Steel Crisis Threatens

Washington, Feb. 24 (AP)—The possibility of a coal-mine shutdown, aggravating an already dire steel shortage, heightened official tension today as John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers made their opening moves toward new coal wage demands.

A plea for an early pay settlement—Lewis' present contract with bituminous operators expires April 1—was voiced by J. A. Krug, War Production Board chairman.

"Work stoppages in the bituminous fields would seriously and immediately impair steel production," Krug said in a statement evidently aimed at members of Lewis' policy committee, gathering here for their opening deliberations Monday on wage demands.

Talks Start Thursday

UMW negotiations with mine operations with mine operators will open Thursday.

The contract deadline will find steel mills with 3,000,000 tons of unfilled first-quarter orders—tonnage which must get priority over second-quarter requests of the armed forces and other claimants.

The second-quarter demands themselves exceed estimated supply by about 3,000,000 tons, but are being slashed deeply by WPB.

Meanwhile, the Government gave back to private owners 72 soft-coal mines which feed steel mills in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

Solid Fuels Administration officials said the return should not be construed as a conciliatory gesture by the Government in connection with the wage negotiations.

Move Explained

Harold L. Ickes, SFA Administrator, said Federal control was ended, after five months, because a UMW union of supervisory employés which threatened to strike last fall had now given assurance of continued work if private operation were resumed.

Krug disclosed new steps to deal with the steel problem. He appointed an emergency committee headed by his chief of operations, H. G. Batcheller, and made up of representatives of the Army, Navy, SFA and War Manpower Commission.

Norman W. Foy, former WPB steel director, has agreed to return from private affairs to serve on the panel.

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January Output Low

Steel output in January fell 350,000 tons below expectations because of bad weather, shortage of fuel and other problems. "Some important military requirements" next quarter will not be met, Krug said, unless production can be stepped up.

There was evidence also that WPB, in order to meet urgent Army demands for supplemental steel allotments in recent weeks, had over-extended itself in granting tonnage.

WPB usually allots more steel than is in sight, since experience has shown ten per cent or so of allocations in any quarter are normally not used. However, it now appears steel users are cashing virtually all their allotments tickets."

WPB has resorted to issuance of special directives to steel mills, diverting orders to meet emergency needs.

G-E TO PRODUCE JETS AT SYRACUSE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 24—(AP) Mass production of jet engines for the air forces has been inaugurated at the General Electric company's second largest wartime plant, in Syracuse, it was announ-

ced today.

The entire Syracuse plant of more than 600,000 square feet of floor space has been converted to production of jets, the company said. The production schedule called for such speed that there was no ceremony when the first unit passed its final tests and was turned over to the air forces.

Conversion of the big plant began several months ago, with award of the first large-scale jet contracts to G-E. Formerly it had been turning out turbine-electric power units for destroyer escorts.

Subsequently, G-E said, another jet contract was made by the air forces with the Allison division of General Motors, which also will produce the engines on a volume scale.

The company said the engines are designed to drive planes at "lightning-like" speed at altitudes of more than six miles.

The first G-E jet was developed at the company's Lynn, Mass., works in 1941-42. Two of these models were used to fly the first propellerless jet-propelled plane in the United States—the Bell P-59A Airacomet, which took off in October, 1942.

Jet research has continued at the Lynn works, and numerous experimental engines have been produced there. Results of these studies are incorporated in the engines now coming from the Syracuse plant.

CAPEHART SAYS MANPOWER BILL UNNECESSARY

Indiana Senator Says Shortage Can Be Solved Without Legislation

Washington, Feb. 24—(AP)—Senator Capehart, (R.-Ind.), said today that if there really is a manpower shortage, it can be solved "the American way" without legislation.

The Senator, whose phonograph factory is turning out tank and plane parts, expressed some doubt at a news conference whether a shortage of workers actually exists.

"Labor and management have done a remarkable job of production for more than three years," he said, "and now at the tail end of the war

the Government is asking for a work-or-fight bill."

He handed reporters a paper headed "six reasons for shortage of manpower if there is a shortage." His six points:

"1. Poor management.

Location Seen Vital

"2. Poor locations of new war plants by the Government.

"3. Hoarding of labor by employers, particularly the large employers.

"4. Slow-down or curtailment of production by agreement among employes.

"5. Unfair wage ceilings in different factories.

"6. Hoarding of labor on the part of Government."

Discussing his list, Capehart said it is obvious the Government can do nothing about poor management, and it's too late to relocate factories which were mistakenly built where labor isn't available.

"However," he said, "there is something the Government could do about hoarding of labor, slow-down of production and unfair ceilings on wages.

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Cites Wage Issue

He urged that the War Labor Board speed its adjustment of wages between plants drawing labor from the same pool, so that one manufacturer won't be able to offer a ceiling of $1.10 an hour to the detriment of another industry across the street which can offer only 80 cents.

Saying he didn't want to accuse any individual or organization of fostering slowdowns, he declared that "a good deal of it is going on all over the country."

"My opinion is if the Government will put its good old-fashioned heart and soul into the problem of solving the manpower situation they can do it by voluntary methods," he said.

HEROINES BACK FROM MANILA

Liberated Army Nurses And Specialists Flown Home

Hamilton Field, Cal., Feb. 24 (AP) Heroines of Corregidor and Bataan came home today.

There were 68 of them, arriving at 1.45 P.M. on three big transports and one hospital plane—67 Army nurses and specialists and one Red Cross worker.

Back home! Away from the blood and dirt of war.

Back home! Away from the body and soul hunger of a prison camp.

"Back home! Oh, it's so good! It's so good! You just can't know!"

Lonaconing Nurse In Group

Such was the refrain repeated again and again by the women who nursed the wounded and the dying in the bitter, desperate days of America's defeat and who then suffered through nearly three years of Japanese captivity.

The nurses and specialists were the first group of the many thousand liberated Americans in the Philippines to be brought home. They were rescued from Santo Tomas internment camp in Manila February 2. Among them was Lieut. Eleanor O. Lee, of Lonaconing, Md.

They were taken from here to Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, for a physical check-up and treatment until they are released to visit relatives and friends in various parts of the United States.

Almost Mobbed On Landing

As the three transport planes and one hospital plane swung over San Francisco in formation, the nurses sat in complete silence. Tears started coming to some eyes.

When the planes landed at Hamilton Field and the nurses stepped out, some openly crying with joy, they were almost mobbed by old army friends and other well-wishers.

The repatriates could hardly get used to the experience of being free Americans homeward bound again.

They exclaimed with wonder and glee over such ordinary things as a United States copper penny—"a good old *penny*." They stared often, some with wide, weary eyes. Some appeared to have recovered normal vitality, but they were all underweight.

Major Maude Davidson, 59-year-old senior chief nurse, was alert and eager despite long, progressive malnutrition.

"I can still be pretty tough," she said.

Major Davidson, a little more than 5 feet tall, weighed 156 pounds when she was captured on Corregidor May 6, 1942. She weighed 80 pounds when liberated.

"Grapevine" News Of Mrs. R.

The younger nurses (average age about 30) were anxious to pick up the threads of life.

"Where is Mrs. Roosevelt now?" asked Lieut. Eunice F. Young, of Arkport, N.Y.

She explained that the news of Mrs. Roosevelt's Australia visit in September, 1943, had reached Santo Tomas internees by way of the grapevine.

The song, "Remember Pearl Harbor," was brand new to these Americans. They were just hearing for the first time the lines of that and other popular songs of the last three years.

They spoke with almost reverent pride of Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, the gallant American commander who was captured with them on Corregidor.

Too Busy For Fright

Major Davidson, a native of Tannington, Canada, told some details of the fall of Corregidor.

The nearly exhausted nurses on the rock were too busy to be frightened when they were captured by the Japanese, she said. They had 900 wounded soldiers to care for—in cots, crowded together and three tiers high—in Corregidor's tunnels.

"There was some arrogance" on the part of the Japanese, but no nurse was slapped or in any other way mistreated, Major Davidson said. This was also the case later during the long internment at Santo Tomas.

Two Great Days At Santo Tomas

Two great days at Santo Tomas the nurses recalled were September 21, 1944, when American carrier planes raided the Manila area for the first time, and February 3, 1945, the day of delivery.

"More than anything else," Major Davidson said, "that raid (by the carrier planes) saved the morale of the internees."

When the nurses were rescued from Santo Tomas, they were each given a one-rank spot promotion by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Series of Signals

Two days before the United States 1st Cavalry drove on their rescue mission to Santo Tomas, American planes dropped a note which said: "Roll out the barrel."

The nurses said this note was the topper of a series of signals that deliverance was growing near—a series begun Sept. 21, 1944, when carrier bombers struck Manila. That night the camp phonograph played "Pennies From Heaven."

A month later, on the night of Oct. 20, Don Bell, former radio correspondent, ended the brief news report which the Japanese permitted him to read daily over the camp loudspeaker: "Better late than never." He pronounced "late" as "Leyte." The Japanese didn't catch on.

In January, as the Americans pushed down the Luzon plains, the camp phonograph again confirmed the hot rumors sweeping Santo Tomas. The record: "Get Out of Town Before It's Too Late."

Prisoners Rescued in the Philippines

WITH LOS BANOS RESCUE FORCE, Luzon, Feb. 23 (Delayed) (AP)—The internees rescued at Los Banos included:

BAILEY, HAROLD R., 87 Sacramento Ave., Forest Hills, Queens.
BETZER, LINUS WILLIAM, Hollywood.
BOGEL, EDDIE, San Rafael, Calif.
BOYERS, JAMES, Berkeley, Calif.
BUCKLEN, FRANK, no address.
CALHOUN, ALEXANDER B., Manila manager of the National City Bank, New York.
CARPENTER, HENRY, Kansas City, Kan.
CASSIDY, JACK, San Rafael, Calif.
CHAPMAN, C. B., San Francisco, Mackay Radio employe.
CHICKESTER, ROBERT, Butte, Mont.
CLARK, RUSH S., Berkeley, Calif.
COLEMAN, MARSHAL L., New York.
CROOK, GEORGE, Los Angeles.
CUNNINGHAM, NICK, no address.
DECORTO, LOUIS, employe of Commercial Pacific Cable.
DOWNING, CHARLES, San Diego.
FREEMAN, Mrs. EDDIE, San Diego.
GABRIELSEN, CARL, Los Angeles.
GERRY, HENRY M., Margate, N. J.
GODEBUSH, RALPH, 30 Oxford Rd., New York.
HART, JOSEPH T., Detroit, Mich.
HEESCH, HENRY, Rochester.
HERTZ, CAL, Hollywood.
IDDINGS, PAUL, La Granze, Ind., General Motors representative.
JEPSON, LEON, New York.
JOHNSON, FRED, no address.
JONES, C., Los Angeles.
LINN, HOWE, Honolulu.
MILLWARD, JAMES, San Francisco.
MIRAVELLE, ANDREW N.: San Mateo, Calif.
OPPENHEIMER, JOHN, Lowell, Mass.
PENNY, HAROLD, Sacramento, Calif.
PINLING, DON, Glendale, Calif.
RALEIGH, D. M., Allison, Pa.
RIVERS, WILLIAM, Oakland, Calif.
RIZZUTI, TAIRN, Bradford, Pa.
SATTERFIELD, F. M., Richmond, Va.
SCENTER, WILLIAM, Oakland, Calif.
SCHWORER, DON, New York.
SMITH, DEWEY, South Bend, Ind.
TARR, JOHN, no address.
WILSON, WALTER, Carmel, Calif.
WELLS, HUGH, no address.
YOUNG, WILLIAM H., Schenectady, N. Y.

Belated Prisoner List

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The War Department announced today these additional names of persons liberated in the Philippines. [Word of these came last Saturday]:

MILITARY

BLOOM, Capt. SAMUEL M.: Max L. Bloom, father, 315 Seventh Ave., New York City.
CHASE, Capt. WESTER J.: Capt Herbert Chase, brother, 39 Whitehall St., New York City.

CIVILIANS

BANYEA, ANNA: Mrs. F. B. Meeker, Westhill, N. Y.
BARRETT, MARCIA L. and BAILEY O.: Mrs. Perry O. Wilcox, Elmira, N. Y.
BAUERLEIN, EDWARD J.: Miss Lena M. Bauertein, sister, Buffalo, N. Y.
BELDEN, HENRY JEROME: Mrs. Elizabeth H. Belden, wife, 5109 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn.
BELLIS, AMOS G.: Edward A. Bellis, son, 98-11 85th Ave., Forest Hills, N. Y.
BERGER, REBECCA R: Mrs. W. H. Berger, sister-in-law, 170 W. 74th St., New York City.
BOWEN, BESSIE GLEASON: Mrs. Arthur W. Mills, sister, Thompson, Conn.
COHEN, ABRAHAM B.: Mr. David Cohen, brother, New Haven, Conn.
CONNOR, EILEEN CEILLIA and FRANCES E.: Miss Mary Connor, 311 W. 55th St., New York City.
COOK, EDWARD: Mrs. Elizabeth A. Kerr, sister, 287 Webster Ave., Brooklyn.
COTTERMAN, STEWART, Mrs. STEWART, LINDA and ADRIENNE; Mrs. Walter M. Vreeland, Rocky Hill, N. J.
DAVIS, GRACE: Mrs. Marjorie A. Davis, mother, Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y.
DOHERTY, the Rev. JOHN R.: Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Doherty, Hartford, Conn.
DYSON, EUGENE LEE: Verne Dyson, grandfather, Box 100, Brentwood, N. Y.
ELIE, HYMAN COHEN: Jack Cohen, brother, 1280 Walton Ave., Bronx, New York City.
ESMERIAN, PAUL: Raphael Esmerian, 607 Fifth Ave., New York City.
EVEREST, ROBERT D.: mother, Mrs. Leroy Everest, Gloversville, N. Y.
FENNEL, JEANETTE V.: sister, Miss Ruth Fuccell, 1684 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York.
GREENBAU, DELPHINE B.: uncle, Leo Neiman, 17 W. 60th St., New York City.
HOLLAND, ALBERT E., Jr.: grandmother, Mrs. Watson B. Robinson, Rye, N. Y.
HOOVER, MARY IRENE: Miss Ellen Hoover, 217 St. John's Ave., Westerleigh, S. I.
HORNBOSTEL, GERTRUDE C.: Erich H. Costenoble, 34 St. Thomas Pl., Malverne, N. Y.
HOWIE, BEVERLY JEAN, and DIANNE JOYCE: uncle, Gabriel Howie, 25 86th St., Brooklyn.
IVORY, GEORGE M., Sr., and GEORGE M., Jr.: Mrs. Helen I. Niesen, 108-07 103d St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
KALLMAN, GEORGE: mother, Mrs. Kallman, 450 E. Fifth St., Brooklyn.
KEPEART, HELEN MARIE: grandmother, Mrs. Beatrice Graham, 222 Columbia Hts., Brooklyn.
LARSEN, ANTON ESSENDORF: sister, Mrs. Ingrid Danielson, 164 Bidwell Ave., Westerleigh, S. I.
LEHMAN, ELIZABETH M., and CHRISTOPHER M.: Mrs. Edna Haden, 180 E. 79th St., New York City.
LEIRA, BARNEY: Mrs. Ragnhild Roynesdal, 131 69th St., Brooklyn.
LEWIS, ISOBEL S.: Mrs. Arundell, Keer Steamship Co., 17 Battery Pl., New York City.
MASSELL, CATHLEEN M.: mother, Mrs. Stephen J. Lucas, Hartford, Conn.
NELEON, ANNA B.: Mrs. Ethel Bleigh, 31-23 89th St., Jackson Hts., N. Y.
RATHER, MARGARET STEVENS: mother, Mrs. Mary Campbell Stevens, Old Greenwich, Conn.
RIGBY, ROBERT E., and ROBERT R.: aunt, Mrs. Thomas Egan, Groton, N. Y.
ROCKE, LUCIAN L.: Mrs. Loraine B. Rocke, Plattsburg, N. Y.
STRAIGHT, RONALD C.: brother, Eric W Straight, 14 Wall St., New York City.
TAYLOR, ANNIE F., and SUSAN E.: aunt Anna Taylor, 64th St. and Lexington Ave., New York City.
WELLS, AVE SKERROTT: George F. Wells Point Pleasant Beach, N. J.
WILSON, Mrs. JOSEPHINE: brother, Henry H Hemenway, 116-26 218th St., St. Albans N. Y.
WOLFF, SARA J.: William Pinckard, California-Texas Oil Co., 130 E. 43d St., New York City.
WYTHE, DONALD H.: brother, Charles H Wythe, 33 Watchung Ave., Montclair, N. J.
WYTHE, MARGARET: Heine Schradieck, 1315 Carroll St., Brooklyn.
ZELKIKOVSKY, ABRAHAM and IDA: H. A Zelikovsky, 56 W. 22d St., New York City.

W. L. B. Dissent Calls Mill Rise Danger to South

'Serious Repercussions' Seen in Doubling 'Little Steel' Limit at 23 Plants

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—Industry members of the War Labor Board have declared the W. L. B.'s decision in the textile case involving twenty-three Southern companies "may have serious repercussions on the entire Southern economy."

The four industry representatives dissented from the board's directives of Tuesday night dealing not only with the twenty-three Southern mills but with twenty-five New England and six New York and Pennsylvania firms. The statement applied only to the Southern situation, however.

The board's majority decision, still subject to approval of Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson, raised the minimum for 50,000 cotton and rayon textile workers from 50 to 55 cents an hour and granted a five-cent general increase to preserve job differentials.

Emil Rieve, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations textile workers, quit as a labor member of the W. L. B. in protest against what he termed its lack of authority in making this and other decisions final, rather than subject to the veto of Mr. Vinson or the C. I. O.

FEB 25 1945

Executive Order Conflicts

The industry members said the majority action conflicts with the executive order limiting fringe or secondary wage adjustments. They added:

"We believe it necessary to call attention to the fact that in the textile cases and in the packing house case as well, industry members voted in the negative not only on disposition of specific issues, but also on the paragraphs found under 'effectuation of the order.'"

"We opposed this action of the majority of the board because we believe that the orders should carry the restraining language of Executive Order 9,328 whenever this board deals with the so-called fringe issues. Until that executive order has been changed by the appropriate authority, this board should continue to operate in accordance with its explicit provision."

37½% Over Legal Minimum

"The 55 cent minimum is 37½ per cent higher than the highest minimum under the fair labor standards act," said the management representatives. "In order to increase the minimum to 55 cents, the board, under the circumstances of the rate structure here involved, give a five cent and more across-the-board, general increase to all employees. The result will be increases in these twenty-three mills since January, 1941, totaling far more than double the amount permitted by the Little Steel formula—indeed the increases will be near 50 or 60

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per cent.

"But that is not all the board has done. It has imposed the new 55-cent minimum and across-the-board increases on a small segment of the textile industry—even of the Southern textile industry. In the South alone this case affects but twenty-three out of 854 plants—less than 3 per cent. It affects but about 17,500 employees out of 360,000—less than 5 per cent.

"The board imposed on these companies a burden which may well make it very difficult for them to operate in competition with the vast majority of the rest of the Southern industry. And if it be said that the condition will soon ameliorate itself because the rest of the industry in the South will necessarily fall in line, the board is imposing on that industry an added wage bill—estimated at about $71,600,000 a year—which may have serious repercussions on the entire Southern economy."

14,000 at Dodge Ordered to End Strike by W.L.B.

Tomorrow Set as Deadline by Regional Board in Row at Plane-Parts Factory

DETROIT, Feb. 24 (AP). — The regional War Labor Board ordered today nearly 14,000 striking employees of Chrysler Corporation's Dodge main plant to end a strike which since Friday has "virtually halted" production of plane and tank parts.

If the workers don't return to their jobs Monday morning, the board said, officers of Local 3, United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, will be summoned to a show-cause hearing.

Meanwhile, Mike Novak, local president, called a union meeting for Sunday afternoon. He said a back-to-work proposal from U. A. W.-C. I. O. officials was rejected by the strikers at a Friday night meeting.

Fears Strike Will Spread

A company spokesman, who said "less than 500" workers reported for work this morning, expressed fear the strike would affect the corporation's twelve other Detroit plants.

The walkout followed the discharge of eight employees accused by the company of loafing and refusing to meet production rates. A union spokesman charged the company with a "speed-up."

Novak said: "We won't go back until the eight men are taken back, and until three foremen, who were in their departments, are fired."

He said the union favors Army control of the plant and an investigation of the "entire Chrysler company set-up" by the Senate War Investigating Committee, headed by Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, which is scheduled to open an inquiry into Detroit war production.

10,000 Ship Workers Out

PASCAGOULA, Miss., Feb. 24 (AP).—Approximately 10,000 shipyard workers of the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation were on strike today, and from Washington the War Labor Board termed their action "a direct interference with the war."

E. L. Mancil, president of the local Metal Trades Council, American Federation of Labor affiliate, said the strike was voted at the regular meeting of the union last night. Company officials said 6,000 day-shift workers filed away from their jobs and night-shift workers failed to show up.

At Washington the War Labor Board ordered the workers back to their jobs and said processing of their labor disputes scheduled for a hearing before the shipbuilding commission April 13 would be halted if the back-to-work order was not obeyed.

Company officials said that work at the yard was "completely paralyzed."

W. R. Guest, executive vice-president, said work on one 18,000-ton vessel, scheduled for a trial run Monday, and assembly of a Sea Mule, scheduled for trans-shipment to the Pacific this week end, had been halted.

Mancil said union members decided on the move because of "delays" in action on grievances filed with the shipbuilding commission of the W. L. B. He said these grievances included demand for a union shop at the yard, passes into the yard for union representatives, hiring rates for mechanics, pay differentials for welders working with galvanized materials, handling of grievance procedure and conditions in yard food canteens.

Five Types of Planes Now Fly From Carriers

Washington, Feb. 24 — (AP) — The types of planes now employed in carrier service has been increased to five with the addition of the fast and versatile Chance Vought Corsair fighter plane, the Navy disclosed.

First line carrier planes now include three fighter types, the Corsair, the Grumman Hellcat and the Eastern Aircraft Wildcat; one dive-bomber, the Curtiss Helldiver; and one torpedo bomber, the Eastern Aircraft Avenger.

New Type Jap Plane Shot Down

Washington, Feb 24 (A. P.).—The Navy reported today that a new type of Japanese fighter plane had been encountered off Formosa recently and shot down. The new fighter, known as the "George," was described as a streamlined, mid-wing single seat plane with greater speed than other Jap aircraft of this type. It was believed to be a Navy plane.

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Commander Frederick E. Bakutis of Brockton, Mass., commanding officer of a fighter squadron aboard a big Essex class carrier, was credited with downing the first plane of the type seen. It gave him a total of 7 1/3 Japanese planes shot down in the air.

Glider Sets Flight Record

Towed 1,320 Miles by Transport on Non-Stop Trip in India

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—A distance record for a non-stop glider flight was claimed by the Curtiss-Wright Corporation today for a C-46 commando tow of a glider loaded with 4,000 pounds of Christmas packages. The flight covered 1,320 miles in 7 hours 45 minutes. The company said the previous longest non-stop glider tow was 1,177 miles.

The flight was made on Christmas Eve from Karachi, India, to a field near Calcutta, with the big transport pulling an Army glider designed to carry fifteen men or light mobile equipment. No extra fuel tanks were used for the flight

Wac, 20, Is [illegible]eserter; Gets 3 Years Hard Labor

4 W. A. C. Officers on Army General Court of Eight

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich., Feb. 24 (AP).—Colonel Bradford A. Shaw, air base commandant, announced today the conviction by an Army general court martial of Wac Private Irene Way, twenty years old, of Zanesville, Ohio, who was charged with desertion. She was sentenced to confinement at hard labor for three years, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and dishonorable discharge.

The Wac was arrested on Jan. 24 with Jake Williams, of Buffalo, N. Y., who was convicted of harboring a deserter from the Army. In that case Federal Judge Harold P. Burke ruled that a Wac was a soldier.

The Army court was composed of eight members, four of them Women's Army Corps officers. Private Way's conviction and sentence are subject to review by higher Army authorities.

N.Y. TO DISREGARD MIDNIGHT CURFEW

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 — (AP) With one eye on city hall and the other on Washington, New York's 12,000 amusement places rang with eleventh-hour gaiety tonight, little knowing when the midnight curfew would toll for them.

Cash registers clanged overtime and the return of the speakeasy was predicted freely as the $100,000,000 industry tried to reconcile these developments:

1. The War Manpower commission announced in Washington that the lid would slam Monday with minor exceptions to permit servicemen's functions and all-night restaurants to serve food only.

2. Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, pondering the new regulations, repeated that the "status quo"—4 a. m. closing weekdays, 3 a. m. Sundays—would continue until he made an official announcement, probably tomorrow.

How LaGuardia could keep his promise that there would be "ample notice" remained unexplained. "Ample notice" means two weeks in show business.

The mayor brought into the open a report that military leaders were concerned about the curfew when he said, following a conference with Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, that New York faced "a dangerous and serious situation," adding:

"I am particularly concerned about the opening of speakeasies, which we must prevent. Military and naval officials here are also fearful about such a prospect."

A resolution declaring that "crime will be on the increase and speakeasies will flourish" under the curfew was adopted by the executive board of the United Restaurant Liquor Dealers of Manhattan, which claims 1,500 members.

Asking license fee rebates to cover expected losses in revenue, the dealers praised LaGuardia for efforts to have the curfew modified, and declared: "No man in the United States knows better than our mayor the irreparable damage that will result from this edict."

LaGuardia had conferred with WMC and other officials in Washington earlier this week and was scheduled to see Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional WMC director, tomorrow before promulgating New York's enforcement rules.

Local 802, American Federation of Musicians (AFL), announced a contract termination policy for duration of the curfew, providing generally for [illegible]orter dismissal notices and arbitr[illegible]on of disputes.

Add London
Comm. Abandon
THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHEN THE ADDITIONAL COMMENT WOULD BE
FORTHCOMING. THE ANNOUNCEMENT REFERRED TO STATEMENTS MADE BY MERCHANT
SEAMAN WALTER SANKIEWICZ OF BALTIMORE, MD., IN AN INTERVIEW.
SANKIEWICZ, WHO WAS IMPRISONED BY THE GERMANS AFTER SURVIVING THE
SINKING OF THE FREIGHTER CARLTON, WAS AMONG REPATRIATES BROUGHT BACK
BY THE EXCHANGE-LINER GRIPSHOLM.
FD1044AEW

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All London
Comm. Russian
A2 TO THE WEST OTHER SOVIET FORCES SEIZED A NUMBER OF LOCALITIES
BETWEEN THE SEVERED BERLIN-DANZIG RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY SOUTHWEST
OF RUSSIAN-HELD CHOJNICE. THESE INCLUDED GROSS JENZNIK SEVEN
MILES SOUTHWEST OF CHOJNICE; STEINBORN, FOUR MILES
NORTHEAST OF CHOJNICE; STEINBORN, THREE MILES NORTH OF PREUSSICH-FRIEDLAND, AND STRETZIN, SOUTHWEST
OF CHOJNICE. STRETZIN IS 16 MILES
IN EAST PRUSSIA THE RUSSIANS GAINED UP TO TWO MILES ON A 27-
MILE FRONT AGAINST BITTER GERMAN RESISTANCE. AMONG THE PLACES SEIZED

WERE ECKER, THREE MILES NORTH OF CAPTURED ZINDEN AND 16 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KOENIGSBERG. AT THIS POINT THE RUSSIANS WERE ONLY SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF BRANDENBURG, ON THE FRISCHES HAFF, BALTIC COASTAL LAGOON.

THEY ALSO TOOK SCHWILLGARBEN, FOUR MILES SOUTHEAST OF BRAUNSBERG, THE LAST IMPORTANT STRONGHOLD LEFT IN THE SMALL POCKET.

SIMULTANEOUSLY RUSSIAN TROOPS REPULSED GERMAN ATTACKS ON SAMLAND PENINSULA WEST OF KOENIGSBERG. A PARIS RADIO REPORT THAT KOENIGSBERG'S GARRISON HAD EVACUATED THE CAPITAL THROUGH A CORRIDOR RUNNING ALONG THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE PENINSULA TO THE ESCAPE PORT OF PILLAU, 23 MILES TO THE WEST, WAS NOT CONFIRMED BY EITHER MOSCOW OR BERLIN.

THE ONLY OTHER ACTIVITY REPORTED BY MOSCOW WAS IN HUNGARIAN-ANNEXED SLOVAKIA ALONG THE NORTH BANK OF THE DANUBE EAST OF KOMAROM (KOMARNO), 84 MILES FROM VIENNA. IN THAT AREA THE RUSSIANS AGAIN RPULSED STRONG GERMAN TANK AND INFANTRY ATTACKS, THE BULLETIN SAID.

A TOTAL OF 116 GERMAN TANKS WERE DESTROYED ON ALL FRONTS DURING THE DAY, THE BULLETIN ADDED. PRESUMABLY A LARGE PART OF THESE WERE WRECKED IN THE FIGHT NEAR THE DANUBE AS THE GERMANS SOUGHT TO DISRUPT WHAT THEY TERMED WAS A RUSSIAN PREPARATION FOR A RESUMED OFFENSIVE TOWARD BRATISLAVA, SLOVAK CAPITAL, AND VIENNA.

THE FIRST SCOUTING FORCE NOW IS COMMANDED BY LT.COL. ALLISON C. BROOKS OF 475 S.MADISON AVE., PASADENA, CALIF.; THE SECOND BY LT. COL. JOHN A.BROOKS OF 402 W. THIRD ST., GREENVILLE, OHIO; AND THE THIRD BY LT.COL.VINCENT W.MASTERS OF 6022 S. RIMPAU BLVD., LOS ANGELES.

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DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO CAPT. ROGER C. COUNCELMAN OF ROUTE 6, MEADVILLE, PA., AND LT. WILLIAM E. HORNICKEL OF ELIZABETH, IND., MEMBERS OF THE SECOND SCOUTING FORCE, FOR A VOLUNTARY MISSION CHRISTMAS EVE IN WHICH THEY TOOK OFF FROM ICE-COVERED RUNWAYS IN VISIBILITY OF 25 YARDS.

THE SCOUTS ALSO DO DUTY AS FIGHTERS. IN SUCH COMBATS LT. WILLIAM E.WHALEN OF HAMILTON, N.Y., HAS SCORED TWO TRIPLE VICTORIES AND CAPT. HERBERT B.HOWARD OF AUSTIN, TEXAS, HAS SHOT DOWN FOUR ENEMY PLANES.

BVR19 PEN

LONDON, FEB. 24 (AP)--AN APPEAL MAY BE MADE TO KING GEORGE OR TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IN BEHALF OF PVT.KARL GUSTAV HULTEN BY A MASSACHUSETTS ATTORNEY REPRESENTING THE WIFE OF THE AMERICAN PARATROOPER UNDER SENTENCE TO HANG FOR MURDER IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

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SENATOR CHARLES INNESS OF BOSTON HAS CABLED JOHN MAUDE, WHO DEFENDED HULTEN DURING HIS TRIAL ON CHARGES OF SLAYING A LONDON TAXICAB DRIVER, ASKING FOR ADVISE ON THE PROCEDURE FOR SUCH AN APPEAL.

UNDER BRITISH LAW IT WAS SAID HERE THAT CLEMENCY WAS "ENTIRELY A MATTER" FOR THE HOME SECRETARY--THOUGH IN RARE CASES PERMISSION HAS BEEN GIVEN FOR AN APPEAL TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON A POINT OF LAW.

BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, FEB. 24-(AP)-MILD AND BITTER.

THAT IS A FORM OF BREW CALLED BEER IN BRITAIN. AND THAT IS THE WAY THE BRITISH PEOPLE HAVE TAKEN WARTIME RESTRICTIONS ON THEIR NIGHT LIFE--MILDLY AND BITTERLY, MIXED.

MILDLY, BECAUSE THAT IS THE WAY THE BRITISH ARE, BUT A LITTLE BITTERLY, TOO, BECAUSE THERE IS NOT ENOUGH BREW, OR WHISKY TO GO AROUND; NOT ENOUGH TIME TO DINE AND DANCE AND PERHAPS TAKE IN A THEATER IN THE EVENING; NOT ENOUGH TAXIS, AND TOO FEW LIGHTS TO RISK WALKING HOME; AND NOT ENOUGH FOLDING MONEY.

SO THE UNITED STATES' NEW CURFEW ON LATE-HOUR REVELRY HAS DRAWN LITTLE MORE THAN A SARDONIC SMILE IN SOHO, THE HEART OF LONDON'S CAFE DISTRICT; ONLY A NOSTALGIC MOAN IN THE MAYFAIR SECTOR, HOME ABROAD FOR MANY AMERICANS; AND HARDLY A PEEP OF PROTEST IN PICCADILLY, LONDON'S "TIMES SQUARE" AND GATHERING SPOT FOR GIS.

FOR, BY CONTRAST, THE MIDNIGHT DEADLINE ON AMERICA'S NIGHTLIFE SEEMS MILD TO THOSE WHO HAVE STRUGGLED FOR FIVE YEARS UNDER MUCH MORE STRINGENT RESTRICTIONS. TAKE A FEW EXAMPLES:

OVER HERE, IT IS A FAST MAN WHO CAN BEAT THE EARLYBIRDS TO THE BAR OF HIS LOCAL PUB IN TIME FOR A DOUBLE WHISKY FROM THE ONE OR TWO BOTTLES RATIONED OUT DAILY TO EACH ESTABLISHMENT.

OVER THERE--AT LEAST IN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK--THERE IS NO CURB ON ELBOW-BENDING AMBITIONS EXCEPT THOSE IMPOSED BY CAPACITY OR PURSE.

OVER HERE IT IS GO-HUNGRY-OR-ELSE FOR THE WORKING THEATER-GOER WHO WOULD CATCH AN EVENING SHOW, BECAUSE THE CURTAIN GOES UP AT 5:30 P.M.

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OVER THERE IT WILL STILL BE POSSIBLE TO DINE DOWNTOWN FROM MENUS WITHOUT PARALLEL HERE, SEE A SHOW AND STILL HAVE TIME FOR A NIGHTCAP OR THREE.

HERE, HOWEVER, WHERE AMERICA'S PROHIBITION YEARS AND SPEAKEASIES HAVE BEEN THE FAVORITE TARGET OF BRITISH SCORN AND RIDICULE, THE WELL-TO-DO HAVE FOUND ONE DODGE FOR MAKING MERRIE WITHIN THE LAW AFTER THE 11 P.M. CLOSING HOUR--THE BOTTLE CLUB.

FOR THE PRICE ANYWHERE FROM $2 UP AND AN INTRODUCTION TO THE "SECRETARY," ALMOST ANYONE CAN BECOME A MEMBER, BUY A BOTTLE FROM THE MANAGEMENT (THE PRICE USUALLY IS $12 A BOTTLE) AND DRINK THE WQIFH AWA

RETARY," ALMOST ANYONE CAN BECOME A MEMBER, BUY A BOTTLE FROM THE MANAGEMENT (THE PRICE USUALLY IS $12 A BOTTLE) AND DRINK THE WEE HOURS AWAY. THE UNFINISHED BOTTLE MAY BE CHECKED FOR THE NEXT NIGHT OUT.

BUT BOTTLE CLUBS ARE THE EXCEPTION RATHER THAN THE RULE, FOR WITH THE V-BOMB PUTTING A PREMIUM ON SLEEP AND HIGH TAXES THE AVERAGE ENGLISHMAN HAS LEARNED TO BUDGET HIS ENTERTAINMENT.

MOST OF THEM ARE READY FOR HOME WHEN THE LOCAL PUB PROPRIETOR PROMPTLY AT 11 P.M., CRIES OUT:

"TIME, GENTLEMEN, TIME, PLEASE.

"COME ALONG, GENTLEMEN, COME ALONG PLEASE."

BUT STILL THERE ARE SOME WHO FIND A SECRET SATISFACTION IN THE COMING CLAMP-DOWN IN THE LAND OF PLENTY.

ALBERT SIPPED HIS MILD AND BITTER IN A FLEET STREET PUB AND SUMMED UP THE SITUATION:

"THEY'VE HAD IT,"

HE SAID. FEB 25 1945

"AND WITH OUR SCOTCH," SAID HIS CRONY 'ERBERT.

JJ154PEW

HITLER INTERPRETIVE (450)

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

CHIEF OF THE FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN BERLIN

LONDON, FEB. 24-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER COMMEMORATED THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS PARTY'S FOUNDING TODAY BY PICTURING HIMSELF AS A MARTYR AND THE GERMAN PEOPLE IN THE ROLE OF WELL-BEHAVED CHILDREN TO WHOM THE ALMIGHTY OWES A REWARD.

THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE GERMAN SITUATION, WITH ALLIED ARMIES CLOSING IN FROM THE EAST AND THE WEST, WAS SAID TO HAVE PREVENTED THE FUEHRER'S CUSTOMARY ATTENDANCE AT THE ANNUAL POWWOW OF THE NAZI PARTY'S ELITE. BUT HIS SECRETARY OF STATE, IN THE PROPAGANDA MINISTRY, HERMANN ESSER, WHO READ HITLER'S MESSAGE, KNOWS THE MASTER'S STYLE WELL AND PROBABLY PERFORMED ABLY AS A TEAR JERKER.

THE SPEECH, TO ANYONE WHO SAW HITLER COMING UP THROUGH 13 YEARS OF STRUGGLE FOR POWER, WAS TYPICAL OF HIS ORATORY IN TIMES OF EXTREME CRISIS.

WHEN REASON FAILS AND HE HAS NOTHING POSITIVE TO OFFER, HE FALLS BACK ON PLAINTIVELY REMINDING HIS SATELLITES OF HIS "UNSELFISHNESS." ALSO, HE PASSES FROM THE REALM OF HARD FACTS INTO THE MYTHICAL AND THE MYSTICAL.

TWO NEW NOTES, NEVERTHELESS, WERE INTRODUCED INTO WHAT OTHERWISE WAS MOSTLY A REPETITION OF THE PLATITUDES NOW SHOPWORN THROUGH A QUARTER CENTURY OF USE.

FIRST HE PLAYED DEFTLY UPON THE GERMANS' OBVIOUS FEARS OF BEING SENT TO SIBERIA IN FORCED LABOR, AND HELD OUT THIS PROSPECT AS THE SINGLE, TERRIBLE ALTERNATIVE TO CONTINUED FIGHTING.

SECONDLY, HE TRIED TO TURN THE AMERICAN AIR RAID ON BERCHTESGADEN TO HIS OWN ADVANTAGE BY MAKING IT APPEAR THAT WORLDLY GOODS MEANT NOTHING TO HIM.

THIS FITS IN WITH THE LONG ESTABLISHED PARTY PROPAGANDA WHICH HAS DEPICTED HITLER AS A MAN WITHOUT PERSONAL WANTS. NOTHING IS SAID OF HIS BERGHOF--HIS HOME ABOVE BERCHTESGADEN--WHICH HARBORS A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS UPON WHICH HITLER HAS SPENT MILLIONS.

IT WAS SOMEWHAT SURPRISING THAT HITLER ONCE AGAIN VENTURED INTO THE REALM OF PROPHESY AFTER MOST OF HIS PREVIOUS PREDICTIONS PROVED WRONG.

"THIS YEAR THAT HISTORICAL TURNING PONT IN THE WAR WILL COME," HE INSISTED.

BUT AS EARLY AS 1940 HE ALREADY HAD PUT THAT YEAR DOWN FOR "THE GREATEST VICTORY OF ALL TIMES."

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AS IN OTHER RECENT PRONOUNCEMENTS, HE SEEMED TO BE PREPARING AN ALIBI FOR HIMSELF IN THE EVENT OF DEFEAT. IN SUCH A CASE THE GERMAN PEOPLE WILL BE BLAMED. THIS NOTE WAS FIRST SOUNDED SOMETIME AFTER STALINGRAD. THEN HE ASSERTED THAT IF THE GERMAN PEOPLE COULD NOT STAND THE ORDEAL, HE WOULD HAVE NO PITY FOR THEM AND THEY WOULD GO DOWN DESERVEDLY.

AS USUAL HITLER TRIED TO SOW DISSENSION AMONG THE ALLIES BY PREDICTING THAT BOLSHEVISM WOULD INUNDATE THE WESTERN ALLIES OF THE SOVIETS.

HITLER CLOSED HIS ORATION WITH THE STEREOTYPED: "I PROPHESY VICTORY FOR THE GERMAN REICH AT THE END OF THIS STRUGGLE."

BUT WHEN ONE READS THE SPEECH CAREFULLY THERE IS NOTHING REALLY CONCRETE UPON WHICH A GERMAN COULD BASE HOPE FOR FULFILMENT OF THESE PROMISES.

WHILE VAGUELY REFERRING TO THE INVENTION OF NEW AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF OLD WEAPONS, HIS LINE OF REASONING IS MUCH MORE MYSTICAL THAN PRACTICAL.

HITLER VIRTUALLY SAID GOD OWED THE GERMAN PEOPLE VICTORY BECAUSE THEY HAD STOOD UP UNDER TRIAL. HE REASSERTED THAT GERMANY FAILED TO GO UNDER AFTER 1920 BECAUSE HE AND HIS NATIONAL SOCIALIST PROGRAM SAVED THE NATION. THEREFORE HE ARGUED THAT THE NAZI MOVEMENT SOMEHOW WOULD PULL THE NATION THROUGH ITS CURRENT CRISIS.

CB535PEW

LONDON, FEB 24-(AP)-FOUR MUSTANGS OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE, LED BY CAPT.DOUGLAS J.PICK OF 1020 EIGHTH ST., ST.CLOUD, MINN., BROKE UP AN ATTEMPTED ATTACK ON FRONTLINE TROOPS YESTERDAY BY SHOOTING DOWN SEVEN OF A FORCE OF 30 GERMAN MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTERBOMBERS.

PICK SHOT DOWN TWO ENEMY PLANES AND SHARED ANOTHER WITH HIS WINGMAN, FLIGHT OFFICER JAMES F.NELSON OF CLEARWATER, FLA.

CAPT. RICHARD W.STEVENS OF FERRIS, ILL., AND LT.HARRY C. SCHWARTZ OF 301 E. MAIN ST., LEBANON, OHIO, GOT TWO APIECE.

THEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE

THE OTHER GERMANS JETTISONED THEIR BOMBS AND FLED.

DY707PEW

A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, FEB.24-(AP)-WHEN THE CREW OF A CRIPPLED FLYING FORTRESS BAILED OUT OVER CENTRAL FRANCE THE OTHER DAY THEY WERE MISTAKEN FOR GERMAN PARATROOPERS AND WERE MOBBED BY A GROUP OF GRIM-FACED FRENCH FARMERS ARMED WITH PITCHFORKS AND SICKLES.

THE AIRMEN WERE IN A VERY TICKLISH SITUATION FOR A FEW MINUTES UNTIL THE PILOT, LT.JOSEPH P.BELGAM, 23, OF JERSEY CITY, N.J., AND THE OTHERS WERE ABLE TO CONVINCE THE FRENCHMEN THAT THEY WERE AMERICANS. ONE OF THE FARMERS WAS ABOUT TO THROW A HAND GRENADE WHEN

SOMEONE GRABBED HIS ARM.

"THE SKIPPER TALKED SO FAST HIS ENGLISH MUST HAVE SOUNDED LIKE FRENCH," SAID LT.RALPH SLEEPERS OF CONCORD, N.H., THE BOMBARDIER.

OTHER CREW MEMBERS WERE: LT.JOSEPH BISKOFSKY OF KENOSHA, WIS.; LT.ROBERT DREW OF SAN JOSE, CALIF.; SGT.WILLIAM T.JOHNSON OF CROSSETT, ARK.; SGT.WALTER SZYMCZA OF 6431 MARQUETTE AVENUE, CHICAGO; ROBERT G.NICOL OF 7025 SOUTH SOOMIS, BLVD., CHICAGO; NORMAN C.LAURO OF 8835 195TH STREET, HOLLIS, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., AND LELAND E.BURNS OF BURBANK, CALIF.

JJ1035AEW

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LONDON, FEB.24-(AP)-COL. EVERETT W. STEWART WAS NAMED COMMANDER OF THE FOURTH FIGHTER GROUP OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE TODAY, SUCCEEDING LT.COL. HARRY W.HAYHUFF OF OGDEN, UTAH, WHOSE NEW ASSIGNMENT WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

LT. COL. C.H.KINNARD, JR., WAS NAMED TO SUCCEED STEWART AS COMMANDER OF THE 355TH FIGHTER GROUP.

STEWART'S WIFE LIVES AT 1717 E. FOURTH, WINFIELD, KANS., AND HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. B.W.STEWART, AT 300 ROGERS ST., ABILENE, KANS.

KINNARD'S WIFE LIVES AT 212 FAIRVIEW AVE., MONTGOMERY, ALA., AND HIS PARENTS AT FRANKLIN, TENN.

LONDON, FEB. 24-(AP)-BERLIN BROADCASTS TODAY CALLED THE AMERICAN ATTACK AT THE ROER LINE "THE GREATEST OFFENSIVE EISENHOWER HAS EVER STAGED," AND ONE SAID "40 ANGLO-AMERICAN DIVISIONS ARE THUS FAR EMPLOYED IN THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE."

BERLIN PREVIOUSLY HAS REPORTED THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY WAS PARTICIPATING IN THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY'S PUSH IN THE KLEVE SECTOR, NORTH OF THE ROER RIVER BREAKTHROUGH. TODAY'S BROADCAST DID NOT SPECIFY WHERE ANY BRITISH DIVISIONS WERE ATTACKING WITH THE AMERICANS.

GERMANS SAID THE U.S. NINTH AND FIRST ARMIES JUMPED OFF AFTER A "HITHERTO UNEXPERIENCED" ARTILLERY BARRAGE AND "THE GREATEST-EVER SOFTENING UP PROCESS BY ALLIED AIRCRAFT."

ANOTHER BROADCASTER SAID THE AMERICANS WERE USING UNPARALLELED AMOUNTS OF MATERIEL, AND ADDED THAT "ALTHOUGH VERY THOROUGH PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE BY FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT, NOBODY IS HARBORING ANY ILLUSION THAT THE BATTLE WILL NOT BE ONE OF THE UTMOST SEVERITY."

THE GERMANS ALSO PREDICTED THE OFFENSIVE WOULD SPREAD SOUTHWARD.

FD1007AEW

THIRD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

BY WILLIAM FRYE

LONDON, SUNDAY, FEB. 25-(AP)-FLEET RAF MOSQUITOS HIT BERLIN LAST NIGHT WITH TWO-TON BLOCKBUSTERS, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ATTACK ON THE MUCH-BOMBED CAPITAL FOLLOWED HEAVY BLOWS YESTERDAY BY GREAT FLEETS OF ALLIES PLANES ON GERMAN SUBMARINE YARDS AND OIL REFINERIES, CARRYING THE WAR'S MOST DEVASTATING AERIAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANY INTO ITS 12TH STRAIGHT DAY.

ALLIED TACTICAL AIR FORCES ON THE CONTINENT FLEW 3,515 SORTIES DURING THE DAY IN CLOSE SUPPORT OF GROUND OPERATIONS AND REPORTED DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 169 LOCOMOTIVES, 1,259 FREIGHT CARS, AND MORE THAN 1,000 MOTOR VEHICLES.

NINTH AIR FORCE MARAUDERS BOMBED CLATTEN AND ZULTICH, 26 AND 22 MILES SOUTHWEST OF COLOGNE, AND RHEINDAHLEN, 18 MILES WEST OF DUSSELDORF. ALL THREE WERE POINTS AT WHICH THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED BRINGING UP RESERVES FROM THE SOUTH IN AN EFFORT TO MEET THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY OFFENSIVE.

THE NINTH AIR FORCE LISTED LOSSES OF SEVEN MEDIUM OR LIGHT BOMBERS AND THREE FIGHTERBOMBERS.

RAIL TARGETS NOT HIT IN THE PREVIOUS TWO-DAY "BUCKSHOT BLITZ" WHICH PARALYZED THE TRANSPORTATION NETWORK IN WESTERN GERMANY ALSO CAME UNDER THE SHATTERING CASCADE OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES AS THE BRITAIN-BASED U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE STRUCK WITH 1,600 PLANES AND THE RAF FOLLOWED DURING AFTERNOON WITH UPWARDS OF 700.

FROM ITALY HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE STRUCK RAILYARDS AT GRAZ ON THE MAIN LINE FROM VIENNA TO YUGOSLAVIA AND AT KLAGENFURT JUST NORTH OF THE YUGOSLAV BORDER. FLYING FORTRESSES ALSO BOMBED THE YARDS AT FERRARA IN THE PO VALLEY AND LIBERATORS ATTACKED OTHER RAIL TARGETS AT PADUA AND UDINE. THUNDERBOLTS STRAFED TRAINS MOVING IN NORTHERN ITALY.

FIGHTER BOMBERS OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE HIT TARGETS IMMEDIATELY AHEAD OF THE WEST FRONT OFFENSIVE.

WITH RAIL TRAFFIC IN WESTERN GERMANY REPORTED VIRTUALLY AT A STANDSTILL AS A RESULT OF THE PAST TWO DAYS BOMBING BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOMBERS SHIFTED THEIR ATTACK TO REFINERIES STILL PRODUCING A TRICKLE OF FUEL FOR THE ENEMY FORCES AND TO THE YARDS BUILDING THE LATEST TYPE U-BOATS.

THE MAIN TARGET OF THE RAF HEAVIES AND ESCORTING MUSTANGS AND SPITFIRES WAS A SYNTHETIC OIL REFINERY AT KAMEN, NEAR DORTMUND. MORE THAN 1,100 FORTRESSES AND 500 ESCORTING FIGHTERS SPLIT INTO TASK FORCES HITTING NATURAL OIL REFINERIES AT MISBURG, HAMBURG, HARBURG AND U-BOAT YARDS AT HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

SCATTERED TRANSPORTATION TARGETS ALSO WERE BOMBED BY FORTRESSES WITH THE ESCORTING MUSTANGS STRAFING RAILLINES. RETURNING PILOTS REPORTED NO TRAFFIC MOVING IN NORTHWESTERN GERMANY.

MORE THAN 29 LOCOMOTIVES, 80 RAIL CARS, 131 OIL CARS AND SEVEN SMALL BOATS WERE SHOT UP.

THE GERMAN RADIO DRAGGED ANTI-RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA INTO ITS ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN AWAY THE TREMENDOUS AIR ASSAULTS BY SUGGESTING THAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN COMMANDS HAD UNDERTAKEN THE "SCORCHED EARTH" CAMPAIGN WITH MASSED AIR FLEETS IN ORDER TO DESTROY EVERYTHING POSSIBLE BEFORE IT FELL INTO THE HANDS OF THE RED ARMY AND COULD BE EXPLOITED BY THE SOVIETS.

A205 Add Paris-WFront xx on the roads

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MONTGOMERY'S CANADIAN FIRST ARMY ON THE NORTH END OF THE FRONT LASHED OUT IN NEW ATTACKS. RECONNAISSANCE FORCES PRODDED ALMOST TO THE ROAD CENTER OF CALCAR WITHOUT RESISTANCE. (BRUSSELS RADIO SAID THE CANADIANS HAD ENTERED CALCAR.)

ON THE CENTER OF THAT FRONT, SCOTTISH INFANTRY FOUGHT TO WITHIN A MILE OF WEEZE, A RAILHEAD THREE MILES SOUTH OF THE CAPTURED WESTWALL STRONGPOINT OF GOCH.

LT. GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY IN THE PAST 24 HOURS CAPTURED 1,400 PRISONERS--AS MANY AS THE U.S. NINTH AND FIRST ARMIES TOGETHER--AS IT GAINED FOUR MILES AND ENGULFED 23 MORE TOWNS IN A DRIVE WHICH WAS ABOUT TO WIPE OUT A 32-MILE STRETCH OF THE WESTWALL IN GERMANY'S EIFEL MOUNTAINS.

ALL ESCAPE BY HIGHWAY OUT OF THE TWO BY THREE-MILE SALIENT--ALL THAT IS LEFT OF ONCE POWERFUL WESTWALL POSITIONS EAST OF LUXEMBOURG --WAS CUT OFF BY THE CAPTURE OF NEUERBURG IN A SURPRISE ASSAULT.

ALREADY 1,000 BEWILDERED PRISONERS HAD BEEN FLUSHED FROM THE SALIENT AND A FRONT DISPATCH SAID UNDETERMINED NUMBERS OF OTHER GERMANS WERE MILLING AROUND, GROPING FOR A WAY OUT. ENEMY TANKS WERE DESTROYED AT THE RATE OF FIVE A DAY FOR THE LAST FIVE DAYS IN THE SALIENT STRUGGLE.

30.24-23319

ONE THOUSAND OF THE PRISONERS CAME FROM THE CENTER OF THE ENEMY'S CRUMBLING SALIENT, NOW BUT FOUR MILES DEEP AND THREE MILES WIDE.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID AMERICANS WERE ON HEIGHTS LOOKING DOWN ON NEUERBURG, IN THE CENTER OF THE SALIENT, AND THE GERMANS WERE BADLY DISORGANIZED AND TRYING FRANTICALLY TO ESCAPE.

ON THE SOUTH END OF THE 50-MILE FRONT, THE 94TH INFANTRY CAPTURED OCKFEN, ON THE EAST BANK OF THE SAAR RIVER NINE MILES SOUTH OF THE FORTRESS OF TRIER. SERRIG, IN A SECOND BRIDGEHEAD FOUR MILES SOUTH, ALSO WAS CLEARED. THE LATTER BRIDGEHEAD NOW WAS A MILE AND A HALF DEEP AND TWO MILES WIDE.

ON THE ROER FRONT EVERY OBJECTIVE OF THE U.S. FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES WAS TAKEN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE, A FRONT REPORT SAID, AND THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT THE BRIDGEHEADS WERE REINFORCED AND DEEPENED.

THE GERMANS THREW IN SIX COUNTERATTACKS LAST NIGHT, 18 HOURS AFTER THE OFFENSIVE BROKE, EMPLOYING AS MANY AS 20 TANKS. DEADLY ARTILLERY FIRE DROVE THE ENEMY BACK.

WHILE THE NINTH ARMY SWUNG RAPIDLY BEYOND LINNICH, 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF AACHEN, INFANTRY SIX MILES SOUTHEAST AT JUELICH DROVE TWO MILES EASTWARD ALONG A BROAD HIGHWAY TO WITHIN 19 MILES OF COLOGNE.

BEHIND THEM, ARTILLERY SMASHED THE THICK WALLS OF THE ANCIENT, MOATED CITADEL IN THE NORTHERN EDGE OF JUELICH AND INFANTRY STORMED THROUGH THE BREACHES, WIPING OUT THE LAST RESISTANCE INSIDE.

THE BATTLE FOR A SECOND ROER STRONGHOLD AT DUEREN, SIX MILES FARTHER SOUTHEAST WAS MUCH STERNER.

ONCE A CITY OF 40,000, DUEREN WAS REDUCED TO A HEAP OF RUBBLE FROM WHICH THE GERMANS FOUGHT SAVAGELY. THE GRIP ON THE CITY WAS TIGHTENED BY A PUSH OF MORE THAN TWO MILES BEYOND THE ROER, AND INFANTRY WAS METHODICALLY ATTACKING THE LAST OF THE CITY'S STRONGPOINTS.

THREE MILES SOUTH OF DUEREN, HODGE'S TROOPS WHO HAD CROSSED THE ROER CLEARED HALF OF THE TOWN OF NIEDERAU.

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT FIGHTING FLARED ON BOTH SIDES OF HEINSBERG, 20 MILES NORTH OF AACHEN ON A SECTOR WHICH LAST WAS REPORTED HELD BY THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, BUT THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

IT WAS REVEALED OFFICIALLY THAT THE 29TH INFANTRY DIVISION TOOK JUELICH, WHILE THE 102ND INFANTRY DIVISION WAS OPERATING TO THE NORTH BEYOND LINNICH.

THE FIRST ARMY'S EIGHTH INFANTRY DIVISION AND THE VETERAN 104TH TIMBERWOLF DIVISIONS PACED THE ATTACK ON THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE FRONTGM

GH335PEW

PARIS ~~SECOND ADD THIRD~~ LEAD WESTERN FRONT XXX FLOOD-MUDDIED ROER. Insert 5th grf. FEB 25 1945

FIRST ARMY TROOPS FORGED A SOLID BRIDGEHEAD IN THE DUEREN AREA AND FOUGHT TO CLEAN OUT THE LAST GERMAN RESISTANCE IN THE CITY 20 MILES FROM COLOGNE, ANOTHER LATE DISPATV

AREA AND FOUGHT TO CLEAN OUT THE LAST GERMAN RESISTANCE IN THE CITY 20 MILES FROM COLOGNE, ANOTHER LATE DISPATCH DECLARED. EARLIER TODAY THE AMERICANS WERE REPORTED IN CONTROL OF ONE-FOURTH OF DUEREN.

A STEADY STREAM OF REINFORCEMENTS WAS CROSSING INTO THE DUEREN SECTOR, THE DISPATCH ADDED.

THE NEAREST APPROACH TO COLOGNE--19 MILES--WAS AT NIEDERZEIR, BETWEEN DUEREN AND JUELICH.

U.S. NINTH ARMY MEN CLEARING JUELICH WIPED OUT RESISTANCE IN THE ANCIENT MOATED CITADEL THERE AFTER SHELLS SMASHED THAT CLUSTER OF BUILDINGS, AND THEN DROVE TWO MILES BEYOND JUELICH DOWN THE BROAD HIGHWAY DUE EAST TO COLOGNE. THEY WERE WITHIN 21 MILES OF THE RHINE CITY.

FEB 25 1945

SCOTTISH TROOPS IN THE CANADIAN ARMY SECTOR FARTHER NORTH MEANWHILE STRUCK OUT AFRESH IN DRIVES CARRYING TO WITHIN LESS THAN A MILE OF THE ROAD HUB OF WEEZE.

TROOPS CROSSING X X X 5TH GRAF AS BEFORE.

WD212PEW

(590) Insert

PARIS--~~SECOND ADD FIRST~~ LEAD WESTERN FRONT XXX LAST NIGHT.

ALONG THE MIDDLE OF THE WESTERN FRONT, THE U.S.THIRD ARMY CAPTURED 1,400 PRISONERS YESTERDAY, INCLUDING 1,000 TAKEN FROM THE THE CRUMBLING BULGE NORTHEAST OF VIANDEN. THE BULGE NOW IS FOUR MILES FROM EAST TO WEST AND THREE FROM NORTH TO SOUTH.

CAVALRY UNITS ADVANCING FOUR MILES TOOK SEVEN TOWNS FROM TWO TO FOUR MILES NORTHEAST OF VIANDEN. THE 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION SEIZED SIX MORE UP TO 12 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PRUEM. THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION GAINED A MILE AND A HALF TOWARD NEUERBURG, AT THE JUNCTION OF THE WAHL AND ENZ RIVERS ABOUT SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF VIANDEN. IT WAS 2 1/2 MILES FROM HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING NEUERBURG, CENTER OF THE BULGE IN WHICH BADLY-DISORGANIZED GERMANS WERE SEEKING FRANTICALLY

TO ESCAPE.

THE THIRD HAS TAKEN 5,206 PRISONERS IN THE LAST THREE DAYS.

A DISPATCH FROM THE CANADIAN FRONT IN THE NORTH SAID THE GERMANS WRE WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM THE DUTCH ISLANDS AT THE MOUTH OF THE RHINE ESTUARY AS WELL AS PULLING BACK TO THE IJSSEL RIVER NORTH OF ARNHEM.

THE ROCKET ZONE NEAR THE COAST PRESUMABLY STILL IS GARRISONED, IT SAID, BUT THERE IS CONTINUOUS ENEMY MOVEMENT EAST FROM THE MAIN PART OF HOLLAND NORTH OF THE RHINE ESTUARY.

THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY'S OFFENSIVE SLOWED DOWN TO CONSOLIDATION, BUT SCOTS WHO CUT THE UEDEM-GOCH RAILWAY FANNED THROUGH A WOODED AREA TO WITHIN A MILE OF WEEZE, THE NEXT GERMAN ANCHOR POINT SOUTH OF GOCH. OTHER TROOPS PRODDED STUBBORN GERMAN LINES NEAR CALCAR.

THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY HAD A TOUGHER JOB THAN THE NINTH CROSSING THE ROER IN THE DUEREN SECTOR WHERE IT FLOWS HIGHER AND FASTER, BUT HAD GAINED UP TO TWO MILES IN THE FIRST DAY.

U.S.CASUALTIES WERE DESCRIBED AS LIGHT, ALTHOUGH GERMAN OPPOSITION STRENGTHENED DURING THE DAY. FEB 25 1945

BRIDGEHEADS WERE CONSOLIDATED OVERNIGHT AND ENGINEERS THREW FOOTBRIDGES OVER THE ROER DESPITE HEAVY GERMAN SHELLING. INFANTRYMEN MADE SLOW PROGRESS THROUGH THICK MINEFIELDS.

THE MAGNIFICENT AIR SUPPORT IN THE OPENING PHASE UNDOUBTEDLY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LIGHT TO MODERATE RESISTANCE FIRST ENCOUNTERED, A FRONT REPORTER SAID. GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS HURRYING UP WERE BOMBED AND MACHINE-GUNNED REPEATEDLY. THE AIR FORCES FLEW MORE THAN 4,900 SORTIES YESTERDAY, MOSTLY IN DIRECT SUPPORT OF THE LAND OFFENSIVE. FLYING WEATHER APPEARED MUCH LESS FAVORABLE EARLY TODAY.

U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE FLIERS REPORTED A DAY OF TREMENDOUS DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN ROLLING STOCK. THEIR SCORE ALONE WAS GIVEN AS 1,514 RAILWAY CARS DESTROYED AND AS MANY DAMAGED; 89 LOCOMOTIVES WRECKED AND 33 DAMAGED, 817 TRUCKS DESTROYED AND 414 DAMAGED, AND 179 ARMORED VEHICLES AND TANKS WRECKED AND ANOTHER 126 DAMAGED.

ASSOCIATED PRESS X X X 3RD GRAF AS BEFORE.

Add Paris WFront xxx of the war.

THE GERMANS WERE KNOWN TO HAVE AT LEAST SIX DIVISIONS FACING THE AMERICANS ON THE ROER RIVER FRONT. FEB 25 1945

"MOST OF THEM ARE POOR QUALITY TROOPS," DECLARED MAJ.JOHN C. LAWTON, BALTIMORE,MD., (114 WEST UNIVERSITY PARKWAY) AS HE WATCHED THE FIRST, BEDRAGGLED, SHELL-SHOCKED PRISONERS COME ACROSS THE RIVER UNDER GUARD. MAJ.OSCAR STONESEIFER, HARRISBURG,PA., IN ANOTHER REGIMENTAL COMMAND POST, SAID "WE ARE GOING MUCH BETTER THAN EXPECTED."

THE RIVER, WHICH HAD BEEN FLOODED BY THE GERMANS, NOW HAS A MAXIMUM WIDTH OF 250 FEET AND IS WITHIN ITS BANK AT MANY POINTS. IT STILL IS RUNNING AT 10 TO 12 MILES PER HOUR.

DESPITE THIS HANDICAP THE AMERICANS CROSSED THE STREAM, USING ASSAULT BOATS, INFANTRY BRIDGES AND AMPHIBIOUS JEEPS. TANKS ALSO CROSSED TO SUPPORT THE INFANTRY.

AMERICAN ENGINEERING INGENUITY PROVIDED ONE OF THE KEYS TO THE CROSSING OF THE ROER. WEDNESDAY NIGHT ENGINEER PATROLS SNEAKED ACROSS AND PLANTED STEEL CABLES FROM BANK TO BANK, THEN SUBMERGED THEM IN THE STREAM. WHEN THE ARTILLERY BARRAGE OPENED AT 2:45 A.M., THE ENGINEERS HAULED THE CABLES TAUT AND USED THEM TO SUPPORT FOOTBRIDGES WHICH WERE ERECTED IN A FEW MINUTES.

SMOKE GENERATORS LAID DOWN A THICK BLANKET IN ORDER TO SCREEN THE ASSAULT. THE DOUGHBOYS FOUND THAT THE ROER HAD BEEN FILLED WITH UNDERWATER SPIKES, STAKES, FLOATING MINES AND WIRE. IN THE SWIFT CURRENT SOME BOATS CAPSIZED. IT WAS DIFFICULT TO LAUNCH THE INFANTRY BRIDGES.

A23

LESS THAN SIX HOURS AFTER THE ATTACK OPENED, STREAMS OF EXHAUSTED AND DISPIRITED PRISONERS BEGAN COMING BACK. THEY TOLD THEIR QUESTIONERS THAT WHILE THEY KNEW AN ATTACK WAS COMING, THEY HAD NOT EXPECTED IT THAT MORNING OR IN SUCH VIOLENCE.

WHILE SIX NAZI DIVISIONS FACED THE FURY OF THE NEW DRIVE, AT LEAST TEN OTHERS WERE BEING PINNED DOWN BY THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY OFFENSIVE ON THE NORTH FLANK. THAT MANY OR MORE WERE TRYING TO HOLD DOWN THE U.S. THIRD ARMY'S RHINE-BENT OFFENSIVE THROUGH THE EIFEL MOUNTAINS.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S TROOPS CROSSED THE SAAR RIVER AT A THIRD POINT SOUTH OF THE NAZI FORTRESS OF TRIER, AND WELDED TWO OTHER CROSSINGS INTO ONE BRIDGEHEAD AT LEAST TWO AND A HALF MILES WIDE AND AS MUCH AS TWO MILES DEEP. TO THE NORTH THIRD ARMY DOUGHBOYS WERE THREATENING TO FORCE THE NAZIS INTO A 12-MILE RETREAT TO THE PRUEM RIVER.

THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, RESUMING ITS PUSH, SCORED ADVANCES AT A NUMBER OF POINTS, PARTICULARLY IN THE SECTOR WHERE IT WAS NEARING THE ENEMY BASE OF UEDEM AND THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE RUHR.

IN THE SOUTH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY HAMMERED AT THE GATES OF SAARBRUECKEN, CAPITAL OF THE SAAR COAL AND STEEL BASIN.

DN437AEW

30.21-23321

Add with the 9th Army-Rurich capture (Funson) x It worked.

AMONG THE DOUGHBOYS WHO WADED FROM THE ROER INTO RURICH TODAY WERE TECH SGT.HARLON T.LONG, ROUTE TWO, EAST CHATTANOOGA, TENN.; STAFF. SGT.MICHAEL ZINN, CAPBOARD RIDGE, DANBURY, CONN.; STAFF SGT.AMBROSE A.CERRITO, 80 VICTORIA AVE., CRANSTON, R.I.; ROBERT E.FISHER, 808 WEST GARRO ST., PLYMOUTH, IND.; SGT.JOHN P.WAZLINSKYFR, WYANO, PA.; SGT.ALEXANDER MOVERA, 315 FREEPORT ST., DORCHESTER, MASS.; SGT.LAYTON W.SMITH, 83 HUDSON ST., PONTIAC, MICH.; CPL.NICHOLAS SPINATO, 516 EAST 148TH BRONX, N.Y. CITY; PFC.DORIAN J.BAGGERLY, R.F.D. ONE, BOX 97, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.; PFC.JUAN A.BUENNASTRO, 202 FIRST ST. SOUTH, TEXAS CITY, TEX.; PFC. ANTHONY D.DANDRES, 4936 KERSVAN ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; PFC.ROBERT G.FELLER, 4102 WEST CALUMET ROAD, MILWAUKEE, WIS.; PFC.DOMINGO DELGADO 807 CLARE ST., NORWALK, CALIF.; PFC.WILLIAM H.CORWIN, 856 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN, N.Y.CITY; PFC.JAMES W.JENNINGS 3927 LIVINGSTON NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D.C.; PFC.ERSEL E.JONES, ROUTE THREE, SEARCY, ARK.; RONALD L.KEATON, 4129 NORTH 18TH ST., OMAHA, NEBR.; PFC.JACK MYERS, 1009 SOUTH CLINTON, ALBIA, IOWA; PFC.HOWARD G.THOMAS, ROUTE FIVE, BOX 35, HENDERSON, N.C.; RAMON S.VILARREAL, 2205 MAIN AVE., LAREDO, TEX.; FEB 25 1945

PVT.STANLEY W.CRONCE, 251 MCBOWL AVE., ST.PAUL, MINN.; PVT.THEODORE HAMANN, ROCK VALLEY, IOWA; PVT.WILS E.IRVING, EVARTS, KY.; PVT.WILLIAM P.LYNCH, ROUTE FIVE, TRENTON, MO.; PVT.JOSEPH M.SIMPSON, 1610 BROADWAY FORT WORTH, TEX.

JJ920AEW

Add Says Black Market xxx defense counsel.

OLSON, WHOSE ADDRESS WAS GIVEN BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT AS 24 ARLETA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., IS CHARGED WITH WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF ARMY SUPPLIES AND NEGLECT OF DUTY.

TWO OFFICERS OF THE 716TH RAILWAY OPERATING BATTALION HAVE BEEN CONVICTED AND SENTENCED AND TWO HAVE BEEN ACQUITTED. THE LATTER INCLUDED THE FORMER COMMANDER, MAJ.WALTER H.MARLIN OF OAKLAND, CALIF., CLEARED THURSDAY OF A CHARGE OF NEGLECT.

JJ928AEW

FEB 25 1945

Add With the U.S. 9th Army on the Roer-Rogers Wanders (Funson) x methodical.

THOSE WHO SHARED BUCK'S GLORY AND FOUGHT WITH HIM OVER THE GRIM 500 YARDS WERE SGT. FRANK J. CASTER, 1019 SECOND AVE., ALTOONA, PA.; PFC. ROY DALTON, CRANAN, TEXAS; PVT. JOHN TOPPING, WAYNESVILLE, MO.; SGT. J. KEN HOOD, KINGSPORT, TENN.; PFC. CLARENCE J. HUNT, 2017 AVENUE A, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA; SGT. RICHARD DYKE, 1004 14TH AVE., COLUMBUS, OHIO; PFC. BROOKE WILLIAMS, ROUTE 1, PERRY RD., CANTON, OHIO; PVT. RICHARD LASAGE, 1743 STOCKER ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; PFC. JAMES BAILEY, WARRENVILLE, ILL.; PVT. JULIUS SASSER, CLINTON, N.C.; PFC. HENRY HATTILA, 736 EAST 163RD ST. THE BRONX, NEW YORK CITY; PFC. MARCUS CATOE, KERSHAW, S.C.; PFC. ROGER MORRIS, 14 EDDY ST., WALTHAM, MASS., AND PFC CHARLES MULLIKIN, 223 EAST NORTH ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

WHILE THE RAIDERS WERE IN OPERATION ON THE EAST BANK ANOTHER GROUP REMAINED ON THE WEST TO COVER THEM WITH RIFLE FIRE. THIS GROUP INCLUDED:

B15 (ESG)

PFC. ALBERT KENNEY, TIPTON, OKLA.; PVT. WILLIAM GIBSON, YARBOA,

LA.; PFC. JOSEPH EVANGELISTA, 4738 VERNON BLVD., LONG ISLAND CITY; PFC. DON FRANSEN, 1605 WYOMING AVE., SUPERIOR, WIS.; PFC. JOSEPH BELLAY, 436 EAST 75TH STREET, NEW YORK; PFC. CLARENCE BURGOON, OTTAWA, KAS.; PFC. WILLIAM F. MCCLANE, 162 GROVE ST., BLOOMFIELD, N.J.; PFC. EDWARD DIAMOND, 4906 CLYDE ST., CHICAGO; CHESTER MACCLEAN, 162 WASHINGTON ST., PEABODY, MASS.; PFC WILLARD WILBUR, 124 MAPLE ST., NORWICH, CONN.; PFC. WALTON E. MILBY, COLESBURG, KY.; SGT. FRANK BARTHOLOVICH, WHOSE FATHER LIVES IN CARMICHAELS, PA., AND HIS BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN CORAOPOLIS, PA.; SGT. RUFUS WILKES, COLLINS, GA.; AND SGT. CHRIS LORENZ, 5753 PATTERSON AVE., CHICAGO.

JR922AEW

FEB 25 1945

SINCE THE JUMP-OFF ACROSS THE ROER RIVER YESTERDAY MORNING THS DIVISION HAS TAKEN NINE TOWNS AND 800 GERMAN PRISONERS.

MAJ.GEN.FRANK A.KEATING'S DOUGHBOYS HAD COMPLETELY CLEARED THE ENEMY FROM GEVENICH, GLIMBACH, TETZ, ERZELBACH, IVANSHAIN, HOTTORF, BOSLAR, AND HIFFELBERG. Hdq with 102nd Div. in Germany (Eunson) x sauerkraut.

THE THREE REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS ARE COL.LAURIN WILLIAMS, SEATTLE, WASH., OF THE 405TH INFANTRY, WHICH HOPPED OFF EAST OF ROERDORF, COL.PHILIP R.DWYER, WESTCHESTER, PA., OF THE 407TH INFANTRY, WHICH ATTACKED EAST OF LINNICH; AND COL. BERNARD F.HURLESS, A NEBRASKAN WHOSE WIFE NOW LIVES IN ATLANTA, GA. HIS MEN PULLED INTO LINE LAST NIGHT JUST IN TIME TO HELP STOP A GERMAN COUNTERATTACK ON BOSLAR.

FIRST LT.ST.CLAIR KNIGHT OF SUMMERVILLE, KY., AND TWO SQUADS CAPTURED A GERMAN TANK LAST NIGHT IN BOSLAR.

HOLDING A PERIMETER ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN, KNIGHT AND HIS MEN PULLED BACK INTO THE SHADOWS WHEN THE ENEMY TANK CAME UPON THEM. THE HATCH OPENED AND THE GERMAN TANKER PUT HIS HEAD OUT TO ASK IN LOUD ENGLISH "ARE THERE ANY AMERICANS IN THIS TOWN?"

PFC JAMES FOUDY, DETROIT, MICH., ANSWERED HIM WITH AN AUTOMATIC RIFLE AND KNIGHT'S MEN TOOK THE TANK BEFORE IT COULD GET ITS 105-MM. GUN INTO ACTION.

DY938PEW

ATTACKING INFANTRY. Add Linnich-9th Army (Gallagher) on Roer tonight.

THIS PILE OF RUBBLE THAT ONCE WAS A THRIVING CITY DATING BACK AT LEAST 800 YEARS, FELL YESTERDAY TO THE 29TH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH PUSHED ON EAST NEARLY TWO MILES TODAY TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF STETTERNICH.

ON THE NORTHERN EDGE OF THE CITY, THE CENTURIES-OLD CITADEL, WITH ITS 140-FOOT THICK WALLS, FELL QUICKLY TO INFANTRY ATTACKING WITH FLAMETHROWERS.

THE TASK FORCE THAT KNOCKED OUT THE HANDFUL OF DEFENDERS WAS UNDER A BRIGADIER GENERAL, WHO RODE AROUND UNDER FIRE ON A BULLDOZER, ROUNDING UP ARMORED WEAPONS AND FLAMETHROWERS FOR THE ASSAULT.

THE 102ND INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH MADE THE DEEPEST PENETRATION AT LINNICH. REACHED HOTTORF, FOUR AND A HALF MILES FROM THE

JUMP-OFF. IN THIS SECTOR A SERIES OF SMALL COUNTERATTACKS WERE BEATEN OFF.

THE 102ND AND 29TH DIVISIONS HAD BEZN SITTING ALONG THE ROER FOR WEEKS, PLANNING CROSSINGS, AND CAPITALIZED ON THEIR LONG STUDY. OTHER DIVISIONS ARE TAKING PART IN THE ASSAULT TOWARD THE RHINE, BUT THEIR IDENTITY HAS NOT YET BEEN DISCLOSED BY THE ARMY.

"WE HAVE PROGRESSED VERY NICELY, AND CASUALTIES HAVE NOT BEEN AS HIGH AS EXPECTED," A NINTH ARMY OFFICER SAID.

THE MODERATE GERMAN RESISTANCE IS EXPECTED TO STIFFEN, AND THERE ARE INDICATIONS THE ENEMY HIGH COMMAND IS DRAWING REINFORCEMENTS FROM OTHER SECTORS OF THE WEAKENED FRONT TO MEET THE OFFENSIVE ALONG THE ROER.

THE 29TH DIVISION HAD ONE OF THE TOUGHEST TASKS, FIGHTING FROM RUBBLE HEAP TO RUBBLE HEAP THROUGH THIS TOWN, WHICH IS SO FLATTENED IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL WHERE STREETS BEGIN AND HOUSES BEGIN.

ONE VEHICLE TRYING TO FOLLOW WHAT LOOKED LIKE A ROAD FELL THROUGH INTO THE CELLAR OF WHAT ONCE WAS A HOUSE.

BULLDOZERS HAD TO CARVE STREETS THROUGH GREAT PILES OF DEBRIS AS SHELLS BURST AROUND THEM.

BACK ON THE RIVER, ENGINEERS STILL HAD A BIG JOB AHEAD, BECAUSE THE RIVER WAS SOWED WITH ALL TYPES OF MINES.

"THIS IS THE HARDEST CROSSING WE HAVE HAD," MAJ. HARTZELL MICHAEL, ENGINEER OFFICER FROM GREENSBURG, PA., DECLARED. A CORPS ENGINEER SAID HIS MEN HAD TWICE THE CASUALTIES FOR ANY ONE OPERATIT

CORPS ENGINEER SAID HIS MEN HAD TWICE THE CASUALTIES FOR ANY ONE OPERATION SINCE THE TIME THEY LANDED IN FRANCE. FEB 25 1945

COMING BACK FROM THE FIGHTING EDGE OF TOWN WAS A LINE OF GERMAN PRISONERS, GUARDED BY BEARDED SOLDIERS. ONE GROUP WAS GUARDED BY PVT. LEROY PAMTEMUELD, NEW BRAUNSFELS, TEX. THE GERMANS WERE SHORT, LESS THAN FIVE FEET SIX ON THE AVERAGE, AND SOME LOOKED 16 YEARS OLD OR LESS.

ONE GROUP OF SOLDIERS SITTING ON THE STEPS OF A RUINED HOUSE WERE ESPECIALLY GLAD TO SEE THE BRIDGES COMPLETED AND THE TRUCKS AND JEEPS COMING ACROSS, BECAUSE THEY WERE MUNITIONS CARRIERS.

"WE HAD TO CARRY ALL AMMUNITION YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT ACROSS THERE BY HAND," SAID PVT.JAMES MCKENNA, 230 EAST 154TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

IN HIS DETAIL WERE PVT.PATRICK WEST, 689 MELROSE AVE., THE BRONX, N.Y., PVT.WILLIAM HARRIS, BRACKVILLE, PA.; PVT.LEONARD MADSEN, 311 PERRY ST., SIOUX CITY, IOWA; PVT.JAMES MEDLIN, AUSTELL, GA., AND PVT.FINES MATHEWS, WHITEHALL, ILL.

THE ENTIRE RIVER CROSSING OPERATION, BECAUSE OF PECULIAR CONDITIONS, THREW THE BRUNT OF MAKING THE DRIVE A SUCCESS ON ARMY FORCES SELDOM HEARD OF IN THE NEWS OF ORDINARY BATTLE.

ONE WAS A NEGRO SMOKE GENERATING UNIT UNDER NEGRO CAPT. AUGUSTUS SHAW, FORMER EL CENTRO, CALIF., ATHLETIC COACH WHO LIVES AT PASADENA, CALIF. "WE MADE SO MUCH SMOKE THEY MADE US TURN IT OFF," HE GRINNED.

WITH HIM WAS T/4 JOHN DUVALL, 1117 21ST ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE RIVER CROSSING PUT A HEAVY STRAIN ON TELEPHONE AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS, AS IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO GET ARTILLERY OVER EARLY IN THE FIGHT AND INFANTRY HAD TO BE SUPPORTED BY GUNS ON THE WEST BANK.

"IT WAS ROUGH GOING BUT WE CAME OUT PRETTY WELL," SAID LT. DONALD BURBAS, INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN., COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER, POINTING OUT THAT MORTARS SHOT OUT THE LINES ALMOST AS FAST AS

30.941-23333

LINEMEN COULD PUT THEM UP.
"IT WAS OUR TOUGHEST SHOW," SAID CPL.FRANCIS COSTILOW, 240 EXCHANGE ST., AKRON, OHIO. "WE WERE WORKING ON ONE LINE WHEN A BIG ROCKET CAME IN RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF US, KILLED ONE MAN AND HURT SOME OTHERS."
IN A CELLAR ALONG THE RIVER GETTING A FEW HOURS SLEEP WERE CPL. MAURICE F.SINGER, 2817 COLD SPRING LANE, BALTIMORE, MD., AND PVT. HERMAN PUMERANTZ, NEW LONDON CONN.
ONE OF THE SMOOTHEST OPERATIONS WAS PULLED OFF BY A FORCE SOUTH OF THE 29TH DIVISION IN CAPTURING HAMBACH AND NIEDERZIER.

B27
LT.COL.JASPER WILSON, SIKESTON, MO., OPERATIONS OFFICER, SAID: "THEY DID IT PERFECTLY. HAMBACH WAS TAKEN WITH ONLY SEVEN CASUALTIES AND NIEDERZIER WITHOUT ANY.
"IT WAS A NIGHT ATTACK IN WHICH NOT A SINGLE VEHICLE WAS USED, JUST INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY. THE ARTILLERY BUTTONED UP THE TOWN WITH SHELLING WHILE INFANTRY SPRINTED ACROSS OPEN GROUND. THEN THE FIRE LIFTED AS THE FIRST MAN ENTERED AND THE GERMANS WERE CAUGHT IN CELLARS."
THERE WERE FEW GERMAN PLANES OVER THE FRONT TODAY, BUT FLAK GUNS UNDER SGT.CLIFTON TENANT, HAMPTON, S.C., SHOT DOWN ONE ME-109, "PILOT AND ALL." OVER JUELICH.
GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN TODAY SAID A TERRIFIC BARRAGE, ONE OF THE BIGGEST THAT THE AMERICANS AD LAID DOWN IN THE WAR, KNOCKED OUT THEIR COMMUNICATIONS AND EVEN THEIR RADIOS AND MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEIR RUNNERS TO OPERATE, ACCOUNTING FOR THE CONFUSION AND LACK OF ARTILLERY FIRE IN THE EARLY HOURS.
MAJOR HARRY G.SANDERS, OF 941 HARRISON ST., MONTERREY, CAL., ONE OF THE FIGHTER BOMBER PILOTS OF THE 29TH TACTICAL COMMAND PARTICIPATING IN THE OPERATIONS, SAID:
"WE WERE CALLED UPON TO PROECT THE BRIDGE ACRO

FEB 25 1945

"WE WERE CALLED UPON TO PROTECT THE BRIDGE ARO

"WE WERE CALLED UPON TO PROTECT THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE ROER. WE JUST FLEW UP AND DOWN THE RIVER LOOKING FOR ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND WATCHING THE WAR FROM A GRANDSTAND SEAT."
"WE WERE OVER THE TARGET AREA WHEN ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE REPORTED IN THE VICINITY BETWEEN JUELICH AND LINNICH," SAID MAJ.ROBERT BLACKBURN OF 1056 63RD ST., DES MOINES, IOWA. "WE EASED OVER BUT DID NOT FIND THEM. IT WAS INTERESTING TO WATCH GERMAN ARTILLERY ON ONE SIDE AND AMERICAN ON THE OTHER. WE FLEW ABOUT 40 MILES NORTH TO JUELICH AND BOMBED THE TOWN."
CAPT.FRANK M.THOMAS OF TALLULAH, LA., WHO ATTACKED MERSCH, SAID:
"WE HAD TO LEVEL BOMB AT 1,500 FEET. WE WERE TOLD THERE WERE TANKS IN THE TOWN AND WE LAID A PATTERN OVER THEM. THE TOWN WAS REALLY LEVELED."
MAJ.H.W.SHELTON, OF HELENA, ARK., WHO LED AN ATTACK TO DESTROY A FACTORY AT VIERSEN, EIGHT MILES WEST OF MUNCHEN-GLADBACH, SAID:
"THE FACTORY SPREAD IN ALL DIRECTIONS."
"WE DIVE BOMBED A RAILROAD JUST OUTSIDE OF NEUSS AND DISHED OUT LOTS OF DAMAGE," SAID CAPT.JOHN E.HALL, OF MONTGOMERY, ALA., "THE FLAK WASN'T TOO BAD."
CAPT.N.C.BLOOM, OF TROY, PA., REPORTED: "THE ENTIRE NORTHWEST HALF OF THE TOWN OF MUNCHEN-GLADBACH WAS IN FLAMES. I COULD SEE FLAMES THAT WERE UNCONTROLLED."
"A BIG ARTILLERY BATTLE WAS GOING ON BENEATH US," SAID 1ST LT. JOHN J.REYNOLDS OF 533 BEACHWOOD AVE., COLLINGDALE, PA. "WE WERE DOWN ABOUT 500 FEET AND COULD BARELY SEE THE GROUND BECAUSE OF THE HEAVY SMOKE."
CAPT.WILLIAM B.COBB OF LAKEWOOD, OHIO, WHO BOMBED AMELN, 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF COLOGNE, SAID "THERE WERE SUPPOSED TO BE HEAVY GUNS IN THE TOWN SO THE VILLAGE REALLY TOOK A BEATING."
1ST.LT.OSCAR E.THEIS, OF THORDALE, TEXAS, WHO LED THUNDERBOLT DIVE BOMBING ON CRANTERATH, REPORTED: "MY EIGHT THUNDERBOLTS DESTROYED AT LEAST 20 BUILDINGS IN THE TOWN. THERE WAS SMOKE AND HAZE BELOW US--DOUGHBOYS WERE IN BALL A COUPLE OF MILES AWAY."
CAPT.RALPH W.YOTHERS, OF PITCAIRN, PA., WHO DIVE BOMBED ERKLENZ, SAID: "THERE WERE FIRES BURNING ALL OVER THE PLACE FROM BAAL ALL THE WAY TO MUNCHEN-GLADBACH."

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CAPT. FRANCIS M.NORR, OF TREMENTON, UTAH, SAID: "AFTER ALL THE PLASTERING THE BOYS GAVE AMELN TODAY, I DON'T THINK THE GROUND FORCES WILL HAVE MUCH TROUBLE THERE."
"A GROUND HAZE COVERED THE PATTERN AND WE BOMBED THROUGH IT," SAID 2ND LT.WILLIAM P.MULLINS OF SWEETWATER, TEXAS. "ALL OUR BOMBS HIT THE TOWN."
CAPT.DEAN E.MESS, OF LOWELL, OHIO, REPORTED: "WE DIVE-BOMBED WETSCH-WELL THROUGH AN OVERCAST THIS MORNING. THE WEATHER WAS AGAINST US BUT THE MORE BOMBS WE GOT ON THOSE STRNGPOINTS THE EASIER IT IS FOR THE FOOT SOLDIERS."
PS&DY802PEW

MOMENT." Add Paris Eisenhower (Kennedy) xxx moment."
GERMAN STRENGTH AND MORALE IS LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE, THE GENERAL SAID, BUT DESPITE THIS THE GERMANS ARE RESISTING FANATICALLY, THROWING BOYS, OLD MEN AND CRIPPLES INTO THE BATTLE. THEY CAN BE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT IN MOUNTAIN AREAS AFTER ORGANIZED FIGHTING IS ENDED, AND TO PERSIST IN UNDERGROUND BATTLES EVEN AFTER MOUNTAIN BANDS ARE CRUSHED, HE SAID.
HE SAID THAT THE WRESTING OF SILESIA, THE RUHR AND THE SAAR FROM THE ENEMY WOULD DEPRIVE THE GERMANS OF THE MEANS TO CARRY ON ORGANIZED MODERN WAR, BUT AFTER THAT THEY MIGHT STILL OBTAIN SMALL ARMS.
IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS FROM A FRENCH CORRESPONDENT ON WHETHER HE FAVORED THE FRENCH ARMY'S PARTICIPATION IN THE BATTLE OF GERMANY AND IN THE OCCUPATION OF THAT COUNTRY THE GENERAL SAID "I WANT MORE FRENCH DIVISIONS IN THE BATTLE AND THE FARTHER THEY GO INTO GERMANY THE BETTER I WILL BE PLEASED."
THE GENERAL ADDED HE HAD ALWAYS FAVORED ARMING FRANCE AND HAD HELD OUT FOR IT IN THE FACE OF DISAPPOINTMENTS AND SOMETIMES AT THE COST OF "ROBBING" AMERICAN DIVISIONS.
HE EXPRESSED HIS ADMIRATION FOR THE FRENCH NATION AS A WHOLE, WHICH HE SAID WAS FIGHTING LOYALLY WITH THE ALLIES THOUGH ITS PEOPLE WERE NOT GETTING MUCH TO EAT. HE SAID THE SUFFERING IN FRANCE WAS SUCH THAT HE MARVELLED THAT THERE HAD NOT BEEN MORE CRITICISM OF THE ALLIES OVER THE FOOD SITUATION.
THE GENERAL SAID THAT, WHILE THERE UNDOUBTEDLY WAS DISSATISFACTION IN GERMANY, NO COUNTER-NAZI MOVEMENT SEEMED TO BE MAKING HEADWAY AND THAT OPPOSITION TO THE NAZI REGIME WAS APPARENTLY WITHOUT LEADERS OR ORGANIZATION.
ON THE CONTRARY, HE SAID, THE NAZIS ARE LEAVING UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATIONS BEHIND IN TERRITORY THEY ARE YIELDING. HE ADDED THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD ADVISED HIM, AS A RESULT OF THEIR OWN EXPERIENCES, TO CLEAN UP ALL OCCUPIED TERRITORY THOROUGHLY, REMOVING NAZI REMNANTS WHICH COULD PROVE DANGEROUS.
"IF THE GERMAN CONTINUES TO SHOW THE SPIRIT HE HAS NOW THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY HE CAN BE BEATEN--THE ALLIED ARMIES MUST MEET THE

RUSSIAN ARMIES IN THE CENTER OF GERMANY," HE SAID.
AIR ATTACKS HAVE, HOWEVER, HAD A DISASTROUS EFFECT ON GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS, HE SAID, COMMENTING:
"I CAN CONCEIVE OF NO WORSE HEADACHE THAN THE GERMANS ARE NOW HAVING WITH THEIR COMMUNICATIONS AT A TIME WHEN THEIR FORCES ARE STRETCHED AND THEY HAVE SUCH URGENT NEED TO MOVE THE TROOPS."

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DISCUSSING HIS DECISION TO PLACE THE NINTH U.S. ARMY UNDER MONTGOMERY'S 21ST ARMY GROUP THE GENERAL SAID: "I WANT TO BRING UP THIS POINT, A QUESTION OF COMMAND. YOU SHOULD KNOW HOW THE HIGH COMMAND LOOKS UPON THESE DIFFERENT ARRANGEMENTS MADE FROM TIME TO TIME FOR THE CONTROL OF ARMIES, CORPS AND DIVISIONS IN THE FIELD. WE ARE OPERATING AS YOU KNOW WITH ALLIES, AND THESE TROOPS OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES GENERALLY ARE FIXED IN POSITION AND MOST ASSUREDLY AN ARMY IS SUCH A LARGE FORMATION THAT YOU DON'T HUSTLE IT AROUND LIKE YOU DO A SQUAD. WHEN A PLAN IS PUT INTO OPERATION THE ARMIES ARE GIVEN THEIR GENERAL MISSIONS, THEIR GENERAL AREAS IN WHICH TO OPERATE, AND THEY MUST BE SUPPLIED AND ADMINISTERED AND ALWAYS COMMANDED FROM AN ADMINISTRATIVE STANDPOINT BY COMMANDERS OF THEIR OWN NATIONALITY.
"THEREFORE, WHEN WE TALK ABOUT ONE ARMY PASSING TO THE COMMAND OF THIS OFFICER OR THAT OFFICER WE MEAN THAT AN ARMY, IN CARRYING OUT ITS MISSION, WILL BE COORDINATED ON THESE FLANKS WHERE COORDINATION IS NECESSARY BY A PARTICULAR OFFICER. WE CALL THAT OPERATIONAL COMMAND. NOW, IN THE OPERATION THAT STARTED YESTERDAY MORNING I PLACED THE NINTH ARMY UNDER FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S OPERATIONAL COMMAND."
THE GENERAL SAID VON RUNDSTEDT'S BREAK-THROUGH LAST DECEMBER COST THE GERMANS HEAVILY--TWO AND A HALF TO ONE AGAINST ALLIED LOSSES IN PERSONNEL AND TWO TO ONE IN MATERIAL--BUT HE DECLINED TO EXPRESS AN OPINION AS TO WHETHER IT HAD PROLONGED THE WAR.
BUT FOR BAD WEATHER WHILE THE GERMANS WERE PULLING OUT HEAVIER LOSSES MIGHT HAVE CRIPPLED THE GERMANS ON THE WESTERN FRONT. THE OFFENSIVE WAS A DESPERATE GERMAN GAMBLE, HE ADDED.
THE ALLIED COMMAND HAD REALIZED THAT THE GERMANS MIGHT PUT ON SUCH AN OFFENSIVE AND HAD KNOWN THE ARDENNES WAS THE ONLY PLACE WHERE THEY COULD LAUNCH IT, HE SAID. THIS WAS THE AREA WHERE THE ALLIES COULD BE HURT LEAST AND CONSEQUENTLY THE FRONT THERE WAS LIGHTLY HELD, HE SAID.
HE REMARKED JOCULARLY THAT HE WAS NOT FRIGHTENED BY THE GERMAN ATTACK UNTIL TWO OR THREE WEEKS LATER WHEN HE READ NEWSPAPERS FROM AMERICA.

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THE GENERAL SAID THERE WERE SATISFCTORY ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE RUSSIANS FOR THE RETURN HOME OF ALLIED WAR PRISONERS LIBERATED BY RUSSIAN ARMIES.
OTHERS HAVE BEEN THRUST INTO VARIOUS CORNERS OF GERMANY, HE SAID, AND THE SWISS RED CROSS AUTHORITIES ARE DOING A SPLENDID JOB IN THEIR BEHALF. HE SAID FOOD AND OTHER RELIEF WOULD BE SENT INTO GERMANY FOR ALLIED WAR PRISONERS AS LONG AS THERE WAS ANY CHANCE OF IT REACHING THEM, AND THAT ALL ALLIED PRISONERS WOULD BE TREATED ON AN EQUAL BASIS.
GH402PEW

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, FEB. 24-(AP)-LT. JERRY TULLIS, VALDOSTA, GA., AND OTHER THUNDERBOLT PILOTS WERE PROWLING THE SKIES OVER THE THIRD ARMY FRONT TODAY WHEN GROUND TROOPS ASKED THEM TO BOMB FOUR TANKS NEAR THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF NEUERBERG.

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"WE GOT ALL FOUR TANKS," SAID TULLIS, "PLUS SIX BUILDINGS."
SA-WIANTS 6TH1928PK-530PEW

PARIS, FEB. 24-(AP)-A MASS MEETING CALLED TODAY BY THE PARISIAN LIBERATION COMMITTEE TO PROTEST FOOD RATIONING DREW GREAT CROWDS, MOSTLY WOMEN, WHO SHOUTED ANGRILY AT MENTION OF THE FOOD MINISTRY.
THOUSANDS WHO WERE UNABLE TO JAM INTO THE HALL STOOD OUTSIDE CRYING THEIR DISPLEASURE OVER LOW FOOD RATIONS.

BY DON WHITEHEAD

BIRKESDORF, GERMANY, FEB 24-(AP)"THE FIGHTING 45", A GROUP OF MEN LED BY A HELL-FOR-LEATHER YOUNG MAN FROM TEXAS, WERE AMONG THE HEROES OF THE U.S. FIRST ARMY'S DRIVE ACROSS THE ROER RIVER.
FOR 15 BLURRED HOURS THEY BATTLED THROUGH AN AREA WHICH WAS SUPPOSED TO BE THE BATTLEGROUND FOR 200 DOUGHBOYS. THEY WENT INTO THIS SHELL-SMASHED CITY SHOOTING TOMMYGUNS FROM THEIR HIPS AND THEY ROUTED THE GERMANS IN AN ALL-DAY FIGHT.
LT.ERNEST ANDREWRATHA OF TEXAS STARTED ACROSS THE SWOLLEN RIVER AT 3:30 A.M., YESTERDAY WITH A FULL COMPANY WHICH HAD BEEN HIDING IN THE MOONLIGHT FOR HOURS WAITING FOR THE ATTACK.
SWIFTLY HIS MEN LAUNCHED ASSAULT BOATS. SEVERAL BOATS WERE LOT EITHER BY DIRECT MORTAR HITS OR FROM BEING SWAMPED IN THE SWIFT CURRENT OF THE STREAM. TWO OF THEM PLUNGED OVER A SMALL DAM AND SANK.
"NOBODY KNOWS YET HOW MANY OF THOSE MEN WERE LOST," SAID LT.COL. CHARLES FERNALD OF 1875 1/2 WEST 25TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., WHO COMMANDED TROOPS IN THIS SECTOR. "MANY OF THEM MAY TURN UP WITH OTHER UNITS."
BUT WHEN ANDREWRATHA REACHED THE EASTERN ENEMY-HELD BANK HE HAD ONLY 21 INFANTRYMEN AND 23 MACHINEGUNNERS WITH HIM. THE MACHINE-GUNNERS HAD LOST THEIR HEAVIER WEAPONS BUT THEY STILL HAD THEIR TOMMYGUNS AND LIGHT MACHINEGUNS.
THE TEXAS KNEW THERE WAS ONLY ONE THING TO DO AND THAT WAS TO ATTACK. SO THESE 45 DOUGHBOYS WENT INTO BATTLE.
THE GERMANS WERE HOLED UP IN A FACTORY NEAR THE RIVER BANK AND ANDREWRATHA AND HIS MEN WENT IN AFTER THEM AS THE MOONLIGHT FILTERED THROUGH THE WINDOWS. WHEN THE FIGHTING WAS OVER THERE WERE 18 GERMAN PRISONERS. THE OTHERS WERE DEAD.
THEN ANDREWRATHA AND HIS MEN BEGAN CLEANING OUT ADJOINING STRONGPOINTS. BEFORE THEY HAD FINISHED THEIR WORK THAT DAY THEY HAD CLEARED SEVEN FULL BLOCKS AND WERE STILL GOING STRONG WHEN OTHER TROOPS FROM THEIR COMPANY ARRIVED TO GIVE THEM SUPPORT.
DY626PEW

30.24 - 23325

BY ROBERT EUNSON

AT A ROER RIVER REGIMENTAL COMMAND POST, FEB.23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GEVENICK AND GUMBACH FELL THIS MORNING TO U.S.NINTH ARMY TROOPS FROM VETERAN DIVISIONS WHO ROLLED ACROSS THE ROER IN ASSAULT BOATS, THEN FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH PILLBOXS AND FIRE TRENCHES TO THE FIRST GERMAN TOWNS ON THE EAST SLOPES OF THE RIVER BARRIER.

FIGHTING ACROSS TWO FIRE TRENCHES TO REACH THE RAILROAD TRACKS A THOUSAND YARDS EAST OF THE ROER, A UNIT LED BY LT.COL.GEORGE C. PARK, CONCORD, MASS., ENTERED GEVENICH LESS THAN FOUR HOURS AFTER CROSSING THE RIVER.

LT.COL.JOHN WOHNER FROM CANTON, MISS., LED HIS BOYS INTO GLIMBACH A LITTLE WHILE LATER AND MAJ.WILSON SANDERS, ORLANDO, FLA., CAME UP ON THE LINE.

MEANWHILE A MOBILE ARTILLERY BATTERY COMMANDED BY LT.COL.EDWARD T.WHITING, 5103 WALKER AVE., LINCOLN, NEBR., WAS HURLING 55 MILLIMETER SHELLS AS FAST AS THEY COULD LOAD AND FIRE AND A BATTERY OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS PULLED RIGHT DOWN ON THE RIVER BANK TO FIRE POINT BLANK AT ENEMY POSITIONS ACROSS THE ROER.

THE FIRST TEN MEN INTO GEVENICH INCLUDED CAPT.WILLIAM BURWINKLE, 418 WEST ORMSBEY, LOUISVILLE, KY.; PFC.ROBERT SCHAFFNER, 1818 WASHINGTON BLVD., CANTON, OHIO; SGT.ANDREW B.RIDENOUR, ROUTE FIVE, BOX 66, FRESNO, CALIF.; STEPHEN J.MINICH, ROUTE ONE, DRAKE ROAD, NORTH ROYALTON, OHIO; STAFF SGT.R.J.DUNCAN, ROUTE FIVE FIVE, MOUNT PLEASANT, TEX.; CAPT.FRANK A.NELSON, 805 PARK DRIVE, HILLSBORO, TEX.; PFC. STANLEY E.GOLEMBIEWSKI, 203 DUPONT ST., PHILADELPHIA; PFC.JACOB MERAR, 831 WEST GUNNISON ST., CHICAGO.

THE FIRST MEN INTO GLIMBACH INCLUDED CAPT.SIDNEY B.WATKINS, 133 WESTOVER DRIVE, -(49., OHIO; 2ND LT.H VEY W.TONN, 315 WEST SPRING ST., NEW LONDON, WIS.; TECH.SGT. DANE V.GRIFFITH, HOPWOOD, PA.; PFC.FRANK SVOBODA, 3614 SOUTH HAMBLIN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.; STAFF SGT.JOHN P. ROWAN, 2421 SOUTH 18TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TAKING PART IN ON THE FALL OF A TOWN (UNNAMED IN THE DISPATCH) WAS A PORTLAND, ORE., MAJOR, A LITTLE 127 POUND DYNAMO, JAMES V.JOHNSON, WHO PACED UP AND DOWN BEFORE THE ATTACK AND SAID "ONE SHELL AND WE'LL ALL BE SPAM."

JOHNSON WENT INTO THE ATTACK CARRYING A SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, A 45 PISTOL, TWO BANDOLIERS OF SHELLS, A CANTEEN AND COMPASS

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AMONG THE FIRST MEN IN THE TOWN WERE STAFF SGT.LUTHER STANDAFER, AVAWAM, KY.; STAFF SGT.HENRY L.PEIFFER, 1810 WALLACE ST., HARRISBURG, PA.; SGT.JOHN F.MULLIGAN, 274 WEST WASHINGTON ST., NELSONVILLE, OHIO; PFC.ROGER L.BUZBEE, BOX 604, HURST, ILL.; PFC.HENRY P.COLE, 343 NO.HIGH ST., CARROLTON, OHIO; PFC.JOHN ESPARAZA, 2410 EAST ANAHEIM ST., LONG BEACH, CALIF.; PFC.FEWS R. FALCONBURG, BOX 785, WILEY, COLO.; MARSHELL E.FRAZEE, 403 STRAY AVE., LUDINGTON, MICH.;

PFC.QUIDOS GATTI, 1218 SOUTH SEVENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; PFC.KENNETH MARSHALL, ROUTE ONE, LABONIA, TEX.; PFC.OLIN D.NEIL, RIVERTON, WYO.; PFC.HARLEES L.PAUL, RFD ONE, GALETON, PA.; PFC.ANTHONY P.SALVATO, 4226 RARITAN ST., DENVER, COLO.; PVT.CALTUS CRAWFORD, 205 GARFIELD ST., TAMA, IOWA; PVT.WILLIAM DAVE JR., ROUTE SEVEN, SPRINGFIELD, MO.; AND PVT.MARTIN F.GARCIA, 9118 BURLEY AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

WHEN AN ACE GUN CREW MANNING THEIR 155 MM MOBILE JOB LINED UP FOR THE FIRST SHOT AT THE GERMANS, CPL.ANDREW H.AITKEN, 18, SEAR AVE., OAK LAWN, R.I., WAS AT A FIELD TELEPHONE RELAYING ORDERS.

WHEN THEY OPENED FIRE IT HAPPENED LIKE THIS:

PFC.CHARLES VANCE OF CONCORD, KY., SET A FUSE IN THE WARHEAD AND PUT A 95-POUND SHELL ON THE RACK. THEN PFC HOMER SIDES OF WYNNE, ARK., AND PFC OSCAR C.LE BARNEY, LAWNDALE, FRANKLIN, N.H., CARRIED IT OVER TO THE OPEN BREACH. PFC FRANCIS CURLEY, 739 PARKER ST., ROXBURY, MASS., STEPPED UP WITH THE RAMMER AND SHOVED THE SHELL HOME.

WITH PRECISION AND TIMING THESE MEN STEPPED BACK TO GET INTO POSITION FOR THE NEXT ROUND.

PVT GEORGE MERRILL, 892 BURNSDALE AVE., EAST HARTFORD,CONN., PUSHED A TUBULAR SHAPED SACK OF POWDER IN BEHIND THE PROJECTILE. PFC FRANCIS H.WALKER, 15 DEVON AVE., BEVERLY, MASS., CLOSED THE BREACH.

MEANWHILE AITKEN HAD BEEN RELAYING THE RANGE AND DEFLECTION TO SGT. HUBERT S.FISHER, 516 NORTH 7TH ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS., WHO WAS TAKING CARE OF AIMING THE GUN.

THEN THEY ALL STEPPED BACK AND COVERED THEIR EARS. FEB 25 1945

AITKEN YELLED "FIRE" AND THE LANYARD WAS PULLED.

THIS BATTERYWAS COMMANDED BY CAPT.JAMES E.RUSSELL, 336 EAST 238TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

MEMBERS OF WHITING'S STAFF INCLUDED MAJ. ALAN W.CLARK, EXECUTIVE OFFICER, 2915 EAST 77TH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.; CAPT.JOSEPH V.MCKEE, WHOSE FATHER WAS MAYOR OF NEW YORK, AND WHOSE ADDRESS NOW IS 4625 FIELDSTONE ROAD, 48;348-)3,

FIELDSTONE ROAD, RIVERDALE,N.Y.; AND MAJ.MARTIN L.SHULER, 493 WEST CAPITOL ST., PIERRE, S.D.

AN OCCASIONAL VISITOR FROM CORPS HEADQUARTERS IS CAPT.MILDURN S.WEIR, BOX 67, CARLISLE, IND., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT BOX 495 HOPE MILLS, N.C.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THIS BATTALION WHICH TOOK PART IN THE GREAT ATTACK INCLUDE LT.ROBERT L.FEHNEL, 115 NORTH EIGHTH ST., EASTON,PA.; LT.CLARENCE L.NICKELSON, ROUTE 1, BRISTOL,COL.; LT.WENDELL F. ANDERSON, 316 SOUTH VAN BUREN ST., GREEN BAY,WIS.; STAFF SGT.ROY E.BECK, BOX 14, GASTON, ORE.; SGT.WYBURN L.FRANK, 1108 FORTH ST., AND FIRST SGT.IRA G.LONGLEY, 820 JEFFERSON AVE., BOTH OF LOVELAND, COLO.; SGT. RAYMOND L.MANUEL, HASTINGS,NEB.; SGT.JULIAN F.GUNTER, 315 HENCHEY ST., TROY,ALA.; CPL.ALFRED L.CROWLEY, 83 DURAN ST., LOWELL,MASS.;SGT.DAVID C.POWELL, 251 SOUTH WILTON ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; AND PRIVATES CHANDLER S.HAGENBURGER, 147 WINTHROP ROAD, BROOKLINE,MASS.; ANDREW S.LOPEZ, 1774 NORTH MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; AND EUGENE KILLEN, 36 ADAM ST., WATERTOWN,MASS.

ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS WHO OPENED DIRECT FIRE FROM THE WEST BANK INCLUDED PFC EDWIN G.KLASSNER, MORTLE ST., SCRANTON,PA.; PFC JOHN S. BATES, BOX 416 WEST COLUMBIA, TEX.; PVT LEW J.BOYCE, BOX 204 WELLSBORO, PA.; CPL URBANN ZINK, 1302 NORTH MILTON AVE., BALTIMORE,MD.; PFC WESLEY R.CARR, KINGSTON,PA., AND PVT ROLAND COBER, 12 EAST AVE., BRADFORD,PA.

PARIS,FEB.24-(AP)-, MASS MEETING CALLED TODAY BY THE PARISIAN LIBERATION COMMITTEE TO PROTEST FOOD RATIONING DREW GREAT CROWDS, MOSTLY WOMEN, WHO SHOUTED ANGRILY AT MENTION OF THE FOOD MINISTRY.

THOUSANDS WHO WERE UNABLE TO JAM INTO THE HALL STOOD OUTSIDE CRYING THEIR DISPLEASURE OVER LOW FOOD RATIONS.

MD117AEW

BY ROBERT EUNSON

WITH THE NINTH ARMY, FEB 24-(AP)-A AMERICAN MEDIC FROM THE BRONX AND A GERMAN FIRST AID MAN TODAY CARED FOR THEIR WOUNDED IN THE SAME BASEMENT AT RURICH WHILE A CORPORAL FROM TAXAS PLAYED A PIANO IN A SHELLED-RUINED PARLOR UPSTAIRS.

THE GERMANS HAD BEEN USING A BEAUTIFUL OLD CHATEAU AS A HOSPITAL. WHEN AMERICAN TROOPS CAPTURED RURICH YESTERDAY, CAPT. MILTON HAUT OF LAKEWOOD, N.J., MOVED HIS FIRST AID STATION INTO THE SAME BASEMENT AND TOLD THE GERMAN DOCTOR IN CHARGE THAT HE COULD REMAIN THERE UNTIL THE TIDE OF BATTLE HAD MOVED FARTHER NORTH WHEN HIS STAFF AND PATIENTS WOULD BE EVACUATED TO THE REAR.

HAUT AND HIS MEN, WERE OPERATING SO CLOSE BEHIND THE ASSAULT TROOPS, THAT ARTILLERY SHELLS STILL WERE BURSTING OUTSIDE AND HITTING THE WALLS OF THE CHATEAU WHICH BY TONIGHT WAS IN SHAMBLES.

THE ONLY THING THAT REMAINED UNTOUCHED WAS A BEAUTIFUL GRAND PIANO. THIS AFTERNOON, WHILE ON HIS WAY TO THE FRONT, CORP. DLN GAYER, OF EDINBURG, TEXAS, DROPPED IN THE PLAYED THE "MOONLIGHT CONCERTO."

THE MEDICS PLANNED TO MOVE OFF FOR BAAL LATE TODAY AND SEND THE GERMAN FIRST AID MEN BACK TO PRISONER OF WAR CAGES.

AMONG THE AMERICAN MEDICS PREPARING TO MOVE ON TO FOLLOW THE BATTLE TONIGHT WERE STAFF SGT. ROBERT J. VANDECAR OF 3526 GRUESEK ST., DETROIT, MICH.; AND CORP. GOLDEN A.MOWER, OF FAIRVIEW, UTAH.

DY141AEW

JUELICH, GERMANY, FEB.24-(AP)-CAPT. BENNETT POLLAND OF CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., IN AN ADVANCED OBSERVATION POST OVERLOOKING SETTERNICH, THOUGHT HE WAS BEING ATTACKED TODAY WHEN HE SAW A WAVE OF GERMAN TROOPS RUSHING TOWARDS HIM. THEN HE NOTICED FIVE AMERICANS AMONG THE GERMANS, SO HELD HIS FIRE.

MORTAR SHELLS WERE FALLING ALL AROUND THE GROUP UNTIL THEY REACHED THE SHELTER OF POLLAND'S FARMHOUSE.

THEN THE AMERICANS EXPLAINED THAT THEY HAD CAPTURED A GERMAN GUN AND 31 PRISONERS BUT THAT WHEN OTHER GERMANS OPENED FIRE, THEY TOLD THE PRISONERS TO RUN FOR IT, AND ALL RACED ACROSS THE FIELD TO SAFETY.

THE GI'S WHO MADE THE ODD CAPTURE WERE SGT. HENRY DALVA OF RANTOUL, ILL.; PFC. RAY FISH OF CORNING, N.Y.; PFC. JAMES W. CRAWFORD OF INDIANAPOLIS; PFC. WILLIAM CROWE OF CANFIELD, OHIO; AND PFC. THEODORE CHAYE OF EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO.

MD115AEW

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BY TOM YARBROUGH

ON THE ROER RIVER WITH THE U.S.EIGHTH INFANTRY,FEB.24-(AP)-THIS DIVISION'S COMBAT ENGINEERS PAID AN ABNORMALLY HARD PRICE FOR THE CROSSING OF THE ROER RIVER.

THE SPEED OF THE STREAM'S CURRENT MADE THE OPERATION SO DIFFICULT THAT IT WAS THREATENED WITH DISASTER FOR MORE THAN 24 HOURS AND REMAINED A "TOUCH AND GO" PROPOSITION UNTIL TODAY. THE RIVER IS ABOUT 100 YARDS WIDE AT THIS POINT.

CASUALTIES WERE HIGH, BUT SOME OF THE MEN WEARING LIFEBELTS WHO WERE SWEPT DOWNSTREAM ARE EXPECTED TO RETURN.

THE COMBAT ENGINEERS HAD FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR GETTING THE TROOPS ACROSS THE WATER AND THEIR EFFORTS TO SECURE A CABLE ON THE OPPOSITE BANK OF THE RIVER PROVED FRUITLESS THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT AS BOAT AFTER BOAT WAS SWAMPED OR HIT BY ENEMY SHELLFIRE.

THE EXPENDITURE OF EQUIPMENT WAS HEAVY, BUT "FOR A WHILE," SAID ONE OFFICER, "WE WERE SPENDING MEN FASTER THAN EQUIPMENT."

IN THIS SECTOR THERE WASN'T A SINGLE BRIDGE FOR HEAVY EQUIPMENT UNTIL THIS MORNING. THAT'S WHY IT WAS "TOUCH AND GO"--UNTIL MORE MEN AND MATERIEL COULD GET ACROSS AND SUPPORT THE DOUGHBOYS ALREADY SHOOTING THEIR WAY THROUGH DUEREN WITH RIFLES, MACHINEGUNS AND BAZOOKAS.

FOOTBRIDGES, CONSISTING OF SMALL PONTOONS FASTENED TO A CABLE STRUNG ACROSS THE RIVER, SNAPPED ONE AFTER ANOTHER IN THE SWIFT CURRENT AND THE INITIAL JOB OF BUILDING UP A BRIDGEHEAD OF MEN ON THE FAR BANK WAS DONE WITH FERRIES MADE BY LASHING TWO PONTOONS TOGETHER.

FOR 14 HOURS ALL ATTEMPTS TO SECURE A FOOTBRIDGE FAILED.

FIRST LT. LEONARD E. ATLAS, 134 SOUTH VICTORIA, ST. PAUL, MINN., SAID, "IT LOOKED BLACK AS HELL FOR A WHILE. IT WAS BRUTAL."

THESE COMBAT ENGINEERS ARE COMMANDED BY LT. COL. E.M.FRY, JR., OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. IT IS TO THEIR EVERLASTING CREDIT THAT THEY NEVER GAVE UP. ANY FALTERING WOULD HAVE MEANT FORSAKING THOSE COMPARATIVELY FEW MEN WHO HAD REACHED THE OTHER SIDE--SOME OF WHOM SWAM THE LAST FEW YARDS WITHOUT THEIR RIFLES. THE GERMANS HAD THEM ENGAGED ACROSS THE RIVER AND THEY HAD NO ADEQUATE MEANS OF GETTING AMMUNITION AND FOOD. NEITHER COULD THEY GET THEIR WOUNDED BACK.

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FEB 25 1945

FRY'S EXECUTIVE OFFICER, MAJ. FRANK W. LLOYD, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WAS KEPT SO BUSY AT BATTALION HEADQUARTERS THAT HE WIRED DOWN THE LISTENING SWITCH ON HIS TELEPHONE.

ONE ENGINEER GOT BACK TO HEADQUARTERS TODAY AFTER SPENDING (CENSORED) DAYS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER UNDER THE VERY NOSES OF THE GERMANS. HE IS SGT. MICHAEL A.CAMILLO OF LINWOOD, PA. HE WENT ACROSS AT NIGHT AND GOT STRANDED WHEN THE GERMANS SHOT UP HIS BOAT. HE LAYED LOW FOR (CENSORED) DAYS UNTIL THE AMERICANS MADE THEIR BIG CROSSING.

CAMILLO, A 26-YEAR-OLD FORMER BOILERMAKER, WAS SO GLAD TO GET BACK THAT HE MADE HIS EXPERIENCE SOUND ALMOST FUNNY.

"ALL I DID WAS MISS THE BOAT," HE SAID, ROUSING HIMSELF FROM HIS FIRST PEACEFUL NAP IN SEVERAL DAYS.

THEN HE TOLD HOW HE STAYED IN THE SAME HOUSE WITH SOME GERMAN SOLDIERS, SHUTTLING FROM ROOM TO ROOM IN ORDER TO FIND ONE WHERE THEY WEREN'T. HE SAID HE LIVED ON NOTHING BUT BEET JUICE "AND FINALLY KEPT THE GERMANS AWAY BY PAINTING AND ERECTING A SIGN SAYING 'ACHTUNG! MINEN! (ATTENTION! MINES!)'."

HE HAD GONE ACROSS IN A BOAT WITH SEVERAL OTHERS ON NIGHT PATROL.

"WE LANDED IN A GERMAN MACHINEGUN NEST. I HEARD THEM COCK THE GUN AND SHOVED THE BOAT BACK INTO THE STREAM BEFORE MY BUDDIES GOT OUT.

"MY SHOULDERS WERE TOO WIDE TO HIDE BEHIND A TREE AND THE GERMANS DRILLED HOLES DOWN BOTH SIDES OF MY JACKET, BUT I MADE IT TO THE HOUSE AND HID. FROM THEN ON, IT WAS A GAME OF HIDE AND SEEK."

HE KNEW THE AMERICANS WERE COMING EARLY FRIDAY WHEN AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE "TOOK THE HOUSE APART PIECE BY PIECE" AND EVENTUALLY, SOME DOUGHBOY FIGHTING HOUSE-TO-HOUSE KICKED ON THE DOOR.

"WE HAD A JAM SESSION," SAID CAMILLO, "ME HUGGING HIM AND HIM HUGGING ME."

MD106AEW

FIRST ARMY

BY DON WHITEHEAD

BIRKESDORF, GERMANY, FEB. 24-(AP)-LT. GEN. COURTNEY H.HODGES' FIRST ARMY FORCED A SOLID BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE ROER RIVER IN THE DUEREN AREA TODAY AND POURED REINFORCEMENTS ACROSS WHILE INFANTRY FOUGHT TO CLEAN OUT THE LAST GERMAN RESISTANCE INSIDE THE CITY.

WHILE THE INFANTRY DROVE ON TO A DEPTH OF NEARLY TWO AND A HALF MILES BEYOND THE ROER AT ONE POINT, TIGHTENING THE HOLD AROUND THE

30.24-33327

STRATEGIC CITY, ENGINEERS THREW BRIDGES ACROSS THE STREAM.
IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THAT HALF OF DUEREN HAD BEEN CLEARED. WHILE ITS ROADS ARE IMPORTANT, THE CITY ITSELF IS A MASS OF RUBBLE FROM WEEKS OF ARTILLERY AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.
TO THE NORTH, DOUGHBOYS CAPTURED OBERZIER, AND HALF OF NIEDERAU, THREE MILES SOUTH OF DUEREN, WAS CLEARED AGAINST STUBBORN BUT NOT HEAVY RESISTANCE.
MAJ. GEN. TERRY ALLEN'S TOUGH, DISCIPLINED 104TH "TIMBERWOLF" DIVISION AND THE EIGHTH INFANTRY DIVISION COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM WEAVER WERE THE TWO SPEARHEADING DIVISIONS WHICH MADE THE MOONLIGHT CROSSING OF THE COER YESTERDAY.
LATE TODAY HODGES TROOPS WERE METHODICALLY ATTACKING THE LAST STRONGPOINTS INSIDE DUEREN AND HAD A FIRM HOLD ON ALL OF THIS NORTHERN SUBURB OF THE CITY.
IN ARNOLDSWEILER, TWO MILES NORTH OF DUEREN, TROOPS UNDER LT. COL. FRED NEEDHAM, AUBURN, CALIF., BATTLED TO CLEAN OUT APPROXIMATELY 200 GERMANS HOLED UP IN STRONGPOINTS.
A TENSE SITUATION WAS EASED SWIFTLY AT DAWN TODAY WHEN DOUGHBOYS FOUGHT THEIR WAY ON TO A RIDGE JUST NORTH OF DUEREN FROM WHICH THE GERMANS HAD BEEN ABLE TO OBSERVE EVERY MOVE MADE BY ENGINEERS TRYING TO BRIDGE THE RIVER.
THE ENGINEERS TRIED VAINLY YESTERDAY TO PUT BRIDGES ACROSS AS SHELLS FELL AROUND THEM. TWICE DIRECT HITS KNOCKED OUT THE BRIDGES BEFORE THEY WERE COMPLETED. ENEMY OBSERVERS ON THE RIDGE WERE DIRECTING FIRE SQUARELY ON THE SPANS.
BUT ONCE THE RIDGETOP WAS CLEARED, THE ENEMY HAD TO SHOOT BLINDLY, AND THE ENGINEERS QUICKLY BRIDGED THE STREAM IN SEVERAL PLACES.
THAT WAS WHEN THE FIRST ARMY'S PUSH ACROSS THE ROER BEGAN TO GATHER MOMENTUM AND WIPED OUT ANY CHANCE THE GERMANS MIGHT HAVE HAD IN THOSE EARLY HOURS TO DRIVE THE WEDGE BACK INTO THE STREAM.
ONCE THE BRIDGES WERE IN, SUPPORTING WEAPONS QUICKLY FOLLOWED, GIVING THE INFANTRY THE SUPPORT OF THEIR FIREPOWER.
THE FLOOD SITUATION ON THE ROER APPEARED BRIGHTER TODAY WITH AN OFFICIAL REPORT THAT ALL THE WATER HAD DRAINED FROM SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM, AND ONLY A PUDDLE REMAINS IN THE BASIN.
TONIGHT FRESH TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT POURED ONTO BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS BRIDGES WHICH WERE BUILT WITH COURAGE AND PAID FOR BY THE BLOOD OF MEN WHO DIED ON THE JOB.
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THERE WAS ONE GROUP UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MAJOR RAY WATERS OF RICHFIELD, UTAH, AND UNITS DIRECTED BY LT.ALLEN DEAN OF PHILLIPS, TEXAS, CAPT.FRANK SCHIELE, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y., AND CAPT. MAX EISNER OF PITTSFIELD, MASS. THE WORK THEIR MEN DID WAS MAGNIFICENT.
PUTTING IN BRIDGES IS ONE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS TASKS IN ALL CROSSING OPERATIONS. AS ONE BRIDGE WAS BEING PUT UP EARLY YESTERDAY A SHELL LANDED SQUARELY ON THE SPAN, KILLING TWO MEN AND WOUNDING 18 OTHERS. TEN MEN ARE MISSING. THAT IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE COST OF BUILDING BRIDGES OVER WHICH THE POWER OF THE FIRST ARMY IS FLOWING EASTWARD TONIGHT.
STORIES WERE MOUNTING TODAY OF THE EXPLOITS OF DOUGHBOYS FIGHTING ACROSS THE RIVER WITH ARMOR AND SUPPORTING WEAPONS DENIED THEM BY THE LACK OF BRIDGES.
LT.PAUL ZIMMERMAN OF SONOMA, CAL., NEVER LED A UNIT INTO COMBAT BEFORE BUT HE TOOK OVER COMMAND TWO DAYS BEFORE THE ATTACK AND HIS MEN WERE IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHT.
"ZIMMERMAN AND HIS MEN CLEANED UP EVERYTHING IN THEIR AREA AND DID A WONDERFUL JOB," SAID LT.COL.CHARLES FERNALD.
GAINS WERE MADE AGAINST AN ENEMY FIGHTING HARD FROM PREPARED POSITIONS.
"THERE WERE NO SIGNS THAT THE GERMANS INTEND TO QUIT," SAID FERNALD. "THEY FOUGHT HARD AS INDIVIDUALS AND HAD TO BE DUG OUT OF HIDING PLACES WITH GRENADES AND BAZOOKAS."
FERNALD SAID REPLACEMENTS WHO HAD GONE THROUGH COMBAT TRAINING NEAR THE FRONT BEFORE GOING INTO ACTION HAD TURNED OUT WELL.
"USUALLY MEN WHO SHAGGED THROUGH REPLACEMENT DEPOTS DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY ARE DOING WHEN THEY GET INTO COMBAT, BUT THESE NEW MEN CAME THROUGH IN GREAT STYLE," HE ADDED.
ONE STRATEGIC POINT IN DUEREN--AN INSANE ASYLUM WHICH THE GERMANS USED AS AN OBSERVATION POINT AND COMMAND POINT--WAS CAPTURED BY TROOPS UNDER LT.COL.WILLIAM SUMMERS OF (3630 SOUTH YORKTOWN) TULSA, OKLAHOMA.
AS THE DOUGHBOYS CLOSED IN ON THE ASYLUM, GERMANS TRIED TO ESCAPE BY RUNNING ACROSS THE FIELD. BUT DOUGHBOYS WITH AUTOMATIC RIFLES MOWED TEN OF THEM DOWN AS THEY RAN.
CAPT.HAYDEN BOWER OF HOLLYWOOD, CAL., LED TROOPS IN ONE OF THE TOUGHEST FIGHTS OF THE CROSSING. THEIR OBJECTIVE WAS A PAPER FACTORY AND APARTMENT HOUSE STRONGLY DEFENDED BY THE GERMANS. THE FACTORY HAD A CONCRETE PILLBOX ON THE SIXTH FLOOR WHICH THE ENEMY WAS USING AS A STRONGPOINT AND OBSERVATION POINT OVERLOOKING THE ENTIRE RIVER CROSSING AREA.
"THEY COULD SEE EVERYTHING WE WERE DOING AND ALL OUR GUNS ON THE OTHER SIDE," SUMMERS SAID.
BOWER AND HIS MEN CLEANED OUT BOTH THE FACTORY AND THE APARTMENT HOUSE AND CAPTURED THE GERMANS IN THE PILLBOX.

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FIRST LEAD EISENHOWER
BY EDWARD KENNEDY

PARIS, FEB. 24-(AP)-GEN. EISENHOWER TODAY DECLARED THE GERMANS MIGHT FIGHT ON---EVEN WITH SMALL ARMS AFTER THEIR WAR PLANTS ARE LOST--UNTIL THE WESTERN ALLIES AND RUSSIANS MEET "IN THE CENTER OF GERMANY."
THE NEW ALLIED OFFENSIVE IS AIMED AT REACHING THE RHINE AND DESTROYING ALL GERMANS BEFORE THAT RIVER, HE SAID, AND IT IS PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.
BUT THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDER MADE IT CLEAR HE HAD NO HOPE OF ANY IMMINENT GERMAN COLLAPSE, DECLARING:
"IF THE GERMAN CONTINUES TO SHOW THE SPIRIT HE HAS NOW, THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY HE CAN BE BEATEN---THE ALLIED ARMIES MUST MEET THE RUSSIAN ARMIES IN THE CENTER OF GERMANY."

A170
THE ENEMY'S LOSS OF SILESIA, THE RUHR AND THE SAAR WOULD DEPRIVE IT OF MEANS TO CARRY ON ORGANIZED MODERN WAR, EISENHOWER ADDED, BUT EVEN THEN THE GERMANS MIGHT STILL OBTAIN SMALL ARMS.
"I EXPECT TO DESTROY EVERY GERMAN WEST OF THE RHINE AND IN THE AREA IN WHICH WE ARE ATTACKING," HE TOLD CORRESPONDENTS.
"THERE IS GOING TO BE NO CESSATION OF AGGRESSIVE ACTION ANYWHERE ON THE WESTERN FRONT."
"GIVEN A CONTINUATION OF CONDITIONS AS WE SEE THEM NOW--A REASONABLE BREAK IN THE WEATHER--AND I AM NOT ASKING FOR JULY KANSAS WEATHER--THE ATTACKS WE ARE SEEING NOW SHOULD MARK THE BEGINNING OF THE DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN FORCES WEST OF THE RHINE."
ANSWERING A QUESTION ON COORDINATION OF THE EASTERN AND WESTERN FRONTS, THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDER DECLARED "OUR LIAISON ALWAYS HAS BEEN AS CLOSE AND INTIMATE AS WAS NECESSARY TO MEET THE SITUATION AT ANY PARTICULAR MOMENT.
"THE RUSSIANS HAVE ALWAYS FURNISHED ME ALL THE INFORMATION I NEEDED TO HAVE, AND HAVE DONE IT WILLINGLY AND CHEERFULLY," HE ADDED.
EISENHOWER DECLARED PROGRESS OF THE NEW AMERICAN FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES OFFENSIVE WAS "CERTAINLY SATISFACTORY," AND THAT HE DID NOT EXPECT U.S. CASUALTIES TO BE AS HIGH AS IN THE LATE FALL AND WINTER BATTLES ON THE SAME FRONT.

EISENHOWER DECLARED:

"IF THE GERMANS CONTINUE TO SHOW THEIR PRESENT SPIRIT AND DETERMINATION THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY THEY CAN BE DESTROYED: THAT IS WHEN THE ALLIED ARMIES MEET THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN THE CENTER OF GERMANY."

LT.-GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON'S U.S. NINTH ARMY IS UNDER COMMAND OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY FOR THE PRESENT FOR REASONS OF

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PURELY OPERATIONAL COORDINATION, HE ADDED.

WD1239PEW

"I WANT TO BRING UP THIS POINT, A QUESTION OF COMMAND," HE SAID. "YOU SHOULD KNOW HOW THE HIGH COMMAND LOOKS UPON THESE DIFFERENT ARRANGEMENTS MADE FROM TIME TO TIME FOR THE CONTROL OF ARMIES, CORPS AND DIVISIONS IN THE FIELD. WE ARE OPERATING, AS YOU KNOW, WITH ALLIES, AND THESE TROOPS OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES GENERALLY ARE FIXED IN POSITION AND MOST ASSUREDLY AN ARMY IS SUCH A LARGE FORMATION THAT YOU DON'T HUSTLE IT AROUND LIKE YOU DO A SQUAD. WHEN A PLAN IS PUT INTO OPERATION, ARMIES ARE GIVEN THEIR GENERAL MISSION AND THEIR GENERAL AREAS IN WHICH TO OPERATE AND THEY MUST BE SUPPLIED AND ADMINISTERED AND ALWAYS COMMANDED FROM AN ADMINISTRATIVE STANDPOINT BY A COMMANDER OF THEIR OWN NATIONALITY.

"THEREFORE WHEN WE TALK ABOUT ONE ARMY PASSING TO THE COMMAND OF THIS OFFICER OR THAT WE MEAN THAT AN ARMY, IN CARRYING OUT ITS MISSION, WILL BE COORDINATED ON THESE FLANKS WHERE COORDINATION IS NECESSARY BY A PARTICULAR OFFICER. WE CALL THAT OPERATIONAL COMMAND. NOW IN THE OPERATION THAT STARTED YESTERDAY MORNING I PLACED THE NINTH ARMY UNDER FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S OPERATIONAL COMMAND."

EISENHOWER SAID THAT WHILE THERE UNDOUBTEDLY WAS DISSATISFACTION IN GERMANY, NO COUNTER-NAZI MOVEMENT APPEARED TO BE MAKING HEADWAY.

ON THE CONTRARY, THE NAZIS ARE LEAVING AN UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION BEHIND IN LOST TERRITORY, EISENHOWER CONTINUED, AND THE RUSSIANS HAVE ADVISED HIM FROM THEIR OWN EXPERIENCES TO CLEAN UP ALL OCCUPIED AREAS THOROUGHLY OF NAZI REMNANTS.

HE TERMED GERMAN STRENGTH AND MORALE LOWER THAN EVER. BUT THE GERMANS CAN BE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE TO FIGHT IN THE MOUNTAINS AFTER ORGANIZED WAR IS ENDED AND TO PERSIST IN UNDERGROUND BATTLE EVEN AFTER MOUNTAIN BANDS ARE CRUSHED, HE WARNED.

WHEN A FRENCH CORRESPONDENT ASKED IF HE FAVORED THE FRENCH ARMY'S PARTICIPATION IN THE BATTLE FOR AND OCCUPATION OF GERMANY, EISENHOWER REPLIED: "I WANT MORE FRENCH DIVISIONS IN BATTLE, AND THE FARTHER INTO GERMANY THEY GO THE BETTER I'LL BE PLEASED."

GH126PEW

ROME, FEB 24-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.JOSEPH T.MORRIS OF OSBORN, OHIO, FORMER DIRECTOR OF U.S. ARMY AIR CORPS MAINTENANCE IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, HAS BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 12TH AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND, MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MORRIS, A FORMER RESIDENT OF PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA., SUCCEEDS BRIG. GEN.ARTHUR THOMAS, WHO WAS NAMED HEAD OF THE SUPPLY SECTION OF THE MAAF.

JJ245AEW

(Moscow Romanian ... this year.)

CRAIOVA'S STREETS LEADING TO THE MAIN SQUARE AND ALL ROADS INTO THE TOWN HAVE BEEN BLOCKED OFF AND PEASANTS BRINGING PRODUCE INTO THE TOWN HAVE BEEN TURNED BACK, THESE REPORTS SAID.

THE NEWSPAPER ROMANIA LIBERA WAS QUOTED BY THE RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, TASS, AS SAYING THE DEMOCRATIC FRONT COUNCIL HAD PROTESTED SHARPLY AGAINST "PROVOCATIVE ACTIONS." PROTEST MEETINGS HAVE BEEN HELD BY DEMOCRATIC FRONT GROUPS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, BUT THEIR ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN PRINCIPALLY IN BUCHAREST.

(THE BUCHAREST RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC THAT RADESCU EMPHATICALLY DENIED HE WAS CONSIDERING RESIGNING AND ADDED THAT RUMORS OF HIS RESIGNATION HAD BEEN "LAUNCHED WITH AN EASILY COMPREHENSIBLE PURPOSE."

AMONG THE PROTESTING GROUPS, ROMANIA LIBERA SAID, WERE THE "LEAGUE OF PRIESTS DEMOCRATS" AND THE "COMMITTEE OF PROGRESSIVE YOUTH," BOTH OF WHICH URGED ESTABLISHMENT OF "REAL DEMOCRACY AND LIBERTY."

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WD230PEW

MOSCOW, FEB. 24-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE, WATCHING WITH MOUNTING INTEREST THE U.S. NINTH AND FIRST ARMIES' OFFENSIVE ON THE ROER RIVER, SPECULATED TODAY ON WHETHER THIS WAS THE BLOW FROM THE WEST AGREED UPON AT THE CRIMEAN CONFERENCE.

FIRST ACCOUNTS CARRIED BY THE SOVIET PRESS AND RADIO GAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT IT WAS A STRONG ASSAULT.

FD1041AEW

MOSCOW, FEB. 24-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS FOCUSED ATTENTION TODAY ON THE AMERICAN PUSH FROM THE ROER TOWARD THE RHINELAND, SPECULATING WHETHER THIS WAS THE PROMISED OFFENSIVE FROM THE WEST AGREED UPON AT THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE.

EARLY ACCOUNTS, PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED BY THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND RADIO, GAVE THE IMPRESSION IT WAS A STRONG ASSAULT, BUT GENERALLY THE PEOPLE WERE WITHHOLDING AN OPINION OF THE AMERICAN ATTACK TO SEE WHETHER IT WAS COMPARABLE IN STRENGTH WITH THE RED ARMY'S EASTERN ONSLAUGHT.

GH229PEW

WITH LONDON RUSSIAN

BY EDDY GILMORE

LONDON, FEB 24-(AP)-AN UNBROKEN STREAM OF RUSSIAN TROOPS, ARMOR AND SUPPLIES FOR MARSHAL G.K.ZHUKOV'S ODER RIVER FRONT TODAY FLOWED THROUGH CAPTURED POZNAN -- WHERE THE RED ARMY KILLED AND CAPTURED 48,000 GERMANS IN THE SIEGE THAT OPENED UP THE MAIN ROUTE BETWEEN MOSCOW AND BERLIN.

THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE REAR WERE SHORTENED BY SOME 50 MILES, ELIMINATING THE TORTUOUS STRETCH OF SECONDARY ROADS FORMERLY RELIED ON.

MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV, MEANWHILE, ASSAULTED IN FORCE THE GERMAN'S

NEISSE AND SPREE RIVER LINES -- SOME EIGHT TO 12 MILES DEEP IN TRENCHES AND ANTI-TANK DITCHES.

SOVIET DISPATCHES HAVE NOT PUT KONEV FAR BEYOND THE NEISSE, BUT IT SEEMS HE MIGHT BE HOLDING SEVERAL SALIENTS WELL ON THE BERLIN SIDE.

A LARGE SCALE TANK BATTLE RAGED IN THE GREAT NO-MAN'S LAND REGION OF GOERLITZ.

FARTHER NORTH OF THIS SECTOR, KONEV'S TANKS AND TOMMYGUNNERS SURGED INTO THE STREETS OF GUBEN AND FORST AGAINST A NAZI GARRISON MADE UP OF SEASONED VETERANS AND VOLKSTURMERS. BOTH THE CITIES SEEMED IN IMMEDIATE DANGER OF BEING CUT OFF FROM COMMUNICATIONS.

THE INDICATIONS WERE THAT KONEV MIGHT SWEEP AROUND BOTH FORTRESS TOWNS LEAVING THEM TO THE FATE OF POZNAN, BRESLAU, BUDAPEST AND SO MANY OTHERS. BOTH CITIES WERE IN IMMEDIATE DANGER OF BEING CUT OFF.

SOUTHEAST OF BRESLAU KONEV'S MOTORIZED INFANTRY ROLLED THE GERMANS BACK IN THE DIRECTION OF HIRSCHBERG, IN THE KATZBACH MOUNTAINS ON THE ROAD TO PRAGUE.

IN BRESLAU, ITSELF, THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED THE RADIO STATION, A BIG FACTORY AND MOVED INTO THE RESIDENTIAL SECTION FROM THE SOUTH UNDER HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE.

UP ON ZHUKOV'S RIGHT FLANK, THE RUSSIAN, AFTER CAPTURING ARNSWALDE, MOVED THE MAIN BODY OF BESIEGING FORCES TO CATCH UP WITH ADVANCE UNITS PUSHING NORTHWESTWARD TOWARD STETTIN, BALTIC PORT FOR BERLIN.

DN543AEW

30.24 - 23329

MOSCOW, FEB. 24--(AP)--FIVE U. S. FLIERS LIE IN A LITTLE POLISH CEMETERY NEAR KUSTRIN TONIGHT, VICTIMS OF A RAID OVER BERLIN FEB. 9.

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THEY ARE LT. ARTHUR K. NEME , FLYING OFFICER OTIS LITZELSELMER, SGT. PETER M. VOLPINI, SGT. MARIAN CANFIELD AND SGT. J. DOHERTY.

THE AMERICANS WERE BURIED BY THE CATHOLIC PRIEST OF JEROCIN FEB. 13 WITH FOUR RUSSIAN OFFICERS, THE MAYOR OF THE VILLAGE, ITS ENTIRE POPULATION OF 2,000, AND THE YOUNG FLIERS' COMRADES, WHO PARACHUTED SAFELY FROM THE PLANE, LOOKING ON.

THE SURVIVORS ARE LT. SCHUZ, SGT. GANSON KERR, WHO IS IN MOSCOW AND WHO TOLD THE STORY.

THEIR FLYING FORTRESS WAS HIT BY HEAVY FLAK OVER BERLIN. AND WAS DAMAGED SO BADLY THEY WERE UNABLE TO RETURN TO ENGLAND.

"LET'S MAKE IT TO RUSSIA," SAID SOMEONE.

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AS THE PLANE LIMPED TOWARD THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN FRONT EAST OF THE CREW REALIZED IT WAS ABOUT TO CRASH.

DOHERTY, SCHUZ, GANSON, AND KERRY PARACHUTED. DOHERTY'S PARACHUTEDID NOT OPEN. THE OTHERS DID NOT LEAVE THE PLANE, WHICH CRASHED OT FAR FROM THE FRONT LINES.

SCHUZ, GANSON AND KERRY STARTED FOR THE VILLAGE. IN JAROCIN THEY FOUND THE COMMANDANT AND TOLD THEIR STORY.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS AND GROUPS OF POLES WENT BACK WITH THE SURVIVORS. THEY FOUND THE BODIES OF THE FIVE FLIERS. THE MAYOR OFFERED A PLACE IN THE CEMETERY FOR BURIAL, AND THE RED ARMY FURNISHED FULL MILITARY HONORS.

THE THREE SURVIVORS PLACED HAND MADE CROSSES ABOVE EACH GRAVE.

GILMORES THROUGH FIFTH 1915 MB/450A

MADRID, FEB. 24-(AP)-SPANISH NEUTRALITY IS NOT EXPECTED TO BE ALTERED BY TURKEY'S DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE AXIS POWERS TO OBTAIN A SEAT AT THE SAN FRANCISCO SECURITY CONFERENCE.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COMMENT. NEWSPAPERS GAVE PROMINENT SPACE TO THE TURKISH DECLARATION AND BRITISH COMMENT OF "BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

U.S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES WALTON BUTTERWORTH WAS RECEIVED BY SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER JOSE FELIX LEQUERICA YESTERDAY, BUT THEY WERE REPORTED NOT TO HAVE DISCUSSED THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

GH1103AEW

Add Chungking Chinese (Moose) xx Singapore,

"IT IS HIGH TIME FOR THE BRITISH TO MAKE A MOVE IN THE FAR EAST," SOCIAL WELFARE SAID. "BRITISH SUCCESSES IN BURMA SHOULD NOT BE MINIMIZED, BUT THEY ARE FAR INFERIOR IN SCOPE COMPARED WITH WHAT THE ALLIES HAVE ACHIEVED IN EUROPE."

GH106PEW

FEB 25 1945

IWO JIMA, VOLCANO ISLANDS, FEB. 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IT SOUNDS LIKE A LUCKY BREAK, BUT TOM MORROW, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, THINKS IT WAS A TRAGEDY.

HE WROTE A STORY IN A FOXHOLE ON IWO ISLAND DURING A FLURRY OF MORTAR FIRE. THEN HE LEFT HIS GEAR IN THE HOLE WHILE HE AMBLED DOWN TO THE BEACH TO SEND IT OUT TO THE SHIP.

RETURNING AN HOUR LATER HE FOUND A JAPANESE MORTAR HAD SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON HIS FOXHOLE, SCATTERING HIS GEAR OVER HALF AN ACRE.

XA812ACW

BY HAMILTON FARON

WITH FIFTH U.S.MARINE DIVISION, IWO JIMA, FEB.24-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-PLATOON SGT.ERNEST IVY THOMAS JR., 21, OF (112 EAST FIRST AVE.) TALLAHASSEE, FLA., WAS IDENTIFIED TODAY AS THE MARINE WHO RAISED THE UNITED STATES FLAG ATOP MT.SURIBACHI DURING THE HEIGHT OF THE BATTLE FOR THE EXTINCT VOLCANO YESTERDAY.

THOMAS BROKE OUT THE ENSIGN, WHICH WAS ABOUT THREE FEET LONG, WHILE HIS COMPANY WAS UNDER ENEMY SNIPER FIRE. HE IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS.MART THOMAS.

THE SMALL FLAG WAS SURPLANTED SOON BY A LARGER ONE ON A HIGH STAFF WHICH ALL MEMBERS OF THE GROUP--COMPANY E SECOND BATTALION 28TH MARINES--HELPED CARRY TO SURIBACHI'S 566 FOOT CREST.

LT.HAROLD G.SCHRIER, RICHMOND, MO., LED THE UNIT TO WHICH THOMAS WAS ATTACHED. Add

PM305PPW

BY JAMES LINDSLEY (200)

IWO JIMA, VOLCANO ISLANDS, FEB. 23(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS SECTION OF THE LAVA SHORE OF IWO LOOKS MUCH DIFFERENT AND A WHOLE LOT BETTER THAN IT DID FIVE DAYS AGO WHEN AMERICAN MARINES CAME STORMING OFF THE OCEAN AND CHARGED INTO A SEETHING CATARACT OF JAPANESE FLAME AND STEEL.

MONDAY MORNING THE TANKS CROUCHED IN SHELL CRATERS AND FOXHOLES, ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE ENEMY EXPLOSIVES. THE BEACHES WERE LITTERED WITH BOATS LOADED WITH AMERICAN EQUIPMENT WHICH WERE HIT BEFORE THEY REACHED SHORE.

TODAY MARINES WERE WALKING UPRIGHT AND THE BEACHES WERE COVERED, NOT WITH WRECKAGE, BUT WITH HUGE PILES OF SUPPLIES WHICH WERE STEADILY BEING TRANSPORTED TO THE FRONT LINES.

THERE WERE STILL OCCASIONAL MORTAR FIRE. NOW AND THEN JAPANESE WOULD TOSS A SHELL AT AN UNLOADING VESSEL, BUT I OBSERVED NO HITS. PERIODICALLY A SHELL DROVE MARINES AND SEABEES INTO FOXHOLES, BUT MOSTLY THEY CARRIED OUT THEIR JOBS AS CASUALLY AS IF THEY WERE ON MANEUVERS.

EVERYWHERE THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF WAR'S HORRIBLE WASTAGE. AT INTERVALS ALONG THE BLEAK SHORES WERE HUGE PILES OF WRECKED OR ABANDONED YANK EQUIPMENT--WRECKED RIFLES AND CARBINES, STEEL HELMETS OFTEN PITIFULLY DENTED OR TORN WIDE OPEN BY SHELL FRAGMENTS, ABANDONED MESSKITS AND SHELTER HALVES.

WW645APW NH

FEB 25 1945

WITH IWO (500)

BY HAMILTON W.FARON

WITH THE 5TH MARINE DIVISION,IWO JIMA,FEB.24-(AP)-THIS IS A BEACH OF BLACKNESS--OF BLACK TREACHEROUS SAND, BLACK SMOKE FROM BURSTING SHELLS AND ROARING FIRES AND BLACK EMBERS OF SHELL-BLASTED EQUIPMENT.

AND TODAY, FOUR DAYS AFTER I FIRST CLAMBERED ONTO IWO JIMA WITH ASSAULTING MARINES, THE MELEE OF WRECKAGE IS COMPLICATED BY TRAFFIC JAMS AS SUPPLIES ROLL ASHORE UNDER FIRE FROM ENEMY GUN EMPLACEMENTS ON THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.

ON THE FIRST DAY AS WE RAN OUT OF LANDING CRAFT AND HIT THE SHORE THE BEACH SEEMED DESERTED EVEN THOUGH HUNDREDS OF MARINES HAD ALREADY LANDED. THE PARTY OF WHICH I WAS A MEMBER FRANKLY FELT ALONE AS WE RAN TOWARD THE FIRST TERRACE, OUR FEET SINKING INCHES DEEP INTO THE SAND AND SLIPPING BACKWARD EVERY STEP.

BUT THE MARINES WERE THERE WE LEARNED IN THE FIRST FEW YARDS. THEY WERE IN SHELLHOLES RIPPED BY TERRIFIC NAVAL BOMBARDMENT, IN HAND-SCOOPED DEPRESSIONS, IN GRITTY BLACK SAND WHICH LOOKS AND FEELS LIKE OVER-SIZE GUNPOWER.

TWENTY-FIVE OR 50 YARDS WAS AS MUCH PROGRESS W

HAND-SCOOPED DEPRESSIONS, IN GRITTY BLACK SAND WHICH LOOKS AND FEELS LIKE OVER-SIZE GUNPOWER.

TWENTY-FIVE OR 50 YARDS WA

HAND-SCOOPED DEPRESSIONS, IN GRITTY BLACK SAND WHICH LOOKS AND FEELS LIKE OVER-SIZE GUNPOWER.

TWENTY-FIVE OR 50 YARDS WAS AS MUCH PROGRESS AS ANY ONE COULD MAKE UP THE STEEP SAND TERRACES WITHOUT EXHAUSTION.

ALL DROPPED INTO CONVENIENT HOLES FOR SHELTER FROM MORTAR AND

MAKE UP THE STEEP SAND TERRACES WITHOUT EXHAUSTION.

ALL DROPPED INTO CONVENIENT HOLES FOR SHELTER FROM MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE ROARING ALONG THE ENTIRE BEACH.

THE FIRST ENEMY DEAD SOON WERE SEEN. A PILLBOX ON THE BEACH WAS BLAZING. OUR PATH LEAD NEARBY. TWO JAPANESE DEAD WERE IN FLAMES IGNITED BY A SHELL HIT. NOT FAR AWAY ANOTHER PILLBOX HAD BEEN HIT. ONE ENEMY SOLDIER LAY IN THE SAND ANOTHER JUST INSIDE THE PILLBOX--MAYBE THERE WERE OTHERS WITHIN, BUT THERE WAS NO TIME TO INVESTIGATE.

THERE WERE MARINES, TOO, MEN WHO HAD DIED ON THEBLACK SANDS OR BEEN WOUNDED WHILE CHARGING UP THE SLOPES.

HERE AND THERE A BUDDY HAD TAKEN TIME TO PLUNGE A RIFLE INTO THE SANDS TO MARK THESPOT A MAN HAD FALLEN. OTHERS LAY UNMARKED.

ON WE CLIMBED, FINALLY REACHING THE TOP OF THE SAND TERRACES JUST BELOW THE EDGE OF MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD NO. 1, THE BIG PRIZE OF THE ISLAND INVASION.

MAJOR

A159PA

THERE "DIG IN" WAS THE ONLY ORDER AND EVERYBODY DID--FOR HIMSELF. HEAVY FIRE CONTINUED AS HOLES WERE SCOOPED OUT TO PROVIDE SHELTER. ONLY THEN WERE ENTRENCHING TOOLS UNSLUNG FROM PACKS. THERE HADN'T BEEN TIME FOR ANYTHING BUT BURROWING INITIALLY. THROUGHOUT THAT FIRST DAY DIGGING CONTINUED. THE SIDES OF DUGOUTS SLIPPED DOWN AS FAST AS HOLES WERE DUG.

A BOMB SHATTERED JAPANESE BETTY LAY NEARBY. ITS FUSELAGE WAS RIPPED TO BITS TO PROVIDE SHORING FOR DUGOUT SIDES. BELOW, ON THE BEACH, SHELLS CONTINUED TO POUR DOWN. FIRES RAGED. BITS OF WRECKAGE FLEW HIGH INTO THE AIR. TANKS, AMTRACKS, ALL VEHICLES OF AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE FOUND THE GOING TOUGH--IMPOSSIBLE IN MANY PLACES. MANY WERE OVERTURNED--OTHERS BLOWN UP BY HITS FROM JAP EMPLACEMENTS ON SURIBACHI OR THE HIGHLANDS IN THE NORTH.

THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT THE SHELLING CONTINUED AND AT DAWN WRECKAGE LITTERED THEBEACH IN ALL DIRECTIONS. BUT THE MARINES KEPT COMING. A HOWITZER COMPANY HAD BEEN SET UP AND PLUGGED AWAY AT THE JAPANESE THROUGHOUT THENIGHT, SLOWING BUT NOT SILENCING THE ENEMY FIRE.

REGULARLY ENEMY GUNS POUNDED AWAY, AIMED NOW AT THE SUPPLIES MOVING ASHORE.

THEY HIT MANY TIMES IN THE SUPPLY DUMPS. SOME STRUCK INFLAMMABLE MATERIAL, SENDING THE FLAMES HIGH INTO THE AIR. EACH TIME MEN SCATTERED IN ALL DIRECTIONS AS THEY HEARD THE WARNING WHISTLE OF THE SHELL. THEN, EACH TIME THEY RAN BACK TO THEIR UNLOADING JOBS ALMOST BEFORE THE DEBRIS HAD SETTLED TO THE BLACK BEACH.

YANK HOWITZERS CONTINUED POUNDING AWAY, AIDED BY NAVAL GUNFIRE AND PLANES. LESS AND LESS FREQUENT WERE THE ENEMY BURSTS. BUT THEY WERE NOT HALTED.

EVEN TODAY AS I STARTED TO LEAVE THE BEACH MORTAR SHELLS HIT WITHIN A FEW FEET OF WHERE I BOARDED A SMALL BOAT.

BUT THE MEN ON THE SHORE AREN'T BOTHERED BY SHELLING NOW--THEY'VE GOT A BIGGER PROBLEM OF KEEPING SUPPLIES MOVING.

BULLDOZERS ARE CUTTING ROADWAYS UP THE CLIFFS, TRACKED VEHICLES ARE RUSHING SUPPLIES TO FORWARD AREAS. CONGESTION IS THE PROBLEM TODAY DESPITE THE INTERMITTENT SHELLING AND THE DEBRIS-LITTERED SANDS.

HW951PPW

FEB 25 1945

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG (170)

IWO JIMA, VOLCANO ISLANDS, FEB. 24-(AP)-(VIA NAVY RADIO) THE FIRST MARINES TO SCALE MOUNT SURIBACHIN ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF IWO JIMA REACHED THE SUMMIT TWO HOURS BEFORE A PATROL PLANTED THE AMERICAN FLAG ON THE CAPTURED VOLCANIC CONE YESTERDAY.

THE HONOR OF BEING THE FIRST TO REACH THE HIGHEST POINT OF THE 566 FOOT CONE GOES TO FOUR MEN. THEY WERE:

SGT. SHERMAN WARSON, 22, FAIRFIELD,IOWA; PFC TED J. WHITE, 21, LYONS, KAS.; PFC GEORGE B.MERCER, 20, OF (115 JOHNSON ST). WATERLOO, IA., AND PFC LOUIS C. CHARLES, 18, EVARO, MONT.

THEY WERE FOLLOWED BY 2ND LT. J. RAYMOND WHELAN, 24, OF (99 SLADE ST). BELMONT, MASS., A PLATOON LEADER, AND CAPT. ARTHUR H. MAYLOR, 24 OF (164 E. MAIN ST). PORT JERVIS, N.Y.

THE FLAG RAISING UNIT INCLUDED:

STAFF SGT. LOU LOWEY, 23, OF (335 MELWOOD ST). PITTSBURGH, PA., PHOTOGRAPHER, WHO SMASHED HIS CAMERA WHEN HE DIVED HEADLONG OUT OF THE WAY OF A JAPANESE GRENADE.

A LONE JAPANESE APPEARED AT THE MOUTH OF A CAVE ALONG THE CRATER AND THREW THE HAND GRENADE AT THE MARINES RAISING THE FLAG. TWO MEN HELD THE POLE WHILE OTHERS TOOK CARE OF THE INTRUDER.

GG919ACW NM

30.24-23331

IWO DAY-BY-DAY

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, FEB.24-(AP)-THE FIGHT FOR IWO, NOW IN ITS SIXTH DAY, IS FAR FROM OVER BUT THE MARINES APPEAR TO HAVE THE SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

HERE IS THE DAY-BY-DAY PROGRESS FOR THE FIRST FIVE DAYS:

MONDAY, FEB.19--THE FOURTH AND FIFTH MARINE DIVISIONS LANDED ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST AT 9 A.M. AFTER WARSHIPS AND PLANES HAD BLASTED THE ISLAND FOR THREE DAYS. ENEMY MORTAR FIRE, FROM MT. SURIBACHI ON THE SOUTH TIP AND FROM POSITIONS ON THE NORTH PLATEAU, TOOK A HEAVY TOLL OF MARINES ON THE BEACHES. LOOSE VOLCANIC ASH STALLED THE EQUIPMENT. FOR A TIME, THE BEACHHEAD APPEARED DOOMED. THEN THE MARINES FOUND A SOFT SPOT FURTHER SOUTH AND PUSHED INLAND TO MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD NO.1. BY NIGHTFALL, A WEDGE WAS DRIVEN TO THE SOUTHWEST COAST.

TUESDAY, FEB.20--BY NOON, THE AIRFIELD WAS IN MARINE HANDS, ACHIEVING ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE INVASION. STIFF, EFFECTIVE ENEMY RESISTANCE HALTED THE MARINES AFTER SLIGHT GAINS NORTH OF THE AIRFIELD. THE JAPANESE WERE USING ROCKETS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB.21--IN THE MORNING LIMITED ADVANCES WERE SCORED NORTHWARD. THEN THE FIGHT DEVELOPED INTO A STALEMATE. THE U.S.THIRD DIVISION LANDED. BY NIGHTFALL, COUNTED MARINE CASUALTIES TOTALLED 644 DEAD, 4,168 WOUNDED AND 560 MISSING. THE INCOMPLETE COUNT OF ENEMY DEAD WAS 1,222.

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THURSDAY, FEB.22--THE JAPANESE REPEATEDLY COUNTERATTACKED AND THE VIRTUAL STALEMATE CONTINUED. THE MARINES SCORED MINOR ADVANCES BUT THEY WERE FIGHTING IN A HEAVY RAIN AND AGAINST WELL-ENTRENCHED, HEAVILY-GUNNED OPPOSITION. AT SUNDOWN, MARINES WERE CLIMBING THE SLOPES OF MT.SURIBACHI AS THE DEFENDERS HURLED DOWN GRENADES AND DEMOLITION CHARGES.

FRIDAY, FEB.23--AT 10:35 A.M. THE UNITED STATES FLAG WAS RAISED ATOP MT.SURIBACHI AND THE MARINES BEGAN MOPPING UP THE POSITION, SECURING THE REAR OF THEIR FORCES ON SOUTHERN IWO. BATTLING UP VOLCANIC SLOPES, THE MARINES FOUGHT THEIR WAY ON TO THE SOUTHERN TIP OF MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD NO.2 BY NIGHTFALL. SUPPLIES, WHICH FOR THE FIRST TWO DAYS WERE NEGLIGIBLE, BEGAN TO FLOW IN GREAT AMOUNTS OVER THE BEACHES.

THE MARINES APPEARED TO BE OVER THE HUMP.

PM1150PPW

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,GUAM,FEB.24-(AP)-BITTEREST FIGHTING ON IWO JIMA IS IN PROGRESS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CENTRAL AIRFIELD, BUT AMERICAN MARINES CONTROL A SMALL PART OF THE FIELDS SOUTH SIDE, SAID LT.COMDR.J.MUTRIE TODAY AFTER A FLIGHT OVER THE ISLAND.

MUTRIE, A COAST GUARD OFFICER, FLEW ONLY 1,500 FEET ABOVE THE SMOKING ISLAND. HE SAID HE SAW ONLY TWO BITS OF COLOR AGAINST THE DRAB BATTLE GROUND--"THE STARS AND STRIPES OVER MT.SURIBACHI AND THE RED EMBLEM OF JAPAN'S SETTING SUN ON A BROKEN WING PLANE ON THE AIRPORT."

FIGHTING FOR SURIBACHI CRATER WAS STILL GOING ON WITH THE LEATHERNECKS RANGED ALONG THE RIM DIRECTING THEIR FIRE TOWARD WHAT APPEARED TO BE A TRENCH INSIDE THE CRATER'S WESTERN EDGE, MUTRIE SAID.

AN AMERICAN CRUISER WAS THROWING SHELLS INTO CAVES IN THE SIDES OF PEAK.

THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE ISLAND APPEARS TO BE STILL STRONGLY HELD BY THE ENEMY, THE OFFICER REPORTED.

"ITS LARGELY ROUGH AND HONEYCOMBED WITH CAVES THAT GIVE A

DECIDED ADVANTAGE TO DEFENDING FORCES," HE CONTINUED.

"MARINES WITH FLAMETHROWERS COULD BE SEEN WORKING THEIR WAY SLOWLY ALONG THE COAST, DRIVING THE JAPANESE FROM HOLES. SHELLS FROM A CRUISER OFFSHORE WERE BURSTING BEHIND THE JAPANESE LINES.

"ALONG THE EASTERN BEACH NAVY AND COAST GUARD LSTS AND LCIS, AND SMALLER CRAFT, WERE UNLOADING AS A STEADY STREAM OF VEHICLES OF ALL TYPES ROLLED TOWARD THE FRONT.

"JAPANESE GUNS FROM THE NORTHERN PLATEAU WERE EVIDENTLY TRYING TO HALT THIS MOVEMENT OF SUPPLIES AND AMMUNITION, BUT MANY OF THEIR SHELLS EXPLODED HARMLESSLY."

THE SOUTHERN AIRFIELD, CAPTURED BY THE MARINES, AND THE CENTRAL FIELD WERE LITTERED WITH THE WRECKAGE OF JAPANESE PLANES.

"PUFFS OF SMOKE ROSE CONTINUOUSLY FROM BURSTING SHELLS ON THE CENTRAL AIRSTRIP," MUTRIE SAID.

DV848PCW

FEB 25 1945

EAST OF MANILA, WHERE THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION AND THE SIXTH INFANTRY DIVISION ARE DRIVING INTO THE MARIKINA WATERSHED, ELEMENTS PENETRATED TO WITHIN TWO MILES OF MOTALBAN. SOUTHEASTWARD THEY REACHED ANGONO ON THE NORTH SHORE OF LAGUNA DE BAY.

A36KX

Add Manila Philippines (McDaniel) xx B on the south.

ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE LUZON CENTRAL PLAIN, 25TH DIVISION INFANTRYMEN CAPTURED PANTANBANGAN IN THE CARABALLO MOUNTAINS, 10 MILES NORTH OF RIZAL. PANTANBANGAN IS IN THE HEART OF THE ABALIO AND ILONGOT HEAD-HUNTING COUNTRY.

IN ADDITION TO THE 12,000 JAPANESE BODIES IN MANILA, MACARTHUR REPORTED THAT ON CAPTURED CORREGIDOR IN MANILA BAY 2,300 ENEMY DEAD HAVE BEEN COUNTED.

HE ADDED "SEVERAL THOUSAND HAVE BEEN DESTROYED UNDERGROUND BY THE BLASTING AND CLOSING OF 132 TUNNELS."

NINETEEN USABLE ENEMY MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

TO THE NORTH OF THE LUZON CENTRAL PLAIN, JAPANESE TROOP CONCENTRATIONS DEFENDING THE MOUNTAINOUS SUMMER CAPITAL OF BAGUIO WERE STRAFED AND BOMBED BY PLANES OF THE FAR EASTERN AIRFORCE. OTHER ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS WERE HIT AT BALETA PASS IN THE CAGAYAN VALLEY SECTOR TO THE SOUTHEAST OF BAGUIO.

RAIDING PLANES

HIT THE ISLANDS OF CEBU, PANAY AND MINDANAO

THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES.

PATROLS STRAFED FIVE COASTAL VESSELS NEAR FORMOSA.

A45FX

YANKS FIRST ENTERED THE INTRAMUROS SOUTH OF THE PASIG RIVER MOUTH ON FRIDAY.

CIVILIANS ESCAPING FROM INTRAMUROS TOLD OF JAPANESE BRUTALITIES BEFORE AMERICAN ARTILLERY BREACHED THE WALLS, PERMITTING YANK INFANTRYMEN TO CHARGE INTO THE AREA LATE FRIDAY.

THE NONCOMBATANTS, HUNGRY, BEATEN AND WOUNDED, WERE HELD VIRTUAL HOSTAGES BY THE NIPPONESE WHO HAD REFUSED AMERICAN PLEAS THAT THE MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN BE ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE AREA BEFORE THE YANK BARRAGE STARTED.

MANY CIVILIANS DOUBTLESS WERE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE FURIOUS BOMBARDMENT WHICH HURLED 7,000 SHELLS INTO THE WALLS IN THE LAST HOUR OF THE THREE-DAY SHELLING.

MAJ.GEN. RO

B

RT S. BEIGHTLER, COMMANDER OF THE 37TH DIVISION, WHO SENT ELEMENTS OF THREE REGIMENTS INTO THE INTRAMUROS, SAID IT WOULD TAKE TWO OR THREE DAYS TO DIG OUT THE ESTIMATED 1,500 JAPANESE MAKING THE LAST STAND.

WHILE SMALLER JAPANESE SUICIDE GROUPS MAY YET HAVE TO BE CLEARED FROM SOME OF THE BUILDINGS NEAR THE INTRAMUROS AND THE WATERFRONT, AMERICAN OFFICERS SAID THE CLEANUP OF THE OLD WALLED CITY WOULD END MAJOR NIPPONESE RESISTANCE IN THE CITY.

THE BATTLE IN THE INTRAMUROS CLIMAXED THREE WEEKS OF FIGHTING TO SWEEP THE JAPANESE FROM MANILA, OCCUPIED BY THE ENEMY JAN. 2, 1942, AFTER GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAD DECLARED IT AN OPEN CITY AND RETIRED WITH HIS YANKS AND FILIPINO FIGHTERS TO BATAAN.

THE AMERICANS ENTERED THE CITY FEB. 3, LIBERATED 3,700 INTERNEES HELD BY THE JAPANESE IN SANTO TOMAS UNIVERSITY, AND THE NIPPONESE, AFTER FIRING CIVIC AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS IN THE DOWNTOWN AREA, RETIRED SOUTH OF PASIG RIVER FOR THEIR LAST STAND IN THE INTRAMUROS AND IN SURROUNDING EDIFICES.

GG&B142PCW

~~CRUMBLING~~. Add Manila Philippines (Hamberlin) last crumbling.

GEORGE THOMAS FOLSTER OF NBC, TERMING THE INTRAMUROS "A WRECKED PLACE OF MURDER," REPORTED FINDING A LARGE PILE OF DEAD FILIPINOS, HANDS TIED BEHIND THEIR BACKS. THE JAPANESE, HE SAID, HAD TRIED TO BURN THE BODIES BUT FAILED.

"MORE MASS MURDER OF CIVILIANS," HE SAID.

ARTHUR FELDMAN OF THE BLUE NETWORK SAID A MIDDLE-AGED FILIPINO, BAYONETTED THROUGH THE RIGHT SHOULDER BY AN INTRAMUROS JAPANESE, "KEPT MUMBLING ABOUT THE JAPS KILLING EVERYONE, AND ABOUT HOW LUCKY HE WAS."

THE INTRAMUROS WAS SUCCESSFULLY STORMED, AND AT SMALL COST TO THE YANKS. MAJ.GEN.ROBERT S.BEIGHTLER, THE 37TH DIVISION COMMANDER WHO WAS OBLIVIOUS TO ENEMY MACHINEGUN FIRE AS HE WATCHED THE FIGHT FROM AN OBSERVATION POST, FIGURED IT WOULD TAKE TWO OR THREE DAYS MORE TO CLEAN OUT THE ESTIMATED 1,500 JAPANESE.

INVASION THURSDAY OF LITTLE BIRI ISLAND, AT THE EASTERN END OF SAN BERNARDINO STRAIT, CAME JUST A DAY AFTER OTHER YANKS LANDED ON CAPUL ISLAND, AT THE WESTERN END. ONLY LIGHT OPPOSITION WAS ENCOUNTERED ON BOTH.

MACARTHUR SAID THE LATEST SEIZURE COMPLETED AMERICAN CONTROL OF THE STRAITS THROUGH WHICH SUPPLIES MAY FLOW TO MANILA FROM THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE UNRELENTING AIR WAR, U.S. BOMBERS DUMPED 95 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON AIRDROMES ALONG NORTHERN BORNEO, 62 TONS ON MINDANAO AIRFIELDS AND SWEPT THE CHINA SEA, DAMAGING FOUR FREIGHTERS.

PM1144PPW NM

FEB 25 1945

A41FX Add Manila Prison Rescue (McDaniel) xx rec'd daily.

THE LOS BANOS INTERNMENT CAMP IS ON THE SOUTHERN END OF LAGUNA DE BAY, A LARGE INLAND BODY OF WATER SOUTH OF MANILA, DOWN THE WESTERN SHORES OF WHICH AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN HAVE BEEN DRIVING FOR DAYS.

LOS BANOS IS THE LAST JAPANESE PRISONER INTERNMENT CAMP ON LUZON ISLAND TO BE EMPTIED BY CONQUERING AMERICAN FORCES.

THE CAMP IS AT LOS BANOS ON THE MAIN HIGHWAY RUNNING SOUTH FROM MANILA THROUGH LAGUNA PROVINCE. IT NESTLES AT THE FOOT OF

30.24-23333

MAKILING VOLCANO.

A42FX

THE CAMP WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE JAPANESE IN MAY 1943. THE FIRST AMERICAN IMPRISONED THERE WERE 800 MEN AND 13 U.S. NAVY NURSES FROM THE CANACAO HOSPITAL NEAR CAVITE.

LATER OTHER MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE TRANSFERRED TO LOS BANOS UNTIL THE POPULATION GREW TO 2,146.

WW-JP234APW NM

DONALD SAID THAT WHEN THE JAPANESE CAME TO THE CAMP ON A SEARCHING TRIP, FELLOW INTERNEES WARNED HIM TO TAKE COVER. "BUT I WOULD SIT QUIETLY AFTER A QUICK GLANCE TO SEE THAT THE SEARCHER WASN'T AN OLD JAPANESE ACQUAINTANCE," HE SAID.

"INTERNEES HELD MY IDENTITY IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE. THAT IS SOMETHING FOR WHICH I SHALL EVER BE GRATEFUL. THE JAPANESE SEEMED TO FEEL I WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR GETTING AMERICAN AND BRITISH SYMPATHY FOR CHINA, AND MY REPUTATION WITH NIPPON'S WAR LORDS WAS NOT VERY HEALTHY." Add Manila Donald (McDaniel & Schedler) xx younger men."

DONALD SAID HE WAS ANXIOUS TO COMMUNICATE WITH MADAME CHIANG. "I AM READY TO DO WHATEVER SHE SAYS," HE SAID, "IF I CAN HELP CHINA AGAINST JAPAN.

SUCKING ON A PIPE WHILE AWAITING TRANSPORTATION TO AN AMERICAN CAMP, DONALD SAID "THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES HUNG OVER MY NECK UNTIL TODAY."

(REPORTS THAT DONALD HAD BEEN RESCUED AT SANTO TOMAS CAME ORIGINALLY FROM SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA. THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHETHER THESE REPORTS WERE PUBLISHED TO FURTHER MISLEAD THE JAPANESE, OR WHETHER AUSTRALIANS JUMPED TO THE CONCLUSION THAT DONALD WAS STILL IN SANTO TOMAS, WHERE HE WAS ORIGINALLY INTERNED.

(OBVIOUSLY HE WAS AMONG THE MANY SANTO TOMAS INTERNEES WHOM THE JAPANESE TRANSFERRED TO LOS BANOS.

(THIS STORY FROM MCDANIEL AND SCHEDLER WAS THE FIRST RESPONSE OF ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF MEN IN THE PHILIPPINES TO REPEATED QUERIES FROM FIRST HAND STORIES ABOUT DONALD. IT IS NOW APPARENT WHY THE AP MEN MADE NO PREVIOUS ANSWER TO THESE REQUESTS. THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN FORCED TO ANSWER THAT DONALD WAS NOT AT SANTO TOMAS, AND THE JAPANESE, MONITORING ALL RADIOCASTS IN THE PACIFIC, WOULD HAVE BEEN TIPPED OFF THAT HE MIGHT STILL BE IN THEIR HANDS. SUCH A REPLY PROBABLY WOULD HAVE STARTED A SEARCH FOR HIM AT LOS BANOS, AND QUITE LIKELY MIGHT HAVE RESULTED IN THE JAPANESE GE DARMERIE FINDING OUT THAT THEY HAD THEIR HANDS ON THE MAN THEY HAD BEEN HUNTING FOR YEARS.)

WW727APW FEB 25 1945

FOURTH NIGHT LEAD IWO (160)

BY ELMONT WAITE

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, SUNDAY, FEB.25 -(AP)-TANK-LED MARINES, DRIVING AGAINST ROCKETS, BAZOOKA-TYPE GUNS AND THICK WALLED PILLBOXES, CAPTURED THE SOUTH HALF OF IWO'S CENTRAL AIRFIELD SATURDAY, BACKED BY A FIFTH FLEET SO STRONG THAT TODAY A POWERFUL PORTION OF IT ONCE MORE IS SENDING CARRIER PLANES OVER TOKYO.

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ DISCLOSED IN HIS REGULAR MORNING COMMUNIQUE THE MARINES NOW OWN VIRTUALLY HALF OF IWO THROUGH ADVANCES UP TO 500 YARDS SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

A113FX

HE FOLLOWED IT WITH A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING IN BRIEFEST TERMS THAT VICE ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER'S WORLD'S LARGEST CARRIER FORCE POURED WAVES OF DIVEBOMBERS, TORPEDOBOMBERS AND FIGHTERS AT THE JAPANESE CAPITAL CITY TODAY (SUNDAY).

THERE WAS NOTHING TO INDICATE THE NEW TOKYO ASSAULT WAS IN LESS FORCE THAN THE OTHER WHICH FOR TWO DAYS PUT 1,500 CARRIER PLANES OVER THAT METROPOLIS OF WAR INDUSTRIES AND GREAT MILITARY DEFENSES.

ON IWO, THE MARINES ARE ENCOUNTERING SOME OF THE MOST MODERN WEAPONS JAPAN HAS EMPLOYED IN THE WAR.

PUSHING THEIR LINES NORTH ETC SECOND GRAF THIRD NIGHT LEAD.

UM753PPW NM

A74FX Add USPFHQ, Guam (Waite) xxx of FEB 25 1945

UNLOADING OF SUPPLIES ON THE IWO BEACHES SPEEDED UP.

CARRIER PLANES GAVE CONSTANT AIR SUPPORT TO THE MARINE AND ALSO SWUNG NORTH TO BLAST ENEMY BASES IN THE BONIN ISLANDS.

ON THE SOUTH TIP OF IWO THE CONTINUING MOPUP ON THE SLOPES OF CAPTURED MT.SURIBACHI HAS NETTED THE DESTRUCTION OF 115 ENEMY EMPLACEMENTS.

ARMY BOMBERS BASED IN THE MARIANAS ALSO BACKED UP THE INVASION WITH RAIDS IN MID-WEEK ON CHICHI AND HAHA IN THE BONINS, THE COMMUNIQUE BELATEDLY REPORTED.

EARLIER, IN A COMMUNIQUE COVERING ACTION UP TO SATURDAY NOON, NIMITZ SAID THERE WERE "NO MARKED CHANGES IN THE LINES" NEAR THE ISLAND'S CENTRAL AIRFIELD,.....

SOUTH OF THIS CRUCIAL CONTEST MARINE PATROLS ENTERED THE CRATER OF MT. SURIBACHI, NIMITZ SAID IN HIS SATURDAY NIGHT COMMUNIQUE. THEY WERE MOPPING UP ENEMY TROOPS STILL RESISTING FROM BLOCKHOUSES, PILLBOXES, CAVES AND CREVICES ON THE STEEP SLOPES AND WITHIN THE EXTINCT VOLCANO.

FROM THE SUMMIT OF SURIBACHI, WHICH DOMINATES THE TINY VOLCANIC ISLAND, THE AMERICAN FLAG WAVED DEFIANTLY AMID THE CLOUDS OF BATTLE SMOKE. IT WAS PLANTED THERE FRIDAY BY A MARINE UNIT OF 14 MEN LED BY LT. HAROLD G. SCHRIER OF RICHMOND, MO.

THE VIOLENT FIGHT FOR THE CENTRAL AIRFIELD, KNOWN AS MOTOYAMA NO. 2, FLAMED ABOUT 4,000 YARDS NORTH OF SURIBACHI. IN BETWEEN IS THE ISLAND'S MOST IMPORTANT FIELD, MOTOYAMA NO. 1, CAPTURED SEVERAL DAYS AGO WHEN THE MARINES DROVE ACROSS THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ISLAND TO ISOLATE SURIBACHI. THESE AIRFIELDS HAD BEEN USED BY THE ENEMY FOR ATTACKS ON THE AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESS BSES IN THE MARIANAS WHICH ARE MOUNTING INCREASINGLY HEAVY AIR ASSAULTS ON JAPAN.

SATURDAY'S ATTACK ON THE CENTRAL AIRFIELD WAS LAUNCHED AT THE SOUTHWESTERN END OF THE AIRDROME. THIS LINE HAD BEEN GAINED BEFORE DUSK FRIDAY BY ELEMENTS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH MARINE DIVISIONS.

THE FOURTH ADVANCED A MAXIMUM OF 300 YARDS AGAINST ELABORATE DEFENSES TO REACH THE SOUTHWESTERN END OF THE AIRDRIME. THE THIRD MEANWHILE PUNCHED AHEAD IN THE CENTER TO OCCUPY THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE FIELD. THIS TIP MARKS THE END OF THE NORTHEAST-SOUTHWEST RUNWAY, WHICH IS ABOUT 1,600 YARDS LONG.

ON THE LEFT FLANK, THE FIFTH MARINE DIVISION WAS UNABLE TO MAKE ANY APPRECIABLE GAIN. THIS DIVISION IS FIGHTING FROM THE SOUTHWEST COAST, FLANKING THE AIRFIELD.

APPARENTLY ENEMY OFFENSIVE ACTIVITY FRIDAY NIGHT WAS UNIMPORTANT FOR THERE WAS NO MENTION OF IT IN SATURDAY NIGHT'S COMMUNIQUE. ON PREVIOUS NIGHTS, THE JAPANESE HAD LAUNCHED INFILTRATING COUNTER-ATTACKS, ALL OF WHICH HAD BEEN REPULSED.

THERE WAS NO QUESTION BUT THAT THE C[illegible]TRAL AIRFIELD WAS [illegible]E TOUGH CORE OF ENEMY RESISTANCE. LT. GEN. HOLLAND M. SMITH, COMMANDING THE MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SAID TWO DAYS AGO THAT THE NIPPONESE HAD CONCENTRATED THEIR STRENGTH THERE.

THERE WAS A VAST IMPROVEMENT ON THE BEACHES, WHICH SEVERAL DAYS AGO WERE STREWN WITH BATTLE DEBRIS.

JAMES LINDSLEY, AP WAR CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED FROM IWO THAT BY FRIDAY MARINES WERE WALKING UPRIGHT ALONG THE VOLCANIC SANDS OF THE BEACHHE

D. THEY DUCKED FOR SHELTER AS THE ENEMY LOBBED AN OCCASIONAL MORTAR SHELL IN THAT DIRECTION. HUGE PILES OF SUPPLIES, HOWEVER, WERE TO BE SEEN EVERYWHERE. LEATHERNECKS AND SEABEES WERE GOING ABOUT THEIR JOBS CASUALLY AS IF ON MANEUVERS.

ALONG THE COASTLINE, MARINES COULD BE SEEN WORKING THEIR WAY ALONG SLOWLY, USING FLAMETHROWERS TO DRIVE THE ENEMY FROM HIS HOLES. A STEADY STREAM OF VEHICLES OF ALL TYPES MOVED TOWARD THE FIGHTING LINES.

ON EVERY HAND THERE WAS EVIDENCE THAT THIS FIGHT WAS NOT ONLY THE TOUGHEST OF THE PACIFIC WAR BUT PROBABLY THE BITTEREST IN MARINE CORPS HISTORY. THERE HAD BEEN NO ESTIMATE OF AMERICAN CASUALTIES SINCE THE REPORT COVERING ACTION UP TO 6 P.M. WEDNESDAY. AT THAT TIME THE TOTAL WAS 5,372, INCLUDING 644 DEAD..

JY114PCW NM

FEB 25 1945

VUSPFH,GUAM--FOURTH ADD TOKYO ATTACK (ORIGINAL)

XXX JAPAN PROPER. (Dooling)

ON THE FIRST STRIKE AT TOKYO ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT VERN HAUGLAND REPORTED THAT AFTER THE DAWN TAKEOFF FROM THE DECKS OF THE MIGHTY CARRIERS "THERE WAS HARDLY A MINUTE ALL DAY WHEN THE CLOUDS WERE NOT SPECKLED WITH OUR PLANES EITHERING GOING TO OR COMING FROM TOKYO, OR ON PATROL AROUND US."

HE SAID A JAPANESE PLANE WAS KNOCKED DOWN BY A U.S. PATROL PLANE 20 MILES FROM THEFLEET FORMATION. IT WAS THE ONLY ENEMY AIRCRAFT SIGHTED IN THE AREA THAT DAY.

FLYERS REPORTED TO ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT BOB GEIGER ABOARD MITSCHER'S FLAGSHIP THAT THE JAPANESE OFFERED ONLY WEAK RESISTANCE AND THAT MANY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, PROTECTING IMPORTANT AIRCRAFT CENTERS, WERE UNMANNED.

THE FLEET CRUISED FOR TWO DAYS OFFSHORE, SENDING MORE THAN 2,000 PLANE SORTIES TO STING TOKYO AND ITS SUBURBS TIME AND AGAIN, GEIGER WROTE.

LT. (JG) J.S.SARGENT, JR., OF HOUSTON,TEX., TOLD HIM "SOME JAPANESE PLANES CAME UP AT US BUT AS SOON AS WE FIRED THEY JUST ROLLED OVER AND FELL AWAY FROM US."

THE YANK PILOTS HAD TO FLY ON INSTRUMENTS 150 FEET OFF THE WATER AND NEVER GOT HIGHER THAN 1,000 FEET OVER THE TARGET. CYCLONIC CONDITIONS PREVAILED AT SEA ON FEB. 17, MAKING THE TAKEOFFS AND LANDIN EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

ADM.MITSCHER CHUCKLED WHEN THE NAVY COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THE AMERICAN FLEET HAD PENETRATED TO "WITHIN" 300 MILES OF THE JPANESE MAINLAND, ON THE FIRST STRIKE.

GEIGER REPORTED "WE WERE CLOSER."

HW934PPW

ABOARD U.S.HOSPITAL SHIP RETURNING FROM IWO JIMA--2ND ADD MARINE WOUNDED (BY BONNIE WILEY) XXX [illegible] reunions 100.

ONE MARINE PRIVATE SAID HE DIDN'T EVEN KNOW HE WAS WOUNDED UNTIL AN OFFICER ORDERED HIM TO A MEDICAL AID STATION.

ANOTHER SUGGESTED THAT THE NEW YORK YANKEES RECRUIT TALENT FROM THE JAPANESE ON IWO.

"WE WERE FLUSHING THEM OUT OF PILLBOXES," HE SAID, "WHEN SUDDENLY ONE OF THEM REARED UP AND LET FLY WITH A GRENADE. I'VE NEVER SEEN SUCH A GOOD SHOT. ALL I GOT WAS A LITTLE NICK, BUT SOME OF THE FELLOWS DIDN'T FARE SO WELL."

ATTACKING IWO'S BLACK BEACH ON D-DAY WAS LIKE STEPPING INTO A WHITE-HOT FURNACE," THE MARINES SAID. SOME WERE HIT WHEN THEY WERE ON THE BEACH ONLY A FEW MINUTES. OTHERS DIDN'T EVEN GET OUT OF THEIR LANDING BOATS. SOME MOVED FAR INLAND BEFORE THEY FELL.

ON THE WAY BACK FROM IWO THIS SHIP CARRIED THE LESS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN BUNKS ARRANGED ON DECK. IWO'

ON THE WAY BACK FROM IWO THIS SHIP CARRIED THE LESS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN BUNKS ARRANGED ON DECK. IWO'S TOLL WAS LIKE THAT.

ONE OF THE NURSES ABOARD SAID HER BROTHER WAS IN THE FORCE ATTACKING IWO. SHE DID HER WORK, ALTHOUGH SHE MUST HAVE BEEN KEEPING HER FINGERS CROSSED, AND SHE HARDLY COULD HAVE HELPED WORRYING AS EACH NEW LOAD OF WOUNDED ARRIVED ABOARD.

CG/JY1256PCW NM

FEB 25 1945

WITH PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGN

MANILA,SUNDAY,FEB.25-(AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID TODAY THAT JAPANESE LOSSES ON LUZON HAVE BEEN SO "DISPROPORTIONATE" FOLLOWING "THE CATASTROPHIC DEFEAT IN LEYTE" THE LIBERATION OF ALL THE PHILIPPINES IS AN EARLY PROSPECT.

JAPANESE KILLED AND CAPTURED ON LEYTE--THE VAST MAJORITY WERE KILLED--ALREADY HAS EXCEEDED 125,000. THEMOPUP STILL GOES ON.

ON LUZON, MACARTHUR'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF FEB. 21 PLACED ENEMY CASUALTIES, THE BULK OF THEM KILLED, AT 92,000 FOR SIX WEEKS.

TODAY HE REPORTED 12,000 ENEMY DEAD COUNTED IN MANILA. HE DID NOT SPECIFY THE TIME PERIOD, MAKING IT POSSIBLE THERE IS SOME OVER-LAPPING WITH THE FEB. 21 FIGURE.

BUT HE ADDED MORE THAN 2,000 MORE ENEMY DEAD ON CORREGIDOR AND SAID SEVERAL THOUSAND MORE UNDOUBTEDLY WERE KILLED INSIDE CORREGIDOR'S TUNNELS.

HW642PPW NM

Manila, Feb 24 - (AP)-THE INVASION OF LUZON HAS BEEN MARKED BY A SERIES OF DRAMATIC RESCUES OF MILITARY PRISONERS AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES FROM THE JAPANESE.

HERE THEY ARE AT A GLANCE:

CABANATUAN, JAN. 30--A RANGER AND GUERRILLA OPERATION BEHIND THE JAPANESE LINES; 510 MILITARY PRISONERS FREED, MANY OF THEM HEROES OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR; 523 JAPANESE SLAIN; 27 RESCUERS KILLED, THREE WOUNDED.

SANTO TOMAS IN MANILA, FEB. 3--A SPEARHEAD OPERATION OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION AHEAD OF THE MANILA-BOUND ARMY; 3,700 INTERNEES, THE BULK OF THEM AMERICANS, RESCUED, SOME IN EXCHANGE FOR SAFE CONDUCT OF A GROUP OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS. AN UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF INTERNEES LATER WERE KILLED WHEN THE JAPANESE SHELLED THE CAMP.

BILIBID, ANCIENT PRISON IN NORTH MANILA, FEB. 5--MORE THAN 800 WAR PRISONERS AND 550 CIVILIAN INTERNEES RESCUED BY 37TH DIVISION SOLDIERS; JAPANESE HAD FLED. LIBERATED GROUPS LATER HAD TO BE EVACUATED HASTILY AS ENEMY-SET FIRES APPROACHED.

LOS BANOS, SOUTHEAST OF MANILA, FEB. 23--2,146 INTERNEES FREED BY COORDINATED PARATROOPER, AMPHIBIOUS AND GUERRILLA ACTION; JAPANESE COMMANDER, STAFF AND 243 GUARDS SLAIN; TWO RESCUERS KILLED; TWO RESCUERS, TWO INTERNEES WOUNDED.

DV9PCW

30.24-23335

BY RUSSELL BRINES
WITH U.S. LOS BANOS RESCUE FORCES, PHILIPPINES, FEB. 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE 2,146 CIVILIAN INTERNEES LIBERATED BY AMERICAN FORCES FROM THE LOS BANOS CAMP IN AN ELECTRIFYING DELIVERY TODAY, WERE RUSHED ACROSS THE EASTERN EDGE OF LAGUNA DE BAY AND THEN TAKEN IN AMBULANCES AND TRUCKS TO THE 41ST FIELD HOSPITAL.

SAFE BEHIND AMERICAN LINES AFTER MORE THAN THREE YEARS OF IMPRISONMENT, THE INTERNEES, MOST OF THEM AMERICANS, WERE GIVEN IMMEDIATE MEDICAL AID, WHERE NECESSARY. THEY ENJOYED THEIR FIRST FULL MEAL IN MANY MONTHS AND RECEIVED CIGARETTES, CLOTHES AND COMFORT ARTICLES.

THE LIBERATED PEOPLE WERE JUBILANT AS RED CROSS WORKERS HANDED THEM 3,489 MESSAGES FROM HOME.

THE FIRST 1,000 OF THE RESCUED REACHED THE FIELD HOSPITAL AROUND NOON AND THE ALLIGATORS TURNED BACK ACROSS THE BAY TO PICK UP THE OTHERS. YANK PARATROOPS--THE FELLOWS WHO DROPPED ON THE CAMP FROM THE SKIES AND LIQUIDATED THE ENTIRE JAPANESE GARRISON WITH THE AID OF AMPHIBIOUS FORCES AND FILIPINO GUERRILLAS--GUARDED THOSE WHO HAD TO AWAIT THE SECOND TRIP ACROSS THE BAY.

NINE WAR CORRESPONDENTS WHO WENT INTO THE LOS BANOS CAMP -- INCLUDING DEAN SCHEDLER, OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS -- PLANNED TO WITHDRAW AFOOT WITH THE SOLDIERS WHO WERE PREPARED TO MEET ANY JAPANESE ATTACKS ENROUTE.
DV905PCW

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THE INTERNEES TOLD OF PROGRESSIVELY WORSENING CAMP CONDITIONS. PERHAPS 15 OF THE RESCUED WERE IN SERIOUS CONDITION BECAUSE OF THE STARVATION DIET.

AS THE WAR TURNED AGAINST THEM THE JAPANESE CAMP COMMANDER AND GUARDS BECAME INCREASINGLY HARSH AND RESTRICTIONS WERE TIGHTENED.

TOWARD THE LAST THE JAPANESE ISSUED ONLY ENOUGH RICE FOR A FEW TABLESPOONS TWICE DAILY.

MEANWHILE INDIVIDUAL FOOD RESERVES DWINDLED AND THE INTERNEES WERE FORCED TO BARGAIN WATCHES AND OTHER JEWELRY WITH CAMP GUARDS FOR FOOD. ONE VALUABLE WATCH BROUGHT EIGHT POUNDS OF RICE AND A SMALL QUANTITY OF CHEAP BEANS.

THE INTERNEES ATE DOGS, CATS AND EVEN GARDEN SLUGS. EARLIER THEY HAD EATEN CARABAO AND HORSE MEAT. MOST OF THEM HAD BEEN WITHOUT TOBACCO FOR SEVERAL WEEKS AND THEY SMOKED DRIED MELON LEAVES ROLLED IN TOILET PAPER.

THE JAPANESE CUT ALL ELECTRIC WIRES FORCING TOTAL NIGHTLY BLACKOUTS AND WARNED THE INTERNEES TO STAY INDOORS WHEN AMERICAN PLANES WERE OVERHEAD, ON PENALTY OF DEATH.

INTERNEE MORALE OFTEN BECAME LOW BUT SOMEHOW, THEY SAID, THEY KNEW AND EXPECTED THEY WOULD SURVIVE TO ENJOY FREEDOM AGAIN.

AMONG THOSE WHO HELPED BRING OUT THE RESCUED WAS SGT.RALPH MEILE, 2032 E.TIOGA ST., PHILADELPHIA,PA. HE WAS IN ONE OF THE LEAD VEHICLES PIERCED BY JAPANESE SNIPER BULLETS.

LT.JOHN R
NGLER, 679 MAGURA ST., TONAWANDA,N.Y., LED B

LT.JOHN RINGLER, 679 MAGURA ST., TONAWANDA,N.Y., LED B COMPANY OF THE 511TH PARACHUTE REGIMENT IN THE LANDING WITHIN THE CAMP. THE PARATROOPERS JUMPED FROM NINE C-47 TRANSPORT PLANES.
DV1012PCW

WITH LOS BANOS RESCUE FORCE, LUZON, P.I., FEB. 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-INTERNEES RESCUED AT LOS BANOS INCLUDED ALEXANDER B. CALHOUN, MANILA MANAGER OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK CITY; F.M. SATTERFIELD, RICHMOND, VA.; JOSEPH T. HART, DETROIT, MICH; WILLIAM H. YOUNG, (16 WASHINGTON AVE) SCHENECTADY, N.Y., HENRY M. GERRY (14 SOUTH WATERFORD AVE) MARGATE, (CABLE COPY) N.J., GEORGE CROOK, (1025 SOUTH SIERRA BONITA) LOS ANGELES, CALIF; RALPH G
ADDRESSES UNKNOWN;

LOUIS DECOSTO, EMPLOYE OF COMMERCIAL PACIFIC CABLE; PAUL IDDINGS (CQ), LAGRANGE, IND., GENERAL MOTORS REPRESENTATIVE; C.B. CHAPMAN, (910 BAY ST) SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF, MACKAY RADIO EMPLOYE; HOWE LINN, HONOLULU, T.H; EDDIE FREEMAN, SAN DIEGO, CALIF. MRS. FREEMAN IS THE DAUGHTER OF F.K.JONES, SAN DIEGO. AND STOOD THE CAMP LIFE EXCELLENTLY.

OTHER INTERNEES RESCUED INCLUDED:
CARL GABRIELSEN, 2017 1/2 NORTHWEST, PAYALLUP, WASH., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 920 SOUTH MARIPOSA, LOS ANGELES; DON PINLING, GLENDALE, CALIF.; WALTER WILSON, CARMEL; CALIF.; LEON JEPSON, NEW YORK CITY; CHARLES DOWNING, SAN DIEGO; JACK CASSIDY, EDDIE BOGEL, BOTH SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.; HUGH WELLS AND FRANK BUCKLEN, ADDRESS UNGIVEN.

HAROLD R. BAILEY, 87 SACRAMENTO AVE., FOREST HILLS, N.Y., LINUS WILLIAM BETZER, 912 HIGHLAND AVE., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., MARSHAL L. COLEMAN, ADDRESS CARE WALTER MARSHALL, NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, AND C. JONES, LOS ANGELES.

D.M.RALEIGH, ALLISON, PA., HENRY HEESCH, 326 BONNIE BRE, ROCHESTER, N.Y., HENRY CARPENTER, 2416 STEWART AVE., KANSAS CITY, KAS., CAL HERTZ, MOTHER, MRS. M.A. JAMES, 1759 ORCHID, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

DEWEY SMITH, SOUTH BEND, IND.; WILLIAM RIVERS, 2748 PLEASANT ST., OAKLAND, JOHN OPPENHEIMER, 76 BARTLETT ST., LOWELL, MASS.; ANDREW M. MIRAVELLE, SAN MATEO; RUSH S. CLARK, JAMES BOYERS, BOTH BERKELEY; WILLIAM SCENTER, OAKLAND, AND ROBERT CHICKESTER, BUTTE, MONT.

JAMES MILLWARD, SAN FRANCISCO, HAROLD PENNY, SACRAMENTO, TAIRN RIZZUTI, BRADFORD, PA.

BEN EDWARDS, WHO ESCAPED LAST NIGHT FROM THE CAMP, RETURNED WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES THIS MORNING. OTHERS WHO ESCAPED RECENTLY ARE STILL MISSING.
WW732APW MM

BY DEAN SCHEDLER
AT LOS BANOS, FEB. 23-(AP)-(DELAYED)-TWO HOURS BEFORE DAEN TODAY OUR AMPHIBIOUS TRACTOR COUGHED AND ROARED AND SLIPPED DEEP INTO THE MURKY, CHOPPY WATERS OF LAGUNA DE BAY ENROUTE TO THE RESCUE OF 2,146 CIVILIAN INTERNEES IN A COMBINED AIRBORNE, INFANTRY AND GUERRILLA OPERATION AS EXCITING AS ANY ACTION IN THE PACIFIC WAR.

THE AMTRACKS WERE COMMANDED BY LT. COL. J.W. GIBBS OF ROSEBUD, TEX., ON WHOSE SHOULDERS RESTED THE JOB OF REACHING THE BEACH EXACTLY ON THE MINUTE AND GATHERING INTERNEES FOR THE RETURN TRIP.

IT WAS DARK ENOUGH SO WE COULD SEE THE DULL SPECTRAL GLOW OF BURNING MANILA, ALIGHT FROM FIRES, ALL OF WHICH ACCENTUATED OUR TAUNT NERVES.

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INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS SAID POSSIBLY 8,000 NIPPON TROOPS WERE WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF THE DARING OPERATION.

STANDING NEAR THE TOP OF THE BOAT WAS BRIG. GEN. COURTNEY WHITNEY, SR., OF WASHINGTON, D.C., AND HIS SON, COURTNEY, JR., A MEMBER OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACAARTHUR'S STAFF AND ACTIVE IN THE UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT.

IT IS NOW 15 MINUTES MINUS H-HOUR AND IF WE GET INTO TROUBLE IT SHOULD HIT US FROM HERE ON. WE HAVE TO KEEP A SHARP WATCH FOR A SUICIDE WATER TRY.

"DON'T HESITATE TO SHOOT ANY UNUSUAL OBSTACLE," CAME THE

STERN WARNING FROM GIBBS.
OUR AMTRACK, WHICH WAS THE LEAD SHIP, SWUNG FROM THE FORMATION AND TURNED DOWN THE COLUMN LINE STARTING TOWARD THE BEACH WHEN OVERHEAD CAME A DULL ROAR. GUNS TURNED SKYWARD AND THE LITTLE BOATS SEEMED SMALL AND NAKED WHEN THE DAWN BECAME GRAY.
OUR FEAR TURNED INTO A THRILL AS C-37 TRANSPORT PLANES TOPPED BY LIGHTNINGS CAME INTO VIEW.

EXACTLY ON THE NOSE, THE PARATROOPERS DROPPED AND IN A MATTER OF MINUTES HAD DISAPPEARED. THE TIMING WAS PERFECT. THE FIRST AMTRACK WAS ON THE BEACH AND SLIPPING INTO THICK UNDERGROWTH HEADED FOR LOS BANOS.
GUERRILLAS WERE ALREADY STATIONED ALONG THE BEACHHEAD WITH MACHINE GUNS. THESE CIVILIANS, CARRYING UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINE FLAGS, GAVE A TREMENDOUS OVATION. ALONG THE ROAD INTO THE INTERNMENT CAMP THE AMTRACKS GROUND THROUGH TROPICAL GROWTH IN WHICH WE FEARED SNIPERS MIGHT BE HIDING OR ENEMY TROOPS WAITING TO AMBUSH US.
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HURRYING THROUGH THE MAIN GATES INTO THE CAMP AREA WE SAW THIN WISPS OF SMOKE SEEPING FROM A NIPA BUILDING. THERE WERE ONLY SCATTERED RIFLE SHOTS. OUR HEARTS SUDDENLY BECAME COLD.
UNLIKE THE ENTRANCE INTO SANTO TOMAS, WHERE AMERICANS MOBBED US, HERE WE SAW NO SIGN OF LIFE.
RIFLE FIRE WHIRRED OVERHEAD. GREEN CLAD PARATROOPS CRIED, "STRAIGHT AHEAD, PAL--THEY ARE WAITING AROUND THE CORNER."
WHILE WE WERE WAITING MOMENTARILY A FILIPINO CAME UP TO US BLEEDING PROFUSELY IN THE CHEST FROM A JAPANESE BAYONET WOUND. ALTHOUGH WEAK FROM LOSS OF BLOOD, HE CAREFULLY POINTED OUT ROAD TURNS INTO THE CENTER OF THE CAMP.
A LONG LINE OF PEOPLE CLUTCHING LITTLE BAGS OF CLOTHES--HUGGING CHILDREN BESIDE THEM--CRYING AND YELLING GREETINGS TO US CAME POURING FROM THE BUILDINGS.
THE FIRST AMERICAN I GREETED WAS AN OLD TIME MANILA FRIEND AND HIS WIFE--JACK BURNELL OF FRANKLINTON, N.C., WHO WAS AN EXECUTIVE FOR A TOBACCO FIRM.
"OH GOD, IT'S BEEN A LONG TIME WE HAVE WAITED FOR JUST SUCH HOLLYWOOD AMERICAN STUFF," BURNELL SAID.
DRESSED IN A WHITE SHARK-SKIN COAT AND WRINKLED TROUSERS, CAME DEWEY SMITH, FAR EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE OF A MOTOR COMPANY. FELLOW INTERNEES SEEMED TO TAKE HEART, SEEING HIM TOGGED OUT IN HIS BEST.
"I TELL YOU NOW, FROM EXPERIENCE, THERE IS NOTHING LIKE A GOOD MATTRESS, AFTER SOME OF THE SO-CALLED BEDS WE HAD AROUND THIS PLACE," SAID CLAUDE GARDNER, OF KENOSHA, WIS.
GARDNER SAID THAT THE FOOD IN CAMP HAD BEEN FAIR UNTIL OCTOBER OF LAST YEAR, AND THEN THE JAPANESE SLASHED THE FOOD RATIONS, PROHIBITING EVEN THE LITTLE DIET VARIETY WHICH HAD BEEN PROCURED FROM THE OUTSIDE.

DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HE SAID, ENEMY GUARDS SEEMED DETERMINED COMPLETELY TO STARVE THE INTERNEES. THEY CUT THE RICE ALLOWANCE TO A SCANT 170 GRAMS DAILY.
THIRTEEN MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S STAFF IN CAMP ARE ALIVE AND WELL, ACCORDING TO D.C. ROSS, LIBRARIAN OF THE COMMISSIONER'S STAFF.
"LAST NIGHT THE JAPANESE TROOPS SET OUT THE USUAL 17 INTERNEES' FOOD DETAIL TO GET PALAY FOR OUR NEXT THREE DAYS' MEALS," SAID ROBERT D. EWING, OF MILL VALLEY, CALIF.
"AND FURTHER ASSURANCE OF AMERICAN SURPRISE WAS THE FACT THAT THE BELL FOR ROLL CALL WAS RINGING WHEN THE FIRST PLANES FLEW OVERHEAD," HE SAID.

WILLIAM MURRAY, WHOSE WIFE, HELEN, LIVES IN PASADENA, CALIF., SAID ALL 12 MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE OIL COMPANY HE REPRESENTS WERE IN GOOD HEALTH AND SPIRITS. MURRAY IS ANXIOUS TO GET HOME FOR HIS LEAVE WHICH THE WAR BLOCKED.
ALEN DWYRE, 1311 WALNUT, BERKELEY, CALIF., WALKED TO THE AMTRACK HELPING MR. AND MRS. MARTIN SANDS, 1917 ARLINGTON AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
LONG LINES OF PEOPLE JAMMED INTO THE AMTRACK FOR THE OVERWATER TRIP, CARRYING WHAT FEW BELONGINGS THE LITTLE SPACE WOULD PERMIT.
ENROUTE TO THE BEACH JAPANESE SNIPERS IN A THICK GROVE OF TREES OPENED FIRE ON THE INTERNEES. THE FIRST EXCHANGE OF FIRE LASTED AT LEAST TWENTY MINUTES. THE INTERNEES CALMLY CONTINUED MUNCHING BISCUITS WHILE THE .50 CALIBER MACHINEGUNS SWEPT THE TREES.
"AFTER SO MANY YEARS OF JAPANESE WAR, WHAT IS ONE MORE LITTLE AFFAIR--GIVE ME ANOTHER ONE OF THOSE COOKIES, PLEASE," WAS THE TYPICAL WOMEN'S ATTITUDE.
WW530APW

EDITORS: HERE IS THE INSIDE STORY OF THE TRAGIC SHELLING OF THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP BY JAPANESE ARTILLERY IN THE MIDST OF THE JUBILATION OF THE INTERNEES OVER THEIR LIBERATION. BRINES ONCE WAS HELD IN THE CAMP BUT WAS REPATRIATED.
- - - -
FEB 25 1945
BY RUSSELL BRINES (600)
SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP, MANILA, FEB.9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-
THERE IS A GRAVE YARD WITHIN THIS CAMP TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME. ITS PLAIN WOODEN CROSSES ARE A STARK REMINDER OF A CRUEL EPILOGUE TO THE CAMP'S STORY.
THE JAPANESE WHO IMPRISONED AMERICAN AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS CIVILIANS HERE FOR THREE YEARS HAD USED THE MANILA CEMETERIES IN WHICH TO BURY THOSE INTERNEES WHO DIED OF DISEASE, INFIRMITY OR STARVATION.
BUT THE LAST TO DIE NEVER LEFT THE INTERNMENT WHICH THEY SO OFTEN PRAYED WOULD END. THEY DIED IN THE SHELL FIRE TURNED UPON THE CAMP BY THE JAPANESE AFTER IT WAS OCCUPIED FEB.3 BY AMERICAN FORCES.
MANILA WAS A BATTLEGROUND, SO A CEMETERY FOR THE SHELLFIRE CASUALTIES HAD TO BE MADE IN A CORNER NEAR THE CAMP HOSPITAL, WITHIN THE VIEW OF OTHERS WHO WERE STILL FIGHTING FOR LIFE.
THE TRAGIC PHASE OF THE LIBERATION BEGAN BEFORE THE FIRST JUBILATION OF THE INTERNEES HAD ENDED.
APPROXIMATELY 300 MEN AND BOYS GOT A FORETASTE OF THAT TRAGEDY WHEN THEY WERE HELD BY THE JAPANESE AS HOSTAGES IN A BRIEF BATTLE WHICH DEVELOPED AS AMERICAN TANKS ENTERED THE CAMP COMPOUND.
THE PLIGHT OF THESE HOSTAGES TOUCHED AND FRIGHTENED THE REMAINING INTERNEES, BUT THE EXHILIRATION OF RELEASE WAS SO STRONG THAT FEW READ A WARNING IN IT. THEY HAD FOUGHT STARVATION AND HOPELESSNESS SO LONG THAT THE SIGHT OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS OVERWHELMED OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.
THE CANNONADING BEGAN TO COME CLOSE ON THE SECOND DAY OF LIBERATION, BUT THE INTERNEES IGNORED IT. SHELLS LANDED IN THE CAMP AREA ON THE THIRD DAY. TWO MISSILES RIPPED THROUGH THE ALREADY SCARRED EDUCATION BUILDING.
THE NEXT DAY THE ENEMY ARTILLERY OPENED IN EARNEST. FOR MOST OF THREE DAYS AND INFREQUENTLY DURING THE INTERVENING NIGHTS THE CAMP WAS UNDER BOMBARDMENT.
THE FIRST FEW SHELLS SLASHED THROUGH THE FATHERS' BUILDING, THEN UNOCCUPIED, NEAR THE CENTER OF THE CAMP. THEN HEAVIER ARTILLERY

30.24-23337

FOUND THE RANGE OF THE CROWDED MAIN BUILDING, IN WHICH NEARLY 2,000 INTERNEES LIVED. SOME WERE KILLED IN THEIR ROOMS. OTHERS WERE BADLY WOUNDED. OTHERS WERE MAINED AS THEY HUDDLED IN THE SHANTIES THEY HAD BUILT FOR THEMSELVES ON VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COMPOUND.

HUNDREDS FLOCKED TO THE REAR OF THE MAIN BUILDING, WHERE THERE WAS COMPARATIVE SAFETY.

INTERNEE AND ARMY DOCTORS, INTERNED ARMY NURSES, INTERNEE AND SOLDIER VOLUNTEERS WORKED UNTIL READY TO DROP. BY CANDLELIGHT, THEY PATCHED THE BROKEN BODIES OF VICTIMS. ALL THE WHILE, WITH DEADLY REGULARITY, THE SHELLS KEPT FALLING.

THEY HIT THE GYMNASIUM WHERE MANY OLDER MEN WERE TOO BEFUDDLED TO MOVE. SOME JUST SAT ON THE EDGE OF THEIR COTS, WAITING SILENTLY.

THE SHELLS DRILLED NEW HOLES IN THE MAIN BUILDING, CATCHING SOME INTERNEES WHO HAD RETURNED TO THE ONLY PLACE THEY KNEW AS HOME.

FOR TWO NIGHTS, HUNDREDS HUDDLED BEHIND AND ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE MAIN BUILDING. THEY SLEPT ON COLD CONCRETE IN A SHARP RAID OR DROPPED, HUNCHED, OVER NEARBY DINING TABLES.

THEY JUMPED AT EACH NEW SOUND. THE YOUNGSTERS WERE BRAVE TYKES, CLINGING SILENTLY TO PARENTS.

THERE WAS INSUFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION FOR ANY IMMEDIATE EVACUATION, OFFICERS EXPLAINED. SOME INTERNEES WERE TOO WEAK FOR ANY SUSTAINED JOURNEY.

THESE PEOPLE HAD BRAVED HUNGER SO ACUTE THAT THEY ATE MORE THAN 600 DOGS AND CATS...THEY ATE LEAVES, ROOTS, SHRUBS. THEY BARTERED MISERABLY WITH ARROGANT JAPANESE GUARDS FOR FOOD, OFTEN TRADING A $150 WATCH FOR TWO POUNDS OF RICE.

MANY WHOSE RIBS STUCK OUT LIKE LATTICE WORK WERE SHOCKED ANEW BY THE MERCILESS EFFECTS OF THE SHELLING.

ONE MAN WHO WAS SUMMONED QUICKLY WHEN HIS WIFE WAS BADLY MAIMED WAS HELPING TO CARRY HER FROM HER SMASHED ROOM WHEN ANOTHER SHELL LANDED AND KILLED HIM.

THERE WERE TWIN BOYS, 16 YEARS OLD, WHO WANTED TO BE BASEBALL PLAYERS. A WEEK BEFORE LIBERATION, THEIR FATHER DIED OF STARVATION. HIS SADDENED WIFE REMARKED TO ME THAT IT WAS TOO BAD HE COULD NOT HAVE LIVED TO SEE FREEDOM. THE NEXT DAY SHE WAS KILLED BY A SHELL. HER BOYS ARE ALONE NOW.

THERE WERE OTHER CASUALTIES, AMONG INTERNEES, AMONG SOLDIERS TRYING TO HELP THEM, AND AMONG FILIPINO LABORERS SEEKING TO EARN MONEY TO BUY FOOD.

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THE ORDEAL TRIED THE NERVES OF EVEN THE STOUTEST OF THE NEWCOMERS, BUT THE INTERNEES, WITH NO RESERVE PHYSICAL STRENGTH, NO EMOTIONAL FORTIFICATION, WEATHERED THE CRISIS WITH AMAZING SUCCESS. THOSE WHOSE NERVES WEAKENED WERE A SMALL MINORITY.

AS THIS IS BEING WRITTEN, NO SHELLS HAVE DROPPED WITHIN THE CAMP FOR TWO DAYS, ALTHOUGH SOME SHRAPNEL HAS FALLEN. BUT NERVOUSNESS PERSISTS.

ON THE EARTH MOUNDS MARKING THE NEW GRAVES ARE FLOWERS FRESH FROM INTERNEE GARDENS. THEY EXPRESS THE FEELINGS OF THE SURVIVING INTERNEES TOWARD THOSE WHO LOST BY AN UNEXPECTED TURN OF FATE AFTER PUTTING UP SUCH A VALIANT FIGHT TO LIVE.

PM1206APW NM

BY DEAN SCHEDLER (140)

WITH LOS BANOS RESCUE FORCE,LUZON,P.I., FEB 23 (DELAYED)-(AP)-COMMENTS OF AMERICANS ALONG THE ROAD TO FREEDOM:

CLYDE DEWITT, MANILA ATTORNEY, FROM BEEKMAN PLACE, NEW YORK CITY, SAID "NEVER IN MY LIFE COULD THERE HAVE BEEN ANYTHING EQUAL TO THIS DAY. SUDDEN, COMPLETE SURPRISE MARKED THIS ONE AS THE GREATEST OF MACARTHUR'S OPERATION."

MICHAEL W. AND POLLY O'BRIEN, (1414 NORTH 43RD ST.) ST. LOUIS, MO., TOLD HOW THEY SUPPLEMENTED THE MEAGER FOOD SUPPLY BY DODGING JAPANESE GUARDS AND BREAKING INTO THE STOREHOUSE.

CORRESPONDENT DEAN SCHEDLER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ENJOYED SURPRISING HAL BOWIE, OF RIDGEWOOD, N.J., AND HIS SPANISH WIFE. SCHEDLER WAS BEST MAN AT THEIR WEDDING IN MANILA THE DAY BEFORE THE WAR STARTED.

THE BOWIES, WHO HAVE A SEVEN MONTHS OLD DAUGHTER, SAID THEY OWED THE BABY'S SURVIVAL TOTHE CAMP'S MEDICAL DIRECTOR, DR. CLARENCE (3521 CAMP) NEW ORLEANS, LA.

GG1044ACW NM

FEB 25 1945

BY FRED HAMPSON

MANILA,FEB.24-(AP)-SUCCESS OF THE INITIAL ASSAULT ON INTRAMUROS FORTRESS IN MANILA WAS DUE LARGELY TO THE DEAD SECRECY WITH WHICH THE 37TH DIVISION'S ARTILLERY COMMANDER, BRIG. GEN. LEO M. KREBER OF COLUMBUS, O., MOVED HEAVY CANNON UP FOR THE OPENING SALVO.

THE BIG GUNS WERE HAULED INTO THE DOWNTOWN SECTION AND KEPT HIDDEN UNTIL DAWN. THEN THEY OPENED UP WITH ONE CRASHING ROUND FROM JUST ACROSS THE PASIG RIVER AT 7 A.M. YESTERDAY.

IN JUST ONE HOUR THE GUNS POURED 7,000 ROUNDS INTO THE THICK OUTER WALL OF THE INTRAMUROS AND THE FIRST FRINGE OF BUILDINGS. THIS WAS THE HEAVIEST CONCENTRATED GROUND SHELLING OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

THEN GENERAL KEBER LIFTED THE BARRAGE AND INFANTRYMEN POURED THROUGH THE BREACH THAT RESULTED.

THE GUN CREWS IN THE ACTION INCLUDED CORP. KERMIT LONG OF MIAMISBURG, O., PFC STEVE NADER OF BELLAIRE, O., PFC SALVATORE MARTELLO, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; PFC MIKE MCKARSKI, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA; PFC HENRY GLUC, MUSKEEGAN HEIGHTS, MICH.; PFC CARL SCHAEFER, TROY, O.; PVT. RUDY HANNEL, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; PVT. FRED BELCHER, CHARLESTON, W.VA.

XZ516ACW

BY RUSSELL BRINES (200)

WITH LOS BANOS RESV,FEB 23 (DELAYE

WITH LOS BANOS RESCUE,FEB 23 (DELAYED)-(AP)-NAVY NURSES CAPTURED WITH MANILA'S FALL, AND ONE CIVILIAN WOMAN WHO SURVIVED THROUGH CORREGIDOR WERE AMONG THE INTERNEES RESCUED AT LOS BANOS.

THE NAVY NURSES WERE CAPTURED AT CANAPAO NAVAL HOSPITAL AND ORIGINALLY INTERNED IN SANTTO TOMAS, BUT THEY WENT IN MAY 1943 TO LOS BANOS CAMP WHERE THEY WORKED IN THE INTERNEE HOSPITAL.

THEY ARE MARGARET NASH, WILKES BARRE, PA.; BERTHA EVANS, PORTLAND, ORE.; MARY ROSE HARRINGTON, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; ELLEN VORVELANSKI, OMAHA, NEB.; DOROTHY STILL, LONG BEACH, CALIF.; EDWINA PADD, PASADENA, CALIF.; LAURA COBB, SUSAN TITCHER, GOLDIE O.HAZER, BOSEME PAIGE, AND HELEN GRANT (LAST FIVE NO ADDRESS).

MRS.VIRGINIA E.GRADY (NO ADDRESS) ESCAPED FROM CORREGIDOR BUT NOT THE JAPANESE. SHE HAD BEEN THE ONLY CIVILIAN WOMAN EMPLOYE WITH THE ARMY DURING THE HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OF THE "ROCK" IN THE FIRST PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN.

SHE STARTED FOR AUSTRALIA ABOARD A NAVY FLYING BOAT, BUT THE AIR SHIP CRASHED IN LAIKE MINDANAO, WHERE SHE WAS CAPTURED AND INTERNED UNTIL TAKEN TO SANTO TOMAS IN SEPTEMBER OF 1944. SHE WAS TRANSFERRED TO LOS BANOS LAST APRIL.

HER HUSBAND, CAPT.FRANK GRADY, CAPTURED ON CORREGIDOR, WAS LAST REPORTED IN A JAPANESE PRISON IN YOKOHAMA.

GG1039ACW

WITH LOS BANOS (120)
FORTYFIRST FIELD HOSPITAL, LUZON, SUNDAY, FEB.25-(AP)-DOCTORS IN THIS HOSPITAL AND THE 607TH CLEARING COMPANY SPENT A LONG DAY TREATING WOUNDED AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS AMONG THE 2,145 INTERNEES RESCUED FRIDAY FROM THE JAPANESE AT LOS BANOS. FOURTEEN MAJOR OPERATIONS WERE PERFORMED.

COL. ROBERT ALLEN, OF (38 WEST THIRD ST.) MOUNT CARMEL, PA., A 14TH CORPS SURGEON, SUPERVISED THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED AND THE OPERATIONS. MAJ. W.C. CHESTNUT FROM SPRINGFIELD, ILL., IS COMMANDER OF THE 607TH. MAJ. ARTHUR CORWITH HILDRETHLAND, BRIDGEHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., IS ACTING COMMANDER OF THE 41ST FIELD HOSPITAL CORPS.

OTHER 41ST HOSPITAL CORPS DOCTORS INCLUDE: CAPT. LLOYD TEITELMAN, (5520 SOUTH SHORE DRIVE) CHICAGO; CAPT. HAROLD G. BANJAMIN, (2811 HUNTINGTON AVE.) MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND LT. ALVIN HERTZ, (3612 ELDORA AVE.) BALTIMORE, MD.

XZ1252ACW

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, FEB. 25)

(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING STORY OF THE RESSTABLISHMENT OF CABLE SERVICE BETWEEN GUAM AND THE UNITED STATES WAS WRITTEN DEC. 21, 1944. IT WAS TRANSMITTED BY CABLE AND HAS JUST BEEN RELEASED BY THE CENSOR) BY VERN HAUGLAND (600)

(ADVANCE) SUMAY,GUAM,DEC.21, 1944-(DELAYED)-(AP)-

SILENT FOR THREE YEARS AND 11 DAYS, GUAM'S NEWLY-RESTORED SUBMARINE CABLE STATION TAPPED OUT ITS FIRST MESSAGE TO AMERICA TODAY.

THE SECOND LONGEST LINE IN THE WORLD IS BACK IN UNDERWATER COMMUNICATION WITH MIDWAY ISLAND, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO. THE CABLE ALSO IS SURPRISINGLY GOOD TO LUZON, PHILIPPINES, AND RIGHT INTO TOKYO.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS ON GUAM ARE SEEKING PERMISSION TO CABLE A LIST OF QUESTIONS TO THE JAPANESE EMPEROR, BUT THE PROJECT IS MEETING NO ENTHUSIASM WHATEVER IN U.S. NAVY CIRCLES.

ALTHOUGH THE FI[illegible] MESSAGE WENT OVER THE CABLE TODAY--A CHRISTMAS GREETING FROM GUAM'S COMMANDER, MAJ.GEN.HENRY LARSEN TO ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ AT PEARL HARBOR--THERE WILL PROBABLY BE A DELAY PENDING NAVY CENSORSHIP AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS BEFORE COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC WILL BEGIN.

FEB 25 1945

THE STATION IS OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE COMMERCIAL PACIFIC CABLES CORP. IT PROBABLY WILL BE USED LARGELY AT THE START FOR EFM (CORRECT) MESSAGES--LOW RATE STANDARD MESSAGES CHOSEN BY NUMBER FROM PREPARED LISTS--FOR SERVICEMEN OVERSEAS AND THEIR FAMILIES AT HOME, SAID ARCHIBALD MCDERMID, ALBANY,CALIF., THE SUPERINTENDENT.

MCDERMID SAID PREWAR RATES PROBABLY WILL BE CHARGED FOR OTHER MESSAGES--26 CENTS A WORD HIGH PRIORITY FULL RATE, 10 CENTS PER WORD PRESS RATE, FIVE CENTS DEFERRED RATE.

THE CABLE SECTION FROM MIDWAY TO GUAM, HICH MCDERMID SAID WAS EXCEEDED IN LENGTH ONLY BY THE BRITISH AUSTRALIA-SUVA-CANADA CABLE FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA TO FANNING ISLAND, WAS MENDED AT TWO BREAKS BY THE U.S. ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE CABLE REPAIR SHIP.

FROM GUAM TO MIDWAY THE CABLE IS 2,760 MILES LONG; FROM MIDWAY TO HONOLULU, 1400 MILES, AND FROM HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO, 2400.

IN PEACE TIME THE CABLE ALSO RAN FROM GUAM THROUGH MANILA TO SHANGHAI AND THROUGH CHICHI JIMA IN THE BONIN ISLANDS TO TOKYO. THE AMERICANS OPERATED THE TOKYO CABLE AS FAR AS CHICHI WHERE IT WAS LOOPED OVER TO JAPANESE OPERATION.

GUAM WAS THE CENTRAL RELAY POINT IN THE PACIFIC. THE JAPANESE OPERATED A RELAY CABLE FROM GUAM TO YAP TO MANILA AND THE CELEBES. IN 1919 A TREATY PERMITTED THE UNITED STATES TO USE THAT RELAY, BUT THE JAPANESE SO EFFECTIVELY

IN 1919 A TREATY PERMITTED THE UNITED STATES TO USE THAT RELAY, BUT THE JAPANESE SO EFFECTIVELY DISCOURAGED ITS USE BY DELAYING AMERICAN MESSAGES THAT YAP HAD BEEN OF NO IMPORTANCE TO THE UNITED STATES FOR SOME YEARS BEFORE THE WAR.

A167FX

THE CABLE STATION WAS REOPENED HERE IN A QUONSET HUT ON OROTE PENINSULA NEAR SUMAY, A COUPLE OF MILES FROM ITS FORMER LOCATION IN SUMAY TOWN.

MCDERMID, WHO SERVED THREE PREVIOUS TOURS OF DUTY ON GUAM AND HAD BEEN WORKING IN THE COMMERCIAL PACIFIC CABLES OFFICE AT SAN FRANCISCO SINCE THE WAR STARTED, SAID:

"THE CABLE FROM HONOLULU TO MIDWAY WAS OPEN ALL ALONG. MY ASSISTANT, LEWIS H.STROUP OF HONOLULU, AND I LEFT FOR MIDWAY AUG. 24 (1944) AND FOUND THE CABLE TO GUAM BROKEN FOUR MILES OFF MIDWAY IN WATER 2,400 FATHOMS DEEP. WE CAME TO GUAM OCT. 3 AND FOUND THE OTHER BREAK JUST OUTSIDE GUAM HARBOR.

"THE GUAM BREAK WAS IN SHALLOW WATER AND WAS REPAIRED FIRST AND NOW WITH THE MIDWAY BREAK REPAIRED, WE ARE JUST AWAITING THE GOVERNMENT GO-AHEAD SIGNAL. MEANWHILE, ASIDE FROM GENERAL LARSEN'S MESSAGE, WE HAVE BEEN USING THE CABLE ONLY FOR OUR OWN OPERATIONAL NEEDS.

"WE TESTED THE MANILA CABLE AND FOUND THE IMPULSE GOOD TO THE LUZON AREA. THE LINE PROBABLY IS BROKEN IN SHALLOW ROUGH WATERS JUST OFF LUZON.

"THE JAPANESE LINE WAS GOOD RIGHT INTO TOKYO AND THE JAPANESE WERE SENDING ON IT WHEN WE FIRST TESTED IT. THE LOOPOVER AT CHICHI JIMA PROBABLY WOULD PREVENT ANY GUAM MESSAGE GOING STRAIGHT THROUGH TO TOKYO BUT IT'S AN INTERESTING POSSIBILITY TO CONTEMPLATE.

"REPORTS FROM OUR FORMER EMPLOYES INDICATE THE JAPANESE MADE CONSTANT USE OF THE GUAM CABLE TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH YAP, CELEBES AND TOKYO BUT APPARENTLY DIDN'T COMMUNICATE WITH MANILA. THE YAP CABLE CONNECTION IS NOW BROKEN."

FEB 25 1945

LARSEN'S CABLEGRAM TO NIMITZ DEC. 21 SAID:

"THIS FIRST MESSAGE RE-DEDICATES THE GUAM-MIDWAY CABLE SERVICE AND FORGES ANOTHER LINK IN YOUR LINE OF COMMUNICATION TO THE WEST AND VICTORY. YOUR FORCES ON GUAM WISH YOU MERRY CHRISTMAS AND CONTINUED SUCCESS IN THE NEW YEAR."

MCDERMID SAID NONE OF THE CABLE BREAKS WAS DELIBERATE BUT PROBABLY WERE DUE TO NATURAL CAUSES OR BOMBINGS AND DEPTH CHARGES.

MCDERMID AND STROUP WERE ACCOMPANIED TO GUAM BY A GROUP OF SIGNAL CORPS MEN ASSIGNED TO REESTABLISH THE SUBMARINE CABLE BUT SOON ROUNDED UP 18 OF THE GUAM STATE'S 23 PREWAR EMPLOYES HEADED BY GREGORIO DIAZ PEREZ, STATION OPERATOR FOR 23 YEARS.

(END ADVANCE FOR FEB. 25--MOVED FEB. 23)

HW1043PPW NM

BY [redacted] Robbin Coons

AT A NAVAL BASE IN THE MARIANA ISLANDS,FEB.24-(AP)-GRIM TALES OF THE FIRST THREE DAYS OF THE AMERICAN INVASION OF IWO JIMA ISLAND CAME TO THIS NAVAL BASE TODAY WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST NAVAL HOSPITAL SHIP FROM THAT EMBATTLED ISLAND.

WEARY YOUNG MARINES WHO HAD LANDED IN THE SAIPAN AND TINIAN

ASSAULTS SAID IWO "THREW MORE AT US THAN THE JAPANESE DID ON BOTH OF THOSE LANDINGS COMBINED."

SOME OF THE WOUNDED DESCRIBED A NEW JAPANESE MORTAR--"BIGGER THAN ANY THEY EVER USED AGAINST US."

"IT WAS HELL, PLAIN HELL, ALL THE WAY," SAID ONE. "OUR FLEET AND AIRCRAFT HAD POUNDED THE VOLCANIC MOUNTAIN UNTIL YOU COULDN'T BELIEVE ANYTHING COULD BE ALIVE ON IT BUT THE JAPANESE WERE STILL THERE SHOOTING. THEY LET THE FIRST AND SECOND WAVES GET ON THE BEACH THEN OPENED UP WITH EVERYTHING THEY HAD AS THE THIRD WAVE WENT IN.

"THE WORST THING ABOUT IT THERE WAS NO PLACE TO HIDE--NO TREES, NO BUSHES, NO NOTHING. ALL WE COULD DO WAS JUMP INTO BOMB CRATERS AND START SHOOTING--WITH THEIR MORTAR AND MACHINE GUN FIRE CRASHING AND CRACKLING ALL AROUND. ONE BUNCH OF MARINES GOT CAUGHT BETWEEN MORTAR FIRE FROM THE MOUNTAINSIDE AND POSITIONS FLANKING THEIR BEACHHEAD."

"THE JAPANESE IN THOSE MOUNTAINSIDE CAVES WOULD TAKE OUR SHELLING, THEN AS SOON AS WE WOULD LET UP THEY WOULD POP OUT AGAIN WITH THEIR MORTARS AND LET US HAVE MORE." SAID ANOTHER. "THEY WERE JUST LIKE GOPHERS RUNNING BACK TO THEIR BURROWS AND POPPING OUT AGAIN."

OTHERS TOLD OF AMERICAN VEHICLES FINDING NO TRACKAGE IN THE SOFT VOLCANIC ASH OF IWO, ALREADY PULVERIZED BY BOMBING AND SHELLING. "THANK GOD WE HAD AIR SUPERIORITY," EXCLAIMED ONE. "WITHOUT THAT WE WOULD HAVE BEEN REALLY BAD OFF. I DIDN'T SEE A SINGLE JAPANESE PLANE IN THE SKY--THEIR FIELDS HAD BEEN POUNDED SO HARD THAT ANY PLANES THEY HAD REMAINING THERE COULDN'T GET OFF THE GROUND."

THERE WERE 600 ANNOUNCED CASUALTIES ABOARD THE SHIP.

DV909PCW

MEXICO CITY, FEB 24-(AP)-CUBA TODAY PROPOSED THAT ALL AMERICAN NATIONS GO TO WAR WITH GERMANY AND JAPAN. IT WAS ASCERTAINED AUTORITATIVELY, HOWEVER, THAT A SIMPLE DECLARATION OF WAR WOULD NOT OBTAIN UNITED STATES RECOGNITION FOR ARGENTINA.

THE CUBAN RESOLUTION WAS PRESENTED AS A GESTURE OF SOLIDARITY. IT ASKED THAT "ALL THE NATIONS OF AMERICA DECLARE WAR ON NAZI GERMANY AND ON JAPANESE MILITARISM."

ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION WOULD SERVE TO PIN DOWN THE ARGENTINE PROBLEM, SEVERAL DELEGATES FELT.

THERE HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLE INDICATIONS FROM BUENOS AIRES THAT A DECLARATION OF WAR WOULD BE FORTHCOMING QUICKLY IF IT SEEMED THAT IT WOULD BRING RECOGNITION FROM THE REST OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

NN120PCW

BY FLORA LEWIS

FEB 25 1945

MEXICO CITY, FEB. 24-(AP)-THE PATTERN OF AN AMERICA BOUND TIGHTLY BY POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND MILITARY COMMITMENTS TOOK SHAPE TODAY AS DELEGATES TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE PIECED TOGETHER RESOLUTIONS COMING FROM 19 REPUBLICS.

ADOPTION OF A PLAN TO TURN THE AMERICAN SYSTEM INTO A STRONG ORGANIZATION ABLE TO ENFORCE PEACE SEEMED ASSURED. THE UNITED STATES, COLOMBIA, BRAZIL, URUGUAY AND CUBA WERE AMONG THE NATIONS PRESENTING DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A HEMISPHERE "DUMBARTON OAKS."

THE U.S. PLAN CALLED FOR REGULAR INTER-AMERICAN MEETINGS' AND ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ORGANIZATION TO WORK UNDER A WORLD PEACE AGENCY.

WHILE DELEGATES STUDIED THESE PROPOSALS, ATTENTION TURNED TO THE FIELD OF ECONOMICS, PARTICULARLY IN THE TRANSITION PERIOD BETWEEN WAR AND PEACE. COLOMBIA PREPARED THREE PROPOSALS FOR INTRODUCTION, INCLUDING A RESOLUTION TO PROTECT THE YOUNG INDUSTRIES OF UNDEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

BRAZIL ASKED THAT AMERICAN NATIONS HAVE AN EQUAL CHANCE AT THE UNITED STATES' PRODUCTION OF MACHINERY AND MACHINE TOOLS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE WAR. ALONG THE SAME LINES, BOLLIVIA ASKED THAT INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES ASSURE MARKETS FOR RAW MATERIAL PRODUCING NATIONS.

JR728AEW

30.24 - 23339

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEB. 24-(AP)-A BRAZILIAN CABINET RECOMMENDATION FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS BY DIRECT VOTE WAS FOLLOWED TODAY BY A WIDESPREAD PRESS CAMPAIGN IN BEHALF OF AIR MAJ.GEN. EDUARDO GOMES AS CANDIDATE OF THE FORCES OPPOSING PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS.

THE ELECTION PROJECT, NOW BEFORE VARGAS FOR APPROVAL, WAS FOLLOWED BY AN EASING OF PRESS CENSORSHIP. THIS BROUGHT MOST OPPOSITION PAPERS OUT OPENLY BEHIND GOMES.

NEWSPAPERS CONTROLLED BY PRO-GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS, OR BY THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF, HAD NOT YET MENTIONED ANY GOVERNMENT CANDIDATE. WHETHER VARGAS WOULD BE A CANDIDATE REMAINED TO BE SEEN. HE STILL HAS TO SET THE DATE FOR ELECTIONS, AND DECREE THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THEY WILL BE HELD.

VARGAS HAS RULED BRAZIL SINCE 1930. ELECTIONS WERE LAST SCHEDULED IN 1937, BUT WERE SET ASIDE BY A DECREE ESTABLISHING A "NEW STATE" WITH SOME CORPORATE TRIMMINGS.

VARIOUS OPPOSITION NEWSPAPERS URGED THAT THE 1937 CONSTITUTION BE REVISED BEFORE THE NEW ELECTIONS, POINTING OUT THAT THE DOCUMENT NEVER WAS SUBMITTED TO A VOTE.

N-MQ1048PEW

UNDATED JAPANESE WARDENS (WITH GUAM-TOKYO RAID)

FEB 25 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT AIR WARDENS IN THE CITY HAD BEEN SUMMONED TO MEETING NEXT TUESDAY TO COMPLY WITH DIET REGULATIONS "CONCERNING AIR DEFENSE."

A SHORT TIME LATER ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THAT CARRIER-BASED AMERICAN PLANES ARE SWARMING ALL OVER TOKYO -- SUNDAY.

UM953PPW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE

THE UNITED STATES FLEET HAS RETURNED TO RENEW THE CARRIER ATTACK ON TOKYO WHICH 1,500 PLANES UNLEASHED FEB. 16 AND 17, TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

TOKYO SAID CARRIER PLANES APPEARED OVER THE TOKYO AREA AND THE CAPITAL CITY'S PORT OF YOKOHAMA AT 7 A.M. SUNDAY.

THE AMERICAN PLANES, PRESUMABLY ATTACHED TO VICE ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER'S TASK FORCE 58, "ARE NOW CARRYING OUT AN ECHELON ATTACK," THE ENEMY RADIO SAID.

"OUR AIR FORCES ARE INTERCEPTING THE ENEMY PLANES AT THIS VERY MOMENT ARE OFFERING FIERCE COUNTERATTACKS."

THE JAPANESE-LANGUAGE OVERSEAS BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, REFERRED TO "ENEMY TASK FORCE CARRIERS" OFF TOKYO.

(EDITORS: PLEASE SLUG ABOVE "BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS")

HW650PPW

MITCHER'S CARRIER PLANES SWEPT OVER TOKYO FEB. 16 AND 17 FROM ZARSHIPS OF A FLEET STRETCHED OUT IN A LINE FOR 200 MILES AND BOLDLY RIDING WATERS LESS THAN 300 MILES FROM JAPAN'S SHORES.

THESE CARRIER PLANES SHOT DOWN 332 ENEMY PLANES, DESTROYED 177 OTHERS ON THE GROUND AND PROBABLY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 150 AT A COST OF 49 RAIDING PLANES AND 30 TO 40 PILOTS.

A94FX

THE RAIDERS ALSO ATTACKED ENEMY SHIPPING ON THOSE TWO DAYS, PROBABLY SINKING AN ESCORT AIRCRAFT CARRIER, SINKING A DESTROYER, TWO DESTROYER ESCORTS, NINE COASTAL VESSELS, A CARGO SHIP AND "NUMEROUS PICKET SHIPS."

TWENTY TWO COASTAL VESSELS WERE DAMAGED.

HEAVY DAMAGE WAS INFLICTED ON ENEMY AIRFIELDS, SHOPS AND AN AIRCRAFT FACTORY.

ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ SAID THE ATTACK, WHICH WAS NOT OPPOSED BY THE JAPANESE HOME FLEET AND FROM WHICH AMERICAN FIFTH FLEET UNITS RETIRED UNDAMAGED, "ACHIEVED A DECISIVE VICTORY OVER THE ENEMY."

HE ALSO SAID IT FULFILLED "THE DEEPLY CHERISHED DESIRE OF EVERY OFFICER AND MAN IN THE PACIFIC FLEET."

LOS BANOS (240)

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB. 24-(AP)-LOS BANOS INTERNMENT CAMP IN THE PHILIPPINES ISLANDS, FROM WHICH 2,146 CIVILIANS WERE RESCUED TODAY, WAS OPENED BY THE JAPANESE IN MAY, 1943 TO RELIEVE THE EXCESSIVELY CROWDED CAMP AT SANTO TOMAS IN MANILA.

IT WAS THE FIRST CIVILIAN CAMP IN THE PHILIPPINES TO FALL INTO THE HANDS OF BRUTAL JAPANESE GENDARMES, SAID RAY CRONIN, CHIEF OF THE FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN MANILA AND FORMER INTERNEE AT LOS BANOS.

HUSBANDS OF MANY OF THE WOMEN PREVIOUSLY RESCUED AT SANTO TOMAS, ARE PROBABLY AMONG THOSE LIBERATED FROM LOS BANOS.

"LIFE DOWN THERE WAS QUITED RUGGED," CRONIN SAID. "THEY WERE LIVING IN LONG, BARRACKS-LIKE NIPA SHACKS WHICH WERE FREQUENTLY BLOWN DOWN BY TYPHOON WINDS.

"WE ARGUED WITH THE JAPANESE FOR SOME MONTHS ABOUT THE WATER SUPPLY -- IT CAME FROM THE MAKILING VOLCANO -- AND EVENTUALLY THEY DECIDED THEY WOULD NOT TRANSFER THE ENTIRE SANTO TOMAS CAMP DOWN TO LOS BANOS."

CRONIN SAID THAT INTERNEE HEADS OF THE CAMP ORIGINALLY -- AND STILL, SO FAR AS IS KNOWN HERE -- WERE A. D. CALHOUN OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK, AND PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF MANILA; ROBERT E. CECIL, LIFE INSURANCE MAN WHOSE FAMILY LIVES AT CARMEL, CALIF.; HAROLD KELLEY OF SAUSALITO, CALIF., WELL KNOWN WEST-COAST SHIPPING MAN; AND CARL GABRIELSON, OF THE PRESIDENT LINES.

AMONG OTHERS IN THE CAMP WERE SOME OF THE LEADING YOUNG AMERICANS OF THE PHILIPPINE COLONY.

XZ629ACW

UNDATED GUDERIAN

FEB 25 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID LAST NIGHT (SAT.) THAT "WELL-INFORMED SOURCES INSIDE GERMANY" HAD CONFIRMED REPORTS THAT COL. GEN. HEINZ GUDERIAN HAD BEEN DISMISSED AS CHIEF OF STAFF AND COMMANDER OF GERMAN FORCES ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

THE GERMAN-LANGUAGE BROADCAST, QUOTING GENEVA REPORTS, SAID GUDERIAN HAD BEEN MENTIONED AS ONE OF THE MEN "ACCUSED IN THE NEW TRIAL OF CONSPIRATORS PLANNED BY THE NAZI CLIQUE" IN SEARCH OF A SCAPEGOAT FOR DEFEATS IN THE EAST.

THE MOSCOW BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

GUDERIAN, ANNOUNCED BY THE GERMANS AS THEIR EASTERN FRONT COMMANDER LAST OCTOBER, WAS REPORTED BY THE PARIS RADIO JAN. 30 TO HAVE BEEN FIRED AND TO HAVE LEFT GERMANY.

TA713PEW

UNDATED BREMEN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE MOSCOW RADIO IN A GERMAN-LANGUAGE BROADCAST YESTERDAY (SAT.) SAID A STATE OF EMERGENCY HAD BEEN PROCLAIMED IN THE BREMEN PORT AREA FOLLOWING "DISTURBANCES" AMONG GERMAN SAILORS. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

GH55PEW

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE-GAZETTEER

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 25 1945

SPREE--SHPRAY

SPREWALD--SHPRAY'-VAHLD--A WOODED AND MARSHY DISTRICT ON THE SPREE RIVER SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN.

CALCAR--KAHL'-KAHR--SMALL RHINELAND TOWN ON THE RAILROAD FROM KLEVE TO DUISBURG. CALCAR HAS BEEN SINCE THE 15TH CENTURY A CENTER FOR RELIGIOUS WOOD CARVING. POP. 4,000.

FB255PEW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: TWO AMERICAN ARMIES BATTERED INTO COLOGNE PLAIN TOWARD THE RHINE IN NEW AND POWERFUL OFFENSIVE; CANADIANS HEIGHTENED MENACE TO THE RUHR VALLEY; OTHER AMERICANS WIDENED A BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE SAAR RIVER AND FOUGHT INTO THE EASTERN SIDE OF FORBACH, SOUTHERN GATE TO THE SAAR BASIN.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: MOSCOW REPORTED RUSSIANS PROBABLY ACROSS NEISSE RIVER IN SEVERAL PLACES; RED ARMY BATTERED INTO GUBEN AND FORST, 51 TO 57 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN; FALL OF POZNAN IN WEST POLAND OPENED SHORT SUPPLY LINE ON MAIN MOSCOW-BERLIN ROUTE; SOVIET TROOPS HAMMERING INTO BRESLAU STREET BY STREET.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: AMERICANS SEIZED NEW COMMANDING HEIGHTS IN MONTE BELVEDERE AREA.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: MARINES ON IWO WEATHERED CRISIS, BROKE STALEMATE; BATTLED TO ISLAND'S CENTRAL AIRFIELD, TAKING ONE END OF IT; ENEMY RESISTANCE CONTINUED STRONG; IN MANILA, ARTILLERY BROKE THROUGH INTRAMUROS WALL IN CLOSING PHASE OF BATTLE FOR PHILIPPINES CAPITAL; AMERICANS INVADED TINY BIRI ISLAND AT EAST END OF SAN BERNARDINO STRAIT, AGAINST LIGHT OPPOSITION.

FB912AEW

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (SAT) NIGHT:

NORTHERN SECTOR: CANADIAN FIRST ARMY GAINS TOWARD CALCAR, INCREASING MENACE TO RUHR.

CENTRAL SECTOR: U.S. FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES MORE THAN FOUR MILES BEYOND ROER, ADVANCING TOWARD RHINE ON COLOGNE PLAIN. THIRD ARMY ADVANCES FOUR MILES, CAPTURES 23 TOWNS

30.24-233 41

...ADVANCED FOUR MILES; CAPTURES 23 TOWNS.
SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICANS REACH EDGE OF FORBACH, GATEWAY TO SAAR; MEET HEAVY OPPOSITION IN DRIVE TOWARD SAARBRUECKEN.
--DASH--
THE ARMIES OF THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: ADVANCES ON CALCAR AND WEEZE.
BRITISH SECOND ARMY: NO REPORT, ALTHOUGH LINKED IN OFFENSIVE UNDER SAME CMMAND AS AMERICAN NINTH.
U.S. NINTH: CAPTURES BAAL, 12 MILES SOUTHWEST OF RUHR AND PUSHES WITHIN 25 MILES OF DUSSELDORF.
U.S. FIRST: CAPTURES HIGH GROUND DOMINATING COLOGNE PLAIN, TAKES 1,400 PRISONERS.
U.S. THIRD ARMY: ADVANCES FOUR MILES, TAKES 23 TOWNS, THREATENS TO WIPE OUT 32 MILES OF GERMAN WEST WALL.
U.S. SEVENTH: REACHES EASTERN EDGE OF FORBACH, MEETS BITTER GERMAN RESISTANCE IN ADVANCE ON SAARBRUECKEN.
--DASH--
U.S.DIVISIONS:
29TH INFANTRY: CROSSED ROER, CAPTURED JUELICH.
102ND INFANTRY: CAPTURED GEVENICH IN DRIVE ACROSS ROER.
63RD INFANTRY: CLEARED BUBINGEN AND BLIESRANSBACH IN SAAR LOOP AGAINST MODERATE RESISTANCE.
70TH INFANTRY: CONTINUED FIGHTING INSIDE FORBACH.
DY945PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
FEB.24, 1941--HITLER ANNOUNCES THAT 215,000 TONS OF ALLIED SHIPPING WAS DESTROYED IN THE TWO PRECEDING DAYS BY GERMAN SUBMARINES.
BRITAIN SAYS HER SHIP LOSSES FOR THAT WEEK WERE 37,635 TONS.
JP647AEW

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
2--WESTERN FRONT: 296 MILES (FROM WEST BANK OF THE RHINE AT EMMERICH).
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).
JP646AEW FEB 25 1945

WITH BATAAN NURSES ARRIVAL (550)
BY NORMAN BELL
(ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT FOR THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS)
HAMILTON FIELD,CALIF.,FEB.24-(AP)-THE YOUNGEST OF THE AMERICAN NURSES RESCUED FROM JAPANESE CAPTIVITY IN THE PHILIPPINES, 26-YEAR-OLD JEANNE KENNEDY OF PHILADELPHIA, MISS., THINKS NOW SHE WOULD RATHER EAT THAN DANCE.
"IT USED TO BE THE OTHER WAY," SHE SAID, "BUT I CHANGED MY MIND IN SANTO TOMAS."
LT.KENNEDY, WHO RECEIVED HER NURSES TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE MEDICAL SCHOOL, SAID SHE MOST OF ALL WANTED TO SEE HER MOTHER AND SISTERS. SHE BOUGHT PRESENTS FOR THEM IN HONOLULU.
IN THE CASE OF LT.ALICE N.ZWICKER OF (27 PLEASANT ST.) BROWNVILLE, ME., SANTO TOMAS DIDN'T CHANGE HER FONDNESS FOR DANCING.
"I KEPT SAYING RIGHT THROUGH AND I STILL DO," SHE DECLARED, "THAT I WOULD RATHER DANCE THAN EAT." SHE SAID THE JAPANESE ALLOWED THE INTERNEES TO HAVE SOME DANCES AND "I DIDN'T MISS ONE."
LT.MARCIA L.GATES OF MILWAUKEE AND JANESVILLE, WIS., (SHE ...BECOME AN ARMY EVACUATION FLIGHT NURSE. "THAT'S SOMETHING NEW," SHE SAID. SHE WANTS TO RETURN TO THE PHILIPPINES AND "SEE MORE OF THE ISLANDS" AS WELL AS OTHER PACIFIC AREAS.
LT.ANN WILLIAMS OF (1324 NORTH FIFTEENTH ST.) HARRISBURG, PA., WHO WAS A HOSPITAL PATIENT AT SANTO TOMAS FROM MALARIA CONTRACTED ON BATAAN, WANTS TO SEE HER MOTHER AND FATHER AND GET WELL. SHE TRAINED AT THE HARRISBURG HOSPITAL.
LT.ANN WURTS, WHO USED TO LIVE IN PHILADELPHIA, PA., TRAINED AT THE HOSPITAL OF ST.BARNABAS AT NEWARK, N.J., AND HAS A SISTER AT LEOMINSTER, MASS., SAID: "WE NURSES WERE TOO BUSY AT SANTO TOMAS TO WORRY. IT DIDN'T GET ANY OF US DOWN."
LT.MINNIE BREESE, WHOSE MOTHER LIVES AT (1130 RALPH TERRACE) RICHMOND HEIGHTS, MO., AND WHO WAS BORN AT ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL., COULDN'T BELIEVE THE AMERICAN TROOPS HAD ENTERED SANTO TOMAS. "I HAD TO GO AND TOUCH ONE OF THEM," SHE SAID. "I CRIED LIKE A BABY, EVERYBODY CRIED, EVEN THE MAN IN THE CAMP -- AND SOME OF THE SOLDIERS, TOO. OH, THEY WERE SO TALL! IT WAS SO GOOD TO SEE THEM!"

A110FX FEB 25 1945
LT.BRUNETTA KUELTHAU OF WEST BEND, WIS., A PHYSIOTHERAPIST, VOLUNTEERED AND WAS SENT FROM THE STERNBERG GENERAL HOSPITAL AT MANILA TO CORREGIDOR; THEN TO BATAAN, BACK TO CORREGIDOR AND FINALLY, AS A PRISONER OF WAR, TO SANTO TOMAS.
LT.DORIS A.KEHOE, WHO TRAINED AT ST.MICHELS HOSPITAL, NEWARK, N.J., AND LIVED AT PACIFIC GROVE, CALIF., WITH HER PARENTS BEFORE THE WAR, PLANS TO GO TO HER MOTHER, NOW LIVING AT 189-29 LEWISTON AVE., ST.ALBANS, N.Y. HER FATHER, BERNARD F. KEHOE, WAS A MAJOR IN THE ARMY SIGNAL CORPS, THE LAST SHE HEARD.
LT.ETHEL THOR THINKS COMING HOME IS "THE GRANDEST FEELING I'VE EVER HAD." SHE PLANS TO GO TO HER SISTER, MRS.VIVIAN JOHNSON OF (1922 SOUTH L ST.) TACOMA, WASH.
LT.MILDRED DALTON OF JEFFERSON, GA., DOESN'T "REGRET A MINUTE OF THE EXPERIENCE" BUT WOULDN'T WANT TO GO THROUGH ANOTHER SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT "FOR ANYTHING."
LT.ELEANOR GAREN OF (3001 WEST ROGERS ST.) SOUTH BEND, IND., IS: "GOING HOME AS SOON AS I CAN. I WANT TO SEE EVERYBODY THERE. SOME BABY NEPHEWS AND NIECES HAVE GROWN UP. I WANT TO SEE THEM."
LT.RUTH STOLTZ OF (1736 DEVON AVE.) DAYTON, OHIO, SAID: "WE'RE SO AMAZED AT BEING FREE AND GOING HOME, WE CAN'T GET OUR MOUTHS CLOSED YET."
LT.EDITH M.CORNS OF (328 BRANCH ST.) LOS ANGELES, CALIF., WANTS PARTICULARLY TO SEE HER MOTHER -- "AND MY FRIENDS TOO, AND EVERYBODY."
LT.MARY J.REPPAK OF (33 OAK AVE.) SHELTON, CONN., LEFT THERE IN OCTOBER, 1941, AND CAN THINK "OF BUT JUST ONE THING -- GETTING BACK FOR A VISIT."
LT.DOROTHY B.SCHOLL OF (2103 SCOTT AVE.) INDEPENDENCE, MO., HAS A TRIP HOME AS HER "FIRST OBJECTIVE." SHE LEFT IN MAY, 1941.
CAPT.JOSEPHINE N.NESBIT WAS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES AGAINST HER WISHES.
"I DID EVERYTHING I COULD TO STAY," SAID THE VETERAN OF 27 YEARS SERVICE, WHO GIVES BUTLER, MO., "WHERE I WAS BORN AND RAISED" AS HER HOMETOWN.
"BUT MY REAL HOME," SHE SAID, "IS THE ARMY."
...BACK AND CARRY ON

SHE ADDED: "MY GREAT WISH IS TO GET BACK AND CARRY ON, RIGHT TO TOKYO WITH OUR MEN. I DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE."

AMONG THOSE GREETING CAPT. NESBIT HERE WAS ANOTHER OLD SOLDIER, LT. COL. (CHAPLAIN) THOMAS L. MC KENNA, NOW SERVING AT THE SAN FRANCISCO PRESIDIO. THEY SAW PHILIPPINE SERVICE TOGETHER LONG BEFORE THE WAR.

UM745PPW NM

WITH BATAAN NURSES RETURN (ARMY APPROVED)
BY BERNICE FREEMAN
(ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT FOR THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS)

HAMILTON FIELD, CALIF., FEB. 24-(AP)-THERE WAS SCARCELY A DRY EYE AMONG THE SEVERAL HUNDRED INVITED GUESTS STANDING BESIDE THE WINDSWEPT LANDING STRIP AT HAMILTON FIELD TODAY WHEN FOUR PLANES UNLOADED THEIR PRECIOUS CARGO OF "ANGELS OF BATAAN."

THERE WERE GENERALS, COLONELS AND OTHER ARMY PERSONNEL, CIVILIANS INCLUDING SAN FRANCISCO'S MAYOR ROGER LAPHAM, NEWSPAPERMEN AND CAMERAMEN IN THE GROUP. HARDBOILED, MANY OF THEM, BUT THEY WEPT UNASHAMEDLY AS THE NURSES FILED OUT OF THE PLANES.

MANY OF THE ARMY OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS HAD FLOWN HERE FROM DISTANT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY TO MEET THE NURSES, EITHER FOR REUNIONS OR TO SEEK INFORMATION ABOUT LOVED ONES WHO WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN HELD PRISONERS OF THE JAPANESE.

MAJ. GEN. RAYMOND W. BLISS, ACTING SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY, PACED BACK AND FORTH IN THE GALE-LIKE WIND UNTIL THE PLANES LANDED AND THE NURSES EMERGED. HE WANTED WORD OF HIS SON, LT. RAYMOND W. BLISS, JR., WHO HAD BEEN RELEASED BY THE RANGERS FROM CABANATUAN. BUT BEFORE THE LANES LANDED HE HEARD FROM COL. JAMES W. DUCKWORTH, RANKING AMERICAN OFFICER IN THAT PRISON WHO RETURNED HERE EARLIER THIS WEEK, THAT HIS SON HAD LOST AN EYE ON CORREGIDOR BUT WAS OTHERWISE WELL.

COL. M. D. BLAINE, A SENIOR PILOT, FLEW HERE FROM WASHINGTON, D.C. BECAUSE HE EXPECTED TO MEET HIS SISTER, SECOND LT. ETHEL BLAINE. HE HAD HAD ONLY ONE LETTER FROM HER SINCE DECEMBER, 1943.

COL. OWEN R. MEREDITH, COMMANDING OFFICER FOR THE NINTH SERVICE COMMAND, SAN FRANCISCO AREA, WAS WAITING TO MEET SECOND LT. MADELEINE ULLOM, WHO IS FROM HIS HOME TOWN, O'NEIL, NEB.

MOST EXCITED OF ALL THOSE WAITING ON THE LANDING STRIP WAS LT. RESSA JENKINS, WHO HAD ESCAPED FROM CORREGIDOR BY PLANE AT THE TIME OF BATAAN'S FALL. ON THE PLANE WAS HER SISTER, 2ND LT. GENEVA JENKINS, WHO HAD BEEN UNABLE TO MAKE HER ESCAPE.

FEB 25 1945

B110KX Q IN

A STOCKY CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, JOHN W. CLELAND OBTAINED THE INFORMATION HE WANTED FROM ONE OF THE RETURNING NURSES. HIS SISTER-IN-LAW, MRS. MARY V. CLELAND, AND HER THREE CHILDREN, HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM THE JAPANESE AND WERE WELL. HOWEVER, HIS BROTHER, MAJ. MORRISON E. CLELAND, HAD DROWNED.

HE RECEIVED NO WORD OF HIS FATHER, M. E. CLELAND, SR., WHO HAD LIVED IN THE PHILIPPINES SINCE 1909 AND WAS CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE ON THE ISLAND OF BOHOL IN JUNE, 1944, IN COMPANY WITH FATHER BONK, A JESUIT PRIEST.

CLELAND HAD HEARD HIS FATHER, A BOAT REPAIRMAN, WHO WAS MENTIONED IN THE BOOK, "THEY WERE EXPENDABLE," HAD BEEN BEATEN AND STARVED TO DEATH BY HIS CAPTORS AND THAT FATHER BONK HAD BEEN BEATEN TO DEATH.

A FEW OF THE NURSES WHO HAD NO ONE TO MEET THEM STOOD BACK FROM THE TOUCHING REUNIONS BUT GAVE FREELY OF THEIR TIME FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THEY SAID THEY WERE GRADUALLY BECOMING USED TO THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIVING AGAIN.

SOME SAID THEY HAD, AT FIRST, SOME DIFFICULTY IN USING A KNIFE AND FORK IN EMILY POST FASHION, BUT NOW THESE WEAPONS OF CIVILIZATION WERE NOT INSTRUMENTS TO BE FEARED.

ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR MEN WITH THE RETURNING NURSES WAS CAPT. NICHOLAS DE TOLLY, WHO HAS FLOWN MORE THAN 100,000 MILES SINCE 1929. HE PILOTED ONE OF THE PLANES CARRYING THE NURSES FROM KWAJELEIN TO HICKAM FIELD. THE NURSES, HOWEVER, SPECIALLY REQUESTED THAT HE BE PERMITTED TO CONTINUE STATESIDE WITH THEM AND THEIR REQUEST WAS GRANTED.

HE PILOTED HIS SHIP TO A THREE-POINT LANDING AND WHEN HE EMERGED FROM THE PLANE, SEVERAL OF THE NURSES WENT OVER TO HIM AND SAID:

"GEE, NICK, THANKS A MILLION."

THAT TELLS THE STORY OF HOW THE "ANGELS" FELT ABOUT COMING HOME.

XZ142ACW NM

FEB 25 1945

BY RICHARD W. JOHNSTON
(FOR THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS)
WITH BATAAN NURSES ARRIVAL (140)

HAMILTON FIELD, CALIF., FEB. 24-(AP)-TWO DAYS BEFORE THE U.S. FIRST CAVALRY DROVE ON THEIR RESCUE MISSION TO SANTO TOMAS PRISON, AMERICAN PLANES DROPPED A NOTE WHICH SAID "ROLL OUT THE BARREL".

BATAAN NURSES SAID THIS NOTE WAS THE TOPPER OF A SERIES OF SIGNALS THAT DELIVERANCE WAS GROWING NEAR--A SERIES BEGUN SEPT. 21, 1944, WHEN CARRIER BOMBERS STRUCK MANILA.
THAT NIGHT THE CAMP PHONOGRAPH PLAYED "PENNIES FROMHEAVEN."

A MONTH LATER ON THE NIGHT OF OCT. 20, DON BELL, FORMER RADIO CORRESPONDENT, ENDED THE BRIEF NEWS REPORT WHICH THE JAPANESE PERMITTED HIM TO READ DAILY OVER THE CAMP LOUDSPEAKE, "BETTER LATE THAN NEVER". HE PRONOUNCED "LATE" AS "LEYTE". THE JAPANESE DIDN'T CATCH ON.

IN JANUARY, AS THE AMERICANS PUSHED DOWN THE LUZON PLAINS, THE CAMP PHONOGRAPH AGAIN CONFIRME

21, 1944, WHEN CARRIER BOMBERS STRUCK MANILA.
THAT NIGHT THE CAMP PHONOGRAPH PLAYED "PENNIES FROMHEAVEN."

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IN JANUARY, AS THE AMERICANS PUSHED DOWN THE LUZON PLAINS, THE CAMP PHONOGRAPH AGAIN CONFIRMED THE HOT RUMORS SWEEPING SANTO TOMAS. THE RECORD: "GET OUT OF TOWN BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE."

MH612PPW NM ASKT

WITH BATAAN NURSES (170)
BY NORMAN BELL
(ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, FOR THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS)

HAMILTON FIELD, CALIF., FEB. 24-(AP)-TWO BRIDES CAME HOME TO THE UNITED STATES TODAY AMONG THE ARMY NURSES RESCUED AND REPATRIATED FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

THEY WERE LT. ALICE J. HAHN (NOW MRS. EDWARD J. POWERS) OF CLEVELAND, WIS., AND LT. BERTHA H. DWORSKY (NOW MRS. JOHN HENDERSON) OF HALLETSVILLE, TEX.

"THIS IS MY HONEYMOON AND I'M ENJOYING IT," SAID MRS. POWERS WHO ADDED, HOWEVER, SHE HOPED HER HUSBAND WOULD SOON BE REPATRIATED TOO.

30.24— 23343

"I COULDN'T STOW MY HUSBAND AWAY BECAUSE HE'S TOO BIG AND TOO HANDSOME," SAID MRS. HENDERSON. HE'S WEARING ONE OF MY BOBBY PINS FOR A TIE CLASP."

LT. HAHN WAS MARRIED AT SANTO TOMAS CAMP, MANILA, FEB. 11 -- THE NIGHT BEFORE THE NURSES LEFT. SHE TRAINED AT WASHINGTON BOULEVARD AND COOK COUNTY HOSPITALS IN CHICAGO AND HAS A SISTER LIVING IN CHICAGO.

POWERS, THE BRIDEGROOM, WAS EMPLOYED IN MANILA BY PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS. HE IS FROM GLENROCK, N.J., AND ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, WHERE HE WAS A TRACK STAR.

LT. DWORSKY MARRIED HENDERSON, AN ENGLISHMAN, AT SANTO TOMAS A FEW DAYS BEFORE HER DEPARTURE.

HER BRIDESMAID WAS LT. BEULAH M. "PEGGY" GREENWALT OF LICKING, MO., THE "PEGGY" OF THE BOOK "THEY WERE EXPENDABLE," WHO IS ALSO AMONG THE REPATRIATED NURSES.

XZ1256ACW

WITH BATAAN NURSES

HAMILTON FIELD, CALIF., FEB.24-(AP)-THE ROSTER OF REPATRIATED NURSES, WITH NEXT OF KIN OR FRIEND INCLUDES:

MAJ.MAUDE C.DAVIDSON, MISS DEBORAH RICHTER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

CAPT.CLARA MUELLER, MRS.CHAS.MUELLER, 2838 N.17TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CAPT.EDITH E.SHACKLETTE, MRS.W.H.SHACKLETTE, 2205 44TH ST., SOUTH, PETERSBURG, FLA.

LT.MINA A.AASON, MRS.E.LARSEN, 627 6TH AVE., N.E., MINOT,N.D.

LT.PHYLLIS J.ARNOLD, MR.C.E.ARNOLD, BARON VON STEUBEN HOTEL, CORNING, N.Y.

LT.HELEN M.CASSIANI, MRS.SARAH CASSIANI, 54 HIGH ST., BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

FEB 25 1945

LT.MILDRED J.DALTON, MRS.J.B.DALTON, JEFFERSON, GA.

LT.ADELE F.FOREMAN, LUCILLE LYNN, 626 THIRD AVE., BETHLEHEM,PA.

LT.HELEN L.GARDNER, MRS.W.G.GARDNER, 3 LONSDALE AVE., ABERDEEN, OHIO.

LT.ELEANOR R.GAREN, MRS.LULU GAREN, 3001 W.ROGERS, SOUTH BEND, IND.

LT.MARCIA L.GATES, MRS.MARCIA GATES MILLS, 211 SO. EAST ST., JANESVILLE, WIS.

LT.BRUNETTA KUEHLTHAU, MRS.GEORGE KUEHLTHAU, WEST BEND, WIS.

LT.MAUDE D.WILLIAMS, MRS.F.M.HITE, 309 SO. MAIN ST., CULPEPER, VA.

LT.ALICE J.HAHN, MRS.CORNELIUS MOYNIHAN, 2463 AINSLIE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

LT.DORIS A.KEHOE, 189-29 LEWISTON AVE., ST.ALBANS? N.Y.

LT.ELEANOR O.LEE, MRS.CHARLES LEE, LONACONING, MD.

LT.INEZ V.MCDONALD, MRS.W.A.MCDONALD, TUPELO, MISS.

LT.WINIFRED P.MADDEN, MRS.FRANK MADDEN, MONTELLO, ;28'.

LT.MARY J.OBERST, MRS.JOHN L.OBERST, 1208 WEST 3RD ST., OWENSBURG, KY.

LT.RITA G.PALMER, D.C.PALMER, BEACH ROAD, HAMPTON, N.H.

LT.BEULAH M.PUTNAM, MRS.C.D.WING, 621 MORNING ST., WORTHINGTON, OHIO.

LT.MARY J.REPPAK, MRS.A.REPPAK, 33 OAK AVE., DAYTON, OHIO.

1755. BEVONMASTOLTDAYTONS,ROMIWICKETT

LT.MADELINE M.ULLOM, MRS.M.L.ULLOM, O'NEILL, NEB.

LT.MARY J.REPPAK, MRS.A.REPPAK, 33 OAK AVE., DAYTON, OHIO.

30.24-23343

LT.RUTH M.STOLTZ, MRS.RAY WICKETT, 1736 DEVON AVE., DAYTON, OHIO.

LT.MADELINE M.ULLOM, MRS.M.L.ULLOM, O'NEILL, NEB.

LT.EVELYN R.WHITLOW, MRS.R.N.WHITLOW, LEASBURG, N.C.

LT.ANNE E.WILLIAMS, MRS.WILLIAM F.WILLIAMS, 1324 N.15TH ST., HARRISBURG, PA.

LT.EDITH M.WIMBERLY, MRS.W.V.TALLEY, CAMPTI, LA.

LT.ANNE B.WURTZ, MRS.PAUL C.WASHBURN, LEOMINSTER, MASS.

LT.EUNICE F.YOUNG, MRS.J.A.YOUNG, ARKPORT, N.Y.

LT.ALICE M.ZWICKER, MRS.JAMES H.ZWICKER, BROWNVILLE, ME.

B46KX

FEB 25 1945

LT.FRANCES L.NASH, JAMES G.NASH, WASHINGTON, GA.

LT.LOUISE M.AUSCNICKS, NO ADDRESS.

LT.EARLEEN ALLEN FRANCIS, MRS.RUTH ALLEN, 647 W.MICHIGAN AVE., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

LT.KATHRYN L.DOLLASON, MRS.JOSEPH W.EDWARDS, WHITE MARSH ROAD, SUFFOLK, VA.

LT.ADOLPHA M.MEYER, MRS.CAROLINE MEYER, 5323 LINDEWOOD AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO.

LT.SALLIE DURRETT, MRS.SALLIE D.THOMPSON, 4333 S.PRESTON ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

THREE NURSES OF THE EVACUATION GROUP OF 71 WERE LEFT TEMPORARILY AT A PACIFIC STATION.

WITH BONNIE WILEY'S IWO JIMA (280)

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB 24--AP)-BEING THE FIRST WOMAN CORRESPONDENT TO WITNESS A PACIFIC ISLAND INVASION--AND THAT ONE IWO JIMA--WAS NO FLUKE OF LUCK FOR BONNIE WILEY, 34, ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWSFEATURE WRITER. IT WAS THE LOGICAL RESULT OF HER PERSISTENCE.

ALMOST SHY IN MANNER, MISS WILEY HAS LITTLE RESEMBLANCE TO A MOVIE-STYLE DARE-DEVIL GAL REPORTER, BUT EDITORS HAVE FOUND BEHIND THAT RETIRING EXTERIOR AN INTREPID SPIRIT. NOBODY WHO KNEW HER HAD ANY DOUBT HOW SHE WOULD ACQUIT HERSELF IN FACE OF PHYSICAL DANGER.

FOR MANY MONTHS SHE WORKED AT WHAT SHE CALLED HER "PRIVATE CAMPAIGN" TO BECOME A WAR CORRESPONDENT. WHEN THE COVETED NAVY PERMISSION CAME AT LAST, IT WAS TO GO ONLY TO THOSE PLACES "PRACTICABLE FOR CIVILIAN WOMEN". BUT IN THE COURSE OF HER OFFICE PETITIONS FOR PERMISSION TO GO OUT, SHE HAD WRITTEN;

"SEND ME TO THE FRINGES OF THE WAR ZONES AND I'LL BET YOU 10 RATION POINTS THAT IF THE NEED ARISES I CAN TALK MY WAY IN FURTHER."

SHE WON A PLACE ON THE HOSPITAL SHIP TO IWO JIMA BY GOING AS A VOLUNTERR NURSE'S AIDE.

MISS WILEY WAS BORN IN PORTLAND, ORE., AND REARED IN YAKIMA, WASH., WHERE HER MOTHER, MRS.M.E.WILEY, NOW LIVES. SHE IS A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON AND TOOK SPECIAL COURSES LATER AT THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

BEFORE COMING TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN 1943, SHE HAD WORKED ON PAPERS AT TOPPENISH AND YAKIMA, WASH., AND ON THE PORTLAND OREGONIAN. AS THE IMPORTANCE OF NEWS PICTURES GREW, SHE DECIDED TO STUDY PHOTOGRAPHY, AND HAS TAKEN MANY OF THE PICTURES TO ILLUSTRATE HER OWN FEATURE WORK.

NN200PCW

MEXICO CITY, FEB.24-(AP)-IT APPEARED UNLIKELY TODAY THAT A PROPOSED RESOLUTION ASKING HEMISPHERE-WIDE SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS WITH THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN WILL REACH THE INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE FLOOR, DESPITE A FLOOD OF MESSAGES BEING RECEIVED REQUESTING SUCH ACTION.

AN UNOFFICIAL POLL OF DELEGATES INDICATED THAT SUCH A RESOLUTION, IF SUBMITTED TO A VOTE, MIGHT LOSE, AND PROPONENTS CONCEDE THAT IN THAT CASE "IT WOULD BE A VICTORY FOR FRANCO." THE UNITED STATES IS AMONG THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS RECOGNIZING FRANCO. MEXICO DOES NOT.

MESSAGES REQUESTING THE ANTI-FRANCO RESOLUTION ARE ARRIVING FROM ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS THROUGHOUT THE AMERICAS,A CONFERENCE OFFICIAL SAID.

NN206PCW

WASHINGTON, FEB. 24-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY ADDED THE FOLLOWING NAMES TO THE LIST OF MILITARY PERSONNEL LIBERATED FROM PRIS CAMPS IN THE PHILIPPINES:

BERNACKI, FRANK, SGT.--MRS. ANNA BERNACKI, MOTHER, 1052 STIEREN AVE., BRACKENRIDGE, PENNA.

DAY, EARNEST L.PVT.--LELAND DAY, FATHER, ROUTE 1, MACOMB, ILL.

JONES, WINSTON, A.CAPT.--J.D.JONES, FATHER, BOX 834, FREDERICK, OKLA.

KADEL, RICHARD C.MAJ.--MRS.RICHARD KADEL, WIFE, BOX 233, CAVE CITY, KY.

WRIGHT, EDGAR JR, LT.COL.--MRS.EDGAR WRIGHT, JR., WIFE, 845 JEFFERSON ST, NAPA, CALIF.

GW-LT919PEW

B52WY FEB 25 1945

B107WX

WASHINGTON,FEB.24-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL NAMES OF CIVILIANS LIBERATED IN THE PHILIPPINES (WITH THE NEXT OF KIN):

ANDERSON, LOUISE H.--MRS.WILLIAM H.SMITH, 231 WEST 8TH ST., PORT ANGELES, WASH.

ARMSTRONG, CHARLES W.--MRS.GRACE SCHAFER, DAUGHTER, LAGUNA BEACH, CALIF.

ATKINS, GRACE, MRS.E.B.STEBBINS, SISTER, ITHAN, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

BARRETT, LETTY M., AND GAIL E.--MRS.C.A.BARRETT, C/O ELECTROLUX CORPORATION, 524 B. ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

BASKERVILLE, MAUDE B.--MR.JACK P.BONDS, BROTHER, 6314 N.FAIRFIELD AVE., CHICAGO.

BASKERVILLE, RALPH E.--MR.RAY S.BASKERVILLE, BROTHER, 2274 LAMOTTE AVE., DETROIT.

BASSLER, CARL E., SR., CARL E., JR., JULIA M., AND JESSIE L.--MAX BASSLER, DARIEN, WISCONSIN.

BATEMAN, DONALD ELLSWORTH--MRS.D..

L.--MAX BASSLER, DARIEN, WISCONSIN.

BATEMAN, DONALD ELLSWORTH--MRS.D.E.BATEMAN, WIFE, 2305 10TH AVE., SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

BAUMAN, HENRY OTTO--MR.F.A.BAUMAN, BROTHER, 502 SOUTH 19TH ST., OMAHA, NEB.

BAUMAN, MOLLIE M.--MRS.LOLA B.MCCOMB, MOTHER, ROUTE 2, WILSONVILLE, NEB.

BAXTER, ISABELLA--MRS.C.W.HUGGINS, SISTER, 710 PINE ST., TRINIDAD, COLO.

BELLIS, HENRY A., AND MARY JANE--MRS.MARY E.BELLIS, 1439 31ST AVE., SAN FRANCISCO.

BELLIS, MARY A., ANNA G., AND SHIELA--MISS JANE AUSTIN, 843 DOLORES ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

BENEDICT, JOSEPH FLOYD--MRS.ROSA MCMONAGLE, MOTHER, 4354 MAYBE ROAD, PONTIAC, MICH.

BERGMAN, EVELYN DOROTHY--MRS.GENEVE BANNICK, MAX, NORTH DAKOTA.

BLACK, EUGENE STEVENS--MRS.DOROTHY B.JACK, SISTER, 443 1/2 SOUTH CAROLINA AVE., GLENDALE, CALIF.

BLAIR, RUTH E.--MR. AND MRS.E.P.HOGAN, PARENTS, ROUTE 2, BACKUS, MINN.

BLESSING, LEE RUDOLPH--JOHN L.BLESSING, FATHER, 218 LYON ST., LYON, KANS.

BOGUE, COULSON OSCAR--MR. AND MRS.GEORGE HERALDSON, PARENTS, COLDWATER, KANS.

BOGUSLAV, MARGARET BRUEL--HENRY J.BRUEL, FATHER, 139 MARKET ST., MT.CLEMENS, MICH.

BOWEN, FRED AMES, JR.--MISS ALICE M.BOWEN, AUNT, 3215 LEMON ST., RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

BOYD, GEORGE--MRS.MALVIA LYONS, SISTER, 3186 MASON ST., ASHLAND, KY.

BRADLEY, EDWARD W., AND EDWARD W., JR.--MRS.LOUISE GUYDICA, SAN JOSE POST OFFICE, SAN JOSE, CALIF.

BRESSLER, LILLIAN M., RALPH E., JR., AND EVANGELINE--THOMAS GIBSON, 1933 BUCKINS ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

BROOKS, JOSEPH H., AND HELEN K.--MRS.C.A.SYVERSON, 608 RAILROAD AVE., LEAD, S.D.

BROOKS, MARY J.--MRS.LUCINA BROOKS, GRANDMOTHER, 307 LOCUST ST., PROPHETSTOWN, ILL.

BROTHERS, THELMA I., JOHN D., JR., AND SUSAN E.--MRS.S.J. STERNER, 1520 HOWARD AVE., BURLINGAME, CALIF.

FEB 25 1945

B108WX

BRUMMETT, TANIA, MAX W., AND VERA V.--MRS.GRACE M.BRUMMETT, 304 S.FRANKLIN ST., BRAZIL, IND.

CHAMBERLIN, EDITH RUSSELL--MRS.HENRY K.HOLLOWAY, AUNT, PARK LANE HOTEL, DENVER, COLO.

CLARK, WILLIAN CHARLES--MRS.W.A.FAIR, SISTER, 2532 S.9TH ST., OMAHA, NEB.

CLAUSEN, JOHN B.--MRS.MARY B.CLAUSEN, DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, 816 TARAVAL, APT.303, SAN FRANCISCO.

COCHRAN, MELMUTH M.--MR.JOHN M.COCHRAN, BROTHER, ROUTE NO.1, BOX 91, TOLLESON, ARIZONA.

COOK, POSENDA MARTHA--MARTHA COOK, AUNT, C/O WESTERN UNION, KANSAS CITY, KANS.

COOK, YVONNE F.--ALBERT F.OLLERDESSEN, 720 JONES ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

CORLEY, JAMES L.--MRS.ROGER J.REHENS, SISTER, LOCKESBURG, ARK.

CORP, HENRY WILLIAM--MR.HENRY WILLIAM CORP, JR., SON, ORANGE, TEX.

CROSBY, ELIZABETH S.--MRS.VERN C.ROSE, RUSSELL, OHIO.

CROSSOE, JOHN--MR.WILLIAM CROSSOE, BROTHER, MT.CLEMENS, MICH.

CROWE, C.M.--MR.U.S.KJORLAUG, FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., HOUSTON, TEX.

DAVIS, PAUL FRANCIS--MRS.MARY E.MARSHALL, SISTER, 7615

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SAN POINT WAY, APT.8, SEATTLE, WASH.
DAVIS, ROY J.--MRS.JOHN YEAGER, NIECE, WILLIAMSTON, MICH.
DAY, GEORGE J.--MRS.ELLEN STORM, DAUGHTER, 7834 S.TACOMA WAY, TACOMA, WASH.
DE PRIDA, CECILE, PATRICIA ANN--MRS.MARY MCLEAN, 1665 N.SYCAMORE AVE., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.
DE VAULT, PHILIP LOREN--JAMES DEVAULT, FATHER, GENERAL DELIVERY, WASHINGTON C.H., OHIO.
DEVORE, THOMAS A.--MRS.CORA L.DEVORE, MOTHER, 650 ECHO PARK AVE., LOS ANGELES.
DONER, KATHERINE E., AND MARY J.--MRS.MARY E.DONNER, GRANDMOTHER, ROUTE 4, LANCASTER, PENN.
DONER, MILLICENT B.--MRS.WAYNE A.BLACKBURN, SISTER, MONROE, WIS.
DONNELLY, ELIZABETH MARY--MRS.GERTRUDE MIDDLETON, SISTER, 2859 STEINER AVE., SAN FRANCISCO.
DRUMMOND, MARK G.--MR.JOHN S.DRUMMOND, BROTHER, BOX 1086, COALINGA, CALIF.
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EVANS ARTHUR H.--MRS.ARTHUR H.EVANS, WIFE, 1003 GOLDEN WEST AVE., ARCADIA, CALIF.
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EVERETT, NORRIS N.--MRS.DANIEL E.NEWCOMB, GRANDMOTHER, 531 SECOND AVE., MONTE VISTA, COLO.
FERRIER, JOHN WILLIAM, SR.,--MRS.J.W.FERRIER, WIFE, 4862 W.12TH ST., LOS ANGELES.
FLANAGAN, JOSEPH MYRON AND HARRIET E.--MRS.J.C.FLANAGAN, MOTHER, BOX 173, HURLEY, WIS.
FOLEY, FRANCES H.--REV D.E.J.ROSENGRANT, GRANDFATHER, LACEYVILLE, PENN.
FRANCISCO, SONIA M.--MRS.EDITH F.WEBSTER, 522 HIRAM AVE. WICHITA, KANS.
GAGE, HARRISON M.--J.H.GAGE, FATHER, HOTEL UNDERWOOD, WAUWATOSA, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
GARDNER, DIAN LOWELL--MR. & MRS.DIAN R.GARDNER, PARENTS, P.O.BOX 267, ORANGE, CALIF.
GARRETT, MRS.MARGARET--MRS.A.L.MCRAE, MOTHER, 703 NORTH ORANGE, GLENDALE, CALIF.
GATES, WENDY--MRS.WILLIAM N.GRAY, SISTER, 254 SUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

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B111WX (ADD NAMES)
GEBHART, CHARLES F.--MRS.A.F.STANKEY, BOX 56, HOUSTOLN, ORE.
GEORGE BENJAMIN B.--MRS.JOHN W.ARNOLD, SISTER, 415 3. 61ST ST., LOS ANGELES.
GERVIE, CASIMER A.--MRS.M.E.GERVIE, 17 SANT ST., PITTSTON, PENN.
GHIDOTTI, J.J.--MR.FRANK GHIDOTTI, BROTHER, NEVADA CITY, CALIF.
GIBBON, MRS.RUTH CASE--MRS.THELMA PINEY, 1253 1/2 WEST 31ST ST., LOS ANGELES.

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GOODIER, GEORGE P.--BURTON C.DWYRE, BROTHER-IN-LAW, NEW MEXICO STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.SANTA FE, N.M.
GOODIER, ROXANNA--CHARLES W.GATES, GLENWOOD SPRINGS, CALIF.
GRAY, DAVID L.--MRS.HATTIE E.GRAY, MOTHER, R.F.D., PLATTE, S.D.
GROSS, EDWARD M.--MABEL C.GROSS, 4417 SIXTH AVE., KENOSHA, WIS.
GUILFORD, BARTON--MRS.HARRIET G.RENTFROW, 2314 SEVENTH ST., BERKELEY, CALIF.
HALE, FRANK MARK--MRS.DOROTHY LUKER, NIECE, 721 WEST EL CAMINO AVE., NORTH SACRAMENTO, CALIF.
HAMILTON, CLIFF EDWARD AND HAMILTON, EUGENE W.--MRS.GRACE HAMILTON, P.O.BOX 464, LOVELAND, COLO.
HAMILTON, LEE PORTER--MRS.CARRIE GROSSETTE, SISTER, 315 WILSON AVE., CYNTHIANA, HARRISON COUNTY, KY.
HAMILTON, SAMUEL WEIR AND DAVID SCOTT--MRS.W.R.SCOTT, COLONIAL INN, BRYN MAWR, PENN.
HANEN, PEARL L.--MRS.MARTHA A.HANEN, MOTHER, PASCO, WASH.
HARDEN, MRS.ESPERANZA, AND SARAH ELIZABETH--FRED M.HARDEN, HOLLYWOOD EMBASSY APT.202, 1782 ORCHID AVE., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.
HARMON, KENNETH EDWIN--MRS.EDA S.HAV
(MORE)

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WASHINGTON, FEB. 24-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED A NEW LIST OF NINE MILITARY PERSONNEL LIBERATED FROM JAPANESE PRISONS IN THE PHILIPPINES. THE NINE INCLUDE:
MASSINGILL, DANIEL W., PFC.--MRS. ESSIE WINNIE MASSINGILL, MOTHER, C/O W.J. TALIAFERRO, 705 SOUTHERN PAFIFIC BLDG., EL PASO, TEX.
MILLER, FREDERIC, S/SGT.--JOSEPH J. WILLIS, FRIEND, 3707 PORTER AVE., EL PASO, TEXAS.
MILLER, WILLIAM A., 1ST LT.--WILLIAM A. MILLER, SR., FATHER, 550 EAST WALNUT ST., SPRINGFIELD, MO.
MOFFITT, FREDERIC C., CAPT.--MRS. MAMIE R.F. MOFFITT, WIFE, 1812 EL MONTE AVE., NORTH SACRAMENTO, CALIF.
MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM H., 2ND LT.--MRS. FLORENCE W. MONTGOMERY, WIFE, 4351 BEATTY DR., RIVERSIDE, CALIF.
NOELL, LIVINGSTON P., JR., CAPT.--MRS. L.P. NOELL, MOTHER, 500 LAUREL ST., NEWPORT, ARK.
NOLAN, CONNIE D., PVT.--MRS. MAY DUNLAP, MOTHER, 515 WEST DAGGETT ST., FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

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